

**INTRODUCED ON 01.08.2022.**

**[AS INTRODUCED IN THE SENATE]**

**A**

**BILL**

*further to amend the Regulation of Generation, Transmission and Distribution of Electric Power Act, 1997*

**WHEREAS** it is expedient further to amend the Regulation of Generation, Transmission and Distribution of Electric Power Act, 1997 (XL of 1997) for the purposes hereinafter appearing;

It is hereby enacted as follows:-

**1. Short title and commencement.**-(1) This Act may be called the Regulation of Generation, Transmission and Distribution of Electric Power (Amendment) Act, 2022.

(2) It shall come into force at once.

**2. Amendment of section 14A, Act XL of 1997.** -In the Regulation of Generation, Transmission and Distribution of Electric Power Act, 1997 (XL of 1997), in section 14A, after sub-section (5), the following new sub-section (6) shall be added, namely:-

“(6) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act or any other law for the time being in force, all those wind and solar projects for which generation licenses have been granted and tariffs have been approved / determined by the Authority before notification of the Alternate and Renewable Energy Policy, 2019 in the official gazette, their tariffs as mentioned hereinabove shall be notified in the official gazette under sub-section (7) of section 31 of this Act and they shall be allowed and entitled for Letter of Support, Power Purchase Agreement, Implementation Agreement, Certified Emission Reduction Agreement, other milestones and other matters under the Policy for Development of Renewable Energy for Power Generation, 2006 (Renewable Energy Policy, 2006), as given therein.”

**STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS**

The Regulation of Generation, Transmission and Distribution of Electric Power Act, 1997 has given a comprehensive mechanism for regulating the electric power including the Alternate and Renewable Energy. Since fossil fuel is extremely costly and detrimental to the environment, therefore most of the advanced nations are shifting or have shifted considerably from fossil fuel to renewable energy.

2. Pakistan has abundant potential and resources of renewable energy, specially the wind and solar resources. However, these resources have not been fully utilized. Wind and solar energy is very cheap compared to fossil fuel and it can save billions of US\$ for Pakistan.

3. There are many renewable energy projects in Pakistan which are in different stages under the previous Renewable Energy Policy, 2006. Most of these projects have been granted generation licenses and tariffs by NEPRA. However, due to bureaucratic hurdles created by the Alternate and Renewable Energy Policy, 2019, these projects have been halted. This causes huge loss to the country in respect of forex reserves and energy shortage.

4. Through this amendment, those projects which are in advanced stage to generate electric power shall be allowed and entitled to obtain letter of support, power purchase agreement, implementation agreement, certified emission reduction agreement, other milestones and other matters under the Renewable Energy Policy 2006. In this way, forex loss will be reduced and cheap energy will be made available to the people of Pakistan.

5. The Bill has been designed to achieve the aforesaid objectives.

**SENATOR KAUDA BABAR**  
Member-in-Charge