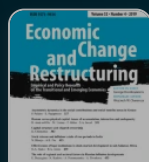


[Home](#) > [Economic Change and Restructuring](#) > Article

Analysis of energy consumption and indicators of energy use in Bangladesh

Published: 03 August 2010

Volume 43, pages 275–302, (2010) [Cite this article](#)



[Economic Change and Restructuring](#)

Your privacy, your choice

We use essential cookies to make sure the site can function. We, and our 96 **partners**, also use optional cookies and similar technologies for advertising, personalisation of content, usage analysis, and social media.

By accepting optional cookies, you consent to allowing us and our partners to store and access personal data on your device, such as browsing behaviour and unique identifiers. Some third parties are outside of the European Economic Area, with varying standards of data protection. See our [privacy policy](#) for more information on the use of your personal data. Your consent choices apply to springer.com and applicable subdomains.

You can find further information, and change your preferences via 'Manage preferences'. You can also change your preferences or withdraw consent at any time via 'Your privacy choices', found in the footer of every page.

We use cookies and similar technologies for the following purposes:

- > **Store and/or access information on a device**
- > **Personalised advertising and content, advertising and content measurement, audience research and services development**

[Accept all cookies](#)

[Reject optional cookies](#)

[Manage preferences](#)

Natural gas has so far fuelled more than 90% of the power plants of the country. Hydro-electricity contributes only 3% of the total energy supply in Bangladesh. More than 90% of the oil and petroleum products are imported. The country has a substantial potential for coal, most of which has yet to be explored. Overall energy intensity increased approximately twofold from 1980 to 2005. The findings of the study show that change in energy intensity is due to structural effect, while increase in aggregate energy consumption is due to both the activity effect and structural effect. Renewable energy sources will largely mitigate the dire energy crisis in rural areas of Bangladesh. Over 400,000 Solar Home Systems (SHSs) have been installed so far, benefiting over 4 million rural people. More fiscal and other incentives should be included in the recently formulated Renewable Energy Policy to investors for rapid development of clean energy. In addition, regional cooperation should be enhanced specially in case of hydro-power and natural gas. Finally, coal based power plant should be set up as early as possible.

Your privacy, your choice

We use essential cookies to make sure the site can function. We, and our 96 [partners](#), also use optional cookies and similar technologies for advertising, personalisation of content, usage analysis, and social media.

By accepting optional cookies, you consent to allowing us and our partners to store and access personal data on your device, such as browsing behaviour and unique identifiers. Some third parties are outside of the European Economic Area, with varying standards of data protection. See our [privacy policy](#) for more information on the use of your personal data. Your consent choices apply to [springer.com](#) and applicable subdomains.

You can find further information, and change your preferences via 'Manage preferences'. You can also change your preferences or withdraw consent at any time via 'Your privacy choices', found in the footer of every page.

We use cookies and similar technologies for the following purposes:

Store and/or access information on a device

Personalised advertising and content, advertising and content measurement, audience research and services development

[Accept all cookies](#)

[Reject optional cookies](#)

[Manage preferences](#)

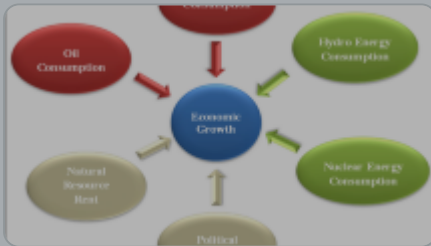
Buy article PDF 39,95 €

Price includes VAT (Poland)

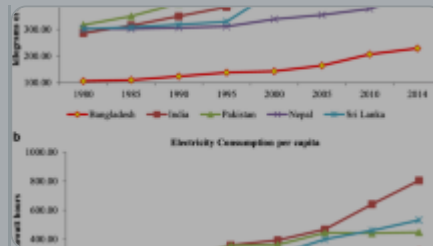
Instant access to the full article PDF.

[Institutional subscriptions](#) →

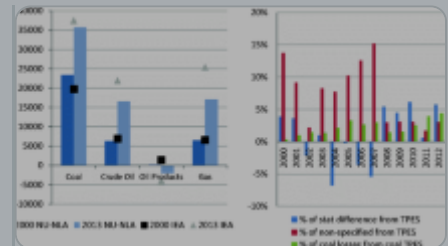
Similar content being viewed by others



[A blend of renewable and non-renewable energy](#)



[Estimating the macroeconomic determinants](#)



[Analysis of the energy intensity of Kazakhstan: from](#)

Your privacy, your choice

We use essential cookies to make sure the site can function. We, and our 96 **partners**, also use optional cookies and similar technologies for advertising, personalisation of content, usage analysis, and social media.

By accepting optional cookies, you consent to allowing us and our partners to store and access personal data on your device, such as browsing behaviour and unique identifiers. Some third parties are outside of the European Economic Area, with varying standards of data protection. See our **privacy policy** for more information on the use of your personal data. Your consent choices apply to springer.com and applicable subdomains.

You can find further information, and change your preferences via 'Manage preferences'. You can also change your preferences or withdraw consent at any time via 'Your privacy choices', found in the footer of every page.

We use cookies and similar technologies for the following purposes:

Store and/or access information on a device

Personalised advertising and content, advertising and content measurement, audience research and services development

[Accept all cookies](#)

[Reject optional cookies](#)

[Manage preferences](#)

3. Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) is a flexible mechanism under the Kyoto Protocol. CDM gives industrialized nations the opportunity to finance greenhouse gas mitigation projects in developing nations with the aim of contributing to sustainable development while also helping industrialized nations meet their reduction commitments (UNFCCC 2002).

References

Ahmad QK (2001) Key messages arising from deliberations of Bangladesh Social and Economic Forum 2001 Dhaka 3-5 May, BASEF, BUP, Dhaka

Ahmad QK (2005) Energy security in Bangladesh: the regional cooperation

Your privacy, your choice

We use essential cookies to make sure the site can function. We, and our 96 [partners](#), also use optional cookies and similar technologies for advertising, personalisation of content, usage analysis, and social media.

By accepting optional cookies, you consent to allowing us and our partners to store and access personal data on your device, such as browsing behaviour and unique identifiers. Some third parties are outside of the European Economic Area, with varying standards of data protection. See our [privacy policy](#) for more information on the use of your personal data. Your consent choices apply to springer.com and applicable subdomains.

You can find further information, and change your preferences via 'Manage preferences'. You can also change your preferences or withdraw consent at any time via 'Your privacy choices', found in the footer of every page.

We use cookies and similar technologies for the following purposes:

Store and/or access information on a device

Personalised advertising and content, advertising and content measurement, audience research and services development

[Accept all cookies](#)

[Reject optional cookies](#)

[Manage preferences](#)

BGMEA (2007) The Bangladesh Garment Manufacturers and Exporters Association. <http://www.bgmea.com.bd/>

Dincer I, Dost S (1997) Energy and GDP. Int J Energy Res 21:153–167

[Article](#) [Google Scholar](#)

EIA (2005) Energy information administration report: international energy annual 2005. Short Term Energy Outlook

EIA (2006E) Energy Information Administration database online <http://www.eia.doe.gov/>

Your privacy, your choice

We use essential cookies to make sure the site can function. We, and our 96 **partners**, also use optional cookies and similar technologies for advertising, personalisation of content, usage analysis, and social media.

By accepting optional cookies, you consent to allowing us and our partners to store and access personal data on your device, such as browsing behaviour and unique identifiers. Some third parties are outside of the European Economic Area, with varying standards of data protection. See our **privacy policy** for more information on the use of your personal data. Your consent choices apply to springer.com and applicable subdomains.

You can find further information, and change your preferences via 'Manage preferences'. You can also change your preferences or withdraw consent at any time via 'Your privacy choices', found in the footer of every page.

We use cookies and similar technologies for the following purposes:

Store and/or access information on a device

Personalised advertising and content, advertising and content measurement, audience research and services development

[Accept all cookies](#)

[Reject optional cookies](#)

[Manage preferences](#)

IDCOL (2007) IDCOL Renewable Energy Program, Infrastructure Development Company Limited, Dhaka

IEA/OECD (2004) Renewables Information 2004. International Energy Agency, Paris

[Google Scholar](#)

IMF (2008) International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database

Islam AKMS, Islam M, Rahman T (2006) Effective renewable energy activities in Bangladesh. Renew Energy 31:677-688

Your privacy, your choice

We use essential cookies to make sure the site can function. We, and our 96 **partners**, also use optional cookies and similar technologies for advertising, personalisation of content, usage analysis, and social media.

By accepting optional cookies, you consent to allowing us and our partners to store and access personal data on your device, such as browsing behaviour and unique identifiers. Some third parties are outside of the European Economic Area, with varying standards of data protection. See our **privacy policy** for more information on the use of your personal data. Your consent choices apply to springer.com and applicable subdomains.

You can find further information, and change your preferences via 'Manage preferences'. You can also change your preferences or withdraw consent at any time via 'Your privacy choices', found in the footer of every page.

We use cookies and similar technologies for the following purposes:

Store and/or access information on a device

Personalised advertising and content, advertising and content measurement, audience research and services development

[Accept all cookies](#)

[Reject optional cookies](#)

[Manage preferences](#)

Khan AMA, Imaduddin M (1999) Midterm Gas Demand-Supply Scenario and Gas Reserve of Bangladesh paper presented in the 2nd Petroleum Engineering Symposium 1999, organized by Petroleum and Mineral Resources Engineering Department, BUET, May 24-25, 1999

Lackner KS, Sachs JD (2005) A robust strategy for sustainable energy. Brook Pap Econ Activity 2:215-284

[Article](#) [Google Scholar](#)

Mallick H (2009) Examining the linkage between energy consumption and economic growth in India. J Dev Areas 43(1):249-280

Your privacy, your choice

We use essential cookies to make sure the site can function. We, and our 96 **partners**, also use optional cookies and similar technologies for advertising, personalisation of content, usage analysis, and social media.

By accepting optional cookies, you consent to allowing us and our partners to store and access personal data on your device, such as browsing behaviour and unique identifiers. Some third parties are outside of the European Economic Area, with varying standards of data protection. See our **privacy policy** for more information on the use of your personal data. Your consent choices apply to springer.com and applicable subdomains.

You can find further information, and change your preferences via 'Manage preferences'. You can also change your preferences or withdraw consent at any time via 'Your privacy choices', found in the footer of every page.

We use cookies and similar technologies for the following purposes:

Store and/or access information on a device

Personalised advertising and content, advertising and content measurement, audience research and services development

[Accept all cookies](#)

[Reject optional cookies](#)

[Manage preferences](#)

(IPCS), New-Delhi, India and Bangladesh Institute of International Strategic Studies (BISS), Dhaka, Bangladesh, 10-11 January'2001, New-Delhi

OGJ (2005) Oil Gas J. Website: www.ogj.com

OGJ (2006) Oil Gas J. Website: www.ogj.com

Pokharel SH (2006) An econometrics analysis of energy consumption in Nepal. Energy Policy 2006:1-12

[Google Scholar](#)

Prothom alo (2009) Published on May 22, Page no. 3, Website: www.prothom-

Your privacy, your choice

We use essential cookies to make sure the site can function. We, and our 96 **partners**, also use optional cookies and similar technologies for advertising, personalisation of content, usage analysis, and social media.

By accepting optional cookies, you consent to allowing us and our partners to store and access personal data on your device, such as browsing behaviour and unique identifiers. Some third parties are outside of the European Economic Area, with varying standards of data protection. See our **privacy policy** for more information on the use of your personal data. Your consent choices apply to springer.com and applicable subdomains.

You can find further information, and change your preferences via 'Manage preferences'. You can also change your preferences or withdraw consent at any time via 'Your privacy choices', found in the footer of every page.

We use cookies and similar technologies for the following purposes:

Store and/or access information on a device

Personalised advertising and content, advertising and content measurement, audience research and services development

[Accept all cookies](#)

[Reject optional cookies](#)

[Manage preferences](#)

Smith KR (1999) Fuel emission, health and global warming. Wood Energy News 14(3)

Subrata Kumar B (2003) Natural gas of Bangladesh: consumption pattern and its controversial issues. Mukherjee and Pramanik (eds), The Centre for Research in Indo-Bangladesh Relations, Kolkata

Suslick BS (1998) Factor analysis of trends in energy and metals production and consumption in developed and developing countries. Nonrenewable Resour 7(3):211-224

[Google Scholar](#)

Terima A (2000) Daily Breathers Also Published on 12th May 2000, p 11

Your privacy, your choice

We use essential cookies to make sure the site can function. We, and our 96 **partners**, also use optional cookies and similar technologies for advertising, personalisation of content, usage analysis, and social media.

By accepting optional cookies, you consent to allowing us and our partners to store and access personal data on your device, such as browsing behaviour and unique identifiers. Some third parties are outside of the European Economic Area, with varying standards of data protection. See our **privacy policy** for more information on the use of your personal data. Your consent choices apply to springer.com and applicable subdomains.

You can find further information, and change your preferences via 'Manage preferences'. You can also change your preferences or withdraw consent at any time via 'Your privacy choices', found in the footer of every page.

We use cookies and similar technologies for the following purposes:

Store and/or access information on a device

Personalised advertising and content, advertising and content measurement, audience research and services development

[Accept all cookies](#)

[Reject optional cookies](#)

[Manage preferences](#)

WB (1998) World Bank, World Development Report 1998/99: Knowledge for Development, published for World Bank, Oxford University Press

WDI (2008) World Development Indicator (WDI) online:

<http://data.worldbank.org/indicator>

WEC (2000) World Energy Council. Website: www.worldenergy.org

Your privacy, your choice

We use essential cookies to make sure the site can function. We, and our 96 **partners**, also use optional cookies and similar technologies for advertising, personalisation of content, usage analysis, and social media.

By accepting optional cookies, you consent to allowing us and our partners to store and access personal data on your device, such as browsing behaviour and unique identifiers. Some third parties are outside of the European Economic Area, with varying standards of data protection. See our **privacy policy** for more information on the use of your personal data. Your consent choices apply to springer.com and applicable subdomains.

You can find further information, and change your preferences via 'Manage preferences'. You can also change your preferences or withdraw consent at any time via 'Your privacy choices', found in the footer of every page.

We use cookies and similar technologies for the following purposes:

Store and/or access information on a device

Personalised advertising and content, advertising and content measurement, audience research and services development

[Accept all cookies](#)

[Reject optional cookies](#)

[Manage preferences](#)

Lecturer, Department of Economics, ShahJalal University of Science & Technology, Sylhet for his remarkable assistance.

Author information

Authors and Affiliations

Department of Economics, Shahjalal University of Science & Technology, Sylhet, 3114, Bangladesh

Joarder Mohammad Abdul Munim, Md. Mahbubul Hakim & Md. Abdullah-Al-Mamun

Corresponding author

Correspondence to [Joarder Mohammad Abdul Munim](#).

Your privacy, your choice

We use essential cookies to make sure the site can function. We, and our 96 **partners**, also use optional cookies and similar technologies for advertising, personalisation of content, usage analysis, and social media.

By accepting optional cookies, you consent to allowing us and our partners to store and access personal data on your device, such as browsing behaviour and unique identifiers. Some third parties are outside of the European Economic Area, with varying standards of data protection. See our **privacy policy** for more information on the use of your personal data. Your consent choices apply to springer.com and applicable subdomains.

You can find further information, and change your preferences via 'Manage preferences'. You can also change your preferences or withdraw consent at any time via 'Your privacy choices', found in the footer of every page.

We use cookies and similar technologies for the following purposes:

Store and/or access information on a device

Personalised advertising and content, advertising and content measurement, audience research and services development

[Accept all cookies](#)

[Reject optional cookies](#)

[Manage preferences](#)

[Renewable and non-renewable energy sources](#)

[Sustainable energy securities](#)

[Sustainable development](#)

Search

Search by keyword or author



Navigation

Your privacy, your choice

We use essential cookies to make sure the site can function. We, and our 96 [partners](#), also use optional cookies and similar technologies for advertising, personalisation of content, usage analysis, and social media.

By accepting optional cookies, you consent to allowing us and our partners to store and access personal data on your device, such as browsing behaviour and unique identifiers. Some third parties are outside of the European Economic Area, with varying standards of data protection. See our [privacy policy](#) for more information on the use of your personal data. Your consent choices apply to springer.com and applicable subdomains.

You can find further information, and change your preferences via 'Manage preferences'. You can also change your preferences or withdraw consent at any time via 'Your privacy choices', found in the footer of every page.

We use cookies and similar technologies for the following purposes:

Store and/or access information on a device

Personalised advertising and content, advertising and content measurement, audience research and services development

[Accept all cookies](#)

[Reject optional cookies](#)

[Manage preferences](#)

Your privacy, your choice

We use essential cookies to make sure the site can function. We, and our 96 [partners](#), also use optional cookies and similar technologies for advertising, personalisation of content, usage analysis, and social media.

By accepting optional cookies, you consent to allowing us and our partners to store and access personal data on your device, such as browsing behaviour and unique identifiers. Some third parties are outside of the European Economic Area, with varying standards of data protection. See our [privacy policy](#) for more information on the use of your personal data. Your consent choices apply to springer.com and applicable subdomains.

You can find further information, and change your preferences via 'Manage preferences'. You can also change your preferences or withdraw consent at any time via 'Your privacy choices', found in the footer of every page.

We use cookies and similar technologies for the following purposes:

Store and/or access information on a device

Personalised advertising and content, advertising and content measurement, audience research and services development

[Accept all cookies](#)

[Reject optional cookies](#)

[Manage preferences](#)