



# Bangladesh

GDP: **\$173.8bn**

Five-year economic growth rate: **8.6%**

Population: **158.5m**

Total clean energy investments, 2009-2014: **\$25.9m**

Installed power capacity: **10.8GW**

Renewable share: **0.0%**

Total clean energy generation: **0.0GWh**

Top energy authority:

**Ministry of Power**

**OVERALL RANKING**

2014

2015

**OVERALL SCORE**

2015

**18**

**24**

**1.20**

PARAMETER	RANKING	SCORE
<b>I. Enabling Framework</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>1.30</b>
<b>II. Clean Energy Investment &amp; Climate Financing</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>0.66</b>
<b>III. Low-Carbon Business &amp; Clean Energy Value Chains</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>2.57</b>
<b>IV. Greenhouse Gas Management Activities</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>0.65</b>

## SCORE SUMMARY

Bangladesh scored 1.21 in *Climatescope* 2015, ranking it 24<sup>th</sup> among countries overall. The country's ranking fell six places on the list from 2014, largely due to a nine-place decline in its rank on Clean Energy Investment Parameter II in general and on its Green Micro Finance Indicator, in particular.

On Enabling Framework Parameter I, Bangladesh scored 1.30 thanks to a particularly good performance on its Distributed Energy Regulatory Framework Indicator.

On Clean Energy Investment and Climate Financing Parameter II, the country scored 0.67, down from 0.96 in 2014.

On Low-Carbon Business & Clean Energy Value Chains Parameter III, the country saw its score unchanged at 2.57.

On Greenhouse Gas Management Activities Parameter IV, Bangladesh scored just 0.65 because of a lack of effective emissions reduction policies.

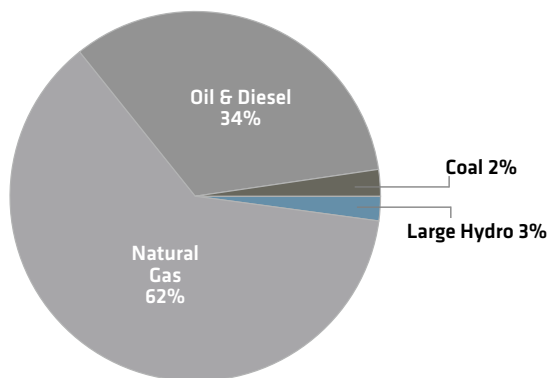
For further information, access [www.global-climatescope.org/en/country/bangladesh](http://www.global-climatescope.org/en/country/bangladesh)

## OVERVIEW

Bangladesh – one of the countries most vulnerable to climate change – generates most of its renewable energy from small scale installations. In 2008, it set a target of 5% renewable energy share, equivalent to 800MW by 2015. It claims to have installed 403MW of renewable capacity, including a large hydro project of 230MW.

### INSTALLED POWER CAPACITY BY SOURCE, 2014 (%)

10.8GW total installed capacity



Source: Bloomberg New Energy Finance, Bangladesh Power Development Board

As much as 98% of the country's 10.8GW installed capacity is based on fossil fuels (70% of which is natural gas), with large hydro representing the remaining 2%. Due to rise in economic activity, Bangladesh installed more than 2GW of oil and diesel based rental power plants (for three to seven years) during 2010-13. About 60% of the population has access to electricity.

### KEY POLICIES

<b>Auctions</b>	As of December 2013, two tenders for solar projects had been held. 3MW was allocated, with a further 30MW still to be auctioned.
<b>Debt-Equity Incentives</b>	The World Bank awarded a \$10m grant to install 1,300 solar-powered irrigation pumps on 30 September 2013. It also offered a \$386m loan to help facilitate energy access and efficiency and clean cooking solutions, of which \$155m has been issued.
<b>Energy Target</b>	In 2008, the government set a target of 5% of electricity consumption from renewable energy by 2015 and 10% by 2020. A solar program funded by the Asia Development Bank is targeting 500MW of solar energy by 2016.

Source: Bloomberg New Energy Finance Policy Library

In new renewable development, the country has its main focus on solar and wind. It launched a '500MW by 2016' solar program in 2013, which was developed with the help of Asian Development Bank. More than 35MW of solar projects are under various stages of development under this scheme.

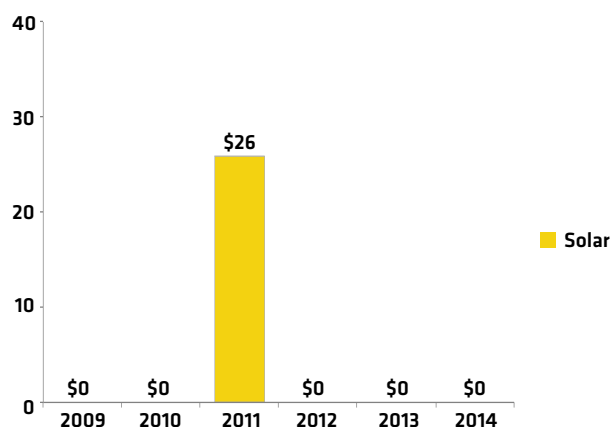
Bangladesh has had success in installing solar home systems (SHS) that were introduced by Grameen Shakti through a micro-credit facility. Two World Bank funded programs, Rural Electrification and Renewable Energy Development I and II (RERED) have been instrumental in this success. By the end of 2014, about 3.5m or 10%, of the country's households had installed SHS systems. The target of the program is to reach a total of 6m SHS installations by 2016.

Bangladesh's wind power potential is being assessed. Bangladesh Power Development Board (BPDB) signed a deal for the development of a 60MW wind farm in Cox's Bazaar in May 2014. BPDB also announced a 100MW project in 2013 but did not proceed with the plans.

BPDB is the sole buyer of all of the power generated in the country and sells it to the distribution utilities.

### ANNUAL INVESTMENT IN CLEAN ENERGY, 2009-2014 (\$m)

\$25.9m total cumulative investment



Source: Bloomberg New Energy Finance