Analysis of energy consumption and indicators of energy use in Bangladesh

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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.

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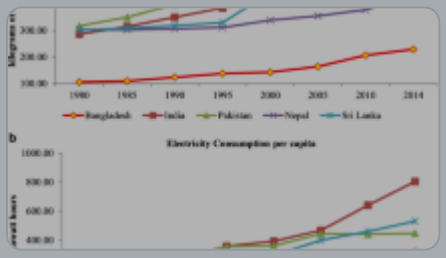

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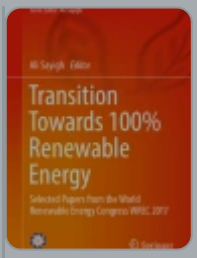

Sustainability Analysis of Net Zero Emission Smart

$_t$ = price (Taka/mcm) of natural gas in year t, and \(Q_{{gcon_{t} }} \) = natural gas consumption in year t.

2. Solar home systems consist of a PV panel that catches sun rays as directly as possible, converts solar energy to electricity and charges a storage battery (Balint 2006).

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).

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