

Q#1

Current Status

There are five sources (renewable), from which Pakistan is generating electricity excluding fossil fuels. These are Hydel, Solar, Wind, Thermal and nuclear. The overall installed capacity of Pakistan is 43,775 Megawatts.

Whereas total demands including industrial and domestic needs stand at 31,000 Megawatts. However, the total distribution and transmission capacity of Pakistan falls at 22,000 Megawatts.

Similarly, Pakistan has the capacity of generating 70,000 Megawatts through hydel, but generating 7,320 Megawatts from solar, it has the capacity of 2.9 million megawatts per year but generating 630 MW, also it has the capacity of generating 50,000 MW from wind power alone at the Jhimir Corridor, but generating only 1845 Megawatts. These things based upon facts are showing the devastating condition of power-sector in Pakistan.

Problems With Sector:

According to a study, there are four major issues of power sector in Pakistan.

- i- Weak demand Management
- ii- Distribution and Transmission losses
- iii- Capacity Payment
- iv- Reluctance towards structural reforms.

These main problems are becoming perennial disease against the upgradation of power sector in Pakistan.

In the context of capacity payment, in 2018 the amount was Rs. 500 billion, which is now standing at Rs. 1.5 trillion. The overall circular debt of Pakistan stands at Rs 4 trillion. Only distribution losses add 31 percent amount in circular debt.

∴ Linkage With Socio-economic Future of Pakistan:

According to a report, there is a rise of 22 percent is evident in the consumption of electricity in India, during the last two years. Whereas a decline of 15 percent has noted in the electricity consumption of Pakistan.

The consumption of electricity is directly linked with the economic activities of a nation. It helps people through

- a- 24 hours industrial operation
- b- Enhancement in agricultural production
- c- Online-business activities are accelerated
- d- Potential Investments come in the country

These and many other economic activities are directly linked with electricity

On account of social side, the economic upliftment of populace in particular and State in general will help in raising the living standards of common citizens.

Required Reforms:

- a. Political Will.
- b. Maximum utilization of Renewable resources.
- c. Strict Measures against theft.
- d. System upgradation via industrial participation and international institution.
- e. Robust Structural reforms including overall management system.

The above mentioned measure should be the top priority of any democratic government to avoid further debts. By applying all these measures in a systematic way, the country's overall production will increase, which also can help the state to export goods and enhance foreign direct investment. By doing so, the available potential will be exploited i.e. both human and natural resources. Which will ultimately contribute towards socio-economic upliftment of general people.

Q#2

-: Loss And Damages :-

The concept "Loss and Damages" is basically financial help of developing or climate-faced countries by the developed countries.

During COP27 (Conference of Parties-27), which was held in Egypt, Pakistan aggressively advocated for the "Loss and Damages' Fund" for compensating the crimes, which the Pakistan has not committed.

In 2022, Pakistan faced unprecedented rainfalls, which ultimately became a reason behind destructions for Pakistan. Which is already grappled in harsh economic situation. The climate-induced flood had caused a loss of around \$30 billion, killed 1,717 people. In the face of all these devastation, Pakistan's stance got international attention during COP27. It was decided by all the attendants to established "Loss and Damages Fund" (LDF) to compensate developing countries in the face of climate induced destructions.

Materialization of Loss and Damages During COP-28:

The promise of establishment of loss and damages fund during COP-27, got materialize during COP-28.

In the first 4 days of conference, an amount of \$54 billion was pledged by different developed countries. Among which, \$2.4 billion was allocated for loss and damages.

Meanwhile, the president of conference also pledged \$100 million on behalf of U.A.E, where the conference was held.

Achieved Objectives:

- a- Establishment of Loss and Damages Fund.
- b- Compelled the carbon emitter to pay their due role.
- c- Advocacy of climate change become advanced.

Loopholes in Proposal:

The overall establishment of LDF was a great achievement and its recognition from/by the international community is crucial. However, there exist some loopholes in the overall proposal.

a- Yet the procedure has not defined for the disbursement of funds.

b- Procedure of proportional obligation has not defined about potential emitters of carbon.

c- Full recognition of decarbonization has not made by the parties.

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Benefits for Pakistan:

Pakistan has been recognized as the potential advocator for loss and damages.

as well as the top effectives among climate-induced calamities. The potential benefits, which are available for Pakistan after COP-28 are 5. Pakistan was elected as

a- Member of Loss and Damages Funds.

Pakistan became parts of four different committee during COP-28

b. Technical Executive Committee

It will assist the parties in the development of climate friendly technology

c- Paris Committee on Capacity Building

It will assist the countries in building their capacity regarding environmental friendly infrastructures, human resource management and all the necessary components to enhance the overall capacity of country.

d. Advisor Board of Santiago Network

Advises about technical assistance and provision

e- Standing Financial Committee

It will ensure transparency as well as advice about in which part of globe, which type and how much aid is required.

Opportunities:-

Thus, being part of all these committees and member of Loss and Damages Board, it has become beneficial to implement the international practices regarding climate-resilient infrastructure. It has enabled Pakistan to avail the financial opportunities for rebuilding and restructuring areas, which remained and are climate-stricken. This kind of international exposure will help Pakistan to harness climate governance.

