

South Asia Regional Initiative for Energy Integration

(SARI/EI)

Background, Prospects, and Retrospect

Amol Bhutad August 2013

Thimphu, India



SARI/EI Regional Activities

USAI

USAID





SARI/E Participating Countries



SARI/EI

SARI/E I Objective FY 2008 – 2011 PROMOTE ENERGY SECURITY

SARI/E Activity Areas

- 1. Cross Border Energy Trade infrastructure interconnections
- 2. Energy Markets Formulation precursor and full mechanisms for transparent trade practices
- **3. Clean Energy Access** efficiency, conservation, and renewable sources
- 4. Afghanistan Power Sector Capacity Building





Earlier Phases of SARI/EI



SARI/Energy Reauthorization FY12 – FY15



We see three emerging interconnection business models under development....



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Regional energy market trade

- South Asia Regional Trade - between neighboring or nonneighboring countries via regional grid through regional market mechanisms, Trade with Other
- Trade with Other Regions - including Central Asia, S.E. Asia

Time SARI/EI





....But number of "key ingredients" need to exist for energy trade

- The development of adequate transmission and generation infrastructure
- Establishment of protocols to ensure reliability and efficient scheduling
- Fair transmission pricing
- Developing long-term PPA
- Developing effective congestion management systems
- Open access and specification of transmission rights
- Settlement rights, allocation of risks and dispute resolution
- Timely and fair interconnection of new generation and demand resources
- Development of market structures that support efficient and mutually beneficial cross-border energy trade



Our program focuses on targeted assistance to key topics areas that supports project development and key building blocks for bi-lateral transmission projects.





 There are 2 Distinct Sub-Regions in South Asia "SARI-East"
Bangladesh + Bhutan + India + Nepal + Sri Lanka "SARI-West"
Afghanistan + Pakistan

and

2. The concept of a Regional Energy Grid across South Asia is being superseded by what we'll call a "Virtual Energy Grid"



- Commenced in Oct 2012 and will run till Sep 2017
- IRADe, a regional organization, is the implementing partner

- SARI/EI will try to facilitate the formation of Electricity Regulatory Assn. of South Asia
- Possibilities of collaboration between SARI/EI and SAARC Energy Center are being explored



- Early phases of SARI/E concentrated on a "top down" process focusing on bringing parties together and identifying a decision making frameworks for developing projects.
- Current SARI/E program focus is on a demand driven "bottom up" development paradigm specific for cross-border project development.
- The new phase has been renamed as South Asia Regional Initiative for Energy Integration (SARI/EI)
- IRADe, a regional institution has been selected as the implementing partner for this phase of the program
- SARI/EI will support a multi-stakeholder platform to convene, deliberate and provide recommendations in the following three areas:
 - i. Harmonization of policy, legal and regulatory issues
 - *ii.* Advancement of transmission systems interconnections, and;
 - iii. Establishment of South Asia regional electricit



- Project Steering Committee (PSC) is the apex body of the program and provides overall strategic directions.
- PSC members consist of
- Senior level officials from the country governments
- Representative of regional institutions like SAARC Energy Center
- Representative of multilateral donor like ADB
- Independent Energy Experts/Diplomats
- PSC held its first meeting in New Delhi on March 12, 2013
- In the meeting, the PSC members imparted a sense of direction to the program. They provided their inputs to the Terms of References of the Task Forces and agreed to build consensus about regional energy integration and cross-border energy trade in the region.



Task Forces

- TF Activities form the heart of the program.
- TFs will act as the platforms for structured, concerted, and demand-driven discussion
- TF1 already formed, 1st meeting held in Dhaka last month
- TF1 and TF2 consist of representatives of country governments and power utilities
- Process to form Task Force 3 will be initiated soon



- SARI/EI
- Needs for technical analysis, research, and studies will evolve during the course of the discussion in the TF meetings
- Those needs would be properly addressed by demand-driven research and analysis
- TF members will be helped to make informed recommendations



Bangladesh – India Interconnection

Project



Background

- Bangladesh: Generation capacity addition of 39000MW needed to meet demand by 2030
- Power System Master Plan (PSMP) recognizes cross border electricity trade as key to meeting future requirements
- Limited resources for electricity generation

Our Approach

- Study of current power situation and load forecast for future
- Identification of possible interconnections with neighboring countries within the SARI Region.
- Capacity building and creating awareness of the respective Country's Transmis



India – Nepal Interconnection

Project



Background

- Nepal: Demand for electricity will reach 2000MW in 2020
- Dependable supply is 340MW in dry season and 600MW in wet season. Large power shortage in dry season
- High dependence on hydro resources
- New generation projects constrained by limited

Our Approach

- Held technical workshops and consultations for Nepal Electricity Authority (NEA) to draft
 Implementation and Transmission Service
 Agreements (ITSA) for the upcoming Nepal-India
 Interconnection
- Facilitate interconnections between Nepal and India



Support to Central Asia – South Asia

Transmission Interconnection (CASA 1000)



Background

- Pakistan faces power deficit of 4,000MW to 5,000MW
- 65% of generation mix is thermal with 31% contributed by oil based generation
- High T&D losses and power sector debt of Rs. 300 billion
- Non-viability of generation projects crowding out existing and new IPPs

Our Approach

- Review of electricity demand forecast study of NTDC
- Review of NTDC/PEPCO studies to assess upper and lower bounds of Power Purchase Price (PPP)
- Assess whether CASA 1000 project is in line with least cost expansion plan of Pakistan
- Assessment of marginal cost of generation system 'with' and 'without' CASA100



India – Sri Lanka Interconnection

Project



Background

- Sri Lanka: Maximum demand of 1868 MW growing at 10% annually
- New generation avenues needed to meet future load growth
- Scope of further harnessing the hydro potential limited due to socio-environmental concerns
- Resources for thermal generation very limited

Our Approach

- Review of existing studies to identify complimentary nature of load profile between India and Sri Lanka
- Identification of potential interconnections
- Identification of relevant technical issues affecting interconnection feasibility
- Estimation of cost-benefit of i

Thank You!

