Sustainable Energy Policy Lao PDR

Power Sector Development

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BASIC FACTS ABOUT LAOS

- 1. Country: Centrally located in GMR Area = 236,800 km^{2,} Mountainous, land locked
- 2. Population: 5.6 million, 80% in rural areas, 2.6% annual Growth,

3. Economy:

Narrow base - resource exploitation GNP per capita of US\$ 400,

- GDP growth of 7% annually, 26.6% of GDP from industry and other remaining from Agriculture, and services sector
- Hydropower Potential: over 23,000 MW.

47 % of Household electrified







ELECTRICITY DEMAND FORECAST



ELECTRICITY DEMAND FORECAST

Average growth per annum

Table 3.2-1: Summary	of Electr	icity Den	nand l	Fore	cast in	Lac	PDR	
Description	Units	2003	200	05	2010		2015	2020
Energy Consumption	(GWh)	1,101.7	1,6	08.7	2,684	1.1	3,650.8	4,854.7
Growth Rate	(%)			21.0	11	0.1	6.0	6.0
Peak Load	(MW)	232.3	3	28.3	510).7	694.6	923.6
Growth Rate	(%)			19.0	0)	9.0	6.0	6.0
Load Factor	(%)	54.1		55.9	60	0.0	60.0	60.0
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Table 2.7-1: Forecast	of Incre	mental L	Jemai	na ir	i Lao F	'nК		
Description	7	UI	nits	200	3-05	20	03-10	2003-20
Additional Energy Cons	sumption	(G	Wh)	:	507.1	1	,582.5	3,753.0
Average growth per an	num	(G	Wh)	:	253.5		226.1	220.8
Additional Peak Load		(N	1W)		96.0		278.4	691.4

(MW)

48.0

39.8

40.7





Objectives of the power development policy

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- GOL aims to electrify 90% of households by 2020.
- GOL aims to electrify 70% of household by 2010
- GOL aims to electrify 45% of household by 2005

Objectives of the power development policy

- Provide a source of foreign exchange to fund economic and social development and alleviate poverty;
- Meet the commitments specified in intergovernmental MOUs with Thailand, Vietnam and Cambodia;
 - Expand the customer base through grid extensions and satisfy growth in domestic demand;

Objectives of the power development policy (Con't)

- Explore and exploit mutually beneficial cross border exchanges of electricity with neighbouring countries of the sub-region.
- Extend off-grid rural electrification to promote better socio-economic conditions within isolated communities.
- Tariff policy support the move to cost recovery pricing over a period of time. Transparency and predictability in electricity pricing will assist present and potential developers and lenders in making informed decisions about electricity investment.

GOL POLICY ON FOREIGN INVESTMENT in Power Sector

- Hydropower capacity to date has been funded by bilateral and multi lateral funding agencies
- Small & medium sizes for Domestic needs
- Large scale for export
- To honor MOUs there is a need for private sector financing using BOT type mechanisms
- The GOL is willing to share risk and reward on an equitable basis
- GOL support GMS Power Trade & Interconnections
- GOL support ASEAN Grid

INVESTMENT INCENTIVES

- Income Tax
- Profit Tax
- Tax Holidays
- Return on Investment
- Repatriate of Capital / Dividend
- No nationalization of private properties

EA Process in Power Sector

Article 6: Timing of the EA Process during the Project Cycle

- (1) The EA process shall be integrated into the project planning activities and the project cycle as soon as the principle features of the proposed project and its environmental impacts can be conceptualized.
- (2) Unless there are special circumstances, the E following stages of the project cycle:

A process steps should occur at the

le

Project Cycle Phase	EA Step
Identification	Screening
Pre -feasibility Study	IEE, EMP or EIA TOR
Feasib ility Study	EIA or IEE EMP
Detailed Design	Approval of EIA and EMP
Final Design, Construction, Operation, Closure	EMP Implementation and Monitoring























Background

Establishment of AIMS WG.

AIMS WG. was formed during the 16th Meeting of the Forum of HAPUA in April 2000, Chiang Rai, Thailand

The objective is to conduct and formulate an indicative Master Plan on Power Interconnections in the ASEAN countries

	osition of the wG.
1. Brunei Darussalam	: Mr. Robin Yong
2. Cambodia	: Mr. Chan Sodavath
3. Indonesia	: Mr. Eden Napitupulu Mr. Prianda
4. Lao PDR	: Mr. Davong Phonenekeo Mr. Boun Oum Syvanpheng

Comp	osition of the WG. (Contd.)
5. Malaysia	: Mr. Charanjit Singh Mr. Zainudin Yusof
6. Myanmar	: U Aung Khaing
7. The Philippines	: Mr. Rizalino Santos
8. Singapore	: Mr. Soh Siew Cheong

9. Thailand	: Mr. Prutichai Chonglertvanichkul Mr. Varavoot Siripol
10. Vietnam	: Dr. Nguyen Manh Hien
	Mr. Nguyen Van Vy

Coverage	e of Study
AIMS shall cover all the ten A	ASEAN member countries:
Brunei Darussalam	Cambodia
Indonesia	Lao PDR
Malaysia	Myanmar
Philippines	Singapore
Thailand	Vietnam
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Terms of Reference

Objective

To formulate an ASEAN Interconnection Master Plan that will facilitate economic generation and transmission of electricity, enhance security of power system and provide opportunities for future energy trading among ASEAN member countries.



Terms of Reference

Duration

AIMS shall be completed within two years from July 2000.

The AIMS was later agreed to extend the completion date to be March 2003.

Work Plan of AIMS

- Total 11 Meetings of Working Group for technical discussions
- Demand forecasting
- Generation development plan studies
- Transmission network development studies
- Economic evaluation studies
- Regulatory and commercial issues studies
- Formation of Sub-Working Groups









	Dema	Demand Forecast (MW)			
	Cambodia	Lao PDR	Myanma	r Thailand	Vietnam
2000	70	169	N/A	14,918	4,477
2001	71	198	N/A	16,184	4,988
2002	81	233	N/A	17,388	5,576
2003	95	279	N/A	18,587	6,250
2004	140	301	N/A	19,913	7,006
2005	180	325	N/A	21.222	7,838
2006	223	348	N/A	22,552	8,650
2007	293	372	N/A	23,951	9.552
2008	346	399	N/A	25.450	10.574
2009	398	429	N/A	27.232	11.716
2010	446	459	NZA	28,912	12,982
2011	500	488	N/A	30.587	14.236
2012	547	519	N/A	32.405	15.638
2013	623	551		34 352	17 166
2013	707	586		36 366	18 814
2015	809	622	N/A	28 510	20 703
2015	081	658		40 699	20,705
2010	1 1 2 2	605		40,033	22,030
2017	1 280	722		AE 151	27,020
2010	1 466	733		47 525	27,104
2019	1,400	010		47,525	29,040

Existing and Comn	nitted Interconnecti	ons
Cambodia purchase	es from Vietnai	n
Power Purchase	80.0 MW	(2003)
Power Purchase	120.0 MW	(2006)
 Thailand purchases	s from Lao PDR	
Theun Hinboun (H	ydro)214.0 MW	(1998)
Huoy Ho (Hyd	ro) 126.0 MW	(1999)
Nam Theun 2 (Hy	dro) 940.0 MW	(2008)
Nam Ngum 2 (Hyd	lro) 615.0 MW	(2008)
Nam Ngum 3 (Hyd	lro) 460.0 MW	(2008)
Xekaman 1 (Hyd	ro) 468.0 MW	(2010)
Xepien-Xenamnoi (2010)	(Hydro)	390.0 MW
Hongsa (Lign	ite) 720.0 MW	(2010) 40

Thailand purchases from Myanm	ar
Power Purchase 1500.0 MW	(2013)
Vietnam purchases from Lao PDI	2
Nam Mo (Hydro) 100.0 MW	(2007)
Xekaman 3 (Hydro) 218.0 MW	(2012)
Nam Kong 1 (Hydro) 240.0 MW	(2012)
Sekong 4 (Hydro) 440.0 MW	(2014)
Nam Theun 1 (Hydro) 400.0 MW	(2014)
Sekong 5 (Hydro) 253.0 MW	(2015)
Nam Theun 3 (Hydro) 236.0 MW	(2016)



