سوئی ناردرن گیس
Sui Northern Gas

Press Clipping Dated: <u>August 08, 2026</u>

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Fuel cost in power bills raised by 75 paise per unit

By Khaleeq Kiani

ISLAMABAD: The National Electric Power Regulatory Authority (Nepra) on Friday approved an additional financial burden of about Rs9.8 billion on electricity consumers by allowing a fuel cost adjustment (FCA) of 75.03 paise per unit in August electricity bills.

The net impact on consumers in August, however, will be an increase of around 41 paise per unit, as the new FCA of 75.03 paise per unit will replace the 34-paisa FCA that was applicable in July and has now expired.

In a notification, Nepra said it had decided that the positive FCA for June 2026, amounting to Rs0.7503 per kilowatt-hour (kWh), would be applicable to all consumer categories of K-Electric (KE) and ex-Wapda distribution companies (XWDISCOs), except lifeline consumers, electric vehicle charging stations (EVCS), and pre-paid electricity consumers of all categories who have opted for

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Fuel cost in power bills raised by 75 paise/unit

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the pre-paid tariff.

The regulator said the higher FCA would also apply to consumers under the incremental consumption package. Distribution companies and KE have been directed to reflect the June 2026 fuel cost adjustment in electricity bills issued for August 2026.

The Central Power Purchasing Agency (CPPA) had reported that the actual average fuel cost for June 2026 stood at Rs8.9138 per kWh, compared to the reference fuel cost of Rs7.7138 per kWh approved under the notified consumer-end tariff. Based on this, the CPPA had sought an FCA of Rs1.20 per unit for June.

After making adjustments, however, Nepra determined the actual fuel cost at Rs8.4641 per kWh, instead of the Rs8.9138 per kWh claimed by the CPPA, and consequently approved an FCA of 75.03 paise per unit instead of the requested Rs1.20 per unit.

The Power Division and its entities reported a 5.6 per cent decline in electricity generation during June compared to projections used in determining the reference tariff.

They attributed the reduction to public holidays, relatively lower temperatures, and increased self-consumption by net-metering consumers.

Nepra also expressed concern over Rs4.9bn in partial loading charges incurred during the month. The CPPA argued that these costs did not result from operational inefficiencies but were caused by reduced daytime electricity demand due to the growing share of rooftop solar generation. As a result, thermal power plants had to operate at partial loads during daylight hours.

The Power Division has also informed the regulator that, if daytime electricity demand continues to decline because of increasing rooftop solar installations, it may become necessary to curtail generation from must-run renewable energy plants in the coming years.

Under the existing tariff mechanism, fluctuations in fuel costs are passed on to consumers through monthly automatic adjustments.

Quarterly tariff revisions, meanwhile, incorporate changes in power purchase prices, capacity payments, variable operation and maintenance costs, use-of-system charges, and impact of transmission and distribution losses into the base tariff notified by the government.

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Petrol price cut by Rs2.20, HSD's by Rs1.50

RECORDER REPORT

ISLAMABAD: The federal government has decreased the price of petrol from Rs329.82 per litre to Rs327.62 per litre, reflecting a decline of Rs2.20.

The Ministry of Energy (Petroleum Division) Friday also announced the decrease in price of high-speed diesel (HSD) by Rs1.50 per litre from Rs382.36 to Rs380.86 per litre.

The new prices will remain applicable between August 8 and August 10.

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Rehman-8 ST-3 well

Govt declares Pab as tight gas reservoir

ISLAMABAD: The government has declared Pab reservoir in Rehman-8 ST-3 well as a tight gas reservoir, in accordance with the Clause 4 of the Tight Gas (Exploration & Production) Policy, 2011 on the recommendations of Petroleum Division, official sources told Business Recorder.

Petroleum Division recently briefed the ECC that the enhancing indigenous gas production through exploitation of unconventional resources was critical for ensuring Pakistan s energy security and reducing reliance on imported fuels. In this regard, the Government has introduced the Tight Gas (E&P) Policy, 2011 to incentivise development of low-permeability gas reservoirs that are nor commercially viable under conventional production techniques.

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Petroleum Division apprised that M/s Polish Oil and Gas Company (POGC) Pakistan has requested for approval of re-evaluation and re-certification of tight gas reserves and reservoir in respect of Rehman-8 ST -3 well, located in Rehman Development and Production Lease, in accordance with Clause-5(h) of the Tight Gas (E&P) Policy.

Petroleum Division further apprised that Rehman-8 ST-3 well was spudded on August 5, 2021 and reached a total depth of 2,845 meters (MD) on May 2, 2023, after addressing various operational challenges. The well was perforated in the Upper Pab Sand interval, pre-fracturing and post-fracturing production results demonstrated a noticeable improvement in gas flow rates following application of non-conventional completion techniques.

Petroleum Division explained that based on the initial production performance and reservoir characteristics, M/s POGC requested declaration of the subject well as a Tight Gas Well under the policy. Accordingly, after competitive bidding, M/s RPS was engaged as a third-party consultant to certify the reservoir. However, after examination, the report submitted by M/s RPS was not accepted and declined through a letter of October 23, 2024. Further, M/s POGC was informed that Pab reservoir and associated reserves will be considered conventional.

Petroleum Division informed that subsequently, upon request of M/s POGC,

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Govt declares

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re-evaluation of Rehman-8 ST-3 was carried out by another internationally reputed third party consultant, M/s IPR International, in accordance with Clause-5(h) of the Tight Gas (E&P) Policy, 2011.

The consultant concluded that: (i) the Pab gas-bearing reservoir in Rehman-8 ST-3 qualifies as a Tight Gas Reservoir under the 2011 policy;(ii) the reservoir cannot be produced economically using conventional production and completion techniques; and (iii) the reservoir can be commercially exploited using non-conventional techniques, such as high-performance perforation coupled with semi-massive hydraulic fracturing.

Based on detailed reservoir evaluation, M/s IPR International certified that the reservoir permeability is approximately 0.91 mili-Darcy, which is below the threshold of 1.0 mili-Darcy prescribed under the Tight Gas Policy thereby qualifying the reservoir as Tight Gas.

Petroleum Division further informed that the DGPC technical team raised certain observations on the consultant's recommendations. In response, the consultant provided the response and justifications which are part of the report. It is pertinent to highlight that certification of Tight Gas reservoirs is required under the Policy to be carried out by an independent third-party reservoir consultant. In the present case, two internationally renowned consultants engaged through DGPC, have confirmed the tight nature of the reservoir, leaving limited regulatory discretion to disregard such certification.

Petroleum Division informed that furthermore, Clause-4 of the Tight Gas (E&P) Policy, 2011 stipulates that a company must demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Federal Government and the Provincial Government concerned that the reservoir cannot flow at commercial rates using conventional methods and requires non-conventional techniques for economic production criteria which have been duly satisfied in the instant case.—MUSHTAQ GHUMMAN

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Breaking up the gas utilities

Farhat Ali

Unbundling Gas Utilities could be repeating Wapda's costly mistake if the policymakers do not comprehend and learn from the consequences of breakup of Wapda some three decades back - which did not work out to be in national and public interest. In fact, it worked the other way round - resulting in unmanageable circular debt and unaffordable tariffs for the consumers.

It is all about the governance system. The breakup the gas utilities won't fix a broken governance system.

The government's decision to revive the unbundling of Pakistan's two integrated gas utilities — Sui Northern Gas Pipelines Limited (SNGPL) and Sui Southern Gas Company Limited (SSGCL) — marks one of the most consequential reforms proposed for the energy sector in recent years.

Supported by the World Bank, the plan promises competition, efficiency and private investment. Similar promises were made three decades ago when Wapda, under a similar World Bank plan, was dismantled into generation, transmission and distribution companies. The outcome was not a competitive electricity market but a fragmented sector plagued by governance failures, crippling circular debt and unaffordable tariffs. Pakistan must ensure it does not repeat history.

For policymakers, structural reforms often carry an irresistible appeal. Creating new companies, changing organisational charts and introducing new regulatory frameworks create the impression of decisive action. Yet experience repeatedly demonstrates that changing institutions without changing governance merely redistributes existing problems instead of solving them.

The proposed restructuring of SNGPL and SSGCL follows nearly the same blueprint that was adopted for Wapda during the 1990s. An integrated utility is to be dismantled into a transmission company and four provincial distribution companies, while competition and private investment are expected to improve efficiency.

On paper, the model appears logical. In practice, Pakistan has already tested this experiment.

Before its unbundling, Wapda was one of the country's most respected public institutions. It planned generation, transmission and distribution as one integrated system. Operational decisions were coordinated, investments were centrally prioritized, and financial accountability rested within a single organisation. Like every public utility, it had shortcomings, but it remained financially sustainable and operationally coherent.

The Wapda restructuring and reform programme changed everything.

History offers a clear lesson. Pakistan did not fail because Wapda remained integrated; it failed because governance failed after unbundling. Repeating the same institutional prescription, while ignoring the original diagnosis is unlikely to produce a different outcome

Generation companies, NTDC and multiple distribution companies were created with the promise that each would eventually become professionally managed and commercially viable before being privatised. Independent boards were to replace bureaucratic control. Market discipline was expected to replace political intervention.

Consumers were promised lower tariffs, improved service and greater efficiency. None of these promises materialised.

Corporatisation remained largely cosmetic. Political appointments continued to dominate management and boards.

Distribution companies became financially weak because tariffs, recoveries and operational decisions remained politically influenced. The much-awaited privatisation never meaningfully progressed. Instead of creating competition, Pakistan created administrative fragmentation.

The consequences are painfully visible today. Circular debt has become one of Pakistan's largest fiscal threats. Electricity tariffs have reached levels that undermine industrial competitiveness. Manufacturers increasingly regard energy costs as one of the biggest obstacles to exports and investment. Thousands of megawatts remain underutilised, while capacity payments continue to rise irrespective of actual electricity consumption.

This is not the outcome of an integrated utility. It is the consequence of fragmented institutions operating within weak governance structures.

Ironically, SSGCL and SNGPL remained among Pakistan's strongest public-sector companies for decades despite operating in a challenging environment. Their shares were considered blue-chip investments because both companies demonstrated financial stability and professional management.

Their subsequent deterioration was not primarily caused by structural weaknesses. Rather, they became victims of the same circular debt originating in the electricity sector. When power producers failed to honour their obligations, the financial stress inevitably cascaded upstream into the gas supply chain.

The diagnosis, therefore, should not be confused with the symptoms. Pakistan's gas sector undoubtedly requires reform. System losses must be reduced. Theft must be controlled. Tariff distortions require rationalisation.

Subsidies should become targeted and transparent. Regulatory oversight must become more credible and independent. Corporate governance deserves significant strengthening.

None of these objectives, however, necessarily requires dismantling integrated utilities.

Indeed, fragmentation may generate entirely new complexities. Provincial distribution companies will inherit vastly different operating conditions. Losses vary sharply between provinces. Transfer pricing between transmission and distribution companies could become contentious. Uniform national tariffs may become increasingly difficult to sustain.

Regulatory oversight will become considerably more demanding, requiring institutional capacity that Pakistan has historically struggled to build.

These concerns are hardly speculative. Similar reservations had previously been expressed by independent consultants and even by oil and gas regulator, Ogra, itself when an earlier unbundling proposal was examined.

International financial institutions frequently advocate structural liberalisation because it has succeeded elsewhere. However, those success stories rest upon strong regulatory institutions, contractual discipline, independent regulators and professional corporate governance. These prerequisites cannot simply be assumed into existence.

Pakistan's energy crisis has never been caused primarily by organisational design. It has been caused by weak governance, inconsistent policymaking and political interference. Unless these structural deficiencies are addressed first, the creation of additional companies will merely multiply administrative costs while dispersing accountability.

History offers a clear lesson. Pakistan did not fail because Wapda remained integrated; it failed because governance failed after unbundling. Repeating the same institutional prescription, while ignoring the original diagnosis is unlikely to produce a different outcome.

Before dismantling two historically successful gas utilities, the government should first answer a fundamental question: Is the problem the corporate structure—or the governance culture that manages it?

Until that question is honestly addressed, unbundling may once again become reform in appearance but regression in practice.

(The writer is a former President OICCI; Global Business Leader and Strategic Affairs Analyst)

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Govt finalising policy to supply gas to villages near fields

FAWAD YOUSAFZAI
ISLAMABAD

A parliamentary panel was told by the federal government that policy guidelines for gasifying villages near gas-producing fields (within 5km) are being finalised. The Sub-Committee of the Senate Standing Committee on Petroleum, convened by Senator Jam Saifullah Khan, met to review the implementation of the Prime Minister's directive dated 15th September, 2003 and the directions of the Supreme Court of Pakistan regarding the provision of natural gas to villages located within a five-kilometre radius of gas-producing fields.

Following detailed deliberations, the Sub-Committee unanimously agreed to accord top priority to the gasification of the remaining 42 villages situated within the prescribed five-kilometre radius of the Badar Gas Field, District Ghotki. The estimated cost of the project is Rs617 million. The Special Secretary, Petroleum Division, Finance Division and Chairman, OGRA assured the Committee that an initial allocation of Rs 200 million would be released from the Rs1 billion funds to immediately commence implementation of the Badar Gas Field, District Ghotki gasification project. The Managing Director SSGC informed the committee that the company would contribute its share of the required funding and immediately initiate all technical, engineering and procurement activities necessary for execution of the project. It was agreed that project mobilization would begin within ten days of the release of the initial funds.

The Petroleum Division and Finance Division further assured the committee that the remaining funds required for completion of the project would be arranged without interruption to ensure timely completion of the entire scheme. During the meeting, the Petroleum Division informed the committee that comprehensive policy guidelines are being finalized for implementation of the Prime Minister's directive and Supreme Court's directions concerning the gasification of villages located within five kilometers of gas-producing fields. The finalized policy framework will be presented before the committee at its next meeting following consultations with all relevant stakeholders.

The Petroleum Division also undertook to present, at the next meeting, a comprehensive implementation framework covering the finalized policy guidelines, funding mechanism for all remaining eligible villages across Pakistan, stakeholder-wise financial commitments, district-wise implementation schedule and definite timelines for completion.

It emphasized that all concerned ministries, regulatory bodies and companies must honour their commitments and take the necessary administrative, financial and regulatory measures to ensure the expeditious implementation of the Prime Minister's directive of 15 September 2003 and the directions of the Supreme Court. The Sub-Committee further directed that the assurances and commitments made by the Chairman, OGRA, Secretary, Petroleum Division, Secretary, Finance Division and Managing Director, SSGC during the meeting shall form part of the official record of the proceedings and shall constitute the basis for reviewing compliance at the next meeting of the Sub-Committee.

Parliamentary panel unanimously agrees to accord top priority to gasification of remaining 42 villages situated within prescribed 5km radius of Badar Gas Field, Ghotki

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لاہور ہائیکورٹ، ایل پی جی کمپنیوں کی جانب سے اضافی پریمیم کی وصولی کو روک دیا

گیس عام آدمی کے استعمال کی بنیادی ضرورت ہے، اسے کمپنیوں کے رحم و کرم پر نہیں چھوڑا جا سکتا، ریمارکس

لاہور (کورٹ رپورٹر) لاہور ہائیکورٹ کے جسٹس مرزا وقاص رؤف نے حکم امتناعی جاری کرتے ہوئے ایل پی جی کمپنیوں کی جانب سے اضافی پریمیم کی وصولی کو فوری طور پر روک دیا، عدالت نے اوگرا اور تمام لائسنس ہولڈر ایل پی جی

باقی صفحہ 7 نمبر 25

بقیہ | لاہور ہائیکورٹ/ روک دیا | 25

کمپنیوں سے تحریری جواب طلب کر لیا، عدالت نے ریمارکس دیے کہ گیس عام آدمی کے استعمال کی بنیادی ضرورت ہے، اسے کمپنیوں کے رحم و کرم پر نہیں چھوڑا جا سکتا، عدالت نے قرار دیا کہ شہریوں کے مفادات کا تحفظ یقینی بنایا جائے گا۔

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پٹرول 327.62 جبکہ

ڈیزل 380.86 روپے فی لٹر ہو گیا

اسلام آباد (عاطف شیرازی) وفاقی حکومت

باقی صفحہ 7 نمبر 5

بقیہ | پٹرول سستا | 5

نے پیٹرول اور ہائی اسپیڈ ڈیزل کی قیمتوں میں کمی کا اعلان کر دیا۔ پیٹرولیم ڈویژن کے جاری کردہ اعلامیے کے مطابق پیٹرول کی قیمت میں 2 روپے 20 پیسے فی لیٹر جبکہ ہائی اسپیڈ ڈیزل کی قیمت میں ایک روپے 50 پیسے فی لیٹر کمی کی گئی ہے۔ نئی قیمتوں کے تحت پیٹرول 327 روپے 62 پیسے فی لیٹر اور ہائی اسپیڈ ڈیزل 380 روپے 86 پیسے فی لیٹر مقرر کیا گیا ہے۔ اعلامیے کے مطابق نئی قیمتوں کا اطلاق 8 اگست کے لیے ہوگا۔

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اوپن مارکیٹ میں ایل پی جی سرکاری نرخنامے پر فروخت ممکن نہ ہوسکی

مختلف مقامات پر ایل پی جی 400 سے 430 روپے کلو فروخت جاری رہی

لاہور (یان این آئی) صوبائی دارالحکومت لاہور سمیت ملک بھر میں ایل پی جی کی گراں فروشی جاری ہے اور اس کی فی کلو قیمت 400 روپے کی حد عبور کر گئی۔ سرکاری طور پر ایل پی جی کی قیمت 241 روپے فی کلو مقرر ہے تاہم اوپن مارکیٹ میں کسی دکان پر بھی اس کی سرکاری نرخنامے پر فروخت نہیں کی جا رہی۔ اوپن مارکیٹ میں ایل پی جی 400 سے 430 روپے فی کلو تک فروخت کی جا رہی ہے۔ دکانداروں کا موقف ہے کہ انہیں ڈسٹری بیوٹرز سے ایل پی جی سرکاری نرخنامے کے مطابق نہیں مل رہی جس کی وجہ سے وہ بھی مہنگے داموں فروخت کرنے پر مجبور ہیں۔ دوسری جانب سرکاری ادارے بھی ڈسٹری بیوٹرز اور کمپنیوں سے پوچھ گچھ کرنے کی بجائے چھوٹے دکانداروں کے خلاف کارروائیاں کرتے ہیں۔

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سوئی ناردرن گیس
Sui Northern Gas

Gas House, 21-Kashmir Road,
Lahore, Pakistan
sngpl.com.pk

ٹینڈر برائے فراہمی گاڑیاں (کرایہ پر)

ٹینڈر انکوائری نمبر:Admin:GM:11.5/0010/2026

سوئی ناردرن گیس پائپ لائنز لمیٹڈ (S N G P L) کو اپنی One-Day Cup & President's Trophy-2026-27 میں شرکت کرنے والی SNGPL کرکٹ ٹیم کے لیے اسلام آباد، راولپنڈی، پشاور اور ایبٹ آباد میں آمدورفت کی غرض سے کرایہ پر مختلف اقسام کی گاڑیاں درکار ہیں۔

درکار گاڑیوں کی تفصیل:

i۔ ائیر کنڈیشنڈ کوسٹر (ماڈل 2021 یا اس سے اپ ماڈل) -41 دن کے لیے۔
ii۔ ائیر کنڈیشنڈ بس (ماڈل 2022 یا اس سے اپ ماڈل) -3 دن کے لیے۔
iii۔ شہزور بمعہ لوڈر -22 دن کے لیے۔

صرف وہی فرم / کنٹریکٹر / مالک گاڑی کی فراہمی کے لیے زیرِ غور آئے گا جو کہ درج ذیل دستاویزات رکھتا ہو۔

i۔ گاڑی فرم / کنٹریکٹر / فرد کے نام رجسٹرڈ ہو۔
ii۔ کنٹریکٹرز / فرمز کو بھی ٹینڈر کے عمل میں شرکت کی اجازت ہوگی، بشرطیکہ وہ گاڑی کے رجسٹرڈ مالک کی جانب سے جاری کردہ دستخط شدہ اتھارٹی لیٹر جمع کروائیں۔ جس کے ذریعے انہیں متعلقہ گاڑی ٹینڈر کے لیے استعمال کرنے کی اجازت ہوگی۔
iii۔ NTN، موجودہ مالی سال کا پروفیشنل سرٹیفکیٹ اور متعلقہ ریونیو اتھارٹی میں Active Tax Payer ہو۔

کنٹریکٹرز / فرمز / گاڑی مالکان EPADS 2.0 کے ذریعے سے Login ہو کر ٹینڈر دستاویزات حاصل کر کے حصہ لے سکتے ہیں۔ ٹینڈر دستاویزات مورخہ 27-8-2026 کو بوقت دن 03 بجے تک آن لائن جمع کروائے جا سکتے ہیں۔ ٹینڈر اسی دن 03:30 بجے کھولے جائیں گے۔

PID(I)362/26

To get your e-bill, please register yourself at www.sngpl.com.pk

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سوئی ناردرن گیس
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INVITATION TO BID FOR PROVISION OF JANITORIAL SERVICES TENDER

ENQUIRY NO-ADMIN-SGD 11.5 (R-3) (CLOSING DATE 24-08-2026)

SNGPL Sargodha Distribution Office invites sealed tenders from experienced Janitorial Services providers/Companies/Contractors working with Government departments and other private organizations for Janitorial services for our Sargodha Regional Office Buildings 15-Muslim Town Sargodha. The tender documents containing details terms & conditions along with list of documents can be obtained from our Regional SNGPL Office 15-Muslim Town Sargodha at cost of **Rs. 2500/-** cash and in the form of **CDR / DRAFT** in the name of **SUI NORTHERN GAS PIPELINES LIMITED 21 - Kashmir Road, Head office, Lahore or can also be downloaded from www.sngpl.com.pk.** Quotation to be submitted on or before **Monday 24-08-2026** before **12:00 PM** which will be opened publicly on the same date.

PID(L)342/26

To get your e-bill, please register yourself at www.sngpl.com.pk

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سوئی ناردرن گیس
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TENDER NOTICE ADVERTISEMENT NO. 36/2026

A. Offers are invited from manufacturers / suppliers for supply of the following:-

Sr. No.	Tender Enquiry No.	Description	Qty. (Nos.)	Opening Date
International Tenders				
1.	SND-2626/26	Dry Test Meters	16	15 Sep,26
2.	SND-2627/26	Air Compressor 150 Psig & 250 Psig	15 02 Items	15 Sep,26
3.	SND-2628/26	Welder / Fitter's Tool Kits	240 02 Items	15 Sep,26
Local Tenders				
1.	LED-055/26	Tea Items	05 Items	27 Aug,26
2.	LEP-010/26	Heat Shrink Sleeve Rolls 17"HTL 800 x 100 Wide x1 00 Ft Long	43	08 Sep,26

The above requirement shall be processed on open competitive bidding basis for both international and local bidders as per PPRA Rules.

The tenders will close at **1430 hours** and will be opened in public at **1500 hours** on the dates mentioned against each Tender at Gas House, 1st Floor, 21-Kashmir Road Lahore. **Tender documents can be purchased, upto a day before opening date of each tender, from 1100 hours to 1230 hours on any working day for International tenders & can be obtained from PPRA's Website through EPADS for local tenders.** Local manufacturers/suppliers desirous of quoting for above tenders are required to provide a copy of valid Sales Tax registration, Income Tax, and latest Professional Tax Certificates along with their request for purchase of tender documents. For further information in International Tenders please contact **Mr. Nabeel Ishtiaq, at telephone # 042-99201449** and **Mr. Muhammad Shahid Ikram** for Local Tenders at telephone # **042-99204644**. Tender fee (Only for International Tenders) is **Rs. 2,500/-** (non-refundable) each in shape of Pay order/ Demand Draft in favor of SNGPL. Amount of Bid Security is **2%** (excluding GST) of estimated value as mentioned in the tender documents. Tender Notice is also available at **www.ppra.org.pk & www.sngpl.com.pk.**

Note: For Local Tenders the bids are to be submitted on EPADS as well as an Original/Duplicate set of the bid quoted on EPADS alongwith original bid bond must be submitted on or before closing time/date of Tender Enquiry.

EXTENSIONS

B. The closing dates of following tender enquiries have been extended:

Tender Enquiry No.	Description	Extended Closing Date
SND-2619/26	Cold Applied Polymeric Tape & Primer	10 Sep,26
SND-2617/26	Domestic Gas Meters CL:250/ G-6	10 Sep,26
SND-2610/26	Welding Plants	16 Sep,26
SND-2611/26	Pneumatic Breakers	14 Sep,26
SND-2614/26	Gas Service Valves 1" (with Tail Piece)	14 Sep,26
SNT-2324/26	Compact Unit for Hydrostatic Testing (complete with accessories)	10 Sep,26
SNTL-071/26	SCADA RTU for SMS & SCADA RTU for Valve Assemblies	12 Sep,26
LET-031/26	Public Address System for Board Room (Lot)	27 Aug,26
LET-033/26	Line Testing Equipment with Dead Weight Tester	27 Aug,26

اطلاع برائے صارفین:
گیس بل پر اپنے نام اور شناختی کارڈ نمبر کے اندراج کو یقینی بنائیں۔ بصورت دیگر آپ کا گیس کنکشن منقطع کیا جا سکتا ہے۔ اگر گیس کنکشن آپ کے نام پر نہیں ہے تو فوری طور پر متعلقہ دستاویزات کے ساتھ نام کی تبدیلی کی درخواست ہماری ویب سائٹ یا دفاتر میں جمع کروائیں۔

PID(L)355/26

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