

Topic:

Energy Crisis in Pakistan

Outline:

1) Introduction

2) Thesis Statement:

Pakistan is suffering from chronic energy shortages which is caused by multiple reasons and its consequences on social, economic, and environmental ^{need to} ~~must~~ be addressed.

3) Energy crisis in Pak: Causes:

- 3.1) Over population of Pakistan (241 million population)
- 3.2) Urbanization (96.4 million, nearly half the population could be in cities by 2030 - The World Bank)
- 3.3) Heavy dependency of Pakistan on Non-renewable energy ~ 59% by ^{Internal Trade Administration}
- 3.4) Weak distribution and transmission (Power lost and theft) 16% → theft. (the diplomat)
- 3.5) Lack of accountability
- 3.6) - More dependency on electrical appliances.
 - Household Sector → 49% consumed by Pak Energy Report
 - Flour machine, straightener, etc.
- 3.7)



4) Consequences of Energy Crisis on Social life:

- 4.1) Load shedding
- 4.2) Inefficient Social Welfare and health.

5) Consequences on Economic Sector:

- 5.1) Economic loss (By world Bank Pak loses 2-3% GDP annually due to power outages)
- 5.2) Circular debt stood at Rs 1.661 trillion as of July 2025.
- 5.3) Industrial loss: (Asian development bank)
(Textile industry deals more than 60% of Pak's export has been negatively impacted and ~~loss~~ loss 20-30% in textile production)
- 5.4) Agricultural loss due to energy crisis, No proper irrigation.
"Energy crunch hits Pak's farm productivity in Pak."

6) Consequences on Environment:

- 6.1) 60% energy comes from fossil fuel release green house gases and ~~poll~~ ~~pollution~~ enhance global warming and environmental pollution.

7) Governance challenges:

7.1) As per research conducted by (ISSI) Institute of strategic studies Islamabad, "Pak's energy crisis is not solely the result of rising energy cost, it also stems from structural inefficiencies, outdated infrastructure and accountability issue".

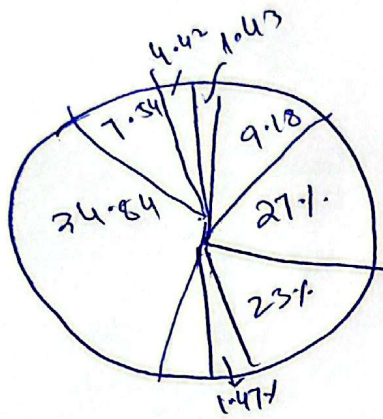
Sustainable Solution to the Energy Crisis:

- 1) Investing in Renewable Energy. (Pak has renewable potential of 50000 MW from wind and 29 million MW from solar: 6% to national grid)
- 2) Modernizing Infrastructure
- 3) Enforcing policy reforms - that provide long term relief.
- 4) High tariffs on C-emission source.

8) Sustainable Solution to the Energy Crisis:

- 1) Investing in Renewable Energy. (Pak has renewable potential of 50,000 MW from wind and 29 million MW from solar - 6% to national grid) By Energy development board, 2022)
- 2) Modernizing Infrastructure
- 3) Enforcing policy reforms that provide long term relief.
- 4) High tariffs on C-emission source.
- 5) Control population
- 6) Proper accountability through energy departments like NEPRA, EDB, Ministry of Energy, OGRA, WAPDA, National school of Public Policy (NSPP)
- 7) Public Awareness. (use limited energy as required)
- 8) Conclusion. 8- Manage circular debt.





Oil = 27%
 Gas = 23%
 Coal = 24%

Hydel = 7%

Renewable = 1.43%

LPG = 1.47%

Nuclear Enrgy = 4.42%

(NEPRA State of Industry
 Report 2023)