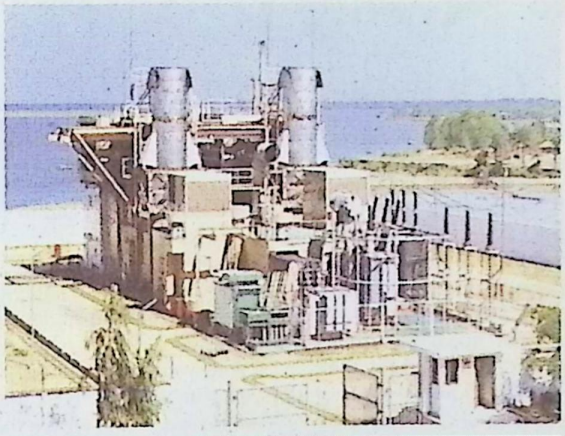
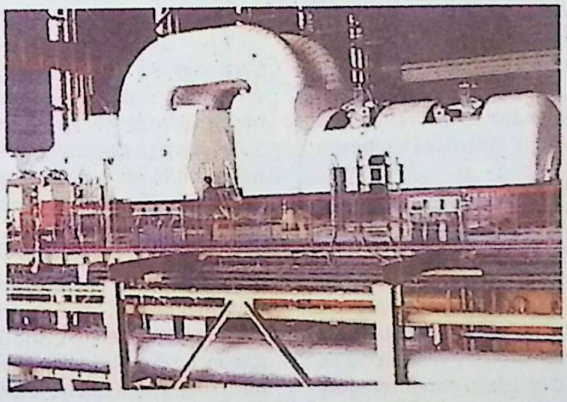
of electricity for the year 2009 would be 6066 MW. But considering an impending economic slow down, the country might need 5743 MW of electricity. If one takes into consideration the existing generation capacity, the net maximum generation would be around 4300 MW. So shortage of electricity would be in the range of 1000-2000 MW. At the same time, the shortage of gas supply can make matters worse. As an inevitable fall-out of the globalisation and intense competition, countries are looking for higher productivity and optimum utilisation of their resources. In this backdrop, increased regional cooperation and resource sharing offer hope. Asean, Saarc, SADC have been formed and many more regional and sub-regional entities are in the offing, for cooperation in the economic, industrial, energy, trade, social, cultural, technological and other allied fields. Saarc brings together the countries whose synergy offers a wide range of opportunities for development. The region is a powerhouse of skilled manpower. An integrated approach towards development is needed. Sheikh Hasina, the then Prime Minister of Bangladesh, in the Colombo Summit held in July 1998, stressed the need for strengthening the cooperation amongst Saarc countries. Such cooperation can be easily extended to the establishment of a Saarc power grid. Immediately after the Colombo Summit, an international seminar was held in Dhaka on August 8, 1998, under the auspices of the Federation of Engineering Institutions of South and Central Asia, where the Dhaka Declaration was made, which suggested that the Saarc Power Grid for quality power supply must be high on the Saarc agenda of action. The flowering of a new spirit of cooperation will help resolve not only the problem of power, but also all infrastructure development and catalyse the economic resurgence of the region. Power being a commercial and tradable commodity can also be imported and exported among the Saarc countries under A South Asian Preferential Trade Agreement or Sapta for mutual benefit of all countries in the region. South Asian Power Grid has become a necessity.





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- Baharampur - Ishurdi 400kV double circuit line: 100 km

Asynchronous Interconnection: Stage-II

- Addition of 2nd I 250MW HVDC back-to-back unit at Baharmpur

Construction Cost:

Stage-I

- Approximate Total Cost(Including IDC and Centages): US$ 114 million
- Cost of Transmission Line Construction: US$ 30 million
- Cost of 250 MW HVDC back-to-back Station: US$ 84 million

Stage-II

- Cost of 2nd 250 MW HVDC back-to-back Station (including IDC and Centages) : US$ million

A. Economic Impact of power Import Short Term

- Energy Import (250 MW, 17 hours per day at 60% load factor): 918 million KWh/Year.
- Import Cost (approximately): US Cents 0.044 /KWh (Equivalent to Indian Rupee 2)
- Average cost of local Generation in Bangladesh (Captive Generators by Diesel):US Cents 0.129/ KWh (TK 9/KWh)
- Cost Benefit for Bangladesh: (0.1290.044)x 918= US$ 78 Million/Year.

B. Import from North-Eastern Region of India

Oil & Natural Gas Corporation Ltd. (ONGC), State Government of Tripura (GoT) and Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services Limited (IL&FS) are setting up a 740 MW power plant in Tripura, which is expected to be operational by April 2012. Government of Tripura is interested to sell 500 MW power to Bangladesh. Asp per IL&FS, indicative first year tariff at the power plant bus-bar would be around Rs 2.50 to 2.60 /KWh

Other tentative cost would be as follows

- Transmission Cost (tentative): US Cents 0.0125 /KWh (Eqv. INR 0.54 at INR 43= USD 1)
- Total Cost of Import : INR 3.04 or 3.14 per Unit US Cents 0.07 or 0.073 per unit.
- Appr. Energy Import: 1836 Million Unit/Year (500 MW, 17 hours per day at 60% plant factor)
- Cost of Energy Import : (1836X 3.14) million INR per Year (1 UD$=INR 43) US$ 134 Million per year

C. Long Term Option for Power Generation

- On the basis of the performance of the existing coal mine at Barapukuria, another coal based 125 MW capacity 3rd unit may be commissioned.
- Construct Imported coal based power Plants near sea ports -coal Import would not be easy because of high demand of coal around the world.
- Develop own coal mine and construct mine -mouth coal based power plants in the Northern region- Least Cost Option.
- Construct joint venture hydropower plants in Nepal/Bhutan and import through four border transmission line.
- Construct joint venture hydropower plants in Myanmar and import power.
- Initiate process for the development of Nuclear Power Plant at Ruppur to increase sources of primary fuel supply.