

SECTOR OVERVIEW

A. Background

1. Bangladesh has chronic energy shortages, and growth in energy demand has outpaced growth in power generation capacity despite year-on-year expansion of installed power generation capacity over the last 10 years. Bangladesh is one of the world's weakest performing countries in terms of infrastructure, ranking 107 out of 138 countries, and it has averaged an energy deficit of 22% of its maximum peak demand since 2012.¹ Easing of infrastructure constraints, including those in the energy sector, continues to be a core government priority. In its Bangladesh country partnership strategy, the Asian Development Bank (ADB) expects to contribute to the key outcome of higher availability, reliability and enhanced access to power supply. As part of the outcome indicators, ADB expects (i) an increase in access to electricity from 72% of households in 2015 to 96% by 2020, and (ii) an increase in per capita generation of electricity from 371 kilowatt-hours in 2015 to 514 kilowatt-hours by 2020 (an increase of about 39%).²

(Confidential information redacted under para. 97(v) of ADB's Public Communications Policy)

¹ World Economic Forum. 2017. *The Global Competitiveness Report 2017–2018*. Geneva.

² Asian Development Bank. 2016. *Country Partnership Strategy: Bangladesh, 2016–2020*. Manila.