PRIVATIZATION OF QUAID-E-AZAM SOLAR POWER (PVT.) LIMITED

INTRODUCTION TO THE CONSORTIUM & EVOLUTION OF PAKISTAN'S POWER SECTOR

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TRANSACTION ADVISORS



PAKISTAN – A LAND OF OPPORTUNITIES



GDP grew by <u>4.2% in 2015</u> & 4.7% in 2016 and is poised to grow by <u>5.2% in 2017</u>, making it one of the fastest growing economies in Asia.





- Punjab is Pakistan's most populous province with largest economy
- Punjab is also the most industrialized province of Pakistan; its manufacturing industries produce textiles, sports goods, heavy machinery, electrical appliances, vehicles, auto parts, metals, cement
- Bahawalpur is the 12th largest and one of the most historic cities in Punjab
- Bahawalpur is mainly recognized as an agricultural city

4TH LARGEST POPULATION IN ASIA – 196 MN

• The population consists largely of working-age Pakistanis with more than 30% falling in the 15-30 years age bracket.

LOCATION

- Pakistan is situated right at the junction of Central Asia, China, the Middle East and South Asia.
- Pakistan has the potential to become one of Asia's premier trade, energy and transport corridor.
- It serves as the lowest cost land route to Central Asian countries.

HISTORY OF SUCCESSFUL PRIVATIZATIONS IN PAKISTAN



- Since the late 90s, Pakistan embarked upon successful privatization of government owned entities, specifically within banking and energy sector
- As a result, the Government privatized four banking entities which are now Pakistan's four largest private sector banks with successful operations around the world
- In the energy sector, Government of Pakistan privatized KAPCO (which is one of Pakistan's largest Thermal IPPs) and K-Electric, which is Pakistan's only vertically integrated electricity company

PUNJAB PRIVATIZATION

- Punjab Privatization Board ("**PPB**") carried out three successful transactions within Sugar industry in 1998
- □ This is PPB's first privatization within energy sector
- PPB is governed by the Punjab Privatization Board Act 2010 and Punjab Privatization Board (Sale of Shares) Regulations 2015

INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURE

Federal Setup	Functions
Ministry of Water & Power	Arm of the Federal Government for administrative oversight through its executive functions
NEPRA	 Grant of licenses and tariffs for generation, transmission and distribution of electric power. Prescribes and enforces procedures and performance standards for the sector
PPIB / AEDB	 Acts as a "one window facilitator" to promote private sector participation in the power sector. PPIB facilitates investors in establishing private power projects, which include negotiation of implementation agreements, Power Purchase Agreements (PPA), supply agreements (fuel and gas) as well as coordinating with concerned local and international agencies Responsible to facilitate, promote and encourage development of Renewable Energy in Pakistan.
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GENCOs	State owned power generation companies using thermal energy
WAPDA/Hydel	Planning and execution of hydro-electric generation Projects
NTDC / CPPA-G	Provides access to the national grid to all power producers through provision of transmission infrastructure and procurement of power on behalf of DISCOs through CPPA-G
DISCO / K-Electric	Distribution and retail supply of electricity to consumers in a pre-defined area including purchase of electricity from CPPA-G to meet the demand of consumers in their designated services area
DAEC	Nuclear Power Project planning and implementation including O&M of nuclear power plants
FALC	

POWER SECTOR SNAPSHOT

- Pakistan's high dependence on imported oil for electricity generation has contributed to high cost of electricity during the past decade.
- The energy mix will change in favor of hydel, coal, gas and renewable based power generation over the next 5 years due to increasing emphasis on RLNG, coal, hydel and renewable based power generation.
- Favorable power sector policies with equitable and time-tested concessionary framework incorporating adequate lender protection and guaranteed USD based equity returns have encouraged private sector participation in electricity generation since the 90's.



POWER SECTOR – ROAD AHEAD

Projected New Power Generation Capacity

Sr No	Project Name	2017	2018/19
1	Coal-based power project at Sahiwal	1,320	
2	Imported Coal-based project at Port Qasim,		1,320
3	SSRL coal-based power plant		1,320
4	Neelum Jehlum	969	
5	Wind (Other than CPEC)		200
6	Solar	300	
7	Hydel(Tarbela IV and 2 others)	1,679	
8	LNG (3*1200)	1,200	2,400
	Total	5,468	5,240

- Projects worth ~10,000 MW listed above are expected to achieve commercial operations by 2019
- Subsequently, Pakistan is expected to achieve power surplus by 2020 due to new additions to power generation under foreign & local investments.



- 1. RLNG, Coal, Hydel and Renewable based power generation ensures lower tariffs
- Reduced dependence on imported oil to ease up FX pressure

Evolution of Tariffs in Pakistan



Dates	21 Jan' 14	22 Jan' 15	16 Dec' 15	Zorlu*
Solar (Levelized US cents/kWh)	17.00	14.15	10.73	6.00
Dates	6 Oct' 11	24 Apr' 13	Oct 19' 15	Jan' 17**
Wind (Levelized US cents/kWh)	14.66	13.52	10.45	6.75

* Zorlu's cost-plus tariff for 100 MW power plant at QASP

** Reference tariff for competitive bidding`

SOLAR POTENTIAL IN PAKISTAN

Pakistan has tremendous potential to meet its power demand needs from renewable energy sources and, in particular, solar.

Solar irradiance levels in parts of Pakistan, particularly in the southwest, are on par with the best in the world with minimum global horizontal irradiance (GHI) value over **1500 kWh/m²** in over 90% of the country's land area.

The annual mean value of GHI for whole Pakistan, based on preliminary analysis by The World Bank, is **2071 kWh/m²**.



Annual sums of GHI based on satellite estimates

Average Global Horizontal Irradiance Value for Punjab is <u>2,045 kWh/m²</u>

High Solar Irradiance in Punjab



Source: World Bank Group (2015). Solar Modeling Report