

Expert Working Group Meeting on Energy Connectivity

Maldives

UNCC, Bangkok
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Maldives

Five Major Challenges in promoting Cross Border Electricity Connectivity

- * Due to remoteness of Maldives financially not viable.
- * The closest country Sri Lanka 980km away and separated by deep sea.
- * Due to smallness and even each two islands separated by sea difficult to interconnect.
- * The county is flat and very low laying and has no hydro or coal like some other SAARC countries have.
- * The country power demand is nearly 150MW very small demand compared other regional or SAARC countries.

Concrete Examples and Good practices in addressing the challenges

- * Submarine cable of required size costs USD 130-150 a meter. Cable alone USD132.20 million.
- * Sri Lanka is separated by sea. But distance between India Sri Lanka 32km. India is on the same land mass of rest of SAARC countries and huge Asian continent.
- * India and rest of the regional countries could trade power. Bhutan and Nepal has abundance of hydro power.
- * Maldives receives abundance of sunshine through the year it would be to invest on solar

Maldives

Role of regional cooperation in addressing the challenges.

- * Due to geographic situation of country not possible to involve.
- * Previously done studies indicated the country is unable to involve.
- * The country has no know how in this aspect.
- * No national grid. Only mini grids sufficient for each small island.
- * The country has no need for this, cooperating regional countries very minimal

What should be the main building blocks in developing the regional roadmap.

- * Could acquire expertise of regional countries especially improve RE
- * Share knowledge among regional member states
- * Could harmonize regulatory and tariff structure which will suit to the individual country
- * Could form a centralized data base, the information could use the development of power systems.

THANK YOU

