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Compare & contrast the energy policies of Pakistan with those of other developing countries.

Energy policies in developing countries can vary significantly based on their unique circumstances, resources & priorities. Pakistan's energy policy is influenced by its specific challenges & opportunities.

To compare & contrast Pakistan's energy policies with those of other developing countries, we can look at a few aspects:

Energy policies of Pakistan v/s other developing countries ::

Energy policy of Pakistan

Energy policy of other developing countries

⇒ Energy mix

Resource Availability

- Pakistan relies heavily on fossil fuels (63%), particularly natural gas (48%) & oil (33%) for its energy need. However, making efforts to diversify its energy mix by increasing the share of renewable energy sources like wind, solar & biomass which is (5.4%)

- Energy mix in other developing countries can vary widely. India have been investing in renewable energy sources. (Wind power 12.8 GW, Solar 67.07 GW, Biomass 6.2 GW, Small hydro power 4.94 GW). Brazil significant portion of energy coming from hydroelectric power 84%. Thermal power represents 16%.

⇒ Energy Efficiency & conservation Policy ..

- Government of Pakistan has approved first National Plan
- In Bhutan, the policy strives to ensure demand

(NEECP 2023).

1- First goal double the rate of energy

2- Improve Energy Intensity (current

4.5 MJ/USD - goal to reduce to 3.52 MJ/USD by 2030

3- Ensure deep-rooted institutionalization, operationalization & implementation of EE & C in the country.

side management of energy intensive sectors.

To reduce energy intensity & GHG

emission & increase of Revenue from electricity export.

(Ministry of Eco-affairs 2019)

In Nepal, it aim to double improvement rate of EE from 0.84% / year 2000-2015 to 1.68% / year by 2030.

⇒ Energy Security

• In Pakistan, energy security is a critical concern due to its reliance on imports of oil & gas. The

• Energy security concerns can also be prevalent in other developing countries, particularly those heavily reliant on energy imports.

country has been working to enhance through projects like CPEC.

(It has invested \$124 bn in Pakistan's energy sector & a total of 12 power generation projects having capacity of to generate 7.20 MW of energy

India's 4-plan energy security strategy is based on diversifying supplies, increasing E&P, alternate energy sources & energy transition through gas-based economy.

India will contribute 25% of global demand by 2040.

China has set a goal to achieve a per capita oil consumption of 2-2.5 tons & a total national oil consumption of 3-3.75 bn tons by 2050

⇒ Alternative & renewable energy policy :-

• The new policy of Pakistan aims to boost the share the electricity generated from renewable sources from around 3% at present 25% by 2025 & 30% by 2030

It aims to address technological needs for energy services by introducing renewable energy technology. Energy through wind, solar, hydro & biomass.

• In Bhutan, AREP policy aims to promote & encourage the use of renewable energy in both urban & rural areas. The policy identifies long-term & short-term objectives & covers technical & financial support & tariff setting for grid-connected & distributed renewable energy soln.

• In Bangladesh, It sets a target to develop renewable energy source to meet 5% of total demand by 2015 & 10% by 2020.

Alghanistan aims to meet 10% of national demand with RE by 2032 (350-450 MW).

Myanmar also aims to address technological needs for energy services by introducing RE technology.

⇒

Policy Initiatives

• Pakistan has launched initiatives like Alternative Energy Development Board (AEDB) to promote renewable energy & the power policy 2021 to attract investment in the sector

• Other developing countries have their policy initiatives, like India's National Solar Mission & Brazil's efforts to expand biofuels.

⇒ Environmental Concerns:-

Pakistan, like many other developing countries, faces environmental challenges due to reliance on fossil fuels. Air pollution & green house gas emissions are significant concerns

Environmental concerns & climate change mitigation efforts vary among developing countries. China 8205.86 MT & India 194 MT are among the world's largest emitters of GH gas & are working to transition to cleaner energy sources. Ethiopia, prioritize renewable energy for both environmental & economic concerns.

⇒ Energy Access:-

• A significant portion of Pakistan's population still

• Energy access challenges are common in many

lacks access to reliable electricity, especially in rural areas.

The government has initiated a program to improve energy access & affordability for underserved communities.

In Pakistan the rate for 2021 was 94.92%.

developing countries.

In Nigeria, Electricity access rate stood at 55.4%.

In South Africa it was 89.03% in 2021 less than 2020.

Policies often focus on expanding access to electricity & clean cooking fuels to address these issues.

⇒

Geopolitical factors:-

Pakistan has close relations with China & Iran for fulfillment of

It includes relationship with neighboring countries like India &

energy needs.

As it signed
two of projects
CPEC &
IP-IRAN -
Pakistan.

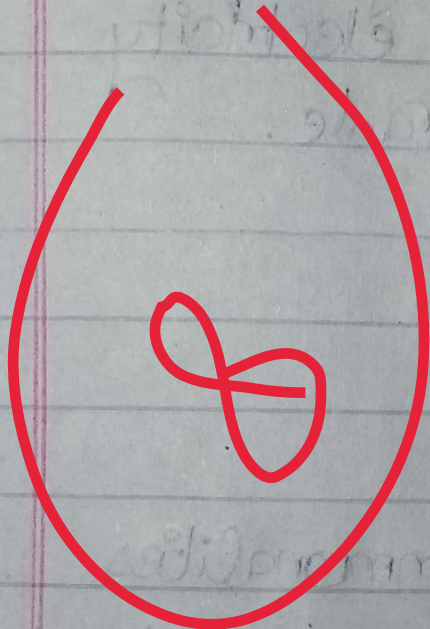
With Iran gas
Pakistan can
produce 5000mw
electricity.

Afghanistan,
can influence its
energy policies
especially related
to gas pipelines
& electricity
trade.

While there are commonalities
in energy challenges faced
by developing countries, the
specific policies & strategies
employed can differ significantly
based on each nation's resources,
political landscape & development
priorities.

Pakistan, like many other
developing countries is working
towards a more balanced energy
mix, increased energy efficiency.
Comparing & contrasting with

other nations provide valuable insights into the diversity of approaches in the developing world.



Your content is fine
Even if they are asking
for comparison part, you
need to write in
paragraphs

Make different headings
and then discuss
differences of both under
each heading