

17. Coal imports

This lever allows the user to control the ratio of domestic natural coal production to coal imports (such as proposed for Rampal Power Station). This lever is focused on energy security scenarios.

The last decade

At present, Bangladesh has a small domestic coal production capacity. The coal reserve is of good quality and is suitable for steel production. The two existing coal mines in Bangladesh are subterranean long-wall mining. Open cast mining has also been suggested.

Assumptions of model

The model assumes that a consistent policy is followed to 2050. It does not allow for a change in policy over time. The model assumes demand for solid fuels will always be met, firstly from upgraded biofuels and then from domestic and imported coal at a user chosen ratio. This means it assumes domestic coal production can always be expanded to meet the required value.

Levels

Level 1

In Level 1 there are zero imports.

Level 2

In Level 2, biofuels supply some solid fuels. One third of the remaining solid hydrocarbon demand is imported.

Level 3

In Level 3, biofuels supply some solid fuels. Two thirds of the remaining solid hydrocarbon demand is imported.

Level 4

In Level 4, biofuels supply some solid fuels. All of the remaining solid hydrocarbon demand is imported.

Interaction with other levers

Biofuels are always used (if available). If enough char or other solid fuels are produced to meet the entire modeled demand, then this lever has no effect since no extra fuel is needed.

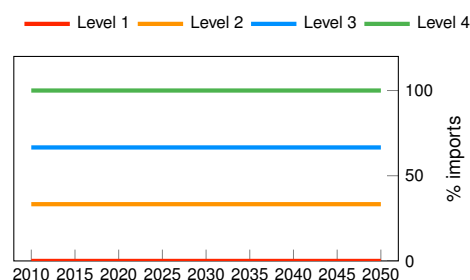


Figure 17.1: Imports of coal by scenario



Figure 17.2: A coal train delivering fuel to a UK power station