

Q.6. What are the main causes of the energy crisis in Pakistan? What measures do you recommend to address it?

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start with the introduction of the answer.

Ans The energy crisis in Pakistan can be attributed to several causes. And, here are the main factors contributing to the energy crisis, along with recommended measures to address them:

Main causes of energy crisis in Pakistan along with recommended measures to address them

### 1. Power Generation Shortfall:

- Insufficient generation capacity: Pakistan faces a significant gap between electricity demand and supply due to the limited capacity of power generation facilities.
- Aging and inefficient power plants: Many existing power plants are outdated and inefficient, resulting in low generation outputs and high operational costs.

add references/examples to substantiate your arguments.

### Recommendations:

- Increase Power generation capacity: Focus on building new power plants, including both conventional and renewable energy sources, to bridge the supply-demand gap.
- Retrofit and upgrade existing plants: Invest in upgrading and modernizing existing power plants.

to enhance their efficiency and generation capacity.

## 2. Fuel Supply Constraints:

- Overreliance on imported fuels: Pakistan heavily depends on imported fuels like oil and gas for power generation, making it vulnerable to price fluctuations and supply disruptions.
- Limited domestic fuel production: Insufficient domestic production of fuels, such as natural gas, further adds to the fuel supply constraints.

## Recommendations:

- Diversify the energy mix: Promote the development of renewable energy sources, such as solar, wind, and hydropower, to reduce reliance on imported fuels.
- Enhance domestic fuel exploration: Invest in exploration and production activities to increase domestic fuel reserves and reduce dependence on imports.

## 3. Inefficient Transmission and Distribution System:

- Aging Infrastructure: Pakistan's transmission and distribution system suffer from outdated infrastructure, technical losses, and high line losses.
- Electricity theft and non-recovery of dues: Widespread electricity theft and non-payment of bills contribute to financial losses and strain the power distribution system.

## Recommendations:

- Upgrade transmission and distribution infrastructure: The country should invest in modernizing the infrastructure, including grid expansion, smart grid technologies, and improved metering systems to reduce losses and enhance efficiency.
- Address electricity theft: Implement stricter measures and penalties to deter electricity theft, along with improving metering and billing systems for accurate energy measurement and revenue collection.

## 4. Circular Debt and Financial Sustainability:

- Accumulation of circular debt: Delayed payments, non-recovery of dues, and subsidy burdens have led to the accumulation of circular debt in the energy sector, hampering the financial sustainability.

## Recommendations:

- Improve payment mechanisms: Strengthen the financial management of the energy sector by ensuring timely payment of bills, improving revenue collection, and reducing circular debt.
- Rationalize ~~subsidy~~ Subsidies: Gradually reduce

and rationalize subsidies to ensure the financial sustainability of the energy sector, while implementing targeted subsidies to ensure the financial sustainability of the energy sector. For vulnerable segments of society:

## 5. Policy and Governance Issues:

- Policy inconsistency: Frequent changes in the energy policies and a lack of long-term planning contribute to uncertainty and hinder investment in the energy sector.
- Governance and transparency issues: Inefficient governance, corruption and lack of transparency in the energy sector impede its development and efficient operations.

## Recommendations:

- Long-term energy planning: Formulate and implement a comprehensive energy policy with a focus on stability, consistency and long-term planning to attract investment.
- Improve Governance and Transparency: Strengthen the regulatory bodies, enhance transparency in decision-making processes, and promote accountability and oversight mechanisms within the energy

sectors.

good arguments and structure .

## Conclusion

work on the references part.

All in all, addressing the energy crisis requires a multi-faceted approach that includes diversifying the energy mix, investing in infrastructure development, promoting energy efficiency, addressing circular debt, improving governance and transparency, and formulating long-term energy policies. Furthermore, attracting domestic and foreign investments, facilitating public-private partnerships, and encouraging technological innovation will contribute to resolving the energy crisis and ensuring a sustainable energy future for Pakistan.

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