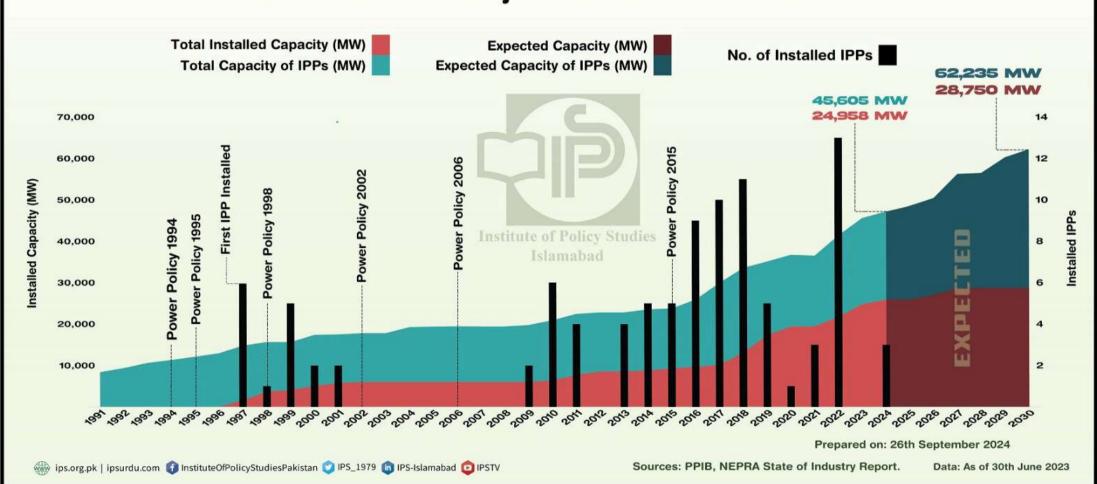
Additions and Projections: Plans till 2030

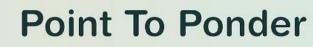


Upcoming IPPs By 2030

2024

2028

Suki Kinari HP	884 MW
Shah Taj Sugar Mills	32MW
Tay Powergen (Pvt) Ltd	30 MW
Zorlu Solar Pak Ltd	100 MW
300MW Coal Based	300 MW
Safe Solar Pak (Pvt) Ltd	10.27 MW
Access Solar (Pvt) Ltd	11.52 MW
Access Electric (Pvt) Ltd	10 MW
Riali-II HPP	7.08 MW
Kathai-II HPP	8 MW
	Institute of
Siachin Energy Ltd	100 MW
Western Energy (Pvt) Ltd	50 MW





Additional 3,000 MW is expected to be 2025 added to the system through various IPP projects by 2030.

Despite of having higher installed capacity 2026 than demand, what is the purpose of adding more plants in our system?

> 3 If necessary, the Contracts with upcoming IPPs should be government-centric to avoid past inefficiencies.

> > Prepared on: 26th September 2024

Sources

PPIB, NEPRA IPPs Generation Licenses

50 MW

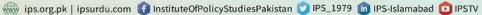
1,320 MW

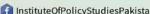
82.25 MW

Transatlantic Energy (Pvt) Ltd

Oracle Power Project

Tutonas-Uzghor HPP





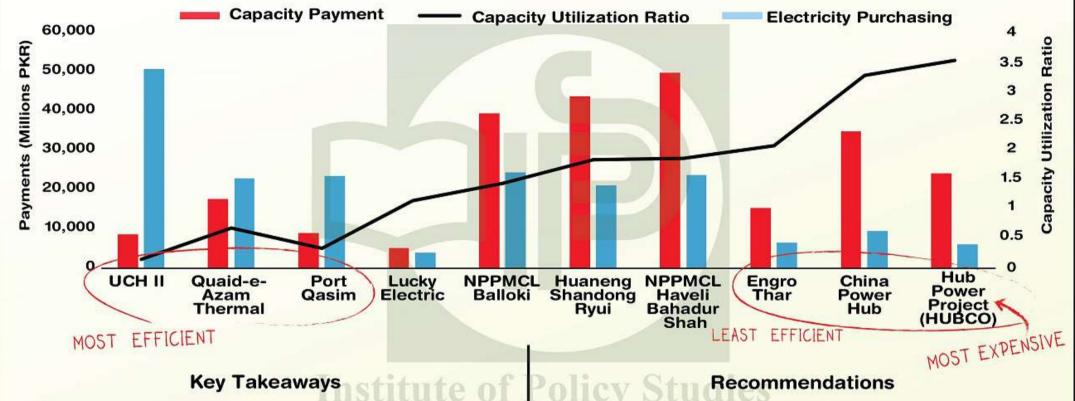






Data: As of 30th June 2023

Top 10 IPPs Fueling Pakistan's Circular Debt Crisis



- These IPPs contribute to 25% of Pakistan's total circular debt.
- Quaid I Azam Thermal, Port Qasim, and UCH II have delivered more electricity compared to other debt-generating IPPs.
- Renegotiations with IPPs that demonstrate low efficiency should be initiated by the government aiming to improve their performance and reduce costs.
- The government should focus on increasing electricity purchases from plants that are subject to heavy capacity payments.

Prepared on: 26th September 2024 Sources: PPIB, NEPRA State of Industry Report.

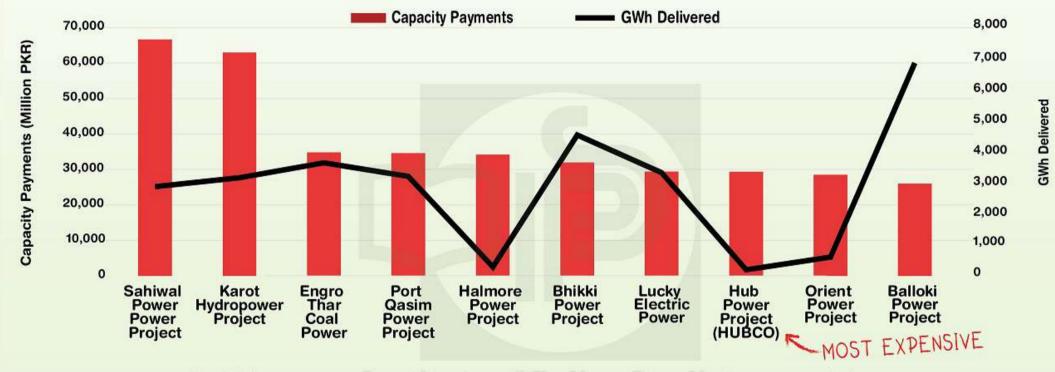


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Who's Charging the Most? **Top 10 IPPs by Capacity Payments**



Key Takeaways

- 40% of total capacity payments are directed to these power plants.
- Halmore, HUBCO, and Orient Power have delivered less electricity vet received heavy capacity payments.

Recommendations

- The government should prioritize sourcing electricity from power plants that deliver higher units of electricity with lower capacity payments
- Immediate action should be taken to renegotiate contracts with power plants that are delivering minimal amounts of electricity, to optimize their operational efficiency and financial viability.

Prepared on: 26th September 2024

Sources: PPIB, NEPRA State of Industry Report, Muhammad Ali Report 2020





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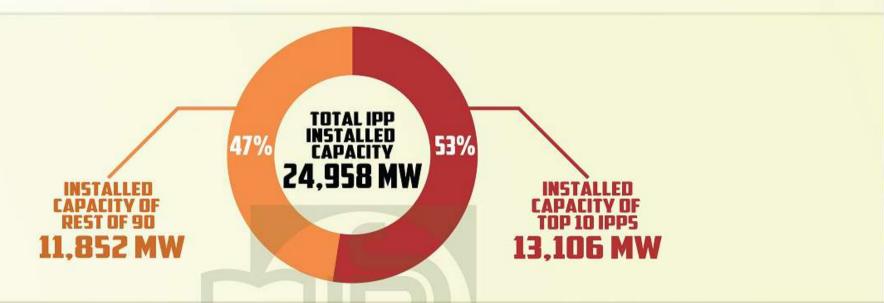


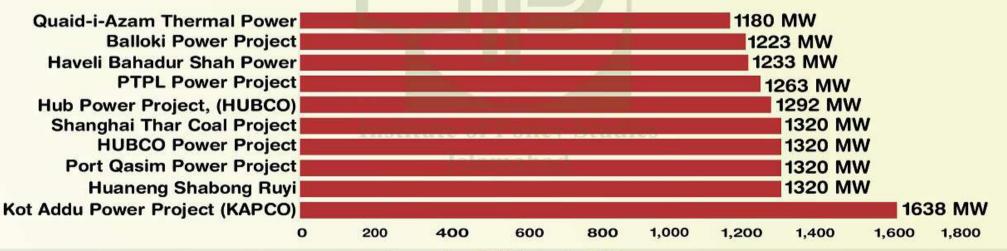




Data: As of 30th June 2023

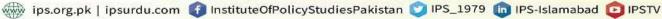
Power Giants: The Top 10 IPPs by Installed Capacity

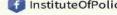


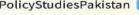


Prepared on: 26th September 2024

Sources: PPIB, NEPRA State of Industry Report 2023













Data: As of 30th June 2023

Expiring IPPs by 2030

1,638 MW **Kot Addu Power Project Hub Power Project (HUBCO)** 1292 MW Liberty Daharki Power 2026 235 MW **Pak Gen Power Project** 365 MW **Lalpir Power Project** 2027 362 MW **Foundation Wind Energy** 50 MW Zorlu Enerji Pak Ltd 56.4 MW 2028 **Rousch Power Project** 450 MW Saba Power Project 136 MW 2029 Fauji Kabirwala 157 MW **Uch Power Project** 586 MW

Point To Ponder



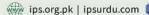
- Approximately 5,300 MW of power will be retired from the system by 2030.
- The government should refrain from renegotiating contracts of expiring IPPs
- If adjustments are deemed necessary, the government should focus on converting existing contracts to a "Take and Pay" model
- amaba * These IPPs including Atlas Power (Expiring in 2034) have signed initial documents to terminate their contract.

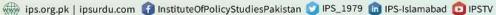
Prepared on 26th September 2024 Revised on 10th October 2024

Sources

PPIB, NEPRA IPPs Generation Licenses

5,327 MW









Data: As of 30 June 2024

The IPP Landscape: Visualizing Pakistan's Private Energy Sector

Introduction

What is an IPP:

An Independent Power Producer (IPP) is a private entity that generates electricity for sale to the national grid or large consumers, operating independently of government utilities.

- ▶ 1st IPP: HUBCO
- ▶ 1st Private Power Generation Policy: 1994
- ▶ Contract type: Take or Pay
- Total No. of IPPs: 100
- ▶ Total Installed Capacity: 45,605 MW
- Total Capacity of IPPs: 24,958 MW



In the current energy sector IPPs hold a 55% share of the installed capacity, while the government's share is 45%, reflecting the growing dominance of private investment alongside state-run entities.

