

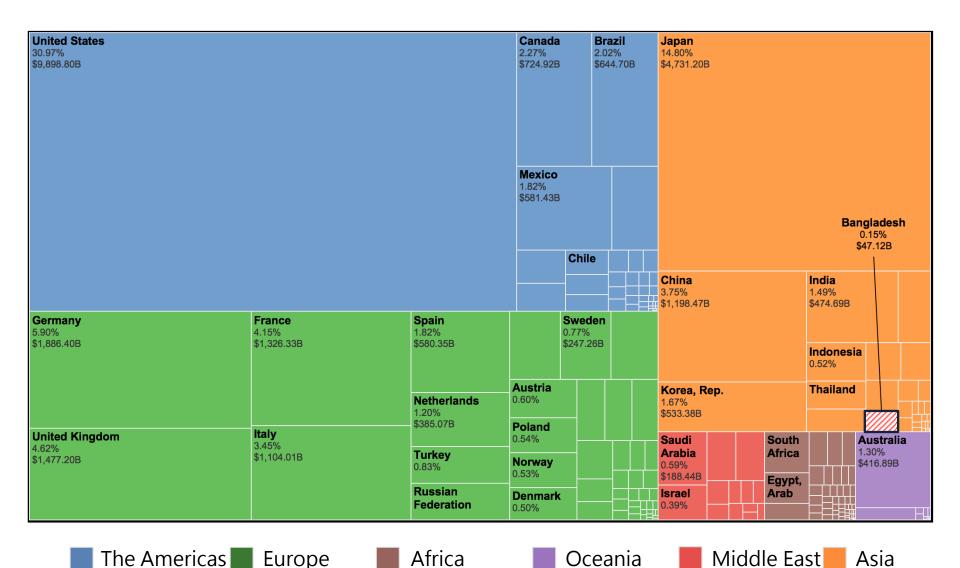


Monjur Mourshed

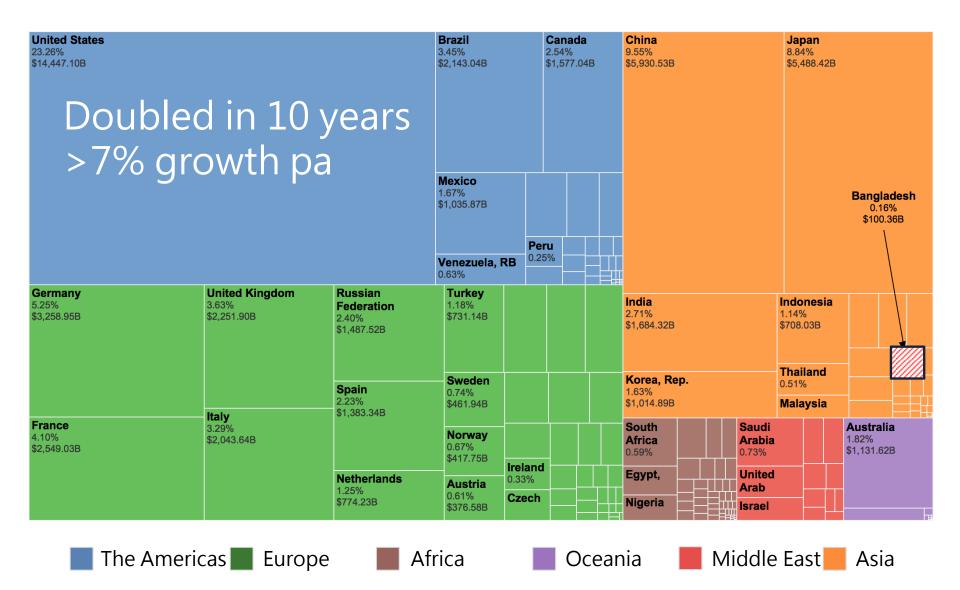
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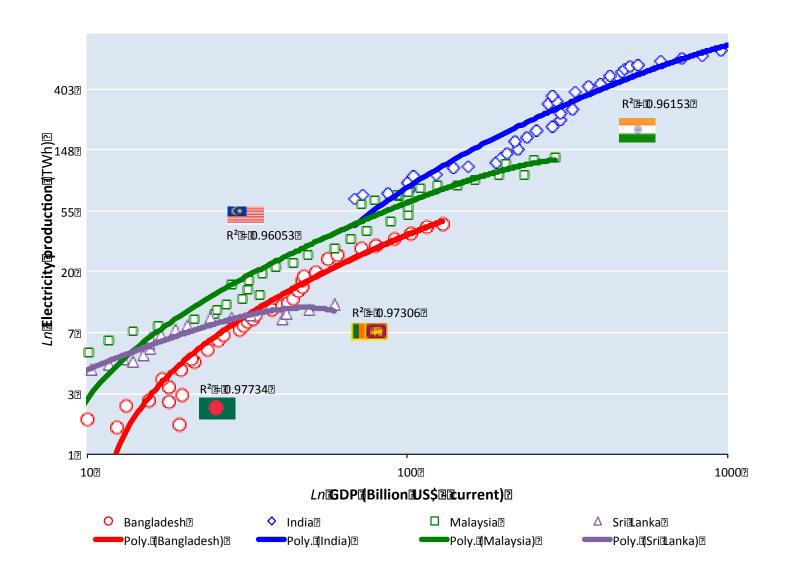
Country share of GDP in 2000



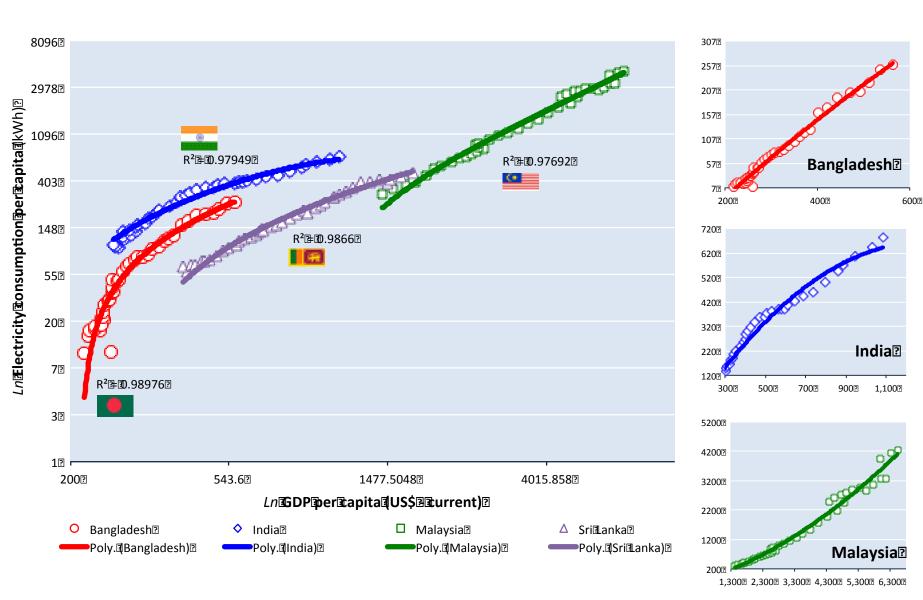
Country share of GDP in 2010



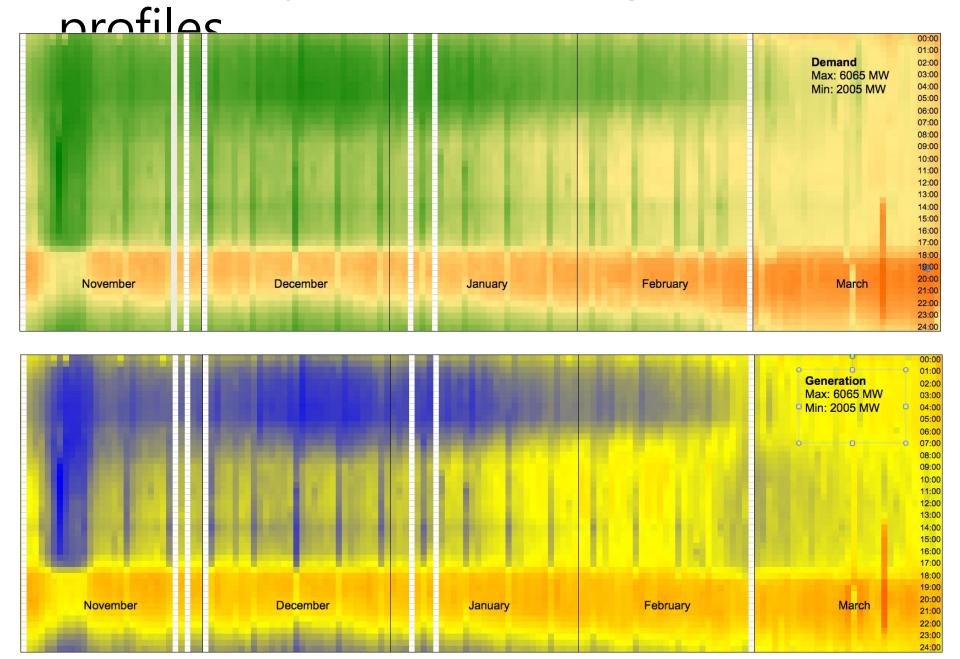
GDP vs Electricity consumption



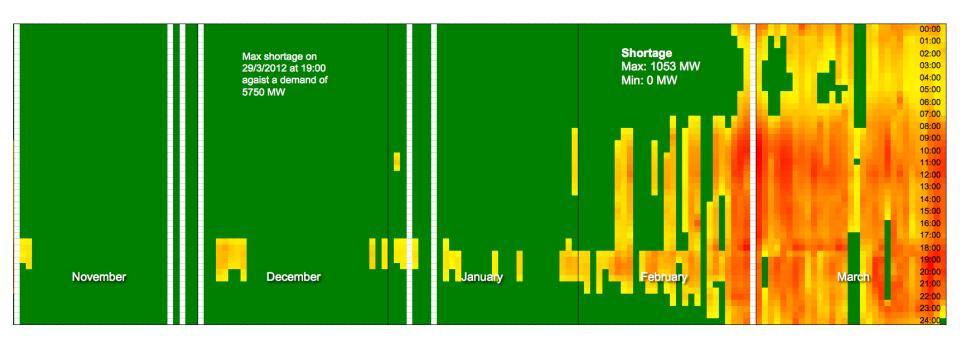
GDP vs. Electricity consumption

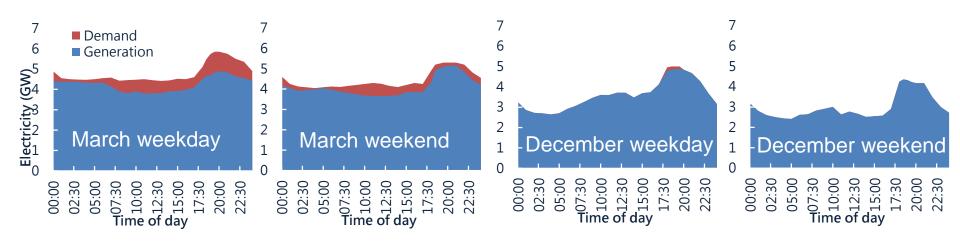


Sub-hourly demand and generation



Sub-hourly shortage (outage) profile

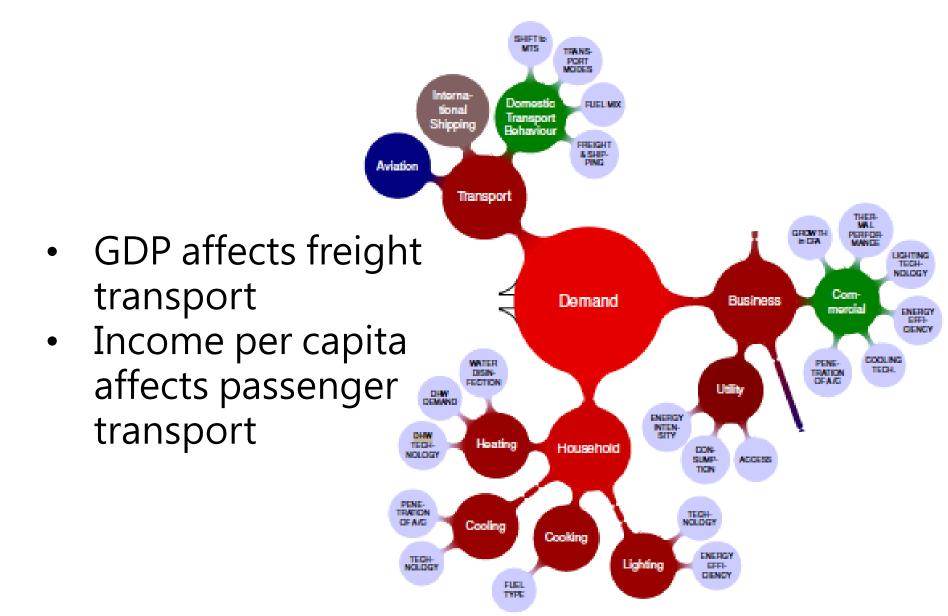




Assertions

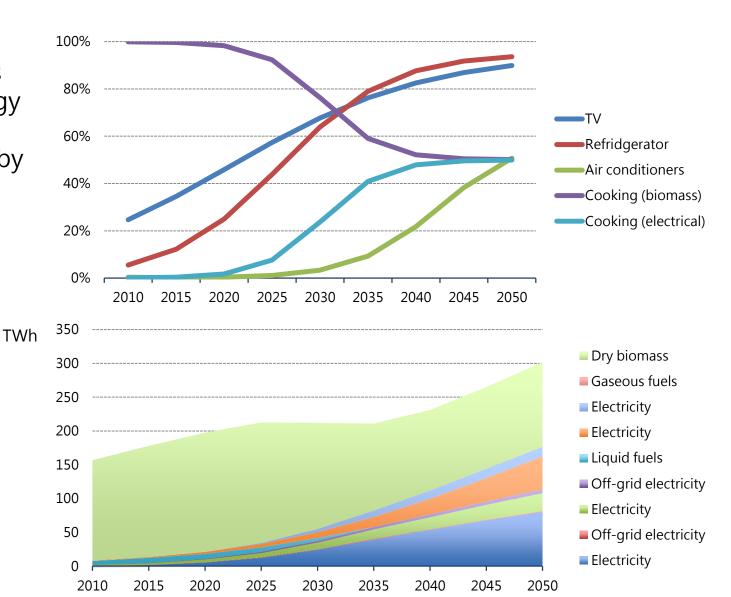
- Bangladesh displays "suppressed demand" scenario
- Four effects were considered:
 - Income effect: More income ≈ increased demand
 - Rebound effect: Efficiency gain ≈ increased operating time
 - Minimum service level: Meet BHN
 - Basic human needs: Physical and psychological needs
- Bottom up approach:
 - Demand is built up within disaggregated demand vectors (sectors) then aggregated to compute final demand
 - Technology penetration (BHN and MSL) follow

GDP considerations in the model

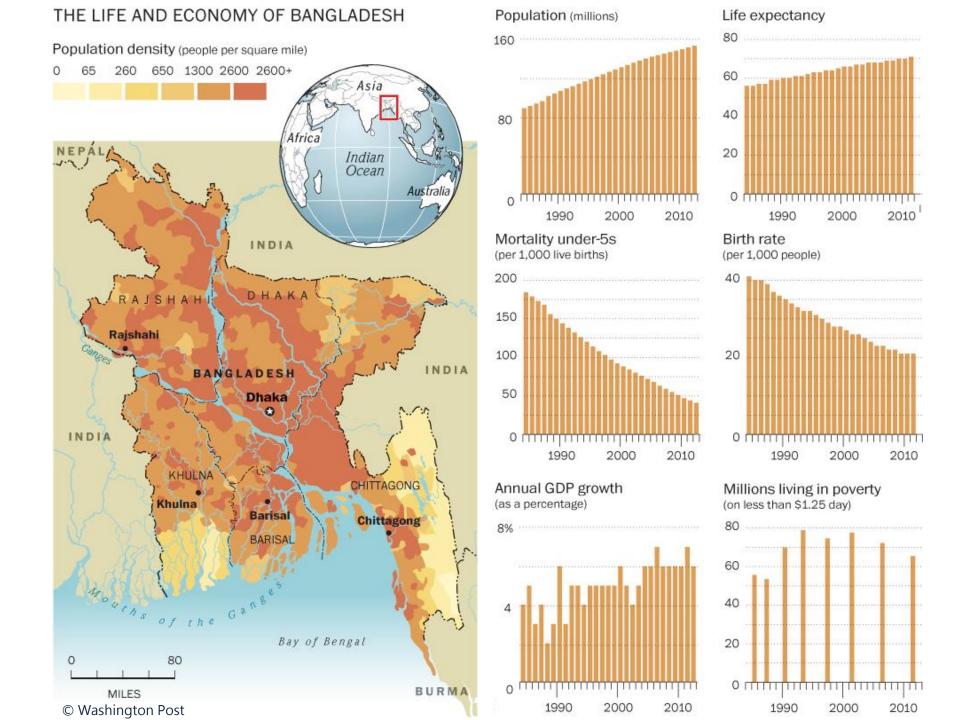


Use of S curve distribution: Rural household

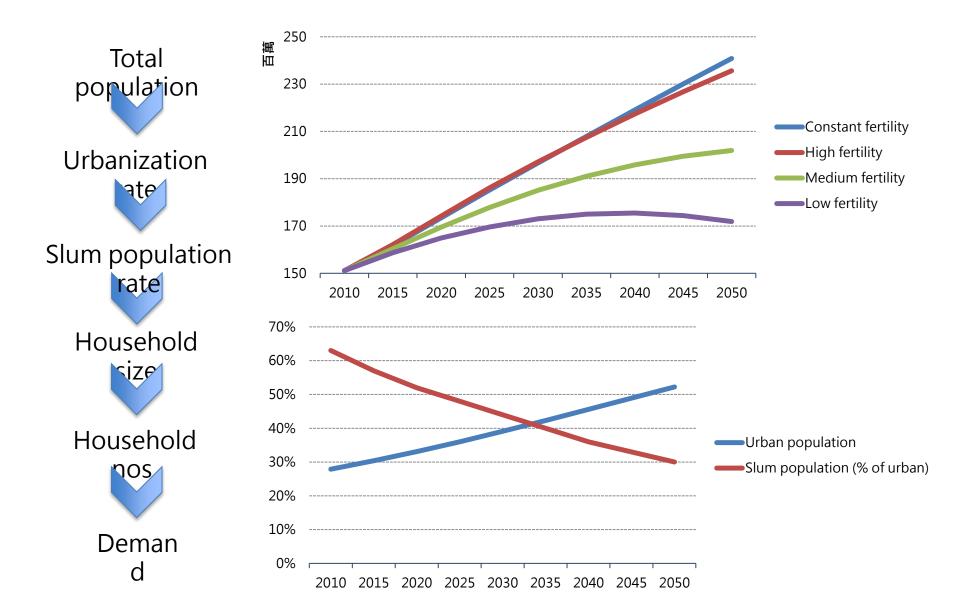
Upper limits of technology penetration moderated by GDP and Income per capita



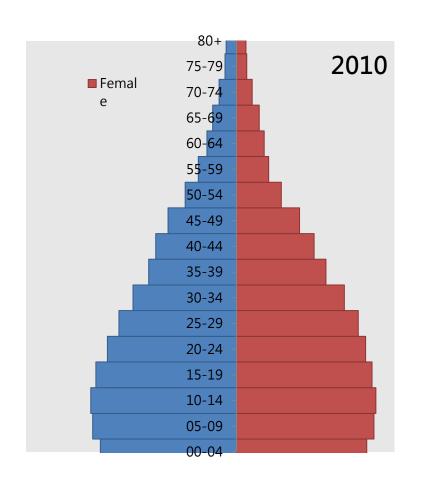


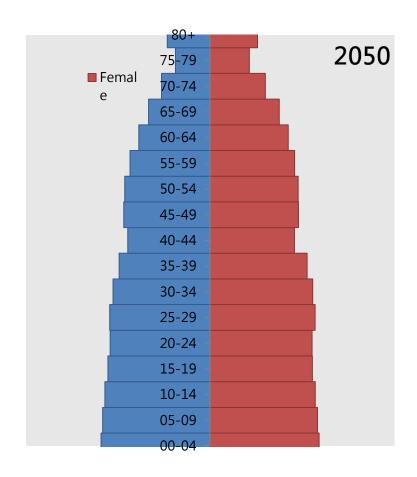


Population projection



Age distribution





- Ageing is not as big a concern as in developed countries
- The shape of the distribution may have tangible effect on demand; e.g. trans

Future considerations

Climate change effects on

- Economy
- Migration and displacement

Demand and GDP

- Bi-directional causality
- Income effects

