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News Coverage for Website

CCP News

Dawn

SOE dominance hinders power sector competition

The Competition Commission of Pakistan (CCP) has said that the strong presence of state-owned enterprises (SOEs) in the transmission and distribution sectors leaves little room for private firms, creating barriers to entry and limiting market competition.

A research report titled “State of Competition in the Key Markets in Pakistan: Power Sector”, released by the CCP on Friday, highlights the extensive role of SOEs and the resulting impact on competition within the power sector.

At the report’s launch, CCP Chairman Dr Kabir Ahmed Sidhu emphasised the critical role of a competitive power sector in driving economic growth and providing affordable energy to consumers.

He said the report would be a catalyst for policy discussions to foster a competitive and efficient power sector.

The report details structural, regulatory, and strategic challenges within the power sector, long dominated by SOEs.

It identifies barriers to competition such as high capital requirements, monopolistic frameworks, outdated infrastructure, and geographical constraints, which collectively hinder the entry of new players.

<https://www.dawn.com/news/1871193>

Business Recorder

CCP for sell-off of Discos or exploring PPPs

The Competition Commission of Pakistan (CCP) has recommended privatization of existing power distribution companies (DISCOs) or exploring public-private partnerships (PPPs).

According to the CCP's report, "State of Competition in the Key Markets in Pakistan: Power Sector", the DISCOs have been a significant concern for successive governments, facing issues such as high distribution losses, revenue leakages, low bill recovery rates, widespread electricity theft, and supply constraints.

To address these challenges, privatization of existing DISCOs or exploring public-private partnerships (PPPs) is recommended. The relevant regulatory framework is now open for DISCOs as exclusivity clause has been removed in the amended NEPRA Act.

CCP issues report on state of competition in power sector: Discos asked to strengthen MIRAD for better business planning

"Full privatization of the existing DISCOs may be carried out or the DISCOs may be operated under the public-private partnerships to address high distribution losses and to open the market", CCP recommended.

Breaking up the current DISCOs into smaller units and dividing their territories into more manageable regions would increase the number of players in the distribution sector, localized management, improvements and competition.

The CCP said that privatization in the power sector has been a part of the world trend, which placed greater reliance on market forces and less dependence on government in the allocation of resources.

The main drivers for this reform were: a) the underperformance of state-run electricity utilities, marked by high costs, limited access to electricity, and unreliable supply; b) the incapacity of the state sector to finance essential investments and maintenance; c) the necessity to eliminate subsidies, reallocating resources for other public expenditures; and d) the aim to generate immediate revenue for the government by selling assets from the sector.

The CCP has also observed that the high rates of electricity theft and non-payment of bills by consumers exacerbate financial difficulties for the distribution companies.

According to the CCP's report, the consumers' behaviour plays an important role in shaping competition in the markets. However, in the case of Pakistan's power sector, it contributes negatively to the competition.

The report said that the institutional inertia and resistance to adopting new technologies and practices has slowed down modernization and efficiency improvements. Poor governance, lack of accountability, and corruption within some state-owned utilities companies has led to mismanagement and inefficiencies. The poor service quality often results in customer dissatisfaction, protests, and attacks on grid stations, which discourage domestic and international investment, thus limiting competition.

It has been observed that the regulatory reforms in the power sector have remained a trend world over, Pakistan being no exception. However, Pakistan could not achieve the desired benefits like other countries. The main reason being the lack of competition and a failure to provide necessary space to the private sector to participate in various market segments.

The sector is marred with numerous issues that limit market contestability. The barriers perpetuate lack of competition and often reinforce the factors that distort competition. These barriers restrict new

competitors from entering the market, and at the same time protect the interests of the incumbent players. These barriers are: (a) structural/natural barriers, (b) regulatory barriers, and (c) barriers resulting from the anti-competitive conduct of the market players, CCP report added.

<https://www.brecorder.com/news/40331779/ccp-for-sell-off-of-discos-or-exploring-ppps>

CCP issues report on state of competition in power sector: Discos asked to strengthen MIRAD for better business planning

The Competition Commission of Pakistan (CCP) has recommended Power Distribution Companies (Discos) to strengthen their Market Implementation and Regulatory Affairs Department (MIRAD) to enhance business planning, aligning with long-term goals for a competitive market.

The CCP on Friday released its detailed research report titled “State of Competition in the Key Markets in Pakistan: Power Sector.” The report highlighted the significant presence and impact of state-owned enterprises (SOEs) on competition within the power sector, offering strategic insights for fostering a more competitive market environment.

Chairman of CCP, Dr Kabir Ahmed Sidhu, in his message emphasized the critical role of a competitive power sector in driving economic growth and ensuring affordable energy for consumers.

CCP suggests govt to swiftly implement CTBCM model

“This report is a testament to the CCP’s commitment to promoting fair competition and addressing market inefficiencies in every sector of the economy,” he stated.

The report outlines the structural, regulatory, and strategic challenges faced by the Pakistan’s power sector, which has long been dominated by SOEs.

The report included the CCP’s comprehensive recommendations to address multiple challenges facing the power sector. These recommendations aim to remove barriers to entry, reduce inefficiencies, and create a fair marketplace that encourages private sector participation alongside SOEs.

The key findings of the report included that dominance of SOEs in transmission and distribution segments leave hardly any space for private entities, thus create entry barriers, limiting market dynamics.

The CCP said that high capital requirements, monopolistic structures, outdated infrastructure, and geographical challenges hinder new market entrants.

The CCP has recommended implementation of the Competitive Trading Bilateral Contracts Market (CTBCM) model, infrastructure investments, and revised tariff policies are among the strategies suggested to stimulate competition.

The CCP envisions this report as a catalyst for policy discussions, collaboration among policymakers, industry stakeholders, and regulatory bodies to foster a competitive and efficient power sector.

<https://www.brecorder.com/news/40331570>

The News

Power sector structural reforms needed to break state monopoly: CCP

Pakistan's power sector, long dominated by state-owned enterprises (SOEs) and saddled with inefficiencies, is in dire need of competitive reforms, according to a new report by the Competition Commission of Pakistan (CCP).

The sector's monopolistic grip, largely controlled by state enterprises, restricts private sector entry and drives up costs, leaving consumers with high bills and limited choices. Structural inefficiencies and a centralised single-buyer model exacerbate the problems, with power losses exceeding 17.6 per cent, an aging infrastructure, and soaring circular debt.

The report titled 'State of Competition in the Key Markets in Pakistan: Power Sector' highlights the significant presence and impact of state-owned enterprises (SOEs) on competition within the power sector, offering strategic insights for fostering a more competitive market environment.

Chairman of the CCP Dr Kabir Ahmed Sidhu, in his message, emphasised the critical role of a competitive power sector in driving economic growth and ensuring affordable energy for consumers. "This report is a testament to the CCP's commitment to promoting fair competition and addressing market inefficiencies in every sector of the economy," he said.

The CCP report underscores a call for change: to revitalise the sector through privatisation, investment in smart grids, and a shift to competitive pricing -- before these entrenched flaws further erode economic stability and energy affordability for Pakistan. It reveals fundamental weaknesses in market dynamics, regulatory frameworks, and infrastructure quality that are impeding efficiency and affordability in the sector.

Transmission and distribution are primarily controlled by the National Transmission and Dispatch Company (NTDC) and regional distribution companies (Discos). A single-buyer model further restricts competition, with the Central Power Purchasing Agency (CPPA-G) acting as the sole purchaser from power producers. This centralised setup not only discourages private investment but also contributes to high operational inefficiencies, particularly in distribution where average losses exceed 17.6 per cent.

The sector's installed capacity has grown, reaching 45,885MW as of June 2023, with a diversified energy mix. Thermal sources account for 62.79 per cent of this capacity, followed by hydel (23.18 per cent), nuclear (7.89 per cent), and renewables (6.14 per cent). Furthermore, a competitive trading bilateral contract market (CTBCM) model was approved in 2020 to encourage private players, allowing bulk consumers to choose their power providers.

Major weaknesses include high transmission and distribution losses, an aging infrastructure, and circular debt that exacerbates inefficiency. The Paris Agreement, which Subsidies provided under the tariff differential subsidy (TDS) mechanism, while meant to stabilise prices, often benefit inefficient DISCOs disproportionately, undermining market equity. Additionally, unreasonable system charges deter new private entrants, hindering competitive pricing and sectoral reforms.

Pakistan has significant potential to enhance competition by implementing the CTBCM model effectively. Encouraging private-sector participation, particularly through initiatives like competitive bidding for low-cost generation projects, could lower consumer prices and improve operational efficiency. Investment in smart grids and renewable energy, as seen in other countries, presents a sustainable path forward.

Geographical and socio-economic challenges, including high costs associated with rural grid expansion and power losses due to long-distance transmission, create a complex operational environment. Resistance from entrenched SOEs and regulatory delays could stymie needed reforms. Without swift action, the sector's inefficiencies could increasingly burden Pakistan's economic growth and energy affordability.

The report calls for sweeping reforms, including the phased privatisation or public-private partnerships (PPPs) for Discos to tackle distribution losses. It also recommends infrastructure investment, tariff rationalisation, and regulatory enhancements to support the CTBCM model's implementation, setting the stage for broader retail competition.

The CCP recommends swift implementation of the CTBCM model to open the wholesale electricity market, allowing bulk consumers more choice and fostering competition. Strengthening regulatory and market affairs within Discos is essential, alongside transparent charges for transmission and distribution services. The CCP also advises phasing out inefficient state-owned plants to cut costs.

Competitive bidding should be used for low-cost generation projects, and the private sector's participation in transmission expansion is crucial for efficiency. Transitioning Discos to public-private partnerships or privatising them will help reduce losses. Adjusting tariff subsidies to avoid uniform rates will promote efficiency, and gradually lowering the threshold for retail competition will boost consumer choice.

Infrastructure upgrades for transmission and distribution are critical for competition, and consumer education on timely payments can improve financial stability and reduce theft. These steps aim to dismantle monopolies and create a more competitive, efficient power sector.

<https://www.thenews.com.pk/print/1248907-power-sector-structural-reforms-needed-to-break-state-monopoly-ccp>

The Express Tribune

CCP pushes for reforms in power sector to end state monopoly

Pakistan's Competition Commission has called for the dismantling of the state monopoly in the electricity sector, citing it as a significant obstacle to sectoral growth, Express News reported.

In a report released on November 9, 2024, the commission urged the government to open the electricity market to competition.

The report recommended the immediate implementation of a two-way market model (CTBCM), where power generation and distribution companies could enter direct contracts for electricity sales.

Under this model, consumers, including buyers of one or more megawatts, would be able to make direct agreements with power producers.

The Commission also proposed phasing out the role of the Central Power Purchasing Company, stating that the regulatory authority, NEPRA, approved the CTBCM model in 2020, but its implementation has been delayed.

One of the key recommendations included separating the production, transmission, and distribution functions within the power sector. The Commission further highlighted the urgent need to upgrade the dilapidated transmission infrastructure.

The report pointed out that state-owned distribution companies are facing line losses ranging from 9% to 35%, with privatisation being the only viable solution to reduce these losses.

It suggested that efficient distributors are currently subsidising the poor performance of less efficient companies, thus exacerbating the problem. Privatising distribution companies (DISCOs) is proposed as a way to cut line losses and improve operational efficiency.

Additionally, CCP recommended the immediate closure of outdated power plants to ease the burden of capacity payments and called for the inclusion of the private sector in transmission infrastructure development, in line with the Transmission Line Policy of 2015.

<https://tribune.com.pk/story/2508502/ccp-pushes-for-reforms-in-power-sector-to-end-state-monopoly>

CCP for doing away with inefficient power plants

The Competition Commission of Pakistan (CCP) has recommended the phasing out of inefficient power generating plants to reduce capacity payments while promoting more efficient operations and transitioning to public-private partnership models in distribution companies to bring efficiency to the sector.

The proposals are aimed at dismantling the monopolistic barriers, achieving greater efficiency and creating a level playing field for all participants.

The CCP recommended a revision in tariff differential subsidies to eliminate the uniform tariffs applied nationwide. This will encourage efficiency by ensuring that consumers pay based on actual service costs and will promote better-performing distribution companies (DISCOs).

The CCP came up with the suggestions in a detailed research report titled "State of Competition in the Key Markets in Pakistan: Power Sector." The report highlights the significant presence and impact of state-owned enterprises (SOEs) on competition within the power sector, offering strategic insights to foster a more competitive market environment.

It outlines the structural, regulatory and strategic challenges faced by Pakistan's power sector, which has long been dominated by SOEs.

The report includes CCP's comprehensive recommendations to address the multiple challenges facing the power sector. These are targeted at removing barriers to entry, reducing inefficiencies and creating a fair marketplace that encourages private sector participation alongside SOEs.

The CCP called for timely implementation of the Competitive Trading Bilateral Contract Market (CTBCM) model, approved in 2020, which would open up the wholesale electricity market.

This model will allow bulk power consumers (with a load of one megawatt or above) to choose suppliers, fostering competition and providing consumers with greater choice and control. It urged the need for strengthening regulatory and market affairs within DISCOs to support CTBCM and enhance business planning in line with long-term goals for a competitive market.

In the report, transparent and fair charges were proposed for transmission and distribution services, essential for implementing the CTBCM model. "These charges should accurately reflect operational costs, fostering competition and encouraging investment."

The CCP underlined the need for gradual decommissioning of the outdated and inefficient state-owned power plants to reduce capacity payments and promote more efficient operations. Phasing out these plants will enhance system performance and reduce overall costs.

The recommendations included introducing low-cost power generation projects via competitive bidding for cost-effectiveness and efficiency in the sector. This approach will support affordable tariffs for end-consumers.

The competition watchdog advocated private sector participation in the expansion of transmission capacity under the Transmission Line Policy 2015. Engaging the private sector in building and maintaining the transmission infrastructure can improve efficiency and support CTBCM. It encouraged public-private partnership or the privatisation of DISCOs to address high distribution losses and promote a more competitive market.

As the market develops, the CCP suggested that the National Electric Power Regulatory Authority (Nepra) lower the threshold below one megawatt for consumers in choosing suppliers, enabling retail competition and increasing consumer choice. Significant investments are needed in infrastructure to expand and modernise the power network, facilitate effective competition and ensure reliability.

At the same time, consumers should be educated about payment discipline and the importance of timely payments, which can improve the sector's financial health and reduce electricity theft.

The CCP hoped that the report would inspire meaningful dialogue and collaborative reforms among policymakers, industry stakeholders and regulatory bodies.

CCP Chairman Dr Kabir Ahmed Sidhu, in his message, emphasised the critical role of a competitive power sector in driving economic growth and ensuring affordable energy for consumers.

"This report is a testament to CCP's commitment to promoting fair competition and addressing market inefficiencies in every sector of the economy," he stated.

<https://tribune.com.pk/story/2508437/ccp-for-doing-away-with-inefficient-power-plants>

The Nation

CCP issues research report on power sector

The Competition Commission of Pakistan (CCP) has officially released its detailed research report titled "State of Competition in the Key Markets in Pakistan: Power Sector." The report highlights the significant presence and impact of state-owned enterprises (SOEs) on competition within the power sector, offering strategic insights for fostering a more competitive market environment. Chairman of CCP, Dr. Kabir Ahmed Sidhu, in his message, emphasized the critical role of a competitive power sector in driving economic growth and ensuring affordable energy for consumers. "This report is a testament to CCP's commitment to promoting fair competition and addressing market inefficiencies in every sector of the economy," he stated. The report outlines the structural, regulatory, and strategic challenges faced by the Pakistan's power sector, which has long been dominated by SOEs. The report includes CCP's comprehensive recommendations to address multiple challenges facing the power sector. These recommendations aim to remove barriers to entry, reduce inefficiencies, and create a fair marketplace that encourages private sector participation alongside SOEs. The key findings of the report include: Predominant Role of SOEs: The dominance of SOEs in transmission and distribution segments leave hardly any space for private entities, thus create entry barriers, limiting market dynamics. Barriers to Competition: High capital requirements, monopolistic structures, outdated infrastructure, and geographical challenges hinder new market entrants. Proposed Reforms: Implementation of the Competitive Trading Bilateral Contracts Market (CTBCM) model, infrastructure investments, and revised tariff policies are among the strategies suggested to stimulate competition.

Former ANP leader Zahid Khan joins PML-N

The CCP envisions this report as a catalyst for policy discussions, collaboration among policymakers, industry stakeholders, and regulatory bodies to foster a competitive and efficient power sector.

CCP has also released a brief video documentary to clearly explain the issues highlighted in the report and to convey the CCP's recommendations concisely. Both the report and the documentary are available on the CCP's website and social media channels.

<https://www.nation.com.pk/09-Nov-2024/ccp-issues-research-report-on-power-sector>

CCP report highlights SOEs impact on power sector, urges reforms

The Competition Commission of Pakistan (CCP) has released a report outlining the challenges faced by the power sector, citing the extensive role of state-owned enterprises (SOEs) in the transmission and distribution sectors as a key hindrance to its development. The report, which assesses competition within the sector, notes that the dominance of SOEs has negatively impacted competition and efficiency.

To address these issues, the CCP has recommended significant reforms, including the opening of the power market and the adoption of the Competitive Trading Bilateral Contract Market (CTBCM) model. The report also calls for direct agreements between power producers and sellers for the purchase and transmission of electricity, urging the elimination of the intermediary role of the Central Power Purchasing Agency (CPPA).

The CCP further advocates for the separation of power production, transmission, and distribution, highlighting the need for urgent upgrades to the outdated power transmission system. The report also emphasizes the inefficiency of state-owned distribution companies (DISCOs), which suffer from line losses ranging from 9 to 35 percent. Privatization of these DISCOs is suggested as a solution to reduce losses and improve overall performance.

Israeli airstrikes kill 30 people, including 7 children, in Lebanon

Additionally, the CCP recommends the immediate shutdown of outdated power plants to reduce capacity payments and the implementation of the Transmission Line Policy 2015. The commission also calls for increased private sector involvement in transmission infrastructure to boost efficiency.

CCP Chairman Dr. Kabir Ahmed Sidhu, at the launch of the report, stressed the importance of a competitive power sector in driving economic growth and providing affordable energy to consumers. He emphasized that implementing these recommendations could significantly improve the performance and sustainability of Pakistan's power sector.

<https://www.nation.com.pk/09-Nov-2024/ccp-report-highlights-soes-impact-on-power-sector-urges-reforms>

ARY News

CCP recommends Govt to introduce competitive model in power sector

The Competition Commission of Pakistan (CCP) has said that the state-owned enterprises (SOEs) extensive role in the transmission and distribution sectors, hinders power sector's development.

A report on the state of competition in power sector, released by the CCP, points out strong presence of SOEs and the resulting impact on competition within the power sector.

The report recommends the government to open the power market and enforce the model of Competitive Trading Bilateral Contract Market (CTBCM).

The CCP report recommends direct agreements between the power producing and selling companies for purchase and transmission. The Competition Commission report also suggests the end of in-between role of the Central Power Purchasing Agency (CPPA).

The NEPRA had approved implementation of the CTBCM model in 2020.

The commission's report also recommends separation of power production, transmission and distribution.

“There is need to upgrade the outdated power transmission system on emergency basis,” according to report.

“The state-owned distribution companies have been in nine to 35 percent line losses and the only solution of line losses has been privatization of the distribution companies,” report said. “More efficient distribution entities are bearing losses of the underperforming DISCOs,” according to CCP report.

The report suggests that the buyers should enter in direct purchase agreements with the power generation plants.

The CCP also recommend instant shutdown of outdated power plants to decrease the burden of capacity payment. It recommends implementation of the Transmission Line Policy 2015.

The competition commission also recommends inviting private sector to join the transmission infrastructure.

The CCP recommends privatization of the DISCOS to bring the line losses down.

At the report’s launch, CCP Chairman Dr Kabir Ahmed Sidhu emphasised the critical role of a competitive power sector in driving economic growth and providing affordable energy to consumers
<https://arynews.tv/ccp-recommends-govt-introduce-competitive-model-power-sector/>

GEO News

CCP stresses structural reforms to address state monopoly

The Competition Commission of Pakistan (CCP) has said that Pakistan was in dire need of competitive reforms in its power sector long dominated by state-owned enterprises (SOEs) and saddled with inefficiencies, The News reported on Saturday.

CCP's report "State of Competition in the Key Markets in Pakistan: Power Sector," says that the power sector's monopolistic grip, largely controlled by state enterprises, restricts private sector entry and drives up costs, leaving consumers with high bills and limited choices.

Structural inefficiencies and a centralised single-buyer model exacerbate the problems, with power losses exceeding 17.6%, an ageing infrastructure, and soaring circular debt, it added.

The report further highlights the significant presence and impact of SOEs on competition within the power sector, offering strategic insights for fostering a more competitive market environment.

"This report is a testament to the CCP's commitment to promoting fair competition and addressing market inefficiencies in every sector of the economy," said CCP Chairman Dr Kabir Ahmed Sidhu while emphasising the critical role of a competitive power sector in driving economic growth and ensuring affordable energy for consumers.

Furthermore, the forum calls for change: to revitalise the sector through privatisation, investment in smart grids, and a shift to competitive pricing — before these entrenched flaws further erode economic stability and energy affordability for Pakistan.

It reveals fundamental weaknesses in market dynamics, regulatory frameworks, and infrastructure quality that are impeding efficiency and affordability in the sector.

Transmission and distribution are primarily controlled by the National Transmission and Dispatch Company (NTDC) and regional distribution companies (Discos).

A single-buyer model further restricts competition, with the Central Power Purchasing Agency (CPPA-G) acting as the sole purchaser of power producers. This centralised setup not only discourages private investment but also contributes to high operational inefficiencies, particularly in distribution where average losses exceed 17.6%.

The sector's installed capacity has grown, reaching 45,885 megawatts as of June 2023, with a diversified energy mix. Thermal sources account for 62.79% of this capacity, followed by hydel (23.18%), nuclear (7.89%), and renewables (6.14%).

Furthermore, a competitive trading bilateral contract market (CTBCM) model was approved in 2020 to encourage private players, allowing bulk consumers to choose their power providers.

Major weaknesses include high transmission and distribution losses, an ageing infrastructure, and circular debt that exacerbates inefficiency. The Paris Agreement, which Subsidies provided under the tariff differential subsidy (TDS) mechanism, while meant to stabilise prices, often benefits inefficient Discos disproportionately, undermining market equity. Additionally, unreasonable system charges deter new private entrants, hindering competitive pricing and sectoral reforms.

Pakistan has significant potential to enhance competition by implementing the CTBCM model effectively. Encouraging private-sector participation, particularly through initiatives like competitive bidding for low-cost generation projects, could lower consumer prices and improve operational efficiency. Investment in smart grids and renewable energy, as seen in other countries, presents a sustainable path forward.

Geographical and socio-economic challenges, including high costs associated with rural grid expansion and power losses due to long-distance transmission, create a complex operational environment.

Resistance from entrenched SOEs and regulatory delays could stymie needed reforms. Without swift action, the sector's inefficiencies could increasingly burden Pakistan's economic growth and energy affordability.

The report calls for sweeping reforms, including the phased privatisation or public-private partnerships (PPPs) for Discos to tackle distribution losses. It also recommends infrastructure investment, tariff rationalisation, and regulatory enhancements to support the CTBCM model's implementation, setting the stage for broader retail competition.

The CCP recommends swift implementation of the CTBCM model to open the wholesale electricity market, allowing bulk consumers more choice and fostering competition.

Strengthening regulatory and market affairs within Discos is essential, alongside transparent charges for transmission and distribution services, the CCP also advises phasing out inefficient state-owned plants to cut costs.

Competitive bidding should be used for low-cost generation projects, and the private sector's participation in transmission expansion is crucial for efficiency. Transitioning Discos to public-private partnerships or privatising them will help reduce losses.

Adjusting tariff subsidies to avoid uniform rates will promote efficiency, and gradually lowering the threshold for retail competition will boost consumer choice.

Infrastructure upgrades for transmission and distribution are critical for competition, and consumer education on timely payments can improve financial stability and reduce theft. These steps aim to dismantle monopolies and create a more competitive, efficient power sector.

<https://www.geo.tv/latest/573521-ccp-stresses-structural-reforms-to-address-state-monopoly>

Profit By Pakistan Today

CCP issues report on competition in power sector

The Competition Commission of Pakistan (CCP) has released a comprehensive report titled "State of Competition in the Key Markets in Pakistan: Power Sector," highlighting the impact of state-owned enterprises (SOEs) on competition within Pakistan's power sector and offering insights for fostering a more competitive market environment.

The report analyzes structural, regulatory, and strategic challenges within the sector, which has long been dominated by SOEs, and provides extensive recommendations aimed at eliminating barriers to entry, improving efficiencies, and creating a fair marketplace that encourages private sector participation alongside SOEs. According to the report, the dominance of SOEs in the transmission and distribution segments limits space for private companies and creates significant entry barriers. Key factors hindering new market entrants include high capital requirements, monopolistic structures, outdated infrastructure, and geographical challenges.

The CCP recommends prompt implementation of the Competitive Trading Bilateral Contracts Market (CTBCM) model, which was approved in 2020 to open up the wholesale electricity market. This model would allow bulk power consumers, such as those with loads of 1 MW or above, to choose their electricity suppliers, fostering competition and giving consumers greater choice. Additionally, the CCP highlights the need to strengthen regulatory and business planning functions within Distribution Companies (DISCOs) to support the CTBCM model and align with competitive market goals.

To ensure fair and transparent access, the CCP suggests rationalizing system and wheeling charges for transmission and distribution services, ensuring they accurately reflect operational costs and encourage investment. The report further advocates for the gradual decommissioning of inefficient state-owned power plants, which would reduce capacity payments and improve system performance. It encourages

the introduction of low-cost generation projects through competitive bidding to support affordable tariffs for consumers.

The CCP emphasizes the importance of private sector participation in expanding transmission capacity under the Transmission Line Policy 2015, suggesting that this engagement could improve efficiency and bolster the CTBCM model. Public-private partnerships or even privatization of DISCOs are proposed to reduce distribution losses and create a more competitive market. The report also recommends revising the Tariff Differential Subsidies to discourage the nationwide uniform tariff system, thereby promoting efficiency by ensuring consumers pay based on actual service costs.

As the power market develops, the CCP proposes that NEPRA gradually lower the threshold below 1 MW, allowing more consumers to select their suppliers and encouraging retail competition. Substantial investments in transmission and distribution infrastructure are also highlighted as essential for supporting effective competition and ensuring reliable service.

To address sector-wide financial health, the CCP underlines the importance of educating consumers on payment discipline and timely payments to reduce electricity theft. Through these recommendations, the report envisions dismantling monopolistic barriers, improving efficiency, and leveling the playing field for all participants in the power sector. The CCP aims for this report to catalyze meaningful dialogue and collaborative reforms among policymakers, industry stakeholders, and regulatory bodies.

The CCP has also released a brief documentary video to summarize the report's key findings and recommendations, available on its official website and social media channels.

<https://profit.pakistantoday.com.pk/2024/11/08/ccp-issues-report-on-competition-in-power-sector/>

Pro Pakistani

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Chairman of CCP, Dr. Kabir Ahmed Sidhu, in his message emphasized the critical role of a competitive power sector in driving economic growth and ensuring affordable energy for consumers. "This report is a testament to CCP's commitment to promoting fair competition and addressing market inefficiencies in every sector of the economy," he stated.

The report outlines the structural, regulatory, and strategic challenges faced by the Pakistan's power sector, which has long been dominated by SOEs.

The report includes CCP's comprehensive recommendations to address multiple challenges facing the power sector. These recommendations aim to remove barriers to entry, reduce inefficiencies, and create a fair marketplace that encourages private sector participation alongside SOEs.

The key findings of the report include:

Predominant Role of SOEs: The dominance of SOEs in transmission and distribution segments leaves hardly any space for private entities, thus creating entry barriers, limiting market dynamics.

Barriers to Competition: High capital requirements, monopolistic structures, outdated infrastructure, and geographical challenges hinder new market entrants.

Proposed Reforms: Implementation of the Competitive Trading Bilateral Contracts Market (CTBCM) model, infrastructure investments, and revised tariff policies are among the strategies suggested to stimulate competition.

ALSO READ

Govt Committed to Achieve \$25 Billion IT Exports Target in Three Years: PM

The CCP envisions this report as a catalyst for policy discussions, collaboration among policymakers, industry stakeholders, and regulatory bodies to foster a competitive and efficient power sector.

CCP has also released a brief video documentary to clearly explain the issues highlighted in the report and to convey the CCP's recommendations concisely. Both the report and the documentary are available on the CCP's website and social media channels.

<https://propakistani.pk/2024/11/08/ccp-issues-report-on-state-of-competition-in-power-sector/>

The AZB News

CCP issues report on state of competition in Power Sector.

The Competition Commission of Pakistan (CCP) has officially released its detailed research report titled "State of Competition in the Key Markets in Pakistan: Power Sector." The report highlights the significant presence and impact of state-owned enterprises (SOEs) on competition within the power sector, offering strategic insights for fostering a more competitive market environment.

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https://theazb.com/ccp-issues-report-on-state-of-competition-in-power-sector/#google_vignette

Bloom Pakistan

CCP Recommends Sell-Off of Discos or Pursuing Public-Private Partnerships

The Competition Commission of Pakistan (CCP) has recommended that power distribution companies (DISCOs) should either be privatized or restructured through public-private partnerships (PPPs) to address chronic issues within the sector.

As detailed in CCP's report, "State of Competition in the Key Markets in Pakistan: Power Sector", these companies struggle with excessive distribution losses, financial leaks, poor bill recovery, widespread power theft, and constrained supply.

CCP's Proposed Solutions

To combat these challenges, the CCP proposes either fully privatizing DISCOs or incorporating PPPs. Recent amendments to the NEPRA Act, which removed the exclusivity clause, now allow for greater private sector involvement. CCP also advocates dividing larger DISCOs into smaller, regional entities to encourage localized management and improved competition across the power distribution sector.

Reasons for Privatization

The CCP emphasizes that the global shift toward privatizing power utilities is based on the need to:

Improve Efficiency of State-Owned Utilities: Address high costs, limited electricity access, and inconsistent service.

Fill Funding Gaps: State-run utilities often lack the funds for essential upgrades and maintenance.

Reduce Dependence on Subsidies: Redirect funds from subsidies toward other critical public expenditures.

Generate Revenue: Privatizing assets provides immediate revenue for the government.

Persistent Issues in the Power Sector

The CCP report identifies several issues that hinder competition:

Consumer Non-Compliance: High rates of electricity theft and non-payment of bills intensify financial pressures on DISCOs.

Modernization Challenges: Institutional resistance to adopting new technology and practices impedes progress in efficiency.

Governance and Accountability: Weak oversight, corruption, and management issues within state-owned utilities lead to operational inefficiencies.

Barriers to Market Entry: Structural, regulatory, and anti-competitive actions by current players create obstacles for new entrants, limiting market competition.

Summary

Through privatization and PPPs, the CCP aims to reform Pakistan's power distribution sector by reducing inefficiencies, fostering competition, and creating a business-friendly environment for investment.

<https://www.bloompakistan.com/ccp-recommends-sell-off-of-discos-or-pursuing-public-private-partnerships/>



← **BACK**

CCP issues report on state of competition in power sector

ISLAMABAD

The Competition Commission of Pakistan (CCP) has officially released its detailed research report titled "State of Competition in the Key Markets in Pakistan: Power Sector."

The report highlights the significant presence and impact of state-owned enterprises (SOEs) on competition within the power sector, offering strategic insights for fostering a more competitive market environment, said a press release issued here.

Chairman of CCP, Dr. Kabir Ahmed Sidhu, in his message emphasized the critical role of a competitive power sector in driving economic growth and ensuring affordable energy for consumers.

"This report is a testament to CCP's commitment to promoting fair competition and addressing market in-

efficiencies in every sector of the economy," he stated.

The report outlines the structural, regulatory, and strategic challenges faced by the Pakistan's power sector, which has long been dominated by SOEs. The report includes CCP's comprehensive recommendations to address multiple challenges facing the power sector. These recommendations aim to remove barriers to entry, reduce inefficiencies, and create a fair marketplace that encourages private sector participation alongside SOEs.

The key findings of the report include, the dominance of SOEs in transmission and distribution segments leave hardly any space for private entities, thus create entry barriers, limiting market dynamics.

High capital requirements, monopolistic structures,

outdated infrastructure, and geographical challenges hinder new market entrants.

Implementation of the Competitive Trading Bilateral Contracts Market (CTBCM) model, infrastructure investments, and revised tariff policies are among the strategies suggested to stimulate competition.

The CCP envisions this report as a catalyst for policy discussions, collaboration among policymakers, industry stakeholders, and regulatory bodies to foster a competitive and efficient power sector.

CCP has also released a brief video documentary to clearly explain the issues highlighted in the report and to convey the CCP's recommendations concisely. Both the report and the documentary are available on the CCP's website and social media channels.—APP

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Implementation of the Competitive Trading Bilateral Contracts Market (CTBCM) model.

A Leading National Daily

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Daily The Spokesman

RAWALPINDI

فرمان رسول ﷺ

ہمت اور ہنر کا ایسا نمونہ ہے کہ اس سے قوموں کو ترقی ملتی ہے اور ان سے قوموں کو تباہی آتی ہے۔

بازار کی آمد اور اس کی ترقی ہے۔

(گنگا جیوت سنگھ)

Barkat Rice Mills (Pvt) Limited



Financial loss of Israel's aggression in Gaza estimated at \$23b: Ambassador Moghaddam

Ambassador of Iran to Pakistan, Dr. Reza Amiri Moghaddam on Friday said that the financial loss of Israel's aggression and barbaric attacks in Gaza (Palestine) is estimated at \$23 billion, in addition to the crimes such as the loss of human lives.



Pakistan Stock Exchange shatters records, surpasses 93,000 points for first time

The Pakistan Stock Exchange achieved a historic milestone, with the benchmark index climbing past the 93,000-point mark for the first time ever. According to the PSX website, the KSE-100 index closed at 93,291.88 levels after gaining 771.20 points, appreciating by 0.83 per cent, on Friday. Analysts attributed such a significant growth to rising expectations surrounding Pakistan's improved economic rating and positive developments in economic reforms.

Simultaneously published from Islamabad, Lahore and Multan

Jamadi-ul-Awwal 6, Saturday, November 9, 2024
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@daily_spokesman
Daily Spokesman Vol: 18, Issue: 207 Price Rs. 25.00 Pages 8

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بجلی ترسیل و تقسیم، سرکاری کمپنیوں کی اجارہ داری، نجی سرمایہ کاری میں رکاوٹ

اسلام آباد (تنویر ہاشمی) کمپی ٹیشن کمیشن آف پاکستان کی رپورٹ کے مطابق بجلی کی ترسیل اور تقسیم میں سرکاری کمپنیوں کی اجارہ داری، فرسودہ بنیادی ڈھانچہ اور جغرافیائی چیلنجز نئے مارکیٹ میں نجی سرمایہ کاری کی راہ میں رکاوٹ ہیں، بجلی کے شعبے میں جلد از جلد، نیبرا کا منظور شدہ 'تجارتی دو طرفہ کنٹریکٹ ماڈل نافذ کیا جائے تاکہ بجلی کی ڈسٹری بیوشن کمپنیاں کسی بھی پاور پلانٹ سے بجلی کی ترسیل کا معاہدہ کر سکیں، اس کیلئے سینٹرل پاور پراجیکٹ کمپنی کا کردار ختم، بجلی کی ترسیل کے بنیادی ڈھانچے میں سرمایہ کاری و اپ گریڈیشن اور کراس ٹیرف پالیسیوں کا خاتمہ کیا جائے، کمپی ٹیشن کمیشن نے پاور سیکٹر

میں مسابقت کی صورتحال پر رپورٹ جاری کر دی ، رپورٹ کے مطابق پاکستان کے پاور سیکٹر میں نجی شعبے کی شمولیت میں رکاوٹیں ہیں اس لیے اس شعبے میں مسابقت پیدا نہیں ہو سکی اور مارکیٹ میں نئی کمپنیاں داخل نہیں ہو سکیں، سی وجہ سے صارفین کے مفادات کا تحفظ بھی نہیں کیا جاسکا ، ان رکاوٹوں میں ڈھانچہ جاتی رکاوٹیں ، ریگولیشنری رکاوٹیں اور مارکیٹ میں مسابقت مخالف سرگرمیاں شامل ہیں ، رپورٹ کے مطابق بجلی کی پیداوار ، ترسیل اور ڈسٹریبیوشن ، ٹرانسمیشن لائن کیلئے پاور پلانٹس میں نئی سرمایہ کاری کی ضرورت ہے ، بجلی کی پیداوار کی سہولیات اور طلب کے مراکز کے مابین طویل فاصلے ہیں جس کی وجہ سے ٹرانسمیشن نقصان بہت زیادہ ہے۔

<https://jang.com.pk/news/1409252>



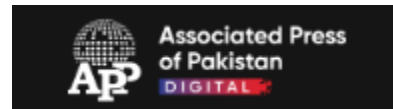
کمپٹیشن کمیشن کی "پاکستان کے پاور سیکٹر میں کی صورتحال" پر رپورٹ جاری

Nov 09, 2024

صفحہ آخر، اسلام آباد، متفرق شہر

اسلام آباد(نمائندہ خصوصی)کمپٹیشن کمیشن آف پاکستان نے "پاکستان کے پاور سیکٹر میں کمپٹیشن کی صورتحال" پر جامع تحقیقی رپورٹ جاری کر دی ہے۔ رپورٹ میں پاور سیکٹر ، خاص طور پر بجلی کی ترسیل اور ڈسٹری بیوشن کے شعبوں میں سرکاری اداروں اور کمپنیوں کو اجارہ داری اور اس شعبے پر اس کے اثرات کی تفصیل دی گئی ہے۔ رپورٹ میں کمپٹیشن کمیشن نے پاور سیکٹر میں کمپٹیشن کو فروغ دینے کے لئے سفارشات بھی دی ہیں۔ کمپٹیشن کمیشن کے چیئرمین ڈاکٹر کبیر احمد سدھو نے رپورٹ کے ابتدائیے میں کہا ہے کہ اقتصادی ترقی کو آگے بڑھانے اور صارفین کے لیے سستی بجلی کی فراہمی کو یقینی بنانے کے لئے بجلی کے شعبے میں کمپٹیشن پیدا کرنا بہت ضروری ہے ۔ رپورٹ میں کہا گیا ہے کہ پاکستان کے بجلی کے شعبے میں طویل عرصے سے سرکاری کمپنیوں کا غلبہ ہے جس کے وجہ سے نجی شعبے سرمایہ کاری نہیں کر سکا۔ رپورٹ کی اہم فائنڈنگ کے مطابق بجلی کی ٹرانسمیشن اور ڈسٹری بیوشن جیسے اہم شعبوں میں اسٹیٹ انٹر پرائزیز (ایس او ایز) کی مناپلی ، فرسودہ بنیادی ڈھانچہ، اور جغرافیائی چیلنجز نئے مارکیٹ میں نجی سرمایہ کاری کی راہ میں رکاوٹ ہیں۔ کمپٹیشن کمیشن نے تجویز کیا ہے کہ بجلی کے شعبے میں جلد از جلد، نیپرا کا منظور شدہ تجارتی دو طرفہ کنٹریکٹس ماڈل نافذ کیا جائے ، تاکہ بجلی کی ڈسٹری بیوشن کمپنیاں کسی بھی پاور پلانٹ سے بجلی کی ترسیل کا معاہدہ کر سکیں۔ اس کے لئے سینٹرل پاور پریجیز کمپنی کا کردار ختم کیا جائے ۔

<https://www.nawaiwaqt.com.pk/09-Nov-2024/1840832>



کمپٹیشن کمیشن کی پاور سیکٹر میں مسابقت کی صورتحال پر رپورٹ جاری
 اسلام آباد۔ 8 نومبر (اے پی پی): کمپٹیشن کمیشن آف پاکستان (سی سی پی) نے پاکستان کے پاور سیکٹر میں کمپٹیشن کی صورتحال پر
 جامع تحقیقی رپورٹ جاری کر دی ہے۔ رپورٹ میں پاور سیکٹر خاص طور پر بجلی کی ترسیل اور ڈسٹری بیوشن کے شعبوں میں سرکاری اداروں
 اور کمپنیوں کی اجارہ داری اور شعبہ پر اس کے اثرات کی تفصیلات شامل کی گئی ہیں۔ سی سی پی کی جانب سے جمعہ کو جاری پریس ریلیز کے
 مطابق رپورٹ میں کمپٹیشن کمیشن نے پاور سیکٹر میں مسابقت کو فروغ دینے کے لئے اپنی سفارشات بھی دی ہیں۔ کمپٹیشن کمیشن کے چیئر مین
 ڈاکٹر کبیر احمد سدھو نے رپورٹ کے ابتدائیہ میں کہا ہے کہ اقتصادی ترقی کو آگے بڑھانے اور صارفین کے لیے سستی بجلی کی فراہمی کو یقینی
 بنانے کے لئے بجلی کے شعبے میں کمپٹیشن پیدا کرنا بہت ضروری ہے۔

رپورٹ میں کہا گیا ہے کہ پاکستان کے بجلی کے شعبے میں طویل عرصے سے سرکاری کمپنیوں کا غلبہ ہے جس کے وجہ سے نجی شعبہ سرمایہ کاری
 نہیں کر سکا۔ رپورٹ کی اہم فائنڈنگ کے مطابق بجلی کی ٹرانسمیشن اور ڈسٹری بیوشن جیسے اہم شعبوں میں سٹیٹ انٹرپرائز (ایس او ایز) کی
 اجارہ داری، فرسودہ بنیادی ڈھانچہ اور جغرافیائی چیلنجز نجی سرمایہ کاری کی راہ میں رکاوٹ ہیں۔ کمپٹیشن کمیشن نے تجویز کیا ہے کہ بجلی کے شعبے
 میں جلد از جلد نیوٹرل منظور شدہ تجارتی دو طرفہ کنٹریکٹس ماڈل نافذ کیا جائے تاکہ بجلی کی ڈسٹری بیوشن کمپنیاں کسی بھی پاور پلانٹ سے بجلی کی
 ترسیل کا معاہدہ کر سکیں۔ اس کے لئے سینٹرل پاور پراجیکٹ کمپنی کا کردار ختم کیا جائے۔ نجلی کی ترسیل کے بنیادی ڈھانچے میں سرمایہ کاری اور
 اپ گریڈیشن کی جائے اور کراس ٹیرف پالیسیوں کا خاتمہ کیا جائے۔

کمپٹیشن کمیشن نے اس سلسلے میں پالیسی سازوں، صنعتی سٹیک ہولڈرز اور ریگولیٹری اداروں کے لئے خاص طور پر ایک مختصر دستاویزی
 ویڈیو بھی جاری کی ہے تاکہ رپورٹ کے اہم نکات اور مسائل کو واضح طور پر بیان کیا جاسکے۔ پاور سیکٹر کمپٹیشن رپورٹ اور دستاویزی فلم
 کمیشن پی کی ویب سائٹ اور سوشل میڈیا چینلز پر بھی دستیاب ہیں۔

<https://urdu.app.com.pk/urdu/%DA%A9%D9%85%D9%BE%D9%B9%DB%8C%D8%B4%D9%86-%DA%A9%D9%85%DB%8C%D8%B4%D9%86-%DA%A9%DB%8C-%D9%BE%D8%A7%D9%88%D8%B1-%D8%B3%DB%8C%DA%A9%D9%B9%D8%B1-%D9%85%DB%8C%DA%BA-%D9%85%D8%B3%D8%A7%D8%A8%D9%82%D8%AA/>

ادو پوائنٹ
 مسلسل اشاعت کے 24 شانداز سال

میٹیشن کمیشن نے پاور سیکٹر میں مسابقت کی صورتحال پر رپورٹ جاری کر

دی

پاکستان کے پاور "پاکستان نے اسلام آباد (اردو پوائنٹ اخبار تازہ ترین - آن لائن۔ 08 نومبر 2024ء) کمپٹیشن کمیشن آف سیکٹر میں کمپٹیشن کی صورتحال" پر جامع تحقیقی رپورٹ جاری کر دی ہے۔ رپورٹ میں پاور سیکٹر، خاص طور بجلی کی ترسیل اور ڈسٹری بیوشن کے شعبوں میں سرکاری اداروں اور کمپنیوں کو اجارہ داری اور اس شعبے پر اس کے پر اثرات کی تفصیل دی گئی ہے۔

رپورٹ میں کمپٹیشن کمیشن نے پاور سیکٹر میں کمپٹیشن کو فروغ دینے کے لئے سفارشات بھی دی ہیں۔ کمپٹیشن کمیشن کے سدھو نے رپورٹ کے ابتدائے میں کہا ہے کہ اقتصادی ترقی کو آگے بڑھانے اور صارفین کے لیے ڈاکٹر کبیر احمد چنرمین بجلی کے شعبے میں کمپٹیشن پیدا کرنا بہت ضروری ہے۔ رپورٹ میں کہا گیا بجلی کی فراہمی کو یقینی بنانے کے لئے سستی بجلی کے شعبے میں طویل عرصے سے سرکاری کمپنیوں کا غلبہ ہے جس کے وجہ سے نجی شعبے پاکستان کے ہے کہ سرمایہ کاری نہیں کر سکا۔

بجلی کی ٹرانسمیشن اور ڈسٹری بیوشن جیسے اہم شعبوں میں اسٹیٹ انٹر پرائزیز (ایس او رپورٹ کی اہم فائنڈنگ کے مطابق ایز) کی مناپلی، فرسودہ بنیادی ڈھانچہ، اور جغرافیائی چیلنجز نئے مارکیٹ میں نجی سرمایہ کاری کی راہ میں رکاوٹ ہیں۔ نیپرا کا منظور شدہ تجارتی دو طرفہ کنٹریکٹس ماڈل نافذ بجلی کے شعبے میں جلد از جلد، کمپٹیشن کمیشن نے تجویز کیا ہے کہ بجلی کی ترسیل کا معاہدہ کر سکیں۔ بجلی کی ڈسٹری بیوشن کمپنیاں کسی بھی پاور پلانٹ سے کیا جائے، تاکہ کمپنی کا کردار ختم کیا جائے۔ بجلی کی ترسیل کے بنیادی ڈھانچے میں سرمایہ کاری اور اپ اس کے لئے سینٹرل پاور پراجیز گریڈیشن کی جائے، اور کراس ٹیرف پالیسیوں کا خاتمہ کیا جائے۔ کمپٹیشن کمیشن نے اس سلسلے میں پالیسی سازوں، صنعتی اسٹیک ہولڈرز، اور ریگولیٹری اداروں کے لئے خاص طور پر ایک مختصر دستاویزی ویڈیو بھی جاری کی ہے تاکہ رپورٹ کے سوشل فلم کمیشن پی کی اہم نکات اور مسائل کو واضح طور پر بیان کیا جا سکے۔ پاور سیکٹر کمپٹیشن رپورٹ اور دستاویزی میڈیا چینلز پر دستیاب ہیں۔

<https://www.urdupoint.com/daily/livenews/2024-11-08/news-4221733.html>



کمپٹیشن کمیشن کی بجلی شعبے میں سرکاری اجارہ داری ختم کرنے کی تجویز

رپورٹ میں کہا گیا کہ پاور سیکٹر پر حکومتی کمپنیوں کی اجارہ داری شعبے کی ترقی کی راہ میں رکاوٹ ہے۔

کمپٹیشن کمیشن نے حکومت کو بجلی کی مارکیٹ کھولنے کی سفارش کرتے ہوئے کہا کہ حکومت جلد از جلد دو طرفہ معاہدے کی مارکیٹ (سی ٹی بی سی ایم) ماڈل نافذ کرے، بجلی بنانے اور فروخت کرنے والی کمپنیاں بجلی کی خریداری و ترسیل کے لئے براہ راست معاہدے کریں، ایک یا زائد میگا واٹ کے خریدار براہ راست بجلی پیدا کرنے والے کارخانوں سے بجلی کی خریداری کا معاہدہ کر سکیں۔

CTBCM کمپٹیشن کمیشن نے سینٹرل پاور پراجیکٹ کمپنی کا کردار ختم کرنے کی تجویز دیتے ہوئے کہا کہ نیپرا نے 2020 میں ماڈل کے نفاذ کی منظوری دی تھی جس پر تاحال عمل درآمد نہیں ہوا۔

کمیشن نے سفارش کی کہ پروڈکشن، ٹرانسمیشن اور ڈسٹری بیوشن کو الگ الگ کر دیا جائے، بجلی کی ترسیل کے فرسودہ ڈھانچے کو ہنگامی بنیادوں پر اپ گریڈ کرنے کی ضرورت ہے۔

کمیشن نے کہا کہ سرکاری ملکیت میں چلنے والی ڈسٹری بیوشن کمپنیاں 9 سے 35 فیصد تک لائن لاسز کر رہی ہیں جس کا واحد حل ڈسٹری بیوشن کمپنیوں کی نجکاری ہے، فعال کارکردگی والی ڈسٹری بیوٹر کمپنیاں، کم کارکردگی والی ڈسکوز کا نقصان بھرتی ہیں، لائن لاسز کو کم کرنے کے لئے ڈسکوز کی نجکاری کی جائے۔

کمیشن نے تجویز دی کہ کیپسٹی پیمنٹ کے بوجھ کو کم کرنے کے لیے فرسودہ پاور پلانٹس کو فوری بند کر دیا جائے، ٹرانسمیشن لائن پالیسی 2015 پر عمل کیا جائے، ٹرانسمیشن انفراسٹرکچر میں نجی شعبے کو شامل کیا جائے۔

<https://www.dailyaaj.com.pk/news/117118>



بجلی فراہمی کا بنیادی ڈھانچہ فرسودہ ہوچکا، کمپٹیشن کمیشن کی رپورٹ میں انکشاف

کمپٹیشن کمیشن آف پاکستان (سی سی پی) نے مستقبل میں بجلی کے مسائل حل کرنے، قیمتوں میں کمی اور سروس کی بہتری کے لیے پاکستان میں بجلی کی بولسیل مارکیٹ کھولنے کی سفارش کی ہے۔

یہ بھی پڑھیں: سردیوں میں بجلی 26 روپے فی یونٹ، وزیراعظم نے پاور ٹویژن کے پیکج کی منظوری دیدی

سی سی بی کی جانب سے جاری بیان میں کہا گیا ہے کہ بجلی کے شعبے میں کارکردگی کو بہتر بنانے اور مسائل کا مستقل حل کے لیے حکومت جلد از جلد دو طرفہ معاہدہ مارکیٹ (سی ٹی بی سی ایم) ماڈل کو نافذ کرے۔ اس ماڈل کے مطابق بجلی بنانے والی کمپنیاں اور بجلی فروخت کرنے والی کمپنیاں، براہ راست بجلی کی خریداری کے معاہدے اور قیمت کا تعین کر سکیں گے۔ اس ماڈل میں سینٹرل پاور پریچیز کمپنی کا کردار ختم کرنے کی تجویز دی گئی ہے۔

واضح رہے کہ نیپرا دو طرفہ معاہدہ مارکیٹ (سی ٹی بی سی ایم) ماڈل کو نافذ کرنے کی منظوری 2020 میں دی تھی، تاہم اس طریق کار پر عملدرآمد نہ ہو سکا۔

کمپنیشن کمیشن نے پاور سیکٹر میں کمپنیشن کے مسائل پر اپنی ریسرچ رپورٹ اور سفارشات وزارت خزانہ کو جمع کروا دی ہے۔ اپنی رپورٹ میں کمپنیشن کمیشن کا کہنا ہے کہ پاور سیکٹر پر حکومتی کمپنیوں کی اجارہ داری، اس شعبے میں ڈولپمنٹ کی راہ میں رکاوٹ ہے۔

رپورٹ کے مطابق بجلی کے شعبے کے فروغ اور مسائل کے حل کے لیے ضروری ہے کہ پروڈکشن، ٹرانسمیشن اور ڈسٹری بیوشن کو الگ الگ کر دیا جائے اور اس شعبے کی نجکاری کر دی جائے۔ اس وقت صرف سینٹرل پاور پریچیز کمپنی ہی بجلی پیدا کرنے والے کارخانوں سے بجلی خرید اور ڈسٹریبیوشن کمپنیوں کو فروخت کرتی ہے۔

بجلی کا بنیادی ڈھانچہ فرسودہ ہے

رپورٹ کے مطابق ڈسٹریبیوشن کمپنیاں براہ راست بجلی پیدا کرنے والے کارخانوں سے بجلی خرید نہیں سکتیں۔ دوسری طرف بجلی کی ترسیل کا نظام سرکاری ملکیت والی نیشنل ٹرانسمیشن اینڈ ڈیسپچ کمپنی (این ٹی ڈی سی) ٹرانسمیشن کے ذمے ہے۔ پاکستان کا زیادہ تر بجلی کا بنیادی ڈھانچہ فرسودہ ہے جیسے ہنگامی بنیادوں پر اپ گریڈ کرنے کی ضرورت ہے۔

یہ بھی پڑھیں: 3 ماہ کے لیے بجلی کی قیمتوں میں کمی آئی ایم ایف کی منظوری سے مشروط

رپورٹ کے مطابق سرکاری ملکیت میں جانے والی ڈسٹریبیوشن کمپنیاں 9 فیصد سے 35 فیصد تک لائن لاسز کر رہی ہیں۔ بجلی کے شعبے کے مسائل کے حل اور سرکلر ڈیٹ کے خاتمے کے لیے بجلی کی ترسیل اور ڈسٹریبیوشن کمپنیوں کی نجکاری اور اس شعبے میں مقابلہ پیدا کرنے کی ضرورت ہے۔

کمپنیشن کمیشن نے رپورٹ میں اپنی سفارشات میں پاکستان میں بجلی کی ہولسٹیل مارکیٹ کا فارمولہ لاگو کرنے پر زور دیا ہے۔ ایک یا زائد میگا واٹ کے خریدار براہ راست بجلی پیدا کرنے والے کارخانوں سے بجلی کی خریداری کا معاہدہ کر سکیں۔ بجلی کی ترسیل کے نظام میں بھی نجکاری یا پبلک پرائیویٹ پارٹنرشپ کے ذریعے سرمایہ کاری کی جائے۔ کمیشن نے تجویز کیا ہے کہ 2021 میں منظور شدہ سی ٹی بی سی ایم ماڈل کو فوری نافذ کر دیا جائے۔

رپورٹ میں کہا گیا ہے کہ سی ٹی بی سی ایم کے موثر نفاذ میں کے لیے ٹرانسمیشن اور تقسیم کے سسٹم چارجز کو مناسب کیا جائے۔ کیپسٹی بیمٹ کے بوجھ کو کم کرنے کے لیے فرسودہ پاور پلانٹس کو فوری بند کر دیا جائے۔ ٹرانسمیشن لائن پالیسی 2015 پر عمل کیا جائے اور ٹرانسمیشن انفراسٹرکچر میں نجی شعبے کو شامل کیا جائے۔ لائن لاسز کو کم کرنے کے لیے ڈسکو کی نجکاری کی جائے۔

<https://weneews.pk/news/241253/>

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صفحہ 08

تاریخ 20

ہفتہ 06 جمادی الاول 1446ھ 09 نومبر 2024ء 25 کاک

جلد 30 شمارہ 257

کمپینیشن کمیشن کی پاور سیکٹر میں مسابقت کی صورتحال پر رپورٹ

کمیشن نے پاور سیکٹر میں کمپینیشن کو فروغ دینے کے لئے سفارشات بھی دیں

اسلام آباد (نامہ نگار خصوصی) کمپینیشن کمیشن آف اور ڈسٹری بیوشن کے شعبوں میں سرکاری اداروں اور پاکستان نے "پاکستان کے پاور سیکٹر میں کمپینیشن کی کمپنیوں کو اجارہ داری اور اس شعبے پر اس کے اثرات پر جانچ تحقیقی رپورٹ جاری کر دی کی تفصیل دی گئی ہے۔ رپورٹ میں کمپینیشن کمیشن ہے۔ رپورٹ میں پاور سیکٹر، خاص طور پر بجلی کی ترسیل نے پاور سیکٹر میں (بانی صفحہ 6 بقیہ نمبر 1)

1 بقیہ کمپینیشن کمیشن

کمپینیشن کو فروغ دینے کے لئے سفارشات بھی دیں ہیں۔ کمپینیشن کمیشن کے چیئرمین ڈاکٹر کبیر احمد سدھو نے رپورٹ کے ابتدائے میں کہا ہے کہ اقتصادی ترقی کو آگے بڑھانے اور صارفین کے لیے سستی بجلی کی فراہمی کو یقینی بنانے کے لئے بجلی کے شعبے میں کمپینیشن پیدا کرنا بہت ضروری ہے۔ رپورٹ میں کہا گیا ہے کہ پاکستان کے بجلی کے شعبے میں طویل عرصے سے سرکاری کمپنیوں کا غلبہ ہے، جس کے وجہ سے نجی شعبے سرمایہ کاری نہیں کر سکا۔ رپورٹ کی اہم فائنڈنگ کے مطابق بجلی کی ٹرانسمیشن اور ڈسٹری بیوشن جیسے اہم شعبوں میں اسٹیٹ انٹرپرائز (ایس او ایز) کی منظمی، فرسودہ بنیادی ڈھانچہ، اور جنرالیٹی چیلنجز نئے مارکیٹ میں نجی سرمایہ کاری کی راہ میں رکاوٹ ہیں۔ کمپینیشن کمیشن نے تجویز کیا ہے کہ بجلی کے شعبے میں جلد از جلد، نچر اکا منظر شدہ تجارتی دو طرفہ کنٹریکٹس ماڈل نافذ کیا جائے، تاکہ بجلی کی ڈسٹری بیوشن کمپنیاں کسی بھی پاور پلانٹ سے بجلی کی ترسیل کا معاہدہ کر سکیں۔ اس کے لئے سینٹرل پاور پراجیکٹس کا کردار ختم کیا جائے۔ بجلی کی ترسیل کے بنیادی ڈھانچے میں سرمایہ کاری اور اپ گریڈیشن کی جائے۔



روزاني عوامي آواز (6) ڇنڇر 9 نومبر 2024 ع

سي سي پي پاران ملڪ ۾ اسٽيٽ انٽرپرائزز کي محدود ڪرڻ جو مطالبو

سرڪاري ڪمپنين جي هڪ هٿي ۽ نجی سيڙپڪارن کي سيڙپڪاري کان روڪي رهي آهي

نيپرا پاران منظر ڪيل ٻه طرفه معاهدو جلد لڳو منظور ڪيا وڃن ته جيئن نجی سيڙپڪاري ٿي

اسلام آباد (پ ر) ڪمپيٽيشن ڪميشن آف پاڪستان، پاڪستان جي پاور سيڪٽر ۾ مقابلي جي صورتحال بابت هڪ جامع تحقيقي رپورٽ پڌري ڪئي آهي، رپورٽ ۾ پاور سيڪٽر ۾ حڪومتي ادارن ۽ ڪمپنين جي هڪ هٿي، خاص طور تي پاور ٽرانسميشن ۽ ڊسٽري بيوشن جي شعبي ۾، ۽ ان هڪ هٿي جي منفي اثرن متعلق تفصيل پڌرا ڪيا آهن ۽ پاور سيڪٽر ۾ مقابلي کي هٿي وٺرائڻ لاءِ سفارشون پڻ ڏنيون آهن. ڪمپيٽيشن ڪميشن جي چيئرمين ڊاڪٽر ڪبير چيو آهي ته معاشي ترقي کي اڳتي وڌائڻ ۽ ڪاپيدارن کي سستي بجلي فراهم ڪرڻ واري عمل کي يقيني بنائڻ لاءِ بجلي جي شعبي ۾ مقابلي جو ماحول پيدا ڪرڻ تمام ضروري آهي. رپورٽ ۾ چيو ويو آهي ته پاڪستان جي پاور سيڪٽر تي ڊگهي عرصي کان سرڪاري ڪمپنين جي هڪ هٿي رهي آهي، جنهن ڪري خانگي شعبي کي سيڙپڪاري ڪرڻ کان پري رکيو ويو آهي. جڏهن ته اسٽيٽ انٽرپرائزز (SOEs) جي تسلط، پراڻي انفراسٽرڪچر، ۽ اهم شعبن ۾ جغرافيائي چئلينجز جهڙوڪ بجليءَ جي ٽرانسميشن ۽ تفسير جهڙا عمل نجی سيڙپڪاري کي روڪي رهيا آهن.