

Bangladesh electricity regulations

WHEREAS it is expedient and necessary to repeal and re-enact the Electricity Act, 1910 (Act No. IX of 1910) with modification for developing and reforming the sectors of power generation, transmission, supply and distribution and for better service delivery to customers and meeting the increasing demand for electricity;

The electricity regulatory framework in Bangladesh is in the process of reforms since its inception. The salient features of the reforms include converting the electricity sector from public service to private service, shifting bureaucratic governance to corporate governance, reducing command and control regulation and establishing a regulatory ...

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In exercise of the powers conferred by section 59 of the Bangladesh Energy Regulatory Commission Act 2003 (Act 13 of 2003), for the fulfillment of the objectives of the Act, the Bangladesh Energy Regulatory Commission has formulated the Electricity Grid Code; hereafter called the Grid Code.

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Bangladesh is on a path to become a middle-income country and is striving to become a developed nation by 2041. Before the COVID-19 pandemic, forecasts pointed to increasing national demand for electricity resulting from economic and population growth. Transitioning to clean energy would allow Bangladesh to diversify its power mix, reduce the risks associated with the volatile prices of fossil fuels, and decrease the negative environmental impacts of thermal power generation.

Nevertheless, reform progress has slowed in the last few years and new challenges have exposed structural and institutional weaknesses. Bangladesh needs to make structural changes through further reforms to the electricity system in order to be ready for the future.

Responding to these drivers, reforms were designed to enhance efficiency in the electricity sector, increase

access, improve service quality and reliability, reduce the price-cost gap through cost-reflective pricing, and increase investment. The reform process gradually developed into the "reference" or "textbook" model, which comprises the following six steps, not always in the same sequence:

The Government of Bangladesh began reforming the power sector in the 1970s, a process that still continues today. The biggest push for reforms came in 2000, when the government adopted the Vision Statement and its annexed Policy Statement on Power Sector Reforms that aimed "to provide access to affordable and reliable electricity to all by the year 2020." The statements announced seven main components that the government intended to adopt, which were essentially a version of the textbook model.

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