

#### WELCOME TO THE PRESENTATION OF BANGLADESH

Date: 26 November 2020

#### Outline

- General Information of Bangladesh & Potential Growth Areas
- Overview of Current Energy Policy and Measures
- History & Projection of Primary Energy Supply
- Previous and Projected Gas Supply & Demand
- Power Demand & Supply Forecast, Power Infrastructure
- Current and Future Fuel Mix in Power Generation
- LNG Infrastructures & Contracts
- Challenges Ahead & Way Forwards
- Subjects I Would Like to Study

### General Information of Bangladesh

- People's Republic of Bangladesh, is a country in South Asia.
- In terms of landmass, Bangladesh ranks 92nd, spanning 148,460 square kilometers.
- Population exceeding 162 million.
- Dhaka, the capital and largest city.
- ► GDP (PPP): 2020 estimate
  - Total: 864.883 billion USD; Per Capita: 5138 USD
- **GDP** (Nominal): 2020 estimate
  - Total: 317.768 billion USD; Per Capita: 1887 USD

#### **Potential Growth Areas**

- SDG GOAL # 7: Secure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for everyone
- Govt. is setting up 100 Special Economic Zones
- Better connectivity after Padma Bridge construction by 2021.
- Mega projects like Metro rail, Karnaphuly Tunnel, Matarbari area development.
- Expected GDP growth more than 7%
- Reformation for ease of doing business.

#### Current Energy Policy and Measures

The Government of Bangladesh declared its goal to become on of the advanced countries by 2041. As per that, five viewpoint are as below:

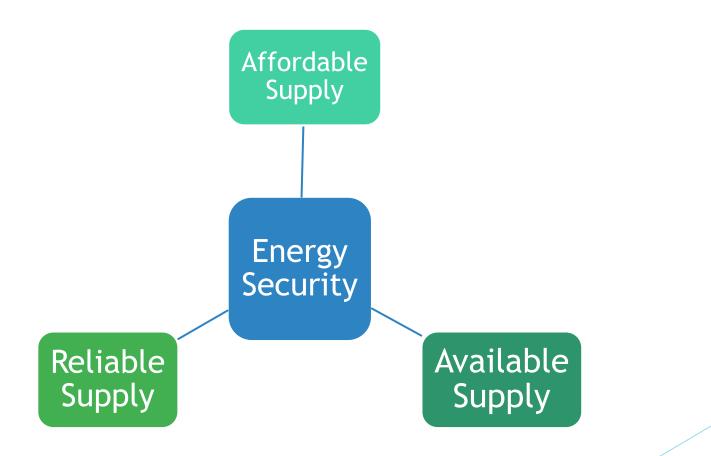
- 1. Enhancement of energy infrastructure and its flexible operation;
- 2. Efficient development and utilization of domestic natural resources (gas and coal);
- 3. Construction of a robust, high-quality power network;
- 4. Maximization & promotion of green energy
- 5. Improvement of human resources and mechanisms related to the stable supply of energy.

Source: PSMP,2016

#### Current Energy Policy and Measures

- Bangladesh is endowed with rich bituminous coal deposit, with the measured and probable coal reserves total of 3,300 million tons.
- Out of five identified coal fields, only Barapukuria is currently in production (reserve is 390 million tons).
- Government had a strong intention to diversify its power mix and rapidly develop coal-fired power plants.
- But recently Government has taken decision to curtail some of coal based power projects for saving the environment.

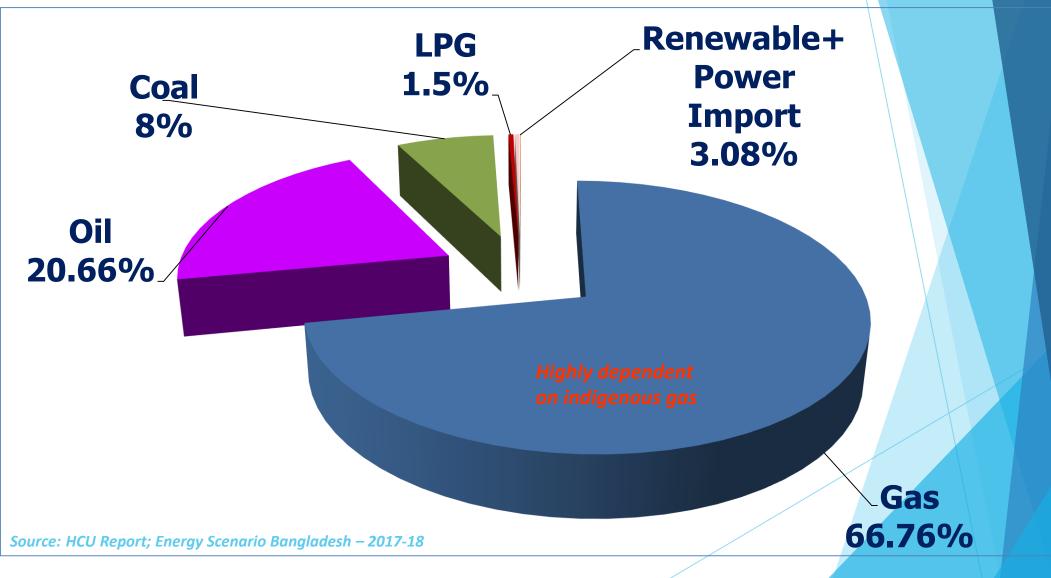
#### Current Energy Policy and Measures



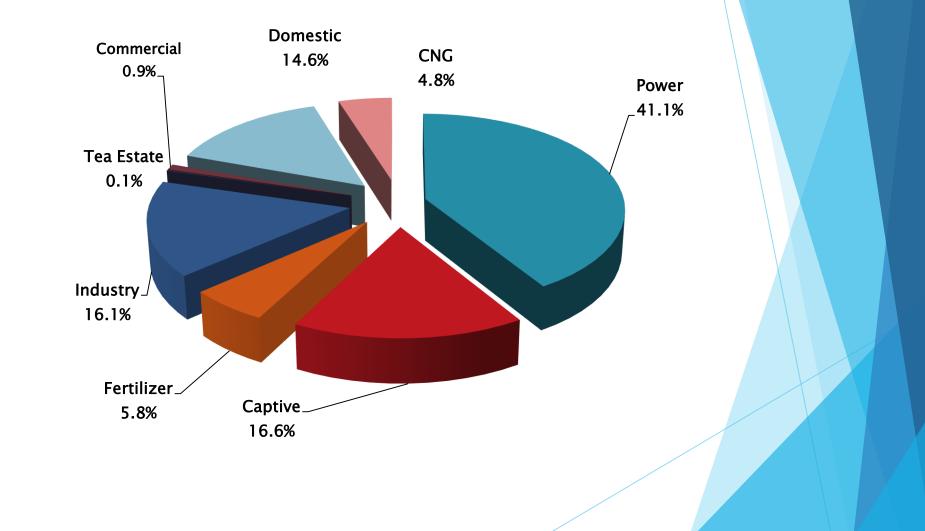
#### History & Projection of Total Primary Energy Supply

Primary Energy Sources	2016		2041		
	ktoe	(share)	ktoe	(share)	Annual growth rate ('14-'41)
Natural gas	22,600	49.1%	43,370	30.5%	2.4%
Oil (Crude oil + refined products)	6,300	13.7%	32,163	22.6%	6.2%
Coal	2,900	6.3%	32,934	23.2%	9.4%
Nuclear power	-	-	12,030	8.5%	-
Hydro, solar, wind power and others	500	1.1%	1200	0.8%	3.3%
Biomass	13,300	28.9%	14,500	10.2%	0.3%
Power (Import)	400	0.9%	6,027	4.2%	10.6%
	46,000	100.0%	142,224	100.0%	4.3%

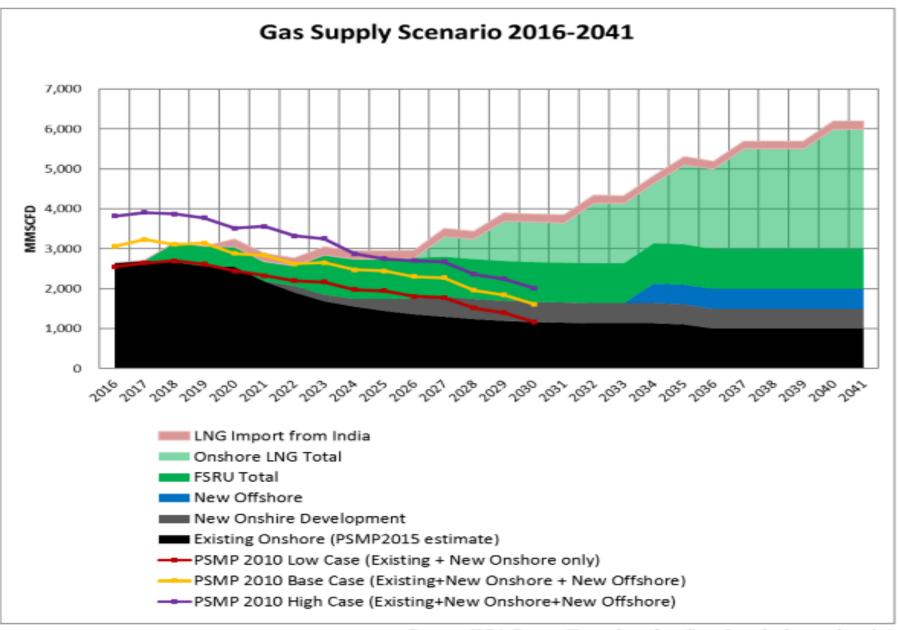
#### Primary Commercial Energy Supply of Bangladesh



#### Category wise Use of Gas

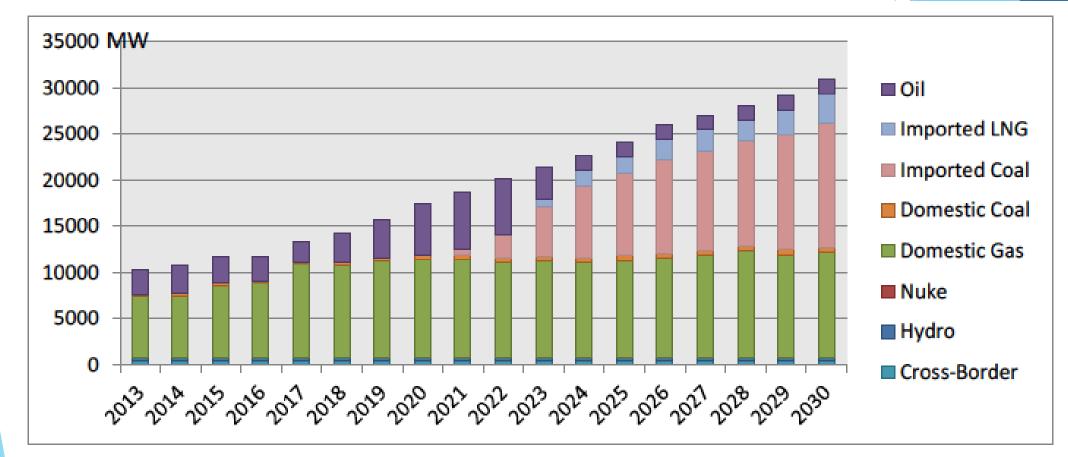


#### Previous and Projected Gas Supply & Demand



Source: JICA Survey Team, based on Petrobangla data and projection

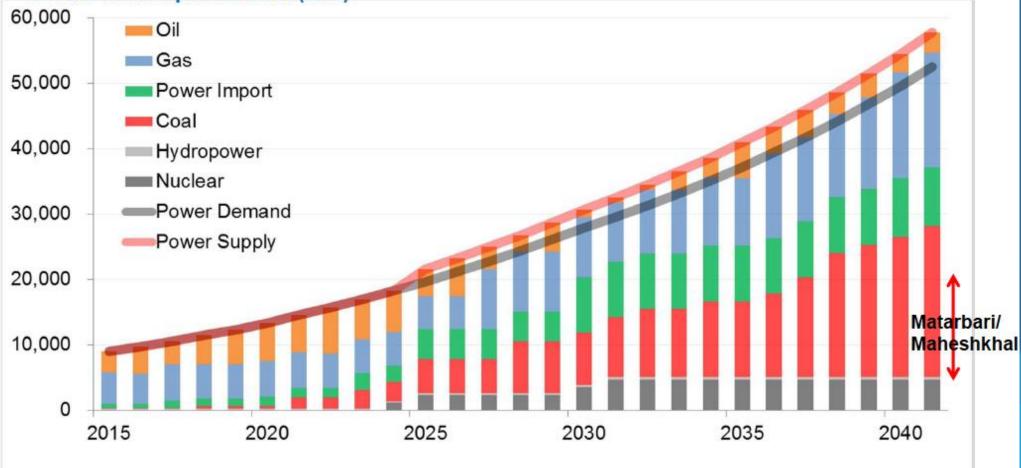
#### Forecast of Transformation of Power Generation Resources



Source: Estimation of JICA expert revising the forecast in JICA Power Supply Master Plan, 2010

#### Power Demand & Supply Forecast



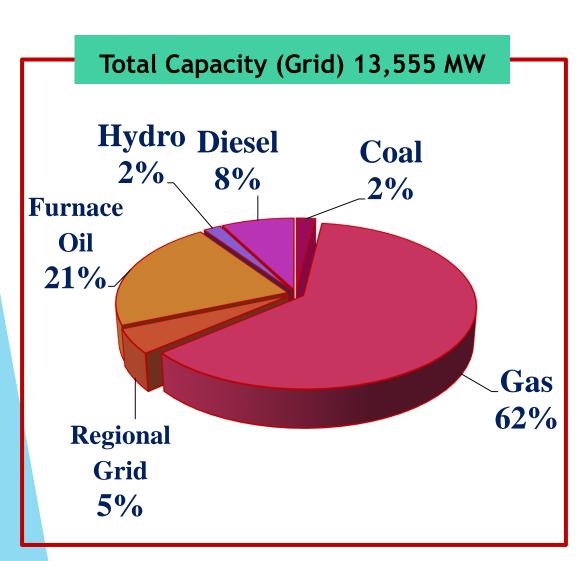


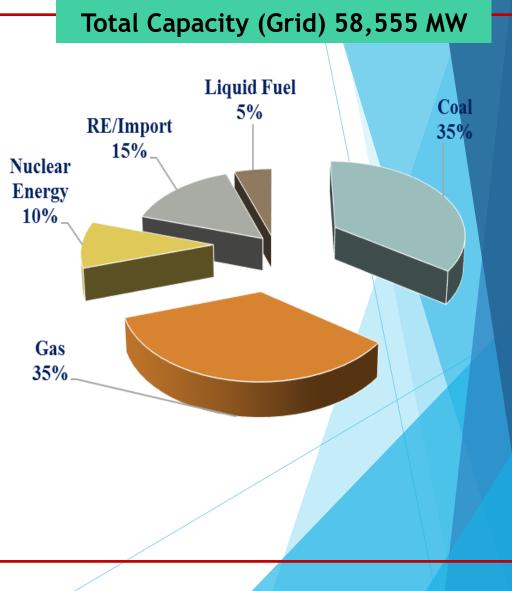
Source: JICA PSMP2015 Team Estimation, reflecting EECMP EE&C Scenario

#### Power Infrastructure of Bangladesh

- Bangladesh had an installed generation capacity of 20 GW in 2018.
- About 62 percent of the country's commercial energy is generated by natural gas, followed by oil, hydropower and coal.
- Bangladesh has planned to import hydropower from Bhutan and Nepal.
- A nuclear power plant is under construction with Russian support in the Ruppur Nuclear Power Plant project.
- Solar panels are increasingly used to power urban and offgrid rural areas.

#### Present & Future Fuel Mix in Power Generation

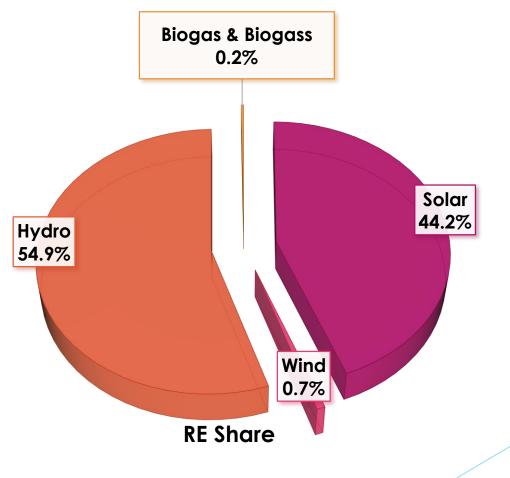




#### Renewable Energy In Bangladesh

RE Policy 2009 : 10% from RE (3,100 MW)

Wind Resource Assessment at 13 sites



#### LNG TERMINAL DEVELOPMENT MOHESHKHALI LNG (MLNG) TERMINAL (EE & SUMMIT)





EEBL : Capacity - 3.75 Mtpa (@500 mmscfd) Contract Signed: 18 July 2016 & COD : 19 August 2018

Summit Group : Capacity - 3.75 Mtpa (@500 mmscfd) Contract Signed: 20 April 2017 & COD : 30 April, 2019

## LNG CONTRACTS

#### QATARGAS

- Contract Signed: 25<sup>th</sup> September 2017
- Duration: 15 Years (2018 - 2032)
- Contract Quantity:
  - Flexible 1.8 ~ 2.5 Mtpa for (2018-2023);





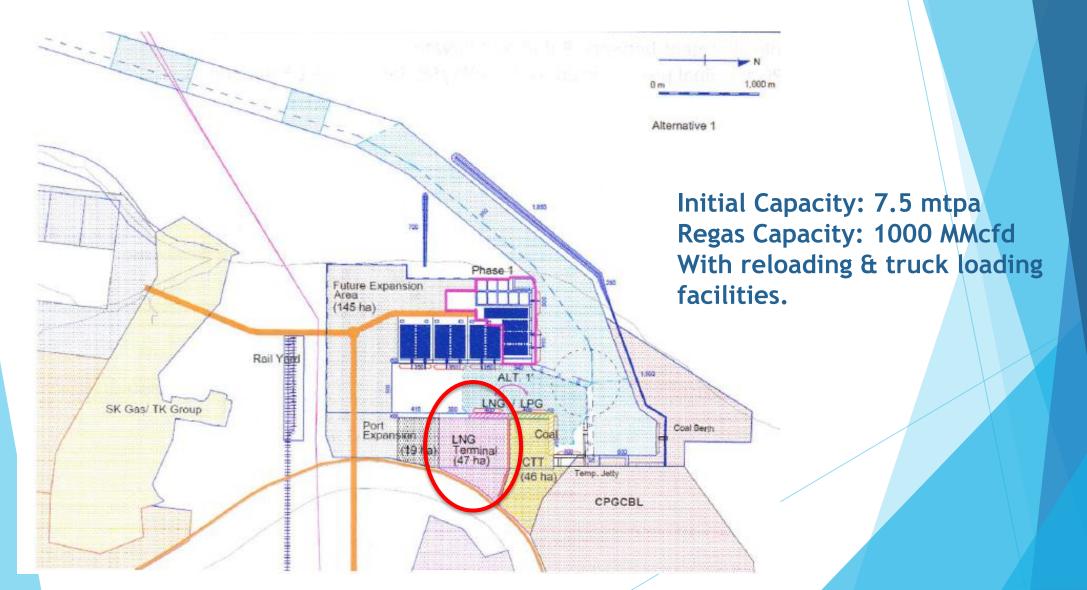
# LNG CONTRACTS

- Oman Trading International (OTI)
- Contract Signed: 6<sup>th</sup> May 2018
- Duration: 10 Years (2019 2028)
- Contract Quantity: Flexible 0.5~ 1.0 Mtpa



# MSPA was signed with 14 suppliers for Purchasing LNG from spot market

## MATARBARI SITE: ONSHORE LNG TERMINAL



#### Challenges Ahead

- > Narrowing demand supply gap of gas by:
  - Vigorous Exploration Activities
  - Import of more LNG
  - Popularization of LPG for household use
  - Import of RLNG through pipeline
  - Efficient use of gas
- Market price adjustment
- Safe use of Coal and Nuclear Energy as alternate fuel particularly in Power Generation.
- Infrastructure development
- State of the art capacity building

#### Way Forward

- Implementation of PSMP 2016
- 'Gas Sector Master Plan'
- 'Energy Efficiency & Conservation Master Plan'
- Power & Gas Sector Digitization
- Regional Cooperation
- Implementation of RE Policy

## Subjects I Would Like to Study

LNG Trading

- LNG Terminal Operation & Maintenance
- LNG related Standards and Safety Regulations
- Energy Conservation
- Environmental Policies

# Thank You for your kind attention

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