

Pakistan goes against the grain with coal power spree

November 15 2018, by Ashraf Khan, With Joris Fioriti In Islamabad



China is backing nine new coal-fired power plants in Pakistan, but critics are concerned over environmental impacts and how the projects are financed

In Pakistan's bleak Thar desert, the roar of trucks is constant at a massive Chinese-backed coal power project the government sees as an answer to chronic energy shortages, but which activists warn is an

environmental disaster.

Machines are running round the clock to finish the mine and coal [power](#) plant, a flagship [project](#) of the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) plan that has seen Beijing provide billions of dollars in financing to its southwestern neighbour.

Much of it is for infrastructure and power in a country where blackouts have infuriated citizens and hamstrung the economy for years.

And while coal is going out of vogue in most other parts of the world because of its environmental impact, it will fuel nine of the 17 proposed CPEC power plants.

The one in Thar in southern Sindh province sits atop 175 billion tonnes of coal—one of the largest deposits in the world. Discovered in 1992, it has remained unexploited until now, but is expected to yield 3.8 million tonnes a year when fully operational.

A few kilometres away, towering chimneys emerge from the sand dunes as Pakistani and Chinese workers toil away on a 660-megawatt power plant which will burn coal from the mine.

After struggling for years to upgrade its power infrastructure, Pakistani leaders have touted CPEC as a "game changer" that will help lift the ailing economy, dismissing concerns that Chinese financing will lead to unsustainable debts and that the projects are boosting Beijing's interests at Islamabad's expense.



Towering chimneys emerge from the sand dunes of the Thar desert as Pakistani and Chinese workers toil away on a 660-megawatt power plant

"We are five months ahead of schedule," said Shams Shaikh, director-general of the Sindh Engro Coal Mining Company (SECMC), a joint China-Pakistan venture that has invested around 1.7 billion euros (\$1.9 billion) in the Thar mine-and-plant project.

Experts say the site should be able to produce 200,000 MW of electricity over the next hundred years—a boon for the energy-starved country where demand increases by eight percent each year, according to official statistics.

Water warning

Despite the fanfare and government assurances, the project has triggered concern about its impact on the environment.

The type of coal in Thar is lignite, notorious for its poor energy efficiency and high carbon dioxide emissions.



Chinese engineers have been brought in to work at the site that sits atop 175 billion tonnes of coal—one of the largest deposits in the world

Project officials insist its operations will comply with national and international environmental laws.

But mining coal and burning it for power are water-intensive activities, and villagers in this impoverished, vast stretch of desert say the project is playing havoc with local supplies.

Underground rivers which previously flowed into the mine have been diverted, and residents of Gorano, a small village some 25 kilometres (15 miles) from the coal project, claim their pastures have been transformed into a salt lake due to water diversions and the dumping of waste.

"It's complete chaos," said Raja who goes by one name, while another local, Yameen Bhatti, added: "The (diverted) water has attracted mosquitoes, which spread diseases."

SECMC says it has given 950 million rupees (\$7 million) to the community as compensation, but after the floodwaters recede, experts warn the residents will probably continue to struggle as the thirsty power project will consume a huge amount of ground water.



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Environmental concerns about Pakistan's coal spree go beyond the villages of Thar. The UN has warned that the country risks an "absolute" water shortage by 2025, and activists have warned about the impact of such industries on increasingly scarce water supplies.

Officials have said that the country's new coal plants will use the most efficient technology available to minimise pollution.

Coal vs renewable energy

Pakistan's push to build coal-fired plants comes amid a global drive to

replace fossil fuels with [renewable energy](#) like solar and wind.

"While the rest of the world is abandoning coal, we are throwing ourselves into this disaster," said Omar Cheema, an environmental expert.



Pakistani authorities argue that using local coal will help cut fuel imports, saving precious billions in foreign exchange

Some experts and officials have also suggested it would be cheaper to invest in renewables as the price of solar and wind is dropping, and several international studies have also shown that coal is no longer competitive.

Irfan Yousuf, director of renewables at the Ministry of Energy, estimated the per-kilowatt price of solar power at 4.8 rupees, compared with 8.5 rupees for coal.

But Pakistani authorities argue that using local coal would help cut fuel imports, saving precious billions in foreign exchange, and would also provide reliable power round the clock, unlike fluctuating output from renewable sources.

Some have compared Pakistan with neighbouring India, which has announced ambitious plans to invest in renewable energy. But India is heavily dependent on [coal](#), which provides more than 75 percent of its electricity.

In Pakistan, it accounts for less than one percent.



But activists have warned about the impact of coal mining on increasingly scarce water supplies

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