ENERGY

Total Installed Capacity (End Mar FY2025) **46,605** (MW)

Total Electricity Generation (Jul-Mar FY2025) **90,145** (Gwh)

Consumptions (Jul-Mar 2025)

Total Electricity **80,111** (Gwh)

Petroleum Products **13.17** (Million Tonnes)

Gas **3,143** (Mmcfd)

Coal **16.2** (Metric Tonnes)

ENERGY

The energy sector remains a pivotal driver of Pakistan's economic and industrial development, impacting productivity, trade competitiveness, and overall quality of life. During the first nine months of FY 2025 (July-March), Pakistan continued to face challenges related to energy affordability, sustainability, and security. However, some key reforms, capacity enhancements, and shifts in the energy mix indicate gradual progress towards a more resilient and diversified energy landscape. This chapter presents a detailed overview of developments in the power sector, including electricity generation, consumption patterns, installed capacity, and the role of private investment through the Private Power and Infrastructure Board (PPIB). It also covers recent petroleum, natural gas, and coal production and consumption trends.

As of March 2025, the total installed electricity generation capacity stood at 46,605 MW, with a progressive shift toward cleaner energy sources. Hydel, nuclear, and renewable sources collectively accounted for 44.3 percent of the installed capacity, up from previous years, while the share of thermal power declined to 55.7 percent. In terms of electricity generation, Pakistan produced 90,145 GWh during July-March FY 2025, of which 53.7 percent was contributed by hydel, nuclear, and renewable sources, reflecting a welcome transition toward indigenous and environment-friendly energy sources. Sectoral consumption patterns highlight the continued dominance of the household sector, accounting for nearly half of national electricity usage.

The Private Power and Infrastructure Board (PPIB) played a critical role in facilitating private sector participation in power generation and transmission. During the review period, key milestones were achieved, including the operationalization of the 884 MW Suki Kinari Hydropower Project and continued progress on new solar, wind, and bagasse-based projects. As of March 2025, PPIB had successfully facilitated 88 operational Independent Power Producers (IPPs) with a cumulative capacity of 20,726 MW. The government's push to prioritize renewable and indigenous fuels is evident from the current pipeline of projects, 84 percent of which are based on clean energy.

In the petroleum sector, domestic production remained constrained, and reliance on imports continued. However, international oil price stability helped moderate the energy import bill compared to the previous year. Domestic refining capacity utilization remained suboptimal, while efforts to attract investment in refinery upgrades and new capacity continued. On the natural gas front, the depletion of indigenous reserves remains a major concern. With no significant new discoveries, the country relied heavily on LNG imports to meet domestic demand, especially for the power and industrial sectors. In response, efforts are underway to improve energy efficiency and expand the LNG supply chain infrastructure.

Coal continues to play a significant role in the power sector, particularly through projects based on Thar coal. Indigenization of coal-based energy is being actively pursued, with several Thar coal-fired plants contributing to the national grid. However, environmental concerns and the need for clean technology adoption remain important policy considerations.

The government remains committed to ensuring energy security, affordability, and sustainability

through improved governance, enhanced private sector participation, and strategic investment in renewable and indigenous resources. The Integrated Generation Capacity Expansion Plan (IGCEP) and ongoing reforms under the National Electricity Policy 2021 and Alternative & Renewable Energy Policy 2019 provide the roadmap for future sectoral transformation.

14.1 POWER SECTOR

Installed Capacity and Generation of Electricity

As of July-March FY 2025, Pakistan's total installed electricity generation capacity stood at 46,605 MW, reflecting a 1.6 percent increase compared to 45,888 MW recorded in the corresponding period of FY 2024. The increase can be attributed with the installed capacity of 2,813 MW from net metering. However, Government of Pakistan terminate Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) with several Independent Power Producers (IPPs), notably HUB Power, Lalpir Power, Pakgen Power, Roush Power, Saba Power, and Atlas Power, with effect from October 1, 2024.

The percentage shares of hydel, nuclear, renewable, and thermal are 24.4 percent, 7.8 percent, 12.2 percent, and 55.7 percent, respectively (Table 14.1). The share of thermal power as a dominant source of electricity supply has declined over the past few years, showing an increased reliance on indigenous sources. Out of the total electricity generation of 90,145 GWh, the share of hydel, nuclear, and renewable stands at 53.7 percent. This shift marks a positive development of the economy, as the energy mix transitions away from thermal generation towards more sustainable and environmentally friendly alternatives (Table 14.2).

Table 14.1: Installed Capacity of Electricity

Source	FY 2024		July-March FY 2024		July-March FY 2025 (P)	
	MW	Share (%)	MW	Share (%)	MW	Share (%)
Hydel	10,635	23.18	10,635	23.18	11,368	24.39
Thermal	28,766	62.69	28,766	62.69	25,937*	55.65
Nuclear	3,620	7.89	3,620	7.89	3,620	7.77
Renewable	2,867	6.25	2,867	6.25	5,680**	12.18
Total	**45,888**	**100.0**	**45,888**	**100.0**	**46,605**	**100.0**

*: GoP has terminated PPAs with HUB Power, Lalpir Power, Pakgen Power, Roush Power, Saba Power and Atlas Power w.e.f October 01, 2024.
**: includes 2,813 MW from net metering

Source: National Electric Power Regulatory Authority & NTDC

Table 14.2: Generation of Electricity

Source	FY 2024		July-March FY 2024		July-March FY 2025	
	GWh	Share (%)	GWh	Share (%)	GWh	Share (%)
Hydel	39,902	31.29	29,167	31.58	27,413	30.41
Thermal	58,333	45.74	42,493	46.02	41,734	46.30
Nuclear	23,155	18.16	16,754	18.14	17,175	19.05
Renewable	6,133	4.81	3,921	4.26	3,823	4.24
Total	**127,523**	**100.0**	**92,335**	**100.0**	**90,145**	**100.0**

Source: National Electric Power Regulatory Authority

Electricity Consumption

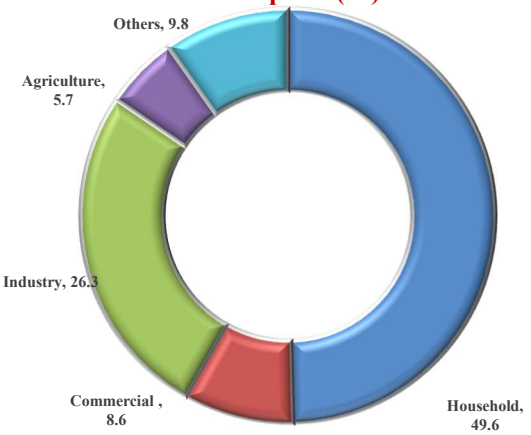
During July-March FY 2025, total electricity consumption in Pakistan stood at 80,111 GWh, compared to 83,109 GWh in the corresponding period of FY 2024, reflecting a 3.6 percent decline in electricity usage. This contraction may be attributed to ongoing energy conservation measures, elevated power tariffs, off-grid solar solutions, and subdued industrial activity.

The household sector continued to dominate electricity consumption, with its share rising to 49.6 percent (39,728 GWh) during July-March FY 2025, up from 47.3 percent (39,286 GWh) in the same period of FY 2024. This increase indicates a relative expansion in residential demand, possibly driven by population growth, an increased use of home appliances, and stable

weather-related consumption patterns. In contrast, industrial consumption slightly declined both in absolute terms and share. The sector consumed 21,082 GWh, down from 22,031 GWh, reducing its share from 26.5 percent to 26.3 percent.

Electricity usage in the agriculture sector dropped significantly by 34.3 percent, falling from 6,951 GWh to 4,566 GWh, which reduced its share from 8.4 percent to 5.7 percent. This sharp decline is likely due to changes in irrigation practices, rainfall patterns, and possibly a switch to diesel-powered or solar alternatives in response to rising electricity costs. The commercial sector recorded a modest increase in consumption, from 6,776 GWh to 6,898 GWh, slightly raising its share to 8.6 percent. This rise indicates a marginal pickup in business and retail activity, particularly in urban centers. The "others" category, comprising public lighting, bulk supply, and government buildings, consumed 7,037 GWh, maintaining a stable share at 9.8 percent, broadly consistent with the previous year.

Fig-14.1: Sectoral Share in Electricity Consumption (%)



Source: M/o Energy & HDIP

Table 14.3: Sectoral Share in Electricity Consumption

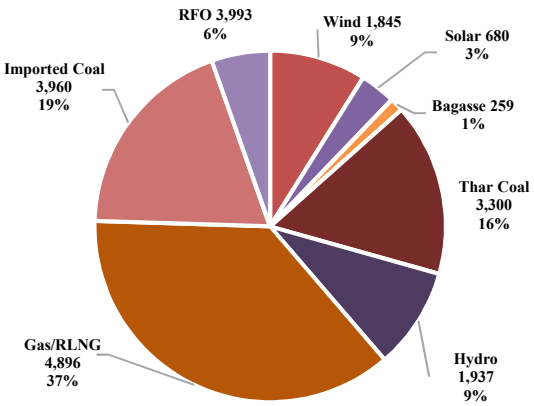
Source	FY 2024		July-March FY 2024		July-March FY 2025	
	GWh	Share (%)	GWh	Share (%)	GWh	Share (%)
Household	54,911	49.4	39,286	47.3	39,728	49.6
Commercial	9,195	8.3	6,776	8.2	6,898	8.6
Industry	27,830	25.0	22,031	26.5	21,082	26.3
Agriculture	8,578	7.7	6,951	8.4	4,566	5.7
Others	10,596	9.5	8,065	9.7	7,837	9.8
Total	**111,110**	**100.0**	**83,109**	**100.0**	**80,111**	**100.0**

Source: Ministry of Energy (Power Division) & Hydrocarbon Development Institute of Pakistan

Private Power and Infrastructure Board

The role of the Private Power and Infrastructure Board (PPIB) emerges as a cornerstone in Pakistan's efforts to diversify its energy generation sources. As the focal organization charged with the responsibility of promoting private sector investment in power generation and transmission, PPIB is leading Pakistan's energy transition through the facilitation of diversified, secure, and sustainable power production and infrastructure development via innovative public-private partnership and strategic policy implementation.

Fig-14.2: Capacity Addition by PPIB, 20,726 MW



Source: PPIB

Under the PPIB track record, the power sector has made significant strides by successfully commissioning 101 multi-fuel-based Independent Power Producers (IPPs) with a total capacity of 25,841 MW, attracting over US$ 35 billion as foreign direct investment. Among these, 59 IPPs of 4,721 MW are based on hydel, solar, wind, and bagasse energy sources. Additionally, a 660kV mega HVDC Matiari-Lahore transmission line project has been completed with private sector investment through PPIB. Currently, PPIB is overseeing a fleet of 88 operational IPPs with a cumulative capacity of 20,726 MW totaling US$ 28.6 billion combined investment. This capacity, along with KE's represents 59 percent of national grid's capacity. The fuel mix of 88 operational IPPs is presented in Table 14.4

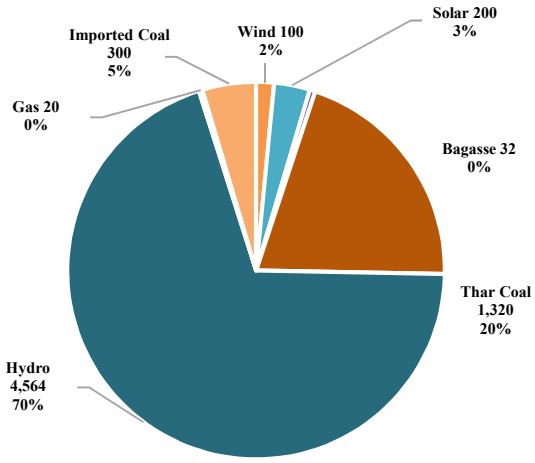
Table 14.4: PPIB's Facilitated Installed Capacity

Commissioned Projects: Fuel/Technologies								
Total 20,726 MW	**Wind**	**Solar**	**Bagasse**	**Thar Coal**	**Hydro**	**Gas/RLNG**	**Imported Coal**	**RFO**
	1,845 MW	680 MW	259 MW	3,300 MW	1,937 MW	7,629 MW	3,960 MW	1,116 MW

Source: Private Power and Infrastructure Board

PPIB is working on multiple fronts, such as diversifying the energy mix, prioritizing indigenous and renewable resources by replacing the imported fuel-based IPPs with indigenous and renewable. Alongside, PPIB is steadily progressing towards a successful energy transition and promotion of indigenization. This is very much evident from PPIB's current portfolio, which consists of 19 new multiple fuels/technologies (solar, wind, coal, hydro, R-LNG/Gas, bagasse) based IPPs of 6,536 MW combined capacity. Among these, 16 are renewable energy projects (including hydropower), indicating that 84 percent of the portfolio will be sourced from clean and green energy. This scenario testifies to the GoP steadfast approach for promotion of indigenization and implementation of RE-based power projects in the country. Further, the GoP has also decided to process future projects based on demand-supply projections as per the approved IGCEP. Year-wise induction of upcoming IPPs is given in Table 14.5.

Fig-14.3: Energy Mix of Upcomming IPPs, 6,536 MW



Source: PPIB

Table 14.5: Power Projects under Facilitation by PPIB

Year/Description	No. of IPPs	Fuels	Power Generation (MW)
2025	1	Bagasse (32)	32
2026	2	Hydel, Solar (7.1+100)	107.1
2028	4	Thar Coal, Solar, Wind (1,320+100+100)	1,520
2029	2	Hydel, Imp Coal (82.3+300)	382.3
2033	2	Hydel (1,340)	1,340
2034	1	Hydel (1,124)	1,124
Other Projects in Process	7	Hydel, Gas (2,010+20)	2,030
Total	**19**		**6,536**

Source: Private Power and Infrastructure Board

PPIB is actively processing a diversified portfolio of IPPs (Wind/ Solar/ hydel/Bagasse/ Coal and Gas) under the provisions of Power Generation Policy 2015, Alternative and Renewable Energy (ARE) Policy 2019, and National Electricity Policy 2021. While carrying out its functions, major activities performed by PPIB during July-March FY 2025 are summarized as follows:

Suki Kinari Hydropower Project: The largest hydro IPP of 884 MW achieved Commercial Operations in September 2024 with an investment of US$ 1.71 billion. The project will generate an estimated 3.13 billion units of clean, reliable, and affordable electricity annually for National Grid. The Suki Kinari project has been implemented on a Build-Own-Operate-Transfer basis under the provisions of the Power Policy 2002.

Bagasse-based Power Project: Due to the PPIB's swift processing and facilitation efforts, the 32 MW bagasse-based power plant is undergoing commissioning and is expected to be completed in April 2025. After completion, the project is expected to deliver 126 million units of clean energy annually over its 30-year lifespan.

Solar and Wind Energy Projects: To ensure a safe, secure, and quality-assured supply of solar and wind energy projects, products, systems, installation, and servicing, PPIB certified 149 new solar PV installers during July-February FY 2025 and reached 689. These certified installers have completed approximately 143,222 solar PV system installations, with a cumulative capacity exceeding 2,113 MW during this period.

Private Sector Projects through Competitive Bidding: To develop projects in private sector through competitive bidding, detailed feasibility studies, including resource assessment, energy yield estimation reports, grid evacuation studies, environmental and social impact assessments, hydro-geological studies, soil investigations, and topographical studies, were conducted in accordance with international standards for the development of 1x600MW solar PV project at Kot Addu/Muzaffargarh and 1x600 MW solar PV project at Jhang.

Development of the power sector of Gilgit-Baltistan (GB): PPIB is leading the efforts for extension of the Federal Power Generation Policy 2015, and the Role of PPIB for the development of the power sector of GB. Facilitation and input to GB entities extended for necessary legislation to create an enabling environment for investments. PPIB will provide expert services for the development of private sector power projects in GB as an agent of GB government/council.

Fast Track Solar Initiatives

To reduce the impact of high prices of oil and LNG in the international markets resulting in high electricity tariffs and drain foreign exchange reserves, the government has approved the Framework Guidelines for Fast-Track solar PV Initiatives 2022 for fast-track deployment of solar PV. The framework is based on the following three key pillars:

a. Substitution of Expensive Imported Fossil Fuels with Solar PV Energy

Under this initiative, solar PV-based power generation capacity shall be procured for the substitution of expensive imported fossil fuels used for power generation. Exact quantum will be determined on approval of the IGCEP by NEPRA. In this regard, as a first step, a 600 MW peak solar project is planned to be developed at Kot Addu / Muzaffargarh on G2G mode, and the same has been offered to the Government of Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

b. Solar PV Generation on 11 kV Feeders

For solarization of 11 kV Feeders, PPIB prepared and shared the standard RFP and Energy Purchase Agreement with all DISCOs for approval from their respective Boards. Once approved, the DISCOs will initiate the process of competitive bidding for the development of small solar projects on identified feeders, following the approval of RFPs and the determination of a benchmark tariff by NEPRA.

c. Solarization of Public Buildings

Under Public Building Solarization, PPIB has prepared model RFP documents and Contract

Agreements to facilitate Public Sector Entities (PSEs) in the solarization of their buildings. PPIB conducted competitive bidding for 330 buildings on the Lease Purchase Model and 85 buildings on the own-cost model. PPIB is also actively engaged with several PSEs to provide technical support in the solarization of their buildings.

Box-I: Towards a Sustainable and Secure Clean Energy Future for Pakistan

As Pakistan advances towards a future marked by a sustainable power sector and enhanced energy security, several key energy sources assume pivotal roles in achieving these objectives. Each of these resources, hydropower, wind, solar, bagasse, and Thar coal, contributes uniquely to the energy landscape, addressing different aspects of sustainability and security. GoP has embarked upon harnessing all these resources to curb the country's greenhouse gas emissions. Renewable energy not only contributes to affordable electricity nationwide and stabilizes energy prices in the long run but also aligns with the sustainable development goals of the United Nations, particularly SDG 7, by promoting access to clean energy, alleviating poverty, addressing climate change, and ensuring access to affordable, sustainable, and modern energy for all.

Regarding coal-based projects, GoP is fully cognizant of the climate change agenda; hence, all such projects have been developed in strict compliance with the international environmental standards set by the World Bank/IFC. PPIB, being a policy implementing agency of GoP, also has a strong focus on development of clean and indigenous power generation sources. At present, out of 88 operational IPPs, 59 IPPs of 4,721 MW are based on renewable energy, developed by the private sector on IPP mode supported through PPIB, which include:

- Ten (10) solar projects of 680 MW
- Five (05) run-of-river hydropower projects of 1,937 MW
- Thirty-six (36) wind power projects of 1,845 MW
- Eight (08) bagasse co-generation projects of 259.1 MW

Thanks to sustained efforts, ARE including wind, solar, hydel and bagasse, now contributes about 35 percent to the power mix, including 9,619 MW from public hydropower projects and 100 MW from KE's solar plant. However, to ensure universal and affordable access to electricity in all regions of the country, the GoP has set a target to achieve 60 percent of on-grid capacity from RE technologies, including hydro, by 2030 based on the least-cost principles through the Indicative Generation Expansion Plan (IGCEP).

Source: PPIB

Hydel and Solar Power Projects in GB

PPIB will continue facilitating private sector investment in hydro and renewable energy projects in GB, as the region transitions from reliance on small off-grid hydropower to an integrated energy system. Following the extension of the PPIB Act and GoP Power Policy 2015 to GB in July 2023, and with the regional grid expected to be operational by 2027, PPIB will conduct competitive bidding for small to medium-sized power projects to address electricity shortages. In collaboration with GoGB and the GB Council, PPIB aims to advance key hydropower projects, 100 MW KIU, 80 MW Phander, and 25 MW Sakarkoi, with feasibility studies being upgraded by Tractebel Germany.

Conversion of Imported Coal-based IPPs to Thar Coal

Pakistan is blessed with a vast 175 billion-ton Thar Coal Reserve, which is sufficient to provide a cost-effective and indigenous fuel option for base load power generation for decades to come. So far, five Thar Coal-based IPPs of 3,300 MW have been commissioned through PPIB, which provide inexpensive electricity to the national grid. These projects include:

- 1320 MW Thar Coal Block-1 Company (Shanghai) at Thar Block-1
- 660 MW Engro Power Project at Thar Block-II

- 660 MW Lucky Electric Project at Port Qasim
- 330 MW Thar Energy Limited Project at Thar Block-II
- 330 MW ThalNova Project at Thar Block-II

Nevertheless, there is still a need to harness Thar's coal potential as much as possible for meeting country's electricity and energy needs. In this regard, GoP has already imposed a moratorium on the processing new imported fuel-based power projects since 2016. Due to the increased prices of imported coal in the international market, GoP took the initiative to substitute imported coal-based IPPs with Thar coal. Subsequently, efforts are underway to start blending Thar coal by three imported coal-based IPPs with a cumulative capacity of 3,960 MW which were implemented under the CPEC regime, namely:

- 1,320 MW Sahiwal Coal Power project located at Sahiwal
- 1,320 MW Port Qasim Coal Power Project located at Port Qasim
- 1,320 MW Hub Coal Project located at Hub

Nuclear Energy

In Pakistan, six nuclear power plants (NPPs) are operating at two different sites with a total installed capacity of 3,530 MW. Chashma Nuclear Power Generating Station (CNPGS) near Mianwali comprises four units (Cl, C-2. C-3 & C-4) with total capacity of 1330 MW. Karachi Nuclear Power Station (KNPGS) has a total capacity of 2,200 MW and is located on Karachi coast. This station contains two units (K-2 & K-3) of the latest technology, termed as generation-III technology. KANUPP, the country's first nuclear power plant of 137 MW capacity, was permanently shut down in August 2021 after 50 years of operation and is in the de-commissioning phase.

Nuclear energy is a technology-driven source of power generation with a very low share of fuel cost in the total generation cost. Therefore, the overall generation cost of NPPs remains relatively stable and predictable throughout life. Currently, the overall average tariff of Pakistan's NPPs contains a notable share of the debt repayment associated with the newly constructed units. This debt repayment period constitutes only 20 percent (12 years) of the NPPs economic life. Following the debt period, the tariff of these projects will decrease to single-digit Rs per unit, as happened in the case of C-1 and C-2 NPPs.

Pakistan's NPPs operate well up to the mark despite the downturn in the annual demand of electricity. The low fuel cost, reliable supply, and technical expertise of PAEC position these NPPs at the forefront in the merit order prepared by NTDC for dispatch. Their combined capacity factor is 80 percent over the period of nine months during the current fiscal year, despite challenges on the demand side. The following table provides generation statistics for each unit.

Table 14.6: Performance of Nuclear Power Plants

Plants	Capacity (MW)		Electricity sent to Grid (million kWh)	
	Gross	Net	July-March FY 2025	Lifetime up to 31st March 2025
C-1	325	300	1,959	50,566
C-2	325	300	1,598	31,924
C-3	340	315	1,702	19,738
C-4	340	315	1,910	18,099
K-2	1,100	1,017	6,108	28,101
K-3	1,100	1,017	3,897	20,592

Source: Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission

In Pakistan, the competitive and stable generation cost, along with a reliable supply, make NPPs a vital source of energy for sustainable economic growth. Reduction of import dependency, enhancing supply security, and avoidance of greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) further signify the nuclear role in the energy system of Pakistan. The country's NPPs annually avoid 16-18 million tonnes $CO_{2\text{-eq}}$GHG emissions. This avoidance can contribute to

making Pakistan's energy-intensive products more competitive for export in the context of the upcoming cross-border adjustment mechanism by the European Union and prospectively by other markets. Furthermore, according to NEPRA evaluation, both NPPs stations of Pakistan clinched top position for their exemplary standards in health, safety and working environment during the year 2023-24 period.

With the above in view, Pakistan strives to maintain a practicable share of nuclear energy in the power system. As a continuation of these efforts, on December 30, 2024, the first concrete pouring ceremony of the upcoming 1200 MW C-5 project was held with expected commissioning by 2030-31.

14.2 OIL SECTOR

During July-March FY 2025, total sectoral consumption of petroleum products stood at 13.17 million metric tonnes (MMT), registering a year-on-year increase of 7.04 percent compared to 12.30 MMT during the same period of FY 2024 (Table 14.7). The data reflects varied consumption trends across different economic sectors, shaped by changes in industrial activity, power generation needs, transportation demand, and operational dynamics in public and overseas segments.

The transport sector, which remains the dominant consumer, recorded a 7.99 percent increase in consumption, rising from 9.76 MMT in July-March FY 2024 to 10.54 MMT (80 percent of total demand) in the same period of FY 2025. This growth is indicative of increased mobility, recovery in trade and logistics, and higher fuel demand from road transport and commercial vehicles. In contrast, the industrial sector saw a decline of 7.35 percent, with consumption dropping from 815.32 thousand metric tonnes (MT) to 755.40 thousand MT (7 percent of total demand). This decline may be attributed to lower industrial output in certain energy-intensive sub-sectors or improved fuel-switching towards cheaper alternatives such as natural gas and renewables.

A substantial decline of 77.68 percent was recorded in the power sector's petroleum usage, which fell to just 116.21 thousand MT during July-March FY 2025. This significant drop reflects the shift toward hydropower, nuclear, coal (particularly Thar coal), and imported LNG in power generation, reducing the reliance on furnace oil-based generation. The domestic sector saw a moderate increase of 7.34 percent, while the agriculture sector's consumption slightly declined by 3.35 percent, likely due to improved mechanization and marginally lower seasonal demand. Meanwhile, the government sector posted a modest increase of 3.27 percent in petroleum usage.

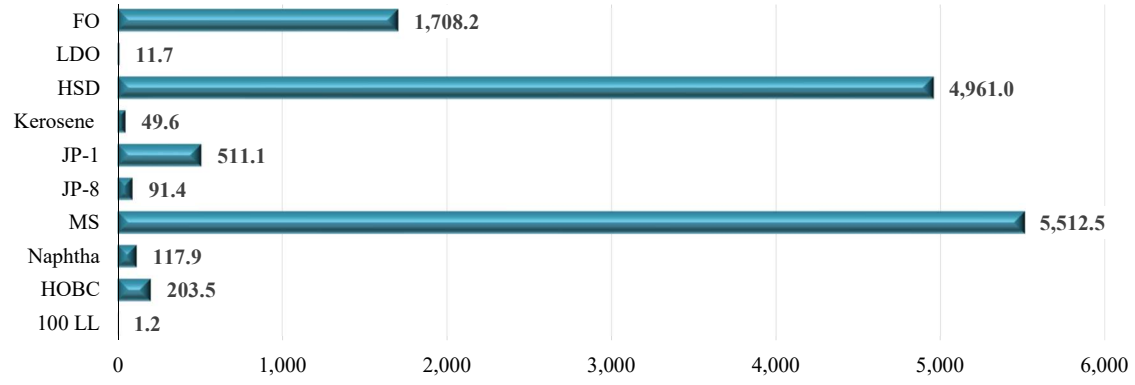
Notably, the overseas sector (which includes bunker sales and other exports) experienced a significant surge of 57.18 percent, increasing from 948.03 thousand MT in July-March FY 2024 to 1,490.11 thousand MT in the corresponding period of FY 2025. This sharp rise is largely driven by enhanced shipping activity and increased refueling demands at Pakistani ports. Product-wise consumption of petroleum products is depicted in Figure 14.4.

Table 14.7: Sectoral Consumption of Petroleum Products 000 MT

Sector	FY 2023	FY 2024	July-March FY 2024	July-March FY 2025	Change (%)
Domestic	17.95	24.66	18.80	20.18	7.34
Industry	1,126.85	1,076.72	815.32	755.40	-7.35
Agriculture	9.21	14.51	10.16	9.82	-3.35
Transport	13,606.63	13,232.03	9,764.55	10,544.30	7.99
Power	1,668.15	607.10	520.70	116.21	-77.68
Government	365.09	312.89	224.70	232.05	3.27
Overseas	696.85	1,420.65	948.03	1,490.11	57.18
Total	**17,490.73**	**16,688.56**	**12,302.25**	**13,168.07**	**7.04**

Source: Oil Companies Advisory Council (OCAC)

Fig-14.4: Product-wise consumption of Petroleum Products, 000 MT (July-March) FY 2025



Source: OCAC

During July-March FY 2025, Pakistan imported a total of 12.53 million metric tonnes (MMT) of petroleum products, up from 11.14 MMT in the same period of FY 2024, representing a 12.5 percent increase in quantity (Table 14.8). However, the total import bill in value terms remained relatively stable, amounting to US$ 8.40 billion, almost unchanged from US$ 8.44 billion in July-March FY 2024. This reflects a combination of higher import volumes but lower international oil prices and improved procurement efficiency. The import of Motor Spirit (MS) increased by 11.3 percent in volume to 3.98 MMT, though the import value declined by 5.1 percent to US$ 3.04 billion, compared to US$ 3.20 billion in the corresponding period of last year. This divergence points to a favorable shift in global prices despite rising demand from the transport sector.

A sharp surge was observed in HOBC imports, rising more than eightfold from 17.83 thousand MT to 144.44 thousand MT, with the import value increasing from US$ 16.25 million to US$ 108.40 million. This indicates rising demand for premium fuels, possibly due to an expanding high-end vehicle segment. Imports of High-Speed Diesel (HSD) rose from 1.23 MMT to 1.45 MMT, marking a 17.4 percent increase in volume, although the value marginally declined to US$ 1.01 billion, again reflecting more favorable pricing in global markets.

Imports of crude oil rose from 6.21 MMT to 6.76 MMT, registering an 8.8 percent increase in volume, while the value remained almost flat at US$ 4.11 billion, owing to softening crude prices in the global market. The increase in crude imports aligns with higher local refining activity to meet domestic demand through indigenously processed fuels. A marginal quantity of 100/LL aviation gasoline (0.24 thousand MT) was also imported during July-March FY 2025, not recorded in the previous year. Jet fuel (JP-1) imports nearly doubled, rising from 98.24 thousand MT to 195.67 thousand MT, with the import value increasing to US$ 143.10 million, indicating a strong rebound in international and domestic air travel.

Table 14.8: Import of Petroleum Products

Quantity in thousand MT; Value in million US$

Period/ Product	FY 2024		July-March FY 2024		July-March FY 2025	
	Quantity	Value (C&F)	Quantity	Value (C&F)	Quantity	Value (C&F)
MS	4,787.41	4,234.10	3,577.32	3,199.55	3,981.22	3,035.30
Crude Oil	8,331.08	5,479.95	6,214.22	4,090.06	6,763.12	4,109.12
HOBC	24.59	22.1	17.83	16.25	144.44	108.40
HSD	1,709.28	1,417.0	1,233.53	1,050.27	1,447.54	1,005.40
100/LL	-	-	-	-	0.24	0.50
JP-1	152.83	130.60	98.24	85.51	195.67	143.10
Total	**15,005.19**	**11,283.75**	**11,141.14**	**8,441.64**	**12,532.23**	**8,401.82**

Source: Petroleum Division, Ministry of Energy; C& F = Cost and Freight

14.3 GAS SECTOR

Natural Gas is a clean, safe, efficient and environmentally friendly fuel. Its indigenous supplies contribute about 29.3 percent (FY 2024) to the total primary energy supply mix of the country. Pakistan has an extensive gas network of over 14,276 km Transmission, 162,031 km Mains and 41,577 km service gas pipelines to cater to the requirements of more than 10.7 million consumers across the country. The government is pursuing its policies for enhancing indigenous gas production as well as imported gas to meet the increasing demand for energy in the country. At present, the capacity of two FRSU to Re-gasified Liquefied Natural Gas (RLNG) is 1,200 MMCFD, and accordingly, RLNG is being imported to mitigate the gas demand-supply shortfall.

The average natural gas consumption was about 3,143 million Cubic Feet per day (MMCFD), including 798 MMCFD volume of RLNG during July-March FY 2025. During this period, 13,591 additional gas connections, including 11,755 domestic, 1,786 commercial and 50 industrial, were provided across the country. The maximum gas consumption is from the power sector, domestic, and fertilizers, with 973 MMCFD, 777 MMCFD, and 764 MMCFD, respectively. During the same period, two Gas utility companies (SNGPL & SSGCL) laid 1,221 Km Mains and 65 Km service lines and connected 84 villages/towns to gas network. Table 14.9 depicts sector-wise natural gas consumption.

Table 14.9: Sector-wise Gas Consumption MMCFD

Sector	July-March FY 2024			July-March FY 2025		
	Gas Consumption	RLNG	Total	Gas Consumption	RLNG	Total
Power	461	433	**894**	477	496	**973**
Domestic	863	1	**864**	776	1	**777**
Commercial	43	6	**49**	33	5	**38**
Transport (CNG)	58	3	**61**	47	8	**55**
Fertilizer	721	43	**764**	690	74	**764**
General Industry	366	209	**575**	322	214	**536**
Total	**2,512**	**695**	**3,207**	**2,345**	**798**	**3,143**

Sources: Ministry of Energy (Petroleum Division)

In pursuance of the Oil & Gas Regulatory Authority (OGRA) Ordinance 2002, the objective of OGRA is to foster competition, increase private investment and ownership in the midstream and downstream petroleum industry, protect the public interest while respecting individual rights and provide effective and efficient regulations.

For the period July-March FY 2025, the progress/status of the project and steps undertaken by OGRA in the petroleum industry are mentioned below:

- The Authority granted the following licenses during the mentioned period:
  - GAP Distribution and Marketing (Private) Limited, for the sale of flare gas
  - EGas Private Limited, for the sale of flare gas
  - Shaheen Energy (Pvt.) Limited, for the sale of flare gas
- LPG plays an important role in the energy mix of Pakistan as it provides a cleaner alternative to biomass-based sources, especially in locations where natural gas is not available. The total supply of LPG during July-March FY 2025 was 2,100,000 M. Tonnes (approximately). Currently there are 11 LPG producers and 351 LPG marketing companies operating in the country having around 6000 authorized distributors.
- OGRA has simplified the procedure for grant of LPG license and the same is granted on fast-track basis once the requirements are met/complied. During July-March FY 2025, 29 licenses for the operation of LPG Storage

& Filling Plants, 100 licenses for construction of LPG Storage & Filling plants and 47 licenses for road bowsers for the transportation of LPG were issued. In addition, OGRA has also issued 03 licenses for storage and refuelling of LPG/ Auto Refueling Stations and 17 licenses for the construction of LPG Auto Refueling Stations.

- Due to augmented investment and future expansion plans of the LPG marketing companies, significant investment in LPG supply and distribution infrastructure has been witnessed. OGRA has made a noteworthy contribution to national economic progress and created an environment for additional investment, which will not only result in the creation of infrastructure in the LPG sector all over the country but will also provide jobs for hundreds of unemployed people. OGRA is playing its vital regulatory role to increase private investment in the midstream and downstream petroleum industry. During July-March 2025, an investment of approximately Rs 10.8 billion has been made in LPG infrastructure.
- To date, 02 LNG terminals are operational with OGRA, licenses granted in 2016 and 2018 to M/s Engro Elengy Terminal Limited (EETL) and M/s Pakistan GasPort Consortium Limited (PGPCL), respectively.
- For the development of new LNG terminals, OGRA has granted construction licenses to three private sector companies, Energas Terminal Private Limited (ETPL), Tabeer Energy (Private) Limited (TEPL) and Global Energy Infrastructure Pakistan Limited (GEIP).
- OGRA has granted four Provisional Licenses for virtual pipeline projects to facilitate completing formalities required for the application of a construction/ installation licence. Moreover, M/s LNG Easy (Private) Limited has been granted a construction license for a duration of 02 years to develop the project.
- Gas utility companies have planned to invest Rs 1,777 million on transmission projects, Rs 58,183 million on distribution projects and Rs 6,285 million on other projects, bringing the total investment of Rs 66,245 million during FY 2026.

COAL

Coal is an important source of energy. In Pakistan power sector uses a significant share of coal for electricity generation. Indigenous coal resources are reasonably substantial and sufficient to meet the country's requirements on a long-term, sustainable basis. Domestic coal production is expected to increase in the coming years, starting with mining activity at Thar Coalfield Block-I and expanding the existing mine at Block-II. Indigenous coal production is mainly consumed by power generation plants situated at Thar Coalfield, whereas production from other coalfields is utilized in brick kilns. Furthermore, power plants and the industrial sector consumed imported coal.

During July-March FY 2025, the power sector's coal consumption remained at about 69.7 percent (11,278.7 thousand tonnes), whereas, in the brick Kilns sector, it stands at 14.2 percent (2,292.3 thousand tonnes). On the other hand, the cement and other industries sector consume 16.1 percent (2,600.0 thousand tonnes). Sector-wise consumption of coal is depicted in Table 14.10.

Table 14.10: Sector-wise Consumption of Coal

000 metric tonnes

Sector	FY 2024 (July-March)	Share (%)	FY 2025 (July-March)	Share (%)
Power	11,906.7	68.9	11,278.7	69.7
Brick Kilns	1,072.3	6.2	2,292.3	14.2
Cement/Others	4,300	24.9	2,600.0	16.1
Total	**17,279.0**		**16,171.0**	

Source: Hydrocarbon Development Institute of Pakistan (HDIP)

Concluding Remarks

The strategic reduction in installed capacity, driven by the termination of costly and underutilized thermal PPAs, reflects the government's deliberate shift towards a more sustainable, cost-efficient, and environmentally responsible energy future. The government is prioritizing energy security, fiscal prudence, and climate resilience by gradually phasing out expensive fossil fuel-based generation and increasing the share of hydel, nuclear, and renewable sources in the energy mix. These actions are in line with broader national and international commitments to transition towards low-carbon energy systems, signaling a decisive move toward a cleaner and more sustainable electricity sector.

Achieving self-reliance in energy production is essential for reducing economic vulnerabilities, lowering production costs, and enhancing global competitiveness. In this regard, Pakistan's energy sector is making significant strides toward transitioning from imported fossil fuels to renewable energy sources, supported by substantial investments in wind and solar power. To accelerate this shift, GoP has approved the Framework Guidelines for Fast Track Solar Initiatives 2022, aimed at promoting the development of cost-effective, climate-friendly, and locally sourced renewable energy solutions.

As outlined in the IGCEP-2022, no additional power plants utilizing imported fossil fuels will be developed. By 2030, the share of electricity generated from hydropower, wind, and solar sources is expected to increase from the current levels of 28 percent, 4 percent, and 1 percent to 39 percent, 10 percent, and 10 percent, respectively. This transition will elevate the overall contribution of green energy in the generation mix to around 59 percent. In support of this shift, the government is prioritizing the enhancement of the regulatory framework and offering incentives to attract private sector investment in renewable energy. These efforts aim to bolster energy security and support climate change mitigation. To this end, the PPIB is facilitating 19 power generation projects with a combined installed capacity of 6,536 MW, all slated for completion by 2034.

TABLE 14.1

COMMERCIAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION

Fiscal Year	1. Oil/Petroleum (tons)						
	Households	Industry	Agricul-ture	Transport	Power	Other Govt.	Total
2010-11	85,449	1,355,443	40,597	8,892,268	8,138,956	373,794	18,886,507
2011-12	79,448	1,419,125	23,297	9,265,883	7,594,663	295,847	18,678,263
2012-13	97,847	1,379,096	31,828	9,817,546	7,749,007	317,805	19,393,129
2013-14	100,679	1,297,035	46,655	10,299,718	9,006,085	358,512	21,108,684
2014-15	89,017	1,300,190	37,235	11,372,924	8,995,231	365,471	22,160,068
2015-16	74,357	2,023,377	14,512	13,022,573	7,765,629	386,232	23,286,680
2016-17	77,169	1,990,398	12,671	14,582,925	8,531,825	366,958	25,561,946
2017-18	66,075	1,784,781	14,527	16,047,392	6,377,388	387,801	24,677,964
2018-19	60,557	1,299,437	15,021	14,673,564	2,759,465	409,132	19,217,176
2019-20	45,844	1,221,474	11,993	13,861,073	1,526,796	371,303	17,038,484
2020-21	29,816	1,472,777	12,134	15,779,499	2,364,586	306,961	19,965,773
2021-22	29,522	1,332,899	11,822	17,409,035	3,683,322	373,489	22,840,089
2022-23	17,952	1,126,885	9,209	13,606,565	1,664,850	364,001	16,789,462
2023-24 (July-March)	24,659	1,076,719	14,511	13,232,027	607,103	312,891	15,267,910
2023-24*	17,008	735,920	9,338	8,734,670	510,011	199,034	10,205,981
2024-25 (P)	18,803	815,318	10,161	9,764,545	520,698	224,695	11,354,220

P : Provisional **(Contd…)**

*** : Oil consumption data available upto February 2024**

Note: HSD consumption in agricultural sector is not available separately and is included under transport sector. Agricultural sector represents LDO only.

TABLE 14.1

COMMERCIAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION

Fiscal Year	2. Gas (mm cft)								
	Households	Commercial	Cement	Fertilizer	Power	SSGC*	Industry	Transport CNG**	Total
2010-11	232,244	36,466	1,378	228,460	337,401		291,667	113,055	1,240,671
2011-12	261,915	39,627	1,266	211,828	358,381		296,181	119,000	1,288,198
2012-13	291,917	40,689	586	188,020	362,262		284,278	100,228	1,267,980
2013-14	269,135	38,117	522	216,518	349,535		259,032	87,634	1,220,493
2014-15	278,069	35,187	831	225,512	371,562		247,214	66,517	1,224,892
2015-16	271,302	33,633	497	262,923	440,593		231,517	64,455	1,304,920
2016-17	290,868	32,858	583	276,805	446,941		262,006	67,245	1,377,307
2017-18	284,428	32,096	886	248,104	544,654		274,074	70,455	1,454,697
2018-19	311,887	31,205	387	233,834	511,140	53,261	246,706	65,099	1,453,517
2019-20	325,348	26,999	266	248,204	424,579	26,222	225,660	46,448	1,323,725
2020-21	312,688	27,316	932	314,536	434,878	56,503	262,370	53,780	1,463,002
2021-22	309,768	24,013	1,101	319,751	385,522	47,219	233,116	21,945	1,342,434
2022-23	312,963	21,114	1,188	285,563	387,556	-	193,686	23,337	1,225,407
2023-24	300,583	16,232	62	271,879	388,131	35,518	172,626	22,792	1,207,822
(July-March)									
2023-24	236,736	13,426	-	209,336	244,956	-	157,550	16,714	878,718
2024-25 (P)	212,121	10,374	-	208,572	265,629	-	146,328	15,015	858,039

P : Provisional - : Not available (Contd…)

* RLNG withheld by SSGCL.

TABLE 14.1

COMMERCIAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION

Fiscal	3. Electricity (Gwh)									4. Coal (000 metric ton)					
Year	Trac-	House-	Comm-	Indus	Agricul-	Street	General	Other	Total	House-	Power	Brick	Cement	Other	Total
	tion	hold	ercial	trial	tural	Lights	Services*	Govt.		hold		Kilns		Govt.	
2010-11	1	35,885	5,782	21,207	8,971	456	-	4,797	77,099	-	96.5	3,003.6	4,617.1	-	7,717.1
2011-12	1	35,589	5,754	21,801	8,548	478	-	4,590	76,761	-	104.6	3,108.2	4,456.9	-	7,669.7
2012-13	-	36,116	6,007	22,313	7,697	457	-	4,199	76,789	-	63.0	2,696.0	4,129.9	-	6,889.0
2013-14	-	39,549	6,375	24,356	8,290	458	-	4,381	83,409	-	160.7	2,727.6	3,669.2	-	6,557.5
2014-15	-	41,450	6,512	24,979	8,033	441	-	4,403	85,818	-	151.2	3,010.4	5,553.8	-	8,715.4
2015-16	-	44,486	7,181	25,035	8,526	459	-	4,744	90,431	-	204.4	3,541.1	5,485.3	-	9,230.8
2016-17	-	48,698	7,856	24,010	9,221	484	-	5,260	95,529	-	859.6	2,855.3	7,470.8	-	11,185.8
2017-18	-	54,028	8,606	27,468	10,128	475	-	6,222	106,927	-	4,436.1	3,941.7	9,603.3	-	17,981.1
2018-19	-	53,685	8,513	28,760	9,809	451	1	8,240	109,461	-	5,901.5	5,391.2	10,234.3	-	21,527.1
2019-20	-	55,963	7,975	25,708	9,757	385	256	8,328	108,371	1.3	10,897.0	8,183.8	6,074.8	-	25,156.9
2020-21	-	58,722	8,501	29,954	10,238	413	368	8,621	116,816	1.5	9,215.5	8,678.1	10,184.2	-	28,079.3
2021-22	-	56,202	8,652	31,600	10,247	387	427	3,748	111,263	1.6	12,808	5,643	9,245	-	27,697.5
2022-23	-	54,354	9,005	31,138	9,543	521	433	9,305	114,300	1.6	15,493	2,991	5,432	-	23,916.5
2023-24	-	54,911	9,195	27,830	8,578	655	463	9,478	111,110	1.7	19,196	1,129	4,391		24,718.4
(July-March)															
2023-24**	-	39,286	6,776	22,031	6,951	523	4,633	2,909	83,109	-	11,907	1,072	4,300	-	17,279
2024-25 (P)**	-	39,728	6,898	21,082	4,566	41	362	7,434	80,111		11,279	2,292	2,600	-	16,171

- : Not available **P: Provisional**

*** Introduction of General Services category post notification of K-Electric's MYT on May 22, 2019.**

**** Consumption of electricity from AJK Hydro Electric Board is not recevied.**

***** Electricity consumption data from AJK is not available**

Source: Ministry of Energy,
Hydrocarbon Development Institute of Pakistan (HDIP)
Oil Companies Advisory Council

TABLE 14.2

COMMERCIAL ENERGY SUPPLIES (ELECTRICITY)

Fiscal Year	Installed Capacity MW	Generation GW/h	Hydroelectric		Thermal		Nuclear		Renewable		Imported (GW/h)
			Installed Capacity (MW)	Generation (GW/h)	Installed Capacity (MW)	Generation (GW/h)	Installed Capacity (MW)	Generation (GW/h)	Installed Capacity (MW)	Generation (GW/h)	
2016-17	29,944	123,614	7,129	32,183	20,488	81,268	1,090	6,999	1,237	2,668	496
2017-18	33,554	131,275	7,139	27,925	23,347	89,614	1,430	9,880	1,637	3,857	556
2018-19	35,114	128,532	8,639	27,339	23,347	86,602	1,430	9,909	1,698	4,682	487
2019-20	36,701	128,673	8,668	33,585	24,682	80,121	1,430	10,815	2,047	4,152	514
2020-21	36,536	135,671	8,723	33,548	24,461	88,453	1,430	9,346	1,921	4,323	498
2021-22	41,402	150,866	8,723	32,706	26,307	92,791	3,630	19,174	2,742	6,195	463
2022-23	45,605	139,380	10,686	36,643	28,547	70,938	3,630	25,959	2,742	5,840	479
2023-24	45,888	127,523	10,635	39,902	28,766	58,333	3,620	23,155	2,867	6,133	378
(July-March)											
2023-24*	45,888	92,335	10,635	29,167	28,766	42,493	3,620	16,754	2,867	3,921	171
2024-25	46,605	90,145	11,368	27,413	25,937	41,734	3,620	17,175	5,813	3,823	348

- : Not Available

Source: Ministry of Energy

*** Information on WAPDA Thermal is available upto February 2024, while data on electricity import is available till December 2023. Also electricity generation data from some of IPPs is not available.**

Hydrocarbon Development Institute of Pakistan (HDIP)

NEPRA

TABLE 14.3

COMMERCIAL ENERGY SUPPLIES (OIL, GAS, PETROLEUM, COAL)

Fiscal	Oil		Gas		Petroleum Products		Coal	
Year	Crude Oil Imports 000 barrels	Local Crude Extraction 000 barrels	Production mcf*	Imports mcf	Imports 000 tons	Production 000 tons	Imports 000 tons	Production 000 tons
2010-11	51,306	24,041	1,471,591	-	12,371	8,911	4,267	3,450
2011-12	47,104	24,573	1,558,959	-	11,507	8,395	4,057	3,613
2012-13	57,037	27,841	1,505,841	-	10,489	9,914	3,710	3,179
2013-14	61,933	31,585	1,493,508	-	11,523	10,926	3,119	3,438
2014-15	64,208	34,490	1,465,760	20,191	13,347	11,253	5,004	3,712
2015-16	66,855	31,652	1,481,551	102,735	13,550	11,021	4,885	4,142
2016-17	66,737	32,269	1,471,855	190,406	15,145	11,513	7,021	4,165
2017-18	79,607	32,557	1,458,936	320,180	13,344	12,929	13,684	4,297
2018-19	66,833	32,496	1,436,455	380,879	8,807	11,839	15,686	5,841
2019-20	50,022	28,087	1,316,635	355,559	7,539	9,353	16,422	8,735
2020-21	65,494	27,568	1,279,243	423,951	10,117	10,070	18,850	9,230
2021-22	84,441	26,804	1,237,251	405,925	13,186	10,992	18,103	9,595
2022-23	63,848	25,372	1,189,515	344,061	8,225	9,413	8,903	15,013
2023-24	61,100	25,812	1,140,636	389,450	6,674	10,606	5,460	19,259
(July-March)								
2023-24	38,849	19,645	866,345	285,788	4,320	7,311	3,353 #	13,926 #
2024-25 (P)**	50,412	17,550	805,297	n.a	5,769	n.a	4,460	11,711

P : Provisional - : Not available Source: Ministry of Energy

* : Million cubic feet Hydrocarbon Development Institute of Pakistan (HDIP)

** : Data on Crude Oil /POL Imports and production, thermal electricity generation is available upto February 2024. Also data from some of IPP's is not available.

: Data on Coal Production for Punjab and Sindh is available till February 2024, while data on coal import is available up to January 2024.

TABLE 14.4

Consumer-End Applicable Tariff

Description	Fixed Charges	Notified Tariff w.e.f. 01-01-2019	* Industrial Support Package w.e.f. July 01, 2019	Qtr. Adjust. for 1st & 2nd quarter, Notified w.e.f 1/7/2019	Qtr. Adjust. for 3rd & 4th quarter and interim increase on account Distribution Margin, notified w.e.f. 1-10-2019	Quarterly Uniform Tariff 1st Qtr 2019-20 w.e.f. 1-12-2019	Total Applicable Tariff
		Variable Charges	Variable Charges	Variable Charges	Variable Charges	Variable Charges	Variable Charges
	Rs./ kW/M	Rs./kWh	Rs./kWh	Rs./kWh	Rs./kWh	Rs./kWh	Rs./kWh
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G= B+C+D+E+F
A1- Residential							
Up to 50 Units		2		-	-	-	2
For peak load requirement less than 5 kW							
01-100 Units		5.79		-	-	-	5.79
101-200 Units		8.11		-	-	-	8.11
201-300 Units		10.2		-	-	-	10.2
301-700Units		17.6		0.75	0.83	0.07	19.25
Above 700 Units		20.7		0.75	0.83	0.07	22.35
For peak load requirement exceeding 5 kW)							
Time of Use (TOU) - Peak		20.7		0.75	0.83	0.07	22.35
Time of Use (TOU) - Off-Peak		14.38		0.75	0.83	0.07	16.03
Temporary Supply		20.84		1.8	0.83	0.07	23.54
A2- Commercial							
For peak load requirement less than 5 kW		18		0	0.83	0.26	19.09
For peak load requirement exceeding 5 kW							
Regular	400	19.68		1.8	0.83	0.26	22.57
Time of Use (TOU) - Peak		21.6		1.8	0.83	0.26	24.49
Time of Use (TOU) - Off-Peak	400	15.63		1.8	0.83	0.26	18.52
Temporary Supply		18.39		1.8	0.83	0.26	21.28
A3- General Services		17.56		1.8	0.83	0.26	20.45
B- Industrial							
B1		15.28		1.8	0.83	0.26	18.17
B1 Peak		18.84	-3	1.8	0.83	0.26	18.73
B1 Off Peak		13.28		1.8	0.83	0.26	16.17
B2	400	14.78		1.8	0.83	0.26	17.67
B2 - TOU (Peak)		18.78	-3	1.8	0.83	0.26	18.67
B2 - TOU (Off-peak)	400	13.07		1.8	0.83	0.26	15.96
B3 - TOU (Peak)		18.78	-3	1.8	0.83	0.26	18.67
B3 - TOU (Off-peak)	380	12.98		1.8	0.83	0.26	15.87
B4 - TOU (Peak)		18.78	-3	1.8	0.83	0.26	18.67
B4 - TOU (Off-peak)	360	12.88		1.8	0.83	0.26	15.77
Temporary Supply		16.36		1.8	0.83	0.26	19.25
C - Single Point Supply							
C1(a) Supply at 400 Volts-less than 5 kW		18.68		1.8	0.83	0.26	21.57
C1(b) Supply at 400 Volts-exceeding 5 kW	400	18.18		1.8	0.83	0.26	21.07
Time of Use (TOU) - Peak		21.6		1.8	0.83	0.26	24.49
Time of Use (TOU) - Off-Peak	400	15		1.8	0.83	0.26	17.89
C2 Supply at 11 kV	380	17.98		1.8	0.83	0.26	20.87
Time of Use (TOU) - Peak		21.6		1.8	0.83	0.26	24.49
Time of Use (TOU) - Off-Peak	380	14.8		1.8	0.83	0.26	17.69
C3 Supply above 11 kV	360	17.88		1.8	0.83	0.26	20.77
Time of Use (TOU) - Peak		21.6		1.8	0.83	0.26	24.49
Time of Use (TOU) - Off-Peak	360	14.7		1.8	0.83	0.26	17.59
D- Agricultural							
Scarp		15.68		1.8	0.83	0.26	18.57
Time of Use (TOU) - Peak		18.6		1.8	0.83	0.26	21.49
Time of Use (TOU) - Off-Peak	200	11.35		1.8	0.83	0.26	14.24
Agricultual Tube-wells	200	5.35		1.49	0.83	0.26	7.934
Time of Use (TOU) - Peak		5.35		1.49	0.83	0.26	7.934
Time of Use (TOU) - Off-Peak	200	5.35		1.49	0.83	0.26	7.934
Public Lighting - Tariff G		18.68		1.8	0.83	0.26	21.57
Residential Colonies - Tariff H		18.68		1.8	0.83	0.26	21.57
Railway Traction Tariff I		18.68		1.8	0.83	0.26	21.57
Tariff K - AJK	360	15.9		1.8	0.83	0.26	18.79
Time of Use (TOU) - Peak		21.6		1.8	0.83	0.26	24.49
Time of Use (TOU) - Off-Peak	360	14.7		1.8	0.83	0.26	17.59
Tariff K -Rawat Lab		18.68		1.8	0.83	0.26	21.57
J- Special Contract							
J-1 For Supply at 66 kV & above	360	17.88		1.8	0.83	0.26	20.77
Time of Use (TOU) - Peak		21.6		1.8	0.83	0.26	24.49
Time of Use (TOU) - Off-Peak	360	14.7		1.8	0.83	0.26	17.59
J-2 (a) For Supply at 11, 33 kV	380	17.98		1.8	0.83	0.26	20.87
Time of Use (TOU) - Peak		21.6		1.8	0.83	0.26	24.49
Time of Use (TOU) - Off-Peak	380	14.8		1.8	0.83	0.26	17.69
J-2 (b) For Supply at 66 kV & above	360	17.88		1.8	0.83	0.26	20.77
Time of Use (TOU) - Peak		21.6		1.8	0.83	0.26	24.49
Time of Use (TOU) - Off-Peak	360	14.7		1.8	0.83	0.26	17.59
J-3 (a) For Supply at 11, 33 kV	380	17.98		1.8	0.83	0.26	20.87
Time of Use (TOU) - Peak		21.6		1.8	0.83	0.26	24.49
Time of Use (TOU) - Off-Peak	380	14.8		1.8	0.83	0.26	17.69
J-3 (b) For Supply at 66 kV & above	360	17.88		1.8	0.83	0.26	20.77
Time of Use (TOU) - Peak		21.6		1.8	0.83	0.26	24.49
Time of Use (TOU) - Off-Peak	360	14.7		1.8	0.83	0.26	17.59

Source: NEPRA

*** Industrial Support Package (ISP) reduction shall be inclusive of any downward revision of Fuel Price Adjustment notified from time to time.**

Note: FC Surcharge @ Rs. 0.43/kWh and NJ Surcharge @ 0.10/kWh are applicable in addition to above on all consumer categories except life line.

TABLE 14.4

Consumer-End Applicable Tariff

Description	Fixed Charges	Notified Base Tariff w.e.f. 01-11-2021	Uniform Applicable Quarterly adjustment 4th Qtr. FY 2019-20, 1st & 2nd Qtr. FY 2020-21 & Surcharge w.e.f. 01.10.2021	Total Applicable Tariff
		Variable Charges	Variable Charges	Variable Charges
	Rs./ kW/M	Rs./kWh	Rs./kWh	Rs./kWh
	A	B	C	D= B+C
A1- Residential				
For peak load requirement less than 5 kW				
Protected				
Up to 50 Units - Life Line		3.95		3.95
51-100 units - Life Line		7.74	-0.0673	7.67
0-100 Units		7.74	-0.0673	7.67
101-200 Units		10.06	-0.0673	9.99
Un-Protected				
01-100 Units		9.42	-0.0673	9.35
101-200 Units		11.74	-0.0673	11.67
201-300 Units		13.83	-0.0673	13.76
301-400 Units		21.23	1.6527	22.88
401-500 Units		21.23	1.6527	22.88
501-600 Units		21.23	1.6527	22.88
601-700Units		21.23	1.6527	22.88
Above 700 Units		24.33	1.6527	25.98
For peak load requirement exceeding 5 kW)				
Time of Use (TOU) - Peak		24.33	1.6527	25.98
Time of Use (TOU) - Off-Peak		18.01	1.6527	19.66
Temporary Supply		24.47	1.6527	26.12
A2- Commercial				
For peak load requirement less than 5 kW		21.34	1.1327	22.47
For peak load requirement exceeding 5 kW				
Regular	440	23.02	2.9027	25.92
Time of Use (TOU) - Peak		24.94	2.9027	27.84
Time of Use (TOU) - Off-Peak	440	18.97	2.9027	21.87
Temporary Supply		21.73	2.9027	24.63
A3- General Services		20.90	2.9027	23.80
B- Industrial				
B1 (upto 25kW)		18.62	2.9027	21.52
B1 - TOU (Peak)		16.62	2.9027	19.52
B1 Off Peak		16.62	2.9027	19.52
B2 (25-500 kW)	440	18.12	2.9027	21.02
B2 - TOU (Peak)		16.41	2.9027	19.31
B2 - TOU (Off-peak)	440	16.41	2.9027	19.31
B3 - TOU (Peak)		16.32	2.9027	19.22
B3 - TOU (Off-peak)	420	16.32	2.9027	19.22
B4 - TOU (Peak)		16.22	2.9027	19.12
B4 - TOU (Off-peak)	400	16.22	2.9027	19.12
Temporary Supply		19.70	2.9027	22.60
C - Single Point Supply				
C1(a) Supply at 400 Volts-less than 5 kW		22.02	2.9027	24.92
C1(b) Supply at 400 Volts-exceeding 5 kW	440	21.52	2.9027	24.42
Time of Use (TOU) - Peak		24.94	2.9027	27.84
Time of Use (TOU) - Off-Peak	440	18.34	2.9027	21.24
C2 Supply at 11 kV	420	21.32	2.9027	24.22
Time of Use (TOU) - Peak		24.94	2.9027	27.84
Time of Use (TOU) - Off-Peak	420	18.14	2.9027	21.04
C3 Supply above 11 kV	400	21.22	2.9027	24.12
Time of Use (TOU) - Peak		24.94	2.9027	27.84
Time of Use (TOU) - Off-Peak	400	18.04	2.9027	20.94
D- Agricultural				
Scarp		19.02	2.9027	21.92
Time of Use (TOU) - Peak		21.94	2.9027	24.84
Time of Use (TOU) - Off-Peak	200	14.69	2.9027	17.59
Agricultual Tube-wells	200	8.69	2.5927	11.28
Time of Use (TOU) - Peak		8.69	2.5927	11.28
Time of Use (TOU) - Off-Peak	200	8.69	2.5927	11.28
Public Lighting - Tariff G		22.02	2.9027	24.92
Residential Colonies - Tariff H		22.02	2.9027	24.92
Railway Traction Tariff I		22.02	2.9027	24.92
Tariff K - AJK	400	19.24	2.9027	22.14
Time of Use (TOU) - Peak		24.94	2.9027	27.84
Time of Use (TOU) - Off-Peak	400	18.04	2.9027	20.94
Tariff K -Rawat Lab		22.02	2.9027	24.92

Source: NEPRA

Note: In addition to above, Monthly FCA is also applicable
FC Surcharge @ Rs. 0.43/kWh is applicable in addition to above on all consumer categories except life line.

TABLE 14.4

Consumer-End Applicable Tariff

Description		GOP Applicable Base Tariff		2nd Qtr. Adj. FY 2022-23 w.e.f. Apr. Jun. 23	F.C Surcharge w.e.f. March 2023	Total Applicable Tariff
		Fixed Charge Rs./kW/M	Variable Charges Rs./kWh	Variable Charges Rs./kWh	Variable Charges Rs./kWh	Variable Charges Rs./kWh
Residential						
For peak load requirement less than 5 kW						
Protected	Up to 50 Units - Life Line		3.95	-	-	3.95
	51-100 units - Life Line		7.74	-	-	7.74
Un-Protected	01-100 Units		7.74	0.47	0.43	8.64
	101-200 Units		10.06	0.47	0.43	10.96
	01-100 Units		13.48	0.47	0.43	14.38
	101-200 Units		18.95	0.47	0.43	19.85
	201-300 Units		22.14	0.47	0.43	23.04
	301-400 Units		25.53	0.47	3.82	29.82
	401-500 Units		27.74	0.47	3.82	32.03
	501-600 Units		29.16	0.47	3.82	33.45
	601-700Units		30.30	0.47	3.82	34.59
	Above 700 Units		35.22	0.47	3.82	39.51
For peak load requirement exceeding 5 kW)						
Time of Use (TOU) - Peak			34.39	0.47	3.82	38.68
Time of Use (TOU) - Off-Peak			28.07	0.47	3.82	32.36
Temporary Supply			34.53	0.47	3.82	38.82
Total Residential						
Commercial - A2						
For peak load requirement less than 5 kW			30.25	0.47	3.82	34.54
For peak load requirement exceeding 5 kW						
Regular		500	31.93	0.47	3.82	36.22
Time of Use (TOU) - Peak			33.85	0.47	3.82	38.14
Time of Use (TOU) - Off-Peak		500	27.88	0.47	3.82	32.17
Temporary Supply			30.64	0.47	3.82	34.93
Electric Vehicle Charging Station			31.93	0.47	3.82	36.22
Total Commercial						
General Services-A3			29.81	0.47	3.82	34.10
Industrial						
B1			26.83	0.47	3.82	31.12
B1 Peak			30.39	0.47	3.82	34.68
B1 Off Peak			24.83	0.47	3.82	29.12
B2		500	26.33	0.47	3.82	30.62
B2 - TOU (Peak)			30.33	0.47	3.82	34.62
B2 - TOU (Off-peak)		500	24.62	0.47	3.82	28.91
B3 - TOU (Peak)			30.33	0.47	3.82	34.62
B3 - TOU (Off-peak)		460	24.53	0.47	3.82	28.82
B4 - TOU (Peak)			30.33	0.47	3.82	34.62
B4 - TOU (Off-peak)		440	24.43	0.47	3.82	28.72
Temporary Supply			27.91	0.47	3.82	32.20
Total Industrial						
Single Point Supply						
C1(a) Supply at 400 Volts-less than 5 kW			30.93	0.47	3.82	35.22
C1(b) Supply at 400 Volts-exceeding 5 kW		500	30.43	0.47	3.82	34.72
Time of Use (TOU) - Peak			33.85	0.47	3.82	38.14
Time of Use (TOU) - Off-Peak		500	27.25	0.47	3.82	31.54
C2 Supply at 11 kV		460	30.23	0.47	3.82	34.52
Time of Use (TOU) - Peak			33.85	0.47	3.82	38.14
Time of Use (TOU) - Off-Peak		460	27.05	0.47	3.82	31.34
C3 Supply above 11 kV		440	30.13	0.47	3.82	34.42
Time of Use (TOU) - Peak			33.85	0.47	3.82	38.14
Time of Use (TOU) - Off-Peak		440	26.95	0.47	3.82	31.24
Total Single Point Supply						
Agricultural Tube-wells - Tariff D						
Scarp			26.93	0.47	3.82	31.22
Time of Use (TOU) - Peak			29.85	0.47	3.82	34.14
Time of Use (TOU) - Off-Peak		200	22.60	0.47	3.82	26.89
Agricultural Tube-wells		200	16.60	0.47	3.82	20.89
Time of Use (TOU) - Peak			16.60	0.47	3.82	20.89
Time of Use (TOU) - Off-Peak		200	16.60	0.47	3.82	20.89
Total Agricultural						
Public Lighting - Tariff G			29.93	0.47	3.82	34.22
Residential Colonies			29.93	0.47	3.82	34.22
Railway Traction			29.93	0.47	3.82	34.22
Tariff K - AJK		440	27.15	0.47	3.82	31.44
Time of Use (TOU) - Peak			32.85	0.47	3.82	37.14
Time of Use (TOU) - Off-Peak		440	25.95	0.47	3.82	30.24
Tariff K -Rawat Lab			29.93	0.47	3.82	34.22

Source: NEPRA

TABLE 14.4

Consumer-End Applicable Tariff

Description		GOP Applicable Base Tariff		2nd Quarter FY 2023-24 w.e.f Apr.June 2024	F.C Surcharge w.e.f Nov 2023	Total Applicable Tarrif
		Fixed Charge Rs./kW/M	Variable Charges Rs./kWh			
Residential						
For peak load requirement less than 5 kW						
Protected	51-100 units - Life Line	-	7.74	2.75	0.43	10.92
	01-100 Units	-	7.74	2.75	0.43	10.92
	101-200 Units	-	10.06	2.75	0.43	13.24
Un-Protected	01-100 Units	-	16.48	2.75	0.43	19.66
	101-200 Units	-	22.95	2.75	0.43	26.13
	201-300 Units	-	27.14	2.75	3.23	33.12
	301-400 Units	-	32.03	2.75	3.23	38.01
	401-500 Units	-	35.24	2.75	3.23	41.22
	501-600 Units	-	36.66	2.75	3.23	42.64
	601-700Units	-	37.80	2.75	3.23	43.78
	Above 700 Units	-	42.72	2.75	3.23	48.70
For peak load requirement exceeding 5 kW)						
Time of Use (TOU) - Peak		-	41.89	2.75	3.23	47.87
Time of Use (TOU) - Off-Peak		-	35.57	2.75	3.23	41.55
Temporary Supply		-	42.03	2.75	3.23	48.01
Total Residential						
Commercial - A2						
For peak load requirement less than 5 kW		-	37.75	2.75	3.23	43.73
For peak load requirement exceeding 5 kW						-
Regular		500	39.43	2.75	3.23	45.41
Time of Use (TOU) - Peak		-	41.35	2.75	3.23	47.33
Time of Use (TOU) - Off-Peak		500	35.38	2.75	3.23	41.36
Temporary Supply		-	38.14	2.75	3.23	44.12
Electric Vehicle Charging Station		-	39.43	2.75	3.23	45.41
Total Commercial						
General Services-A3		-	37.31	2.75	3.23	43.29
Industrial						
B1		-	34.33	2.75	3.23	40.31
B1 Peak		-	37.89	2.75	3.23	43.87
B1 Off Peak		-	32.33	2.75	3.23	38.31
B2		500	33.83	2.75	3.23	39.81
B2 - TOU (Peak)		-	37.83	2.75	3.23	43.81
B2 - TOU (Off-peak)		500	32.12	2.75	3.23	38.10
B3 - TOU (Peak)		-	37.83	2.75	3.23	43.81
B3 - TOU (Off-peak)		460	32.03	2.75	3.23	38.01
B4 - TOU (Peak)		-	37.83	2.75	3.23	43.81
B4 - TOU (Off-peak)		440	31.93	2.75	3.23	37.91
Temporary Supply		-	35.41	2.75	3.23	41.39
Total Industrial						
Single Point Supply						
C1(a) Supply at 400 Volts-less than 5 kW		-	38.43	2.75	3.23	44.41
C1(b) Supply at 400 Volts-exceeding 5 kW		500	37.93	2.75	3.23	43.91
Time of Use (TOU) - Peak		-	41.35	2.75	3.23	47.33
Time of Use (TOU) - Off-Peak		500	34.75	2.75	3.23	40.73
C2 Supply at 11 kV		460	37.73	2.75	3.23	43.71
Time of Use (TOU) - Peak		-	41.35	2.75	3.23	47.33
Time of Use (TOU) - Off-Peak		460	34.55	2.75	3.23	40.53
C3 Supply above 11 kV		440	37.63	2.75	3.23	43.61
Time of Use (TOU) - Peak		-	41.35	2.75	3.23	47.33
Time of Use (TOU) - Off-Peak		440	34.45	2.75	3.23	40.43
Total Single Point Supply						
Agricultural Tube-wells - Tariff D						
Scarp		-	34.43	2.75	3.23	40.41
Time of Use (TOU) - Peak		-	37.35	2.75	3.23	43.33
Time of Use (TOU) - Off-Peak		200	30.10	2.75	3.23	36.08
Agricultural Tube-wells		200	24.10	2.75	3.23	30.08
Time of Use (TOU) - Peak		-	24.10	2.75	3.23	30.08
Time of Use (TOU) - Off-Peak		200	24.10	2.75	3.23	30.08
Total Agricultural						
Public Lighting - Tariff G		-	37.43	2.75	3.23	43.41
Residential Colonies		-	37.43	2.75	3.23	43.41
Railway Traction		-	37.43	2.75	3.23	43.41
Tariff K - AJK		440	34.65	2.75	3.23	40.63
Time of Use (TOU) - Peak		-	40.35	2.75	3.23	46.33
Time of Use (TOU) - Off-Peak		440	33.45	2.75	3.23	39.43
Tariff K -Rawat Lab			37.43	2.75	3.23	43.41

Source: NEPRA

TABLE 14.4

Consumer-End Applicable Tariff

Description	GOP Applicable Tariff			
	Fixed Charges (Rs/Con/M)	Fixed Charges (Rs/kW/M)	Applicable Uniform Variable Tariff (Rs./kWh)	Applicable Uniform Variable Tariff (Rs./kWh)
	July 2024 onward		Jul. to Sept. 2024	Oct. 2024 onward
A-1 General Supply Tariff - Residential				
Upto 50 Units (Lifeline)	-	-	3.95	3.95
50-100 Units (Lifeline)	-	-	7.74	7.74
1-100 units (Protected)	-	-	7.74	11.69
101-200 units (Protected)	-	-	10.06	14.16
1-100 units	-	-	16.48	23.59
101-200 units	-	-	22.95	30.07
201-300 units	-	-	34.26	34.26
301-400 units	200	-	39.15	39.15
401-500 units	400	-	41.36	41.36
501-600 units	600	-	42.78	42.78
601-700 units	800	-	43.92	43.92
Above 700 units	1,000	-	48.84	48.84
Time of Use				
Peak	1,000	-	48.00	48.00
Off-Peak		-	41.68	41.68
E-1 (i) Temporary Residential	2,000	-	59.09	59.09
A-2 General Supply Tariff - Commercial				
For sanctioned load less than 5kW	1,000	-	38.59	38.59
For sanctioned load 5kW & Above	-	1,250	40.91	40.91
Peak	-		44.97	44.97
Off-Peak	-	1,250	36.30	36.30
E-1 (ii) Temporary Commercial	5,000	-	54.60	54.60
Electric Vehicle Charging Station (EVCS)	-	-	45.55	45.55
A3 General Services	1,000	-	43.64	43.64
B - Industrial Supply Tariff				
B-1 less than 5kW / 25 kW (at 400/230 volts)	1,000	-	31.95	31.95
Peak		-	37.89	37.89
Off-Peak	1,000	-	31.20	31.20
B-2 5-500 kW / 25-500 kW (at 400 volts)	-	1,250	31.88	31.88
Peak	-	1,250	37.83	37.83
Off-Peak	-		28.56	28.56
B-3 for all loads upto 500kW (at 11, 33kV)	-	1,250	32.15	32.15
Peak	-	1,250	37.83	37.83
Off-Peak	-		29.39	29.39
B-4 for all loads (at 66kV, 132kV and above)	-	1,250	31.58	31.58
Peak	-	1,250	37.83	37.83
Off-Peak	-		29.11	29.11
B-5 for all loads (at 220kV & above)				
Peak	-	-	37.83	37.83
Off-Peak	-	1,250	28.28	28.28
E-2 (i) Temporary Industrial	5,000	-	43.40	43.40
C - Bulk Supply Tariff				
C-1 For supply at 400/230 Volts				
a) Sanctioned load less than 5kW	2,000	-	44.55	44.55
b) Sanctioned load 5kW and upto 500kW	-	1,250	41.78	41.78
Peak	-	1,250	47.47	47.47
Off-Peak	-		38.70	38.70
C-2 For supply at 11,33kV upto and including 5000kW	-	1,250	41.72	41.72
Peak	-	1,250	47.47	47.47
Off-Peak	-		37.18	37.18
C-3 For supply at 132 kV and above upto and including 5000kW	-	1,250	41.92	41.92
Peak	-	1,250	47.47	47.47
Off-Peak	-		36.91	36.91
E-2 (ii) Temporary Bulk Supply				
(a) at 400Volts	5,000	-	47.21	47.21
(b) at 11kV	5,000	-	47.21	47.21
D - Agriculture Tariff				
D-1 For all loads	-	400	30.05	30.05
D-2 For all loads - Time of Use				
Peak	-	-	30.69	30.69
Off-Peak	-	400	29.85	29.85
sub-total				
G- Public Lighting				
Street Lighting	2,000	-	44.06	44.06
H - Residential Colonies attached to Industrial Premises	2,000	-	43.25	43.25

Source: NEPRA

TABLE 14.5

OIL SALE PRICES

Rs/Ltrs

Date	1-9-2018	1-10-2018	1-11-2018	1-12-2018	1-1-2019	1-2-2019	1-3-2019	1-4-2019
EX-NRL/PRL KARACHI								
Motor Gasoline	92.83	92.83	97.83	95.83	90.97	90.38	92.89	98.89
HOBC (Automotive 100 Octane)								
Super (90 Octane) Blend of Motor Gasoline @ 60% and HOBC 40%)								
Kerosene	83.50	863.50	86.50	83.50	82.98	82.31	86.31	89.31
HSD	106.57	106.57	112.94	110.94	106.68	106.68	111.43	117.43
LDO	75.96	75.96	82.44	77.44	75.28	75.03	77.54	80.54
Aviation gasoline (100LL)								
JP-1:	80.94	84.83	92.34	84.42	73.59	73.39	73.48	81.95
i) For sale to PIA Domestic Flight								
ii) For sale to PIA foreign flights & foreign airline								
iii) For Cargo & Technical Landing Flights								
JP-4								
JP-8	80.75	84.64	92.15	84.23	73.41	73.20	73.29	81.92

- : Not available

Source: Hydrocarbon Development Institute of Pakistan (HDIP)

TABLE 14.5

OIL SALE PRICES

Rs/Ltrs

Date	1-5-2019	5-5-2019	1-6-2019	1-7-2019	1-8-2019	1-9-2019	1-10-2019	1-11-2019
EX-NRL/PRL KARACHI								
Motor Gasoline	98.89	108.42	112.68	112.68	117.83	113.24	113.24	114.24
HOBC (Automotive 100 Octane)								
Super (90 Octane) Blend of Motor Gasoline @ 60% and HOBC 40%)								
Kerosene	89.31	96.77	98.46	98.46	103.84	99.57	99.57	97.18
HSD	117.43	122.32	126.82	126.82	132.47	127.14	127.14	127.41
LDO	80.54	86.94	88.62	88.62	97.52	91.89	91.89	85.33
Aviation gasoline (100LL)								
JP-1:	85.75	85.75	87.45	83.99	92.30	87.90	89.33	86.15
i) For sale to PIA Domestic Flight								
ii) For sale to PIA foreign flights & foreign airline								
iii) For Cargo & Technical Landing Flights								
JP-4								
JP-8	85.73	85.73	87.42	83.97	92.28	87.68	89.31	86.12

- : Not available

Source: Hydrocarbon Development Institute of Pakistan (HDIP)

TABLE 14.5

OIL SALE PRICES

Rs/Ltrs

Date	1-12-2019	1-1-2020	1-2-2020	1-3-2020	25-3-2020	27-6-2020	1-8-2020	1-9-2020
EX-NRL/PRL KARACHI								
Motor Gasoline	113.99	116.60	116.60	111.59	96.58	100.11	103.97	103.97
HOBC (Automotive 100 Octane)								
Super (90 Octane) Blend of Motor Gasoline @ 60% and HOBC 40%)								
Kerosene	96.35	99.45	99.45	92.45	77.45	59.32	65.29	65.29
HSD	125.01	127.26	127.26	122.25	107.25	101.46	106.46	106.46
LDO	82.43	84.51	84.51	77.51	62.51	56.24	62.86	62.86
Aviation gasoline (100LL)								
JP-1:	85.34	93.02	93.02	80.92	77.37	49.05	24.85	48.64
i) For sale to PIA Domestic Flight								
ii) For sale to PIA foreign flights & foreign airline								
iii) For Cargo & Technical Landing Flights								
JP-4								
JP-8	85.32	87.09	87.09	74.06	51.46	19.31	24.84	48.61

- : Not available

Source: Hydrocarbon Development Institute of Pakistan (HDIP)

TABLE 14.5

OIL SALE PRICES

Rs/Ltrs

Date	16-5-2021	1-6-2021	16-6-2021	1-7-2021	16-7-2021	1-8-2021	16-8-2021	1-9-2021
EX-NRL/PRL KARACHI								
Motor Gasoline	108.56	108.56	110.69	112.69	118.09	119.80	119.80	118.33
HOBC (Automotive 100 Octane)								
Super (90 Octane) Blend of Motor Gasoline @ 60% and HOBC 40%)								
Kerosene	80.00	80.00	81.89	85.75	87.14	87.49	88.30	86.80
HSD	110.76	110.76	112.55	113.99	116.53	116.53	116.53	115.03
LDO	77.65	77.65	79.68	83.40	84.67			
Aviation gasoline (100LL)								
JP-1:	-	-	-	91.04	90.58	90.59	91.48	91.48
i) For sale to PIA Domestic Flight								
ii) For sale to PIA foreign flights & foreign airline								
iii) For Cargo & Technical Landing Flights								
JP-4								
JP-8	-	-	-	89.05	90.56	90.57	91.46	91.46

- : Not available

Source: Hydrocarbon Development Institute of Pakistan (HDIP)

TABLE 14.5

OIL SALE PRICES

Rs/Ltrs

Date	16-9-2021	1-10-2021	16-10-2021	1-11-2021	5-11-2021	6-11-2021	1-12-2021	16-12-2021
EX-NRL/PRL KARACHI								
Motor Gasoline	123.30	127.30	137.79	137.79	145.82	145.82	145.82	140.82
HOBC (Automotive 100 Octane)								
Super (90 Octane) Blend of Motor Gasoline @ 60% and HOBC 40%)								
Kerosene	92.26	99.31	110.26	110.26	116.53	116.53	116.53	109.53
HSD	120.04	122.04	134.48	134.48	142.62	142.62	142.62	137.62
LDO								
Aviation gasoline (100LL)								
JP-1:	93.45	100.63	112.64	112.64	120.71	117.05	113.50	105.83
i) For sale to PIA Domestic Flight								
ii) For sale to PIA foreign flights & foreign airline								
iii) For Cargo & Technical Landing Flights								
JP-4								
JP-8	93.42	100.61	112.61	112.61	120.69	117.02	113.48	105.80

- : Not available

Source: Hydrocarbon Development Institute of Pakistan (HDIP)

TABLE 14.5

OIL SALE PRICES

Rs/Ltrs

Date	1-1-2022	16-1-2022	1-2-2022	16-2-2022	1-3-2022	16-3-2022	1-4-2022	16-4-2022
EX-NRL/PRL KARACHI								
Motor Gasoline	144.82	147.83	147.83	159.86	149.86	149.86	149.86	149.86
HOBC (Automotive 100 Octane)								
Super (90 Octane) Blend of Motor Gasoline @ 60% and HOBC 40%)								
Kerosene	113.48	116.48	116.48	126.56	125.56	125.56	125.56	125.56
HSD	141.62	144.62	144.62	154.15	144.15	144.15	144.15	144.15
LDO								
Aviation gasoline (100LL)								
JP-1:	111.21	114.54	114.54	123.97	118.31	118.31	118.31	118.31
i) For sale to PIA Domestic Flight								
ii) For sale to PIA foreign flights & foreign airline								
iii) For Cargo & Technical Landing Flights								
JP-4								
JP-8	110.07	116.87	116.87	135.72	140.41	140.41	140.41	140.41

- : Not available

Source: Hydrocarbon Development Institute of Pakistan (HDIP)

TABLE 14.5

OIL SALE PRICES

Rs/Ltrs

Date	1-5-2022	16-5-2022	27-5-2022	1-6-2022	3-6-2022	16-6-2022	1-7-2022	16-7-2022
EX-NRL/PRL KARACHI								
Motor Gasoline	149.86	149.86	179.86	179.86	209.86	233.89	248.74	230.24
HOBC (Automotive 100 Octane)								
Super (90 Octane) Blend of Motor								
Gasoline @ 60% and HOBC 40%)								
Kerosene	125.56	125.56	155.56	155.56	181.94	211.43	230.26	196.45
HSD	144.15	144.15	174.15	174.15	204.15	263.31	276.54	236.00
LDO	118.31	118.31	148.31	148.31	178.31	207.47	226.10	191.44
Aviation gasoline (100LL)								
JP-1:	-	-	-	-	-	-	227.84	216.08
i) For sale to PIA Domestic Flight								
ii) For sale to PIA foreign								
flights & foreign airline								
iii) For Cargo & Technical								
Landing Flights								
JP-4								
JP-8	-	-	-	-	-	-	276.54	216.05

- : Not available

Source: Hydrocarbon Development Institute of Pakistan (HDIP)

TABLE 14.5

OIL SALE PRICES

Rs/Ltrs

Date	1-8-2022	16-8-2022	1-9-2022	16-9-2022	1-10-2022	16-10-2022	1-11-2022	16-11-2022
EX-NRL/PRL KARACHI								
Motor Gasoline	227.19	233.19	235.98	237.43	224.80	224.80	224.80	224.80
HOBC (Automotive 100 Octane)								
Super (90 Octane) Blend of Motor								
Gasoline @ 60% and HOBC 40%)								
Kerosene	201.07	199.40	210.36	202.02	191.83	191.83	191.83	191.83
HSD	244.95	244.44	247.43	247.43	235.30	235.30	235.30	235.30
LDO	191.32	191.75	201.54	197.28	186.50	186.50	186.50	186.50
Aviation gasoline (100LL)								
JP-1:	215.02	211.85	228.28	215.95	199.13	206.25	214.00	209.79
i) For sale to PIA Domestic Flight								
ii) For sale to PIA foreign								
flights & foreign airline								
iii) For Cargo & Technical								
Landing Flights								
JP-4								
JP-8	215.17	211.83	228.26	215.92	199.11	206.22	207.18	209.77

- : Not available

Source: Hydrocarbon Development Institute of Pakistan (HDIP)

TABLE 14.5

OIL SALE PRICES

Rs/Ltrs

Date	1-12-2022	16-12-2022	1-1-2023	16-1-2023	30-1-2023	16-2-2023	1-3-2023	16-3-2023
EX-NRL/PRL KARACHI								
Motor Gasoline	224.80	214.80	214.80	214.80	249.80	272.00	267.00	272.00
HOBC (Automotive 100 Octane)								
Super (90 Octane) Blend of Motor Gasoline @ 60% and HOBC 40%)								
Kerosene	181.93	171.83	171.83	171.83	189.83	202.73	187.73	190.29
HSD	235.30	227.80	227.80	227.80	262.80	280.00	280.00	293.00
LDO	179.00	169.00	169.00	193.78	213.84	196.68	184.68	184.68
Aviation gasoline (100LL)								
JP-1:	197.67	196.50	161.63	193.78	213.84	253.18	202.07	-
i) For sale to PIA Domestic Flight								
ii) For sale to PIA foreign flights & foreign airline								
iii) For Cargo & Technical Landing Flights								
JP-4								
JP-8	197.65	178.80	161.61	186.88	213.82	228.70	264.50	-

- : Not available

Source: Hydrocarbon Development Institute of Pakistan (HDIP)

TABLE 14.5

OIL SALE PRICES

Rs/Ltrs

Date	1-4-23	16-4-23	1-5-23	16-5-23	1-6-23	16-6-23	1-7-23	16-7-23
EX-NRL/PRL KARACHI								
Motor Gasoline	272.00	282.00	282.00	270.00	262.00	262.00	262.00	253.00
HOBC (Automotive 100 Octane)								
Super (90 Octane) Blend of Motor Gasoline @ 60% and HOBC 40%)								
Kerosene	180.29	186.07	176.07	164.07	164.07	164.07	171.05	172.39
HSD	293.00	293.00	288.00	258.00	253.00	252.99	260.50	253.50
LDO	174.68	174.68	164.68	152.68	147.68	150.20	154.22	156.45
Aviation gasoline (100LL)								
JP-1:	-	-	-	-	-	-	214.00	214.00
i) For sale to PIA Domestic Flight								
ii) For sale to PIA foreign flights & foreign airline								
iii) For Cargo & Technical Landing Flights								
JP-4								
JP-8	-	-	-	-	-	-	192.56	194.03

- : Not available

Source: Hydrocarbon Development Institute of Pakistan (HDIP)

TABLE 14.5

OIL SALE PRICES

Rs/Ltrs

Date	1-8-2023	16-8-2023	1-9-2023	16-9-2023	1-10-2023	16-10-2023	1-11-2023	16-11-2023
EX-NRL/PRL KARACHI								
Motor Gasoline	272.95	290.45	305.36	331.28	323.38	283.38	283.38	281.34
HOBC (Automotive 100 Octane)								
Super (90 Octane) Blend of Motor								
Gasoline @ 60% and HOBC 40%)								
Kerosene	192.38	217.15	233.52	244.81	237.28	214.85	211.03	204.98
HSD	273.40	293.40	311.84	329.18	318.18	318.18	303.18	296.71
LDO	176.40	199.79	210.13	220.22	212.45	192.86	189.46	180.45
Aviation gasoline (100LL)								
JP-1:	219.30	249.58	264.30	277.51	264.92	241.91	237.51	230.40
i) For sale to PIA Domestic Flight								
ii) For sale to PIA foreign								
flights & foreign airline								
iii) For Cargo & Technical								
Landing Flights								
JP-4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
JP-8	270.46	245.18	264.27	277.49	268.69	241.89	237.49	230.37

- : Not available

Source: Hydrocarbon Development Institute of Pakistan (HDIP)

TABLE 14.5

OIL SALE PRICES

Rs/Ltrs

Date	1-12-2023	16-12-2023	1-1-2024	16-1-2024	1-2-2024	16-2-2024	1-3-2024	16-3-2024
EX-NRL/PRL KARACHI								
Motor Gasoline	281.34	267.34	267.34	259.34	272.89	275.62	279.75	279.75
HOBC (Automotive 100 Octane)								
Super (90 Octane) Blend of Motor								
Gasoline @ 60% and HOBC 40%)								
Kerosene	201.16	191.02	188.83	186.86	186.62	188.57	190.01	188.66
HSD	289.71	276.21	276.21	276.21	278.96	287.33	287.33	285.56
LDO	175.93	164.64	165.75	164.83	166.86	171.44	170.30	168.18
Aviation gasoline (100LL)								
JP-1:	227.83	215.98	212.73	211.36	216.09	211.62	223.70	215.15
i) For sale to PIA Domestic Flight								
ii) For sale to PIA foreign								
flights & foreign airline								
iii) For Cargo & Technical								
Landing Flights								
JP-4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
JP-8	227.85	215.95	213.49	211.04	208.62	211.09	212.67	212.25

- : Not available

Source: Hydrocarbon Development Institute of Pakistan (HDIP)

Note: HOBC price has been totally deregulated since 1-11-2016

TABLE 14.5

OIL SALE PRICES

Rs/Ltrs

Date	1-4-2024	16-4-2024	1-5-2024	16-5-2024	1-6-2024	16-6-2024	7/1/2024	7/16/2024
EX-NRL/PRL KARACHI								
Motor Gasoline	289.41	293.94	288.49	273.10	268.36	258.16	265.61	275.60
HOBC (Automotive 100 Octane)								
Super (90 Octane) Blend of Motor								
Gasoline @ 60% and HOBC 40%)								
Kerosene	186.39	193.08	183.34	173.48	171.61	171.81	181.86	183.71
HSD	282.24	290.38	281.96	274.08	270.22	267.89	277.45	283.63
LDO	167.80	174.34	168.71	161.17	157.29	156.13	166.01	166.25
Aviation gasoline (100LL)								
JP-1:	215.15	220.87	222.23	215.83	198.98	193.78	213.27	206.24
i) For sale to PIA Domestic Flight								
ii) For sale to PIA foreign								
flights & foreign airline								
iii) For Cargo & Technical								
Landing Flights								
JP-4	-	-	-	-	-	-		
JP-8	215.13	217.39	207.17	195.62	193.47	193.76	204.14	206.22

- : Not available

Source: Hydrocarbon Development Institute of Pakistan (HDIP)

TABLE 14.5

OIL SALE PRICES

Rs/Ltrs

Date	1.8.2024	14.8.2024	1.9.2024	16.9.2024	1.10.2024	16.10.2024	1.11.2024	16.11.2024
EX-NRL/PRL KARACHI								
Motor Gasoline	269.43	260.96	259.10	249.10	247.03	247.03	248.38	248.38
HOBC (Automotive 100 Octane)								
Super (90 Octane) Blend of Motor								
Gasoline @ 60% and HOBC 40%)								
Kerosene	177.39	171.77	169.62	158.47	154.90	163.02	161.54	165.60
HSD	272.77	266.07	262.75	249.69	246.29	251.29	255.14	255.14
LDO	160.53	157.02	154.05	141.93	140.90	150.12	147.51	152.21
Aviation gasoline (100LL)								
JP-1:	202.26	192.20	193.98	176.55	176.72	174.91	185.22	188.21
i) For sale to PIA Domestic Flight								
ii) For sale to PIA foreign								
flights & foreign airline								
iii) For Cargo & Technical								
Landing Flights								
JP-4								
JP-8	198.68	192.17	189.64	176.53	172.46	182.1	180.28	186.02

- : Not available

Source: Hydrocarbon Development Institute of Pakistan (HDIP)

Note: HOBC price has been totally deregulated since 1-11-2016

TABLE 14.5

OIL SALE PRICES

Rs/Ltrs

Date	1.12.2024	16.12.2024	1.1.2025	16.1.2025	1.2.2025	16.2.2025	1.3.2025	16.3.2025	29.3.2025
EX-NRL/PRL KARACHI									
Motor Gasoline	252.10	252.10	252.66	256.13	257.13	256.13	255.63	255.63	254.63
HOBC (Automotive 100 Octane)									
Super (90 Octane) Blend of Motor Gasoline @ 60% and HOBC 40%)									
Kerosene	164.98	161.66	162.95	169.25	174.85	171.65	168.12	168.12	169.38
HSD	258.43	255.38	258.34	260.95	267.95	263.95	258.64	258.64	258.64
LDO	151.73	148.95	149.35	156.53	161.06	155.81	153.34	153.34	153.34
Aviation gasoline (100LL)									
JP-1:	189.92	188.78	187.09	183.24	194.72	200.21	193.96	191.16	176.67
i) For sale to PIA Domestic Flight									
ii) For sale to PIA foreign flights & foreign airline									
iii) For Cargo & Technical Landing Flights									
JP-4									
JP-8	184.29	180.36	180.88	188.28	194.89	191.08	187.97	175.16	176.65

- : Not available

Source: Hydrocarbon Development Institute of Pakistan (HDIP)

Note: HOBC price has been totally deregulated since 1-11-2016

TABLE 14.6

GAS SALE PRICES

Sectors	w.e.f 01.01.2023	w.e.f 01.10.2023	w.e.f 01.10.2023		w.e.f 01.02.2024	w.e.f 01.07.2024	w.e.f 01.02.2025
1. Domestic							
Protectcted Category							
Upto 0.25 hm3 per month	121		121		200		
Upto 0.5 hm3 per month	150		150		250		
Upto 0.6 hm3 per month	200		200		300		
Upto 0.9 hm3 per month	250		200		350		
Non-Protectcted Category							
Upto 0.25 hm3 per month	200		300		500		
Upto 0.5 hm3 per month	300		600		850		
Upto 1 hm3 per month	400		1,000		1,250		
Upto 1.5 hm3 per month	600		1,200		1,450		
Upto 2 hm3 per month	800		1,600		1,900		
Upto 3 hm3 per month	1,100		3,000		3,300		
Upto 4 hm3 per month	2,000		3,500		3,800		
Above 4 hm3 per month	3,100		4,000		4,200		
2. Bulk Consumers	2,000		2,000		2,900		
3. Special Commercial (Roti Tanoor)							
Upto 0.5 hm3 per month	110		110		110		
Upto 1 hm3 per month	110		110		110		
Upto 2 hm3 per month	220		220		220		
Upto 3 hm3 per month	220		220		220		
Over 3 hm3 per month	700		700		700		
4. COMMERCIAL	1,650		3,900		3,900		
5. ICE FACTORIES	1,650		3,900		3,900		
6. General Industries	1,200		2,200	General Industry Process	2,150		
7. Export Oriented (General Industries)	1,100		2,100	General Industry Captive	2,750	3,000	3,500
8. Export Oriented (Captive)	1,100		2,400				
9. CAPITIVE POWER(General Industry)	1,200		2,500				
10. CNG Region	1,805		3,600		3,750		
10.a CNG Region -II	1,350						
11. Cement	1,500		4,400		4,400		
12. FERTILIZER COMPANIES							
ON SNGPL 'S SYSTEM							
(a) FOR FEED STOCK							
(i) Agritech (Formerly Pak American Fertilizer Limited.)	510				1,597		
(ii) Fatima Fert. (Formerly Dawood Hercules Chemical Ltd.)	510				1,597		
(iii) Pak Arab Fertilizer Limited.	510						
(iv) Pak China Fertilizer Limited.	510						
(v) Hazara Phosphate Fertilizer Plant Limited.	510						
(vii) ENGRO Fertilizer Limited.	US $ 0.70		US $ 0.70		US $ 0.70		
(b) FOR FUEL	1,500						
On SSGCL's System							
(i) a) Fauji Fertlizer Bin Qasim Limited.	510		580		1,597		
(b) FOR FUEL- ALL FERTILIZER COMPANIES	1,500						
ON MARI'S SYSTEM							
(a) FOR FEED STOCK							
(i) Engro Fertilizer Company Limited	302	580					
(ii) Fauji Fertilizer Company Limited (Goth Machi/Mirpur Mathl	302	580					
(iii) Fatima Fertilizer Company Limited	US $ 0.70	580					
(b) For Fuel	1,023	1,580					
(iv) Foundation Power Company (Dharki) Limited	1,050						
13. POWER STATION (WAPDA'S AND KESCS'S							
(i) WAPDA & KESC Power station	1,050		1,050		1,050		
(ii) WAPDA's Gas Turbine Power Station Nishatabad, Faislabad	1,050		1,050				
14. INDEPENDENT POWER PRODUCERS	1,050		1,050		1,050		

*: Effective till to date

Source : Directorate General of Gas.