

Energy & Power Sector Master Plan 2025

The Illusion of Transition

18 January 2026



Governance: **Mandate & Non-transparency**



Caretaker Mandate

The interim government 25-year plan exceeds its definition as a caretaker body responsible only for routine facilitation.



Financial Non-transparency

Budget sources for EPSMP 2025 remain undisclosed and are missing from the Annual Development Programme (ADP) 2024-26.

Citizens Excluded

A deliberate lack of consultation with civil society organizations (CSOs) mirrors autocratic practices of the past.

- ⊘ Violation of High Court directive for CSO consultation.
- 🔒 Policy documents kept confidential from public eye.
- 👤 Access limited to bureaucrats and specific consultants.



The previous **autocratic government** is criticised by all sectors for the **same practices**.

| The Three Zeros Hoax



The vision of Prof. Muhammad Yunus — Zero Poverty, Zero Unemployment, and **Zero Net Carbon** — is directly contradicted by this plan.

- Prioritizes fossil fuel exploration and LNG imports.
- Total emissions projected to increase despite intensity reduction.
- Locks Bangladesh into a high-carbon infrastructure future.

Unreal Solutions of the Real Problems

The EPSMP identified the real problems of the energy and power sectors, but it suggested the same pathways for the future:



Fiscal Stress

Overcapacity and high subsidies driven by expensive liquid fuels and unadjusted tariffs.



Import Trap

Dependency on high-volatility global markets for LNG, Coal, and Oil (currently 70% of generation).



False Solutions

High reliance on unproven Hydrogen, Ammonia co-firing, and Carbon Capture (CCS) technologies.

Peak Demand: the Overprojection



Despite lower projections than IEPMP 2023, the EPSMP 2025 targets remain significantly inflated compared to independent estimates.

| Import Dependency: **Weak Ambition**

The 25-Year Stagnation

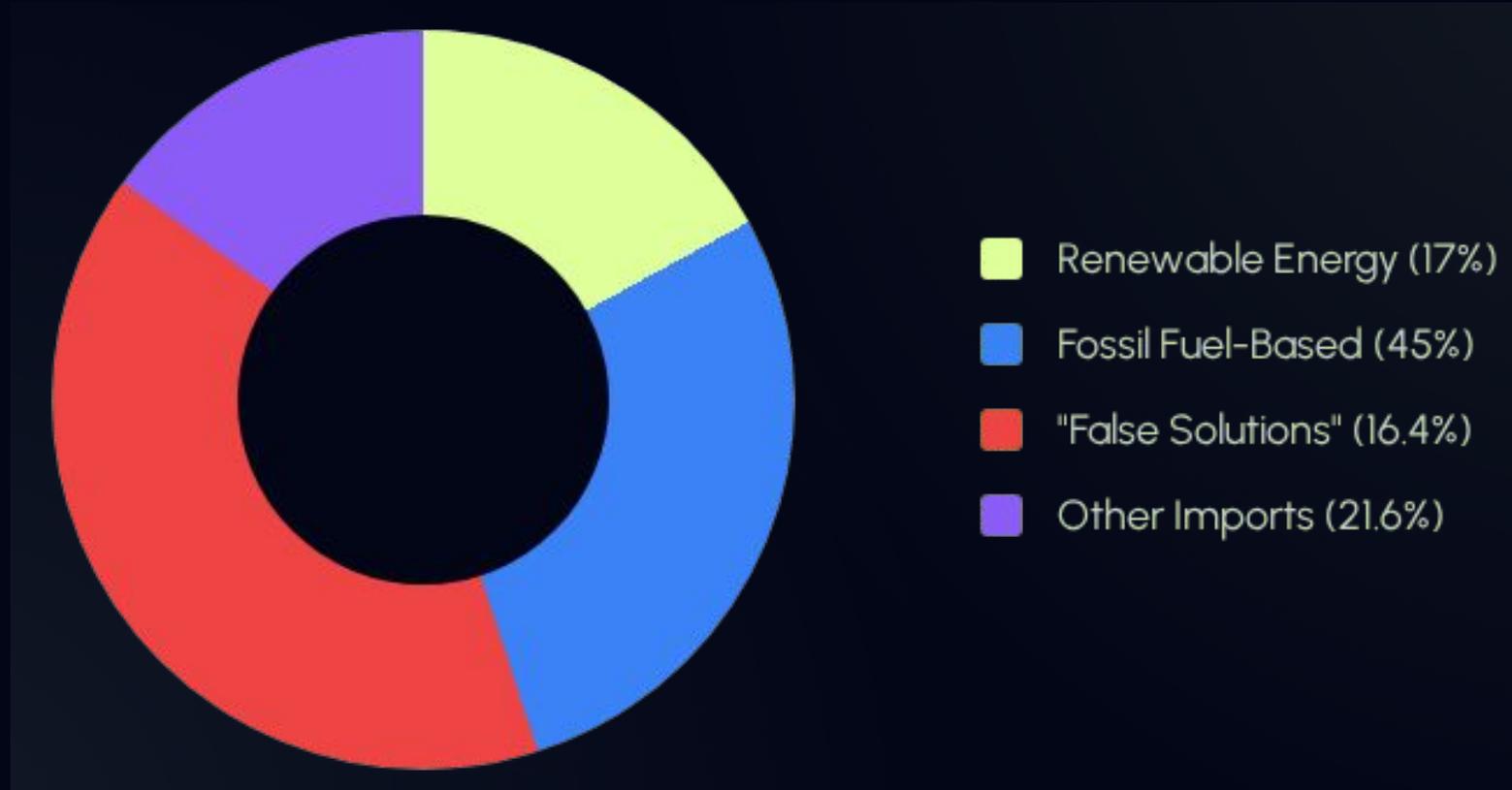
The EPSMP projects a reduction in import dependence from **70% in 2024-25** to **50% in 2049-50**.

- 🕒 **Low Pace:** Only a 20% reduction over 25 years — less than 1% annually.
- ⚠️ **Market Risk:** Long-term reliance on volatile global LNG, Coal, and Oil markets.
- 📉 **Feasibility:** Independent studies suggest a reduction to **30%** is achievable by 2050.

This conservative target locks Bangladesh into a high-risk, fossil-fuel-dependent economic trajectory for decades.



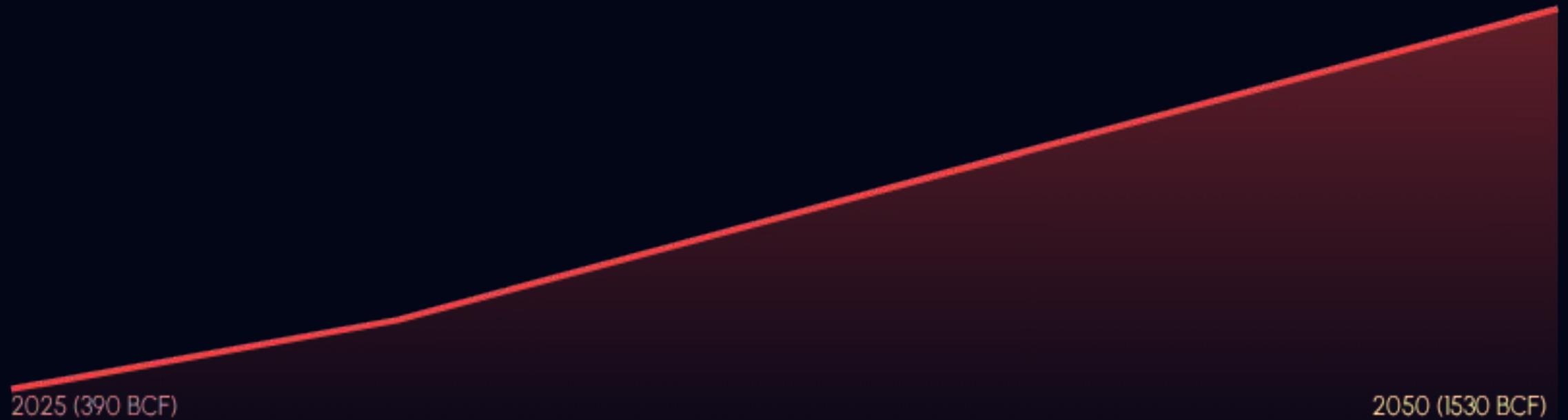
| Actual Energy Mix



The Bluff: While installed capacity for RE is shown as 44%, its actual share in generation remains a low 17%.

| The Gas Dependency Spiral

Projected Gas Consumption by Power Sector



Capacity of gas-based power plants is set to rise from 15.8 GW to 25.2 GW, ignoring domestic reserve depletion.

| Unreal Technologies

The Hydrogen Mirage

Plan initiates H₂ and Ammonia in 2040, despite current global H₂ being 99% grey (high-emission).

Cost Barrier: Green Hydrogen costs ~\$5/kg. Electricity from H₂ would cost 11x more than solar power.

Plan requires 1.7M tons of H₂ and 11.4M tons of Ammonia, an expensive and toxic fuel dependency.



Emissions: Non-Alignment

186.3

MtCO₂e by 2050

The Plan vs. The Target:

- ✘ Exceeds NDC 3.0 targets (Target: 55.5 Mt by 2035; Plan: 101 Mt).
- ✘ Excludes non-carbon GHGs like methane and nitrous oxide.
- ✘ Missing Life-Cycle Assessment (LCA) in line with IPCC AR6.

| The Question of USD 192 Billion Bill

Expense Category	Required Investment (USD)	Key Assumptions
Total Infrastructure	USD 177 - USD 192 Billion	Upstream, Midstream & Downstream
LNG Import Cost	USD 132 Billion (25 Years)	Estimated at USD 7.50/MMBtu
Coal Import Cost	USD 38.7 Billion	Based on USD 102 per ton
Petroleum Fuel	USD 10.8 Billion	For 61.3 TWh generation

**Capacity charges and terminal use fees (~\$490M/yr) add further fiscal burden.*

Just Transition: Zonal Diversity



Coastal & Port Zones

Ignored dynamic supply-demand analysis for Khulna, Barishal, and industrial Chattogram.



Food Basket & Hills

Lack of specific planning for the agriculture-heavy North (Rajshahi/Rangpur) and Sylhet hills.



Growth Centers

Dhaka and Mymensingh treated as monoliths rather than evolving urban demand hubs.



The Missing Map

Plan fails to address regional climatic vulnerability and localized energy potentials.

| Just Transition: **Missing People**

The 80% Export Gap

The apparel industry (RMG) contributes 80-84% of export income, yet EPSMP ignores its specific greening needs.

- 👤 **Gender Aspects:** Forgotten in the policy drafting.
- 🏭 **Laborers:** Transition plans for fossil-fuel workers are missing.
- 👥 **Equity:** No mention of electricity demand for essential services, i.e., health and education.



Thank you for your attention