

SAARC SEMINAR ON REGIONAL POWER TRADE

India-Nepal & India-Bhutan Power Trade

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Umesh Narayan Panjiar

Chairman

Bihar Electricity Regulatory Commission

Patna, Bihar (India)

SAARC Electricity Scenario

- Fast growing economy.
- Growing population.
- Low per capita consumption.
- Unelectrified villages and households.
- Energy and peak shortages
- Energy security for development and well-being.

Potential in the Region

- Energy sources – coal, hydro, gas, wind solar.
- India – coal, hydro, wind and solar.
- Nepal & Bhutan - hydro.
- Bangladesh - gas.
- Pakistan - coal.

India-Nepal Power Trade –

- Started in year 1971.
- 12 existing 11kv, 33kv and 132kv transmission lines.
- 70MU free power from Tanakpur HEP.
- Existing trade ~100-150MW radial mode.
- Transmission line strengthened for supply of additional 75MW in the short term.
- System strengthening for 132 MW.
- Agreement for import of 150MW by Nepal.
- 400kv Muzaffarpur (India) – Dhalkebar (Nepal) D/C line under development.

India-Nepal Power Trade – Future Potential

- 42,000 MW economically feasible.
- Target of 10,000 MW by year 2020.
- >3,000 MW under development.
- Marsyangdi (600MW), Upper Karnali (900MW), Arun-III (900MW), Tamakoshi (800MW).
- Potential for export to India – Bilateral / Trading.
- Additional transmission link required/planned.

Cross Border Trade in Electricity

WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE

- Facilitating policy and regulatory framework for cross border electricity trade.
- Liberal policy and regulatory regime to facilitate trade.
- Policies and regulations on both sides of the border need to be compatible.
- Exemption from duty on import and export.
- Development of transmission lines and synchronization of grid .
- Robust technical standards and Grid Code.
- Development of Regional Institutions.