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# Rural Electricity Development Program (REDP)

## Quarterly Report April – June 2006

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**ABBREVIATIONS**

<b>BPDB</b>	<b>Bangladesh power development board</b>
<b>BSTI</b>	<b>Bangladesh Standards and Testing Institute.</b>
<b>CAP</b>	<b>Country assistance plan (DFID)</b>
<b>CFR</b>	<b>Carriage and Freight (Incoterm)</b>
<b>CIF</b>	<b>Carriage Insurance and Freight (Incoterm)</b>
<b>CPT</b>	<b>Carriage Paid To (Incoterm)</b>
<b>DFID</b>	<b>Department for International Development</b>
<b>GBP</b>	<b>Pound (Sterling)</b>
<b>GOB</b>	<b>Government of Bangladesh</b>
<b>IPP</b>	<b>Independent power producer</b>
<b>MDG</b>	<b>Millennium development goals</b>
<b>MIS</b>	<b>Management information system</b>
<b>MOF</b>	<b>Ministry of finance</b>
<b>MPENR</b>	<b>Ministry of power, energy and mineral resources</b>
<b>MW</b>	<b>Megawatt (1000 kW)</b>
<b>NGO</b>	<b>Non-governmental organisation</b>
<b>NRECA</b>	<b>National rural electrification cooperative association</b>
<b>PBS</b>	<b>Palli bidyut samabay samity (Rural Electricity Cooperative)</b>
<b>PKSF</b>	<b>Palli karma sahayak foundation</b>
<b>PPR</b>	<b>Public Procurement Regulations</b>
<b>REB</b>	<b>Rural electrification board</b>
<b>REDP</b>	<b>Rural Electrification Development Program</b>
<b>TOR</b>	<b>Terms of Reference.</b>
<b>USD</b>	<b>United States Dollar</b>
<b>USAID</b>	<b>United States Agency for International Development</b>

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## **SUMMARY**

During the period April through June 2006, good progress was made towards effecting the REDP. The majority of work was aimed at expediting the materials procurement element of REDP.

Prime effort was concentrated on better aligning the REB procurement process with GOB PPR and improving the value of bid lots to try and attract more competition.

Building on NRECA's long time association with REB, a good working relationship was established with REB personnel associated with materials procurement.

Principal achievements during the period were:

- Revision of REB bid documentation to comply with GOB PPR.
- Increase in value of bid lots in an expectation of enhanced competition.
- Improved budget estimates for materials and revision of material quantities due to recent commodity price increases.

REB and GOB Ministry approval of the revised REB bid documentation is anticipated during July 2006. Following approvals, competitive bidding is anticipated to commence early August 2006 with bid document sales, bid submissions mid October 2006 and culminating with first delivery of materials mid 2007.

Work on the materials procurement during the next quarter will concentrate on preparation for bid evaluation and materials usage monitoring processes.

Secondary consideration, during this first quarter April through June 2006, was given to initiating the Socio economic survey and PBS member education program.

Work was completed during the period to select local consultants for managing each of these project tasks.

During the next quarter a consulting company will be selected and contracted to commence implementation of the socio economic study.

PBS member awareness education and board development program is also programmed to begin during the next quarter.

## **SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Background to the Rural Electrification Development Program (REDP).**

The overall programme cost is £161 million. The GOB will contribute £122 million through the Annual Development Programme (ADP), and DFID will contribute £38 million for investment components to REB through the Ministry of Finance. The remaining DFID funds will be used for microfinance (£10 million), management, supervision and monitoring (£1 million), and education and awareness building (£1 million). Disbursement procedures accord with existing rules to fund GOB agencies, donors and NGOs. The full cost of operation, maintenance and asset replacement will be met through user charges.

REDP represents a five-year DFID commitment of up to £50 million to increase the provision of electricity in rural and peri-urban areas of Bangladesh. This will be achieved through a package of financial support for electricity network expansion and intensification within the Second Rural Electrification Master Plan (2000-2020). The program will provide 1.35 million new electricity connections to households and rural businesses, directly benefitting up to 10 million people. A microfinance component is included to enable poorer households and small businesses to cover the connection charge and develop new income earning opportunities. If successful, the program will supply electricity to up to 20% of the unconnected rural population.

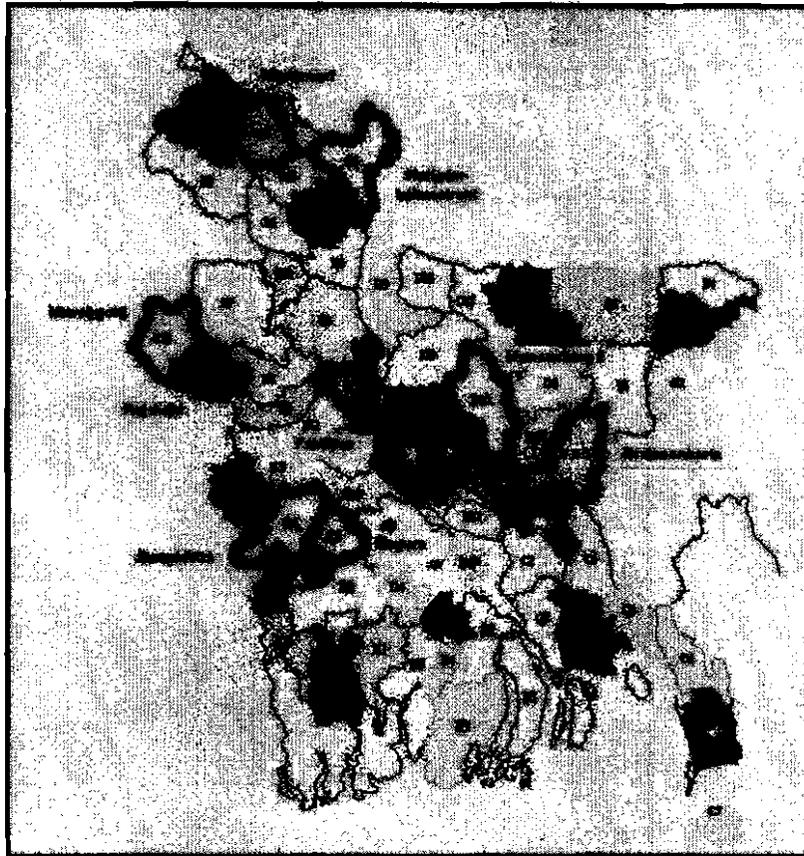
DFID will support three investment components of the REB Master Plan. This will involve a mixture of grid expansion (sub-transmission, mainly 33 kV electrical lines), which is expensive but essential, and intensification, which is less costly, but connects large numbers of customers to existing infrastructure. DFID will pay for the foreign exchange elements, which are heavier in main grid expansion than intensification work; the Government will pay for local costs. These components are the main immediate priorities of REB for investment. While DFID is seeking to enhance the poverty impact of the programme, our approach is to support the overall REB Master Plan, not 'cherry-pick' specific sub projects.

First, a major expansion of the main distribution infrastructure backbone in 9 PBS will be supported. The total investment cost of this component is £27 million, with which 8,000 km of new line will be constructed and 2,000 km renovated. These PBS were established by the REB in the mid to late 1990s and have received little additional investment since that time. They are all located in more remote, poor areas of Bangladesh. DFID support will enable additional villages to be connected to the rural grid, together with an increase in the number of connections (intensification) through the construction of new spur lines from the existing backbone within these nine PBS. The cost of intensification is relatively modest, and will enable 250,000 poor households and a large number of enterprises located near the backbone grid to be connected. This component will account for approximately 71% of the project's total investment package.

Second, DFID will support intensification in 56 existing PBS, at the cost of £8 million. This will involve the construction of one and two pole lines from existing lines, linking households and enterprises located near the backbone grid. It will connect 1,000,000 new consumers with a relatively low investment. This component will account for approximately 21% of the project's total investment package.

Third, the investment package will provide some support to the expansion of the main backbone infrastructure and intensification in 67 PBS. DFID will be funding only the poorer PBS with lower revenue generation potential. The investment cost of this component is £3 million. This component will connect 100,000 households and a number of businesses in more remote locations. This component will account for approximately 8% of the project's total investment package.

1.2 9 PBS Receiving Principal Support from REDP



Name of PBS	Name of Thana	Name of District	Area (Sq.Km.)	No. of Villages	Population	Name of PBS	Name of Thana	Name of District	Area (Sq.Km.)	No. of Villages	Population	
Rajshahi	Boalia	Rajshahi	86.89	-	284056	Newabgonj	Bhalshai	Newabgonj	123.52	91	70607	
	Durgapur	Rajshahi	185.05	122	137840		Gomestapur	Newabgonj	318.13	235	191972	
	Godagari	Rajshahi	472.13	386	217811		Nashole	Newabgonj	283.66	190	97119	
	Mohanpur	Rajshahi	182.88	154	128398		Newabgonj	Newabgonj	451.90	192	388524	
	Paba	Rajshahi	280.42	261	213379		Bhalshai	Newabgonj	525.43	367	422347	
	Tanore	Rajshahi	285.39	207	138015		Mymensingh-2	Shakun	Mymensingh	444.05	102	284991
Brahmanbaria	Akhaura	Brahmanbaria	90.28	125	112882	Galgason		Mymensingh	401.18	218	379803	
	Banchharanpur	Brahmanbaria	217.38	118	288371	Tritshai		Mymensingh	338.98	180	335787	
	Brahmanbaria	Brahmanbaria	495.85	368	659449	Sreepur		Gazipur	465.24	188	320530	
	Kashiba	Brahmanbaria	208.78	228	243833	Magura		Magura	Magura	406.50	252	288925
	Mahinagar	Brahmanbaria	353.89	198	378539			Mohammadpur	Magura	234.29	182	182340
	Nashinagar	Brahmanbaria	311.89	138	234090		Shalshai	Magura	228.84	118	132291	
Sherali	Brahmanbaria	239.82	146	254481	Sreepur		Magura	179.18	180	144471		
Jhansidah	Harinalunda	Jhansidah	227.19	129	182078		Faridpur	Alichanga	Faridpur	136.00	118	80873
	Jhansidah	Jhansidah	487.75	283	333192			Shanop	Faridpur	216.34	227	214702
	Kaliganj	Jhansidah	310.18	195	219128	Bajshari		Faridpur	272.34	255	180159	
	Kotchandpur	Jhansidah	185.88	79	107193	Char Bhadrasen		Faridpur	141.59	129	88876	
	Majherpur	Jhansidah	418.95	194	249350	Faridpur		Faridpur	407.02	228	335386	
	Shalshai	Jhansidah	373.42	258	293341	Machudholi		Faridpur	230.20	238	185438	
Kurigram	Bhuyangcheri	Kurigram	236.00	124	178822	Nilphamari	Nandabandi	Faridpur	373.02	335	287183	
	Chalmai	Kurigram	234.87	182	100516		Sadarpur	Faridpur	283.21	287	172059	
	Fulbari	Kurigram	183.63	185	128866		Nilphamari	Dinda	Nilphamari	327.00	56	182000
	Kurigram	Kurigram	278.65	258	217311			Doma	Nilphamari	281.00	47	152000
	Nageshwari	Kurigram	415.30	387	278775			Jaidaha	Nilphamari	328.00	77	198000
	Rajarhat	Kurigram	188.23	180	158848			Kishorebati	Nilphamari	285.00	130	202000
Ulipur	Kurigram	604.19	418	345205	Nilphamari	Nilphamari		351.00	107	242000		
Total Area (Square km)		18,371										
Total Population		11,898,578										

### **1.3 Scope of Services**

NRECA have been contracted through USAID to provide project technical oversight, monitoring and impact assessment of REDP. An education program for members of Cooperatives also forms part of the scope of services.

Principal elements of the NRECA scope, over a five year timescale, are:-

- Review and monitoring of REB procurement process for DFID funded REDP materials.
- Review and monitoring of REDP project materials selection.
- Review and monitoring of REB DFID funded materials bid evaluation and subsequent contract placement.
- Monitoring usage of materials funded by DFID for REDP.
- Effect a socio economic survey to establish benefits of REDP.
- Effect an education program for new PBS members and elected Directors to improve Cooperative participation and accountability.

### **1.4 Objectives**

Primary objectives of the NRECA input to the project are:

- To verify materials selection by REB is consistent with REDP requirements.
- To assist REB with materials procurement process and to verify or otherwise compliance with GOB Public Procurement Policy 2003.
- Reporting on REB compliance with REDP and GOB requirements.
- To monitor and substantiate usage of REDP materials is in accordance with REB masterplan and REDP Investment requirements.
- Regularly reporting on progress of REDP.
- Establish baseline socio economic data for REDP areas.
- Effect socio economic surveys within REDP areas midway and on completion of REDP.
- Provide socio economic reporting on influence of REDP.
- Establish and effect an education training program for new PBS members and directors.
- Reporting on membership education and training program.

**1.5 Project Team**

As of 30 June 2006, NRECA project team in Bangladesh for REDP comprises:

<u>Person</u>	<u>REDP Duties</u>
Jim Ford	NRECA Country Representative
John Cook	Project Engineer
Maruf Hasan Bhuiyan	Utility Engineering Specialist

Expatriate project engineer, John Cook, commenced work in Bangladesh on 17 April 2006.

To further strengthen the materials procurement monitoring and subsequent materials usage monitoring, an additional local engineering specialist, Md Abdus Salam, will be directly contracted to NRECA during July 2006.

Local consultant, Tawheed Reza Noor, will be contracted during July 2006 to manage the socio economic survey.

Local consultant, Narayan Chandra Saha, will be contracted during July / August 2006 to manage the PBS member education.

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## **SECTION 2: KEY ISSUES.**

### **2.1 Background**

Commencement of REDP has come at yet another critical time in the availability of power in Bangladesh. A serious inability of power generators to meet demand predominantly at peak times has resulted, and will continue to result during the timescale of REDP, in load shedding throughout the whole of Bangladesh.

In the period between design of REDP by DFID, compilation of material quantities and REDP work plan by REB, prices of commodities including steel, copper and aluminum have escalated considerably.

During the past few years in Bangladesh, there have been indications of some local manufacturing and trading companies forming cartels, thereby leading to restricted competition for supply of materials.

REB financial authorization levels for procurement packages are considered too low for enabling the offering of high financial value bid packages to international competition.

Transparency of the procurement process is considered essential to try and obtain best value from the DFID funding. During discussions with REB a number of particular procurement issues were identified as requiring attention. The particular issues concerned ensuring fair and effective competition and with a requirement to procure concrete and wood poles according to need.

Existing REB stocks of some materials form significant proportions of same materials to be procured under REDP.

These key issues are discussed in greater detail below and also in the section related to procurement.

### **2.2 Power Shortage**

During previous years Governments of Bangladesh clearly have failed to pay attention to an almost exponential increase in demand for power and then to meet demand with provision of new power stations.

Currently there are no major power plants on order and unlikely to be any on order until a new government has been in power for a few months. Long lead times between specifying, procuring, constructing and commissioning a power plant mean a minimum of three years will elapse before any major new power plants come on line in Bangladesh. The new capacity required is significant, 1,500MW – 2,000MW, some supply the existing deficit some to cater for projected load growth and some to replace existing aged plant.

Existing power stations are rapidly aging, under maintained and breakdowns are frequent. The result is daily load shedding during peak times throughout Bangladesh. Major plant failures result in prolonged load shedding sometimes extending into off peak hours.

Load shedding appears to be more prolonged and frequent in PBS areas than appears to be the case in the conurbations of Dhaka and Chittagong.

In addition to scheduled load shedding at peak demand times, automatic but spuriously timed load shedding due to system low frequency tripping schemes also appears to occur in PBS areas on a frequent basis.

Low frequency tripping schemes are designed to automatically disconnect load when the system frequency drops below various pre determined levels. System frequency drop occurs when generation is unable to supply the load.

Clearly extended power outages at peak times cause significant inconvenience to all customers. Spurious power outages also cause major problems for commercial operations, particularly manufacturing.

Taken as a whole, scheduled outages at peak load times and unscheduled outages at any time, have introduced substantial discontent and financial disorder in PBS areas.

PBS obtain their income from selling electricity. The difference between purchasing cost and selling price provides the income to operate and maintain a PBS.

PBS with a predominantly low income domestic customer base are unable to adequately cover their operating costs and are generally unable to repay loan costs to REB.

In PBS areas having a high commercial base of customers, sufficient income is generally available to cover operating costs and to repay loans to REB.

Shown below in Illustrations 1 -3, are indications of the power supply situation for the 9 PBS during the first week in June 2006.

**Illustration 2.2.1**

Shows proportion of hours with and without power for each of the 9 PBS during the 6 hour peak demand period of 1700hrs through 2300hrs.

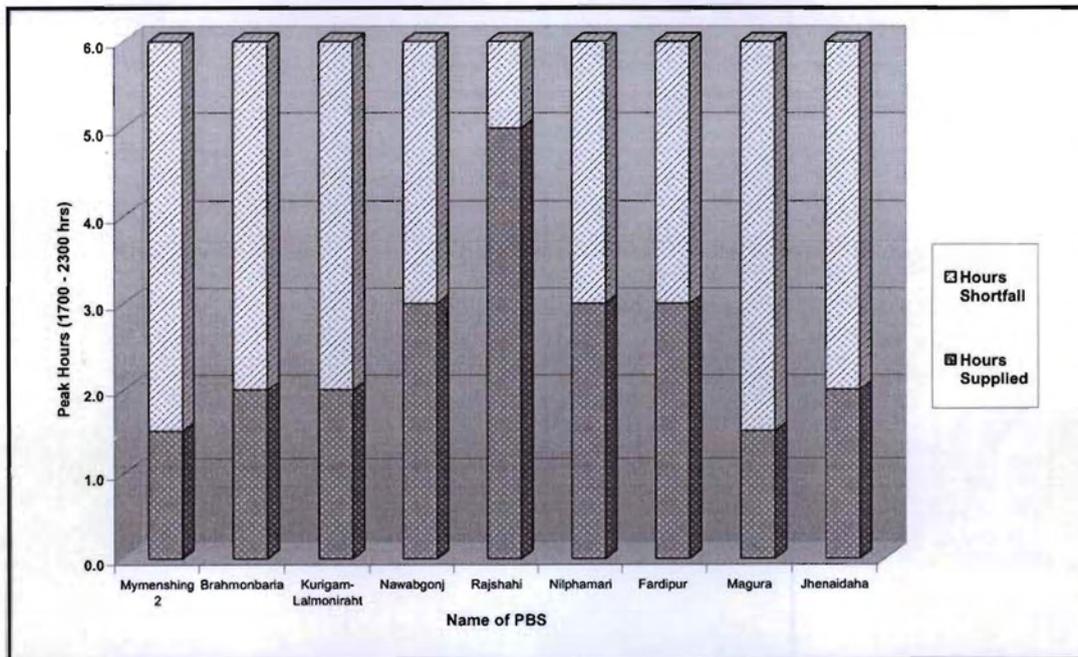


Illustration 2.2.2

Shows proportion of hours with and without power for each of the 9 PBS over a 24 hour period.

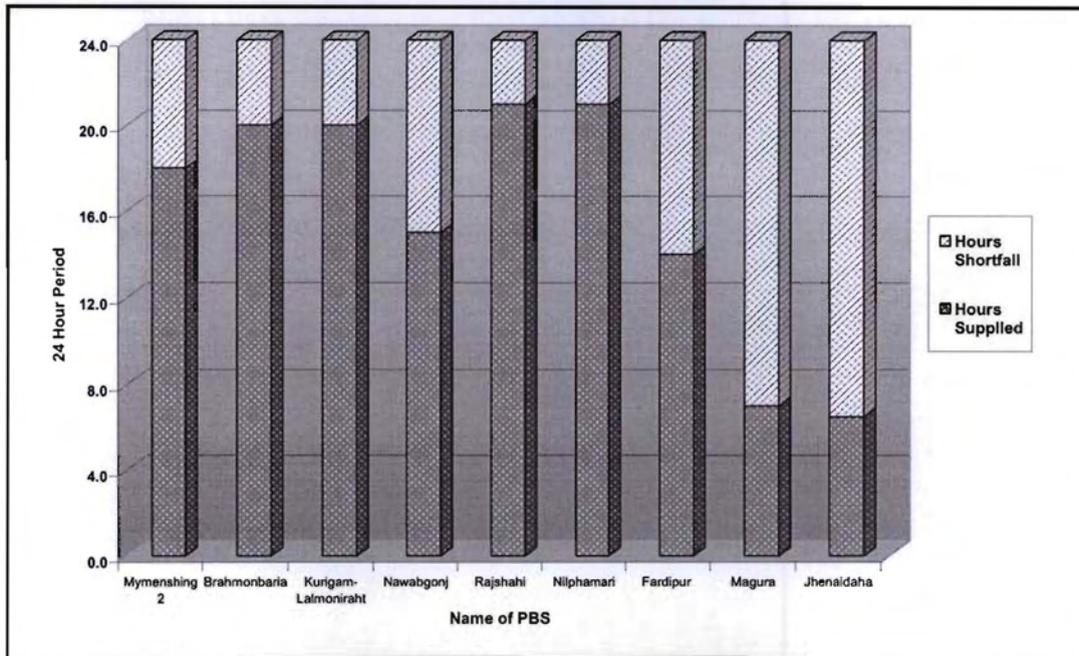
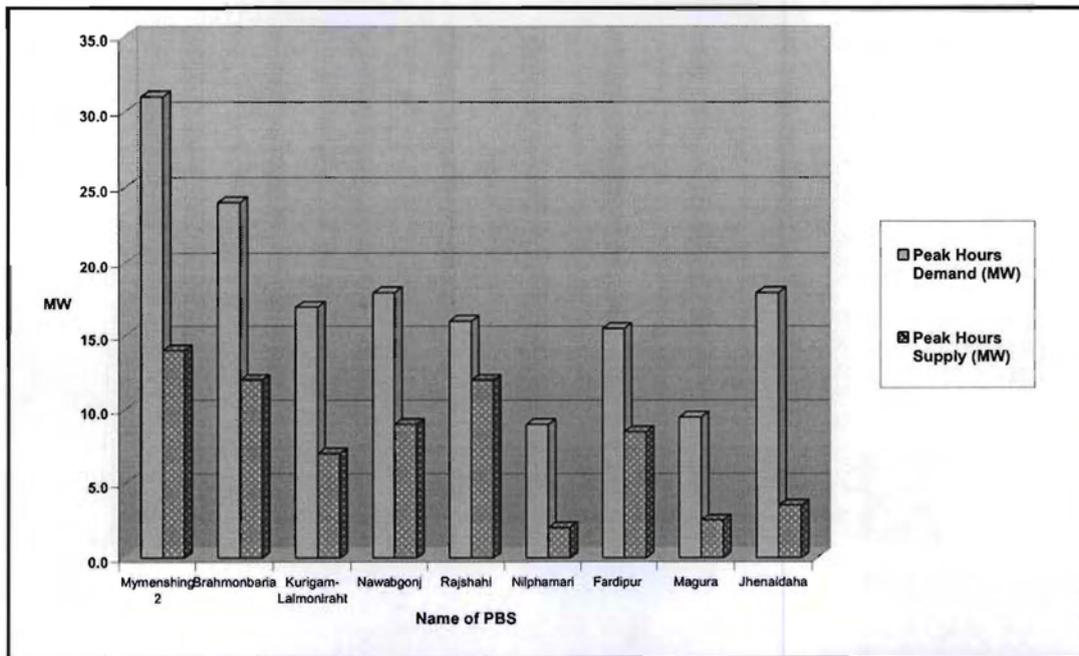


Illustration 2.2.3

Shows peak hours (1700hrs through 2300hrs) supply and demand in MW for each of the 9 PBS.



REDP support is predominantly directed towards assisting 9 of the poorer PBS, those in rural areas with a lower income customer support base and few commercial customers.

Whilst the power shortages clearly reduce income in all PBS, except those fortunate few with embedded generation, marginal PBS with lower income customer support base are affected to a greater extent.

As PBS income is generated from sales of electricity, reduction in the quantity of electricity for sale consequently reduces income.

Overheads and operating costs remain effectively the same for PBS irrespective of the amount of electricity sold. Overheads for PBS include a requirement to repay REB, with interest, the materials and construction cost of distribution systems within PBS.

Intensification of the distribution system in the 9 PBS by construction of more distribution lines, with a commensurate anticipated connection of more customers, will exacerbate the already difficult power supply situation. New customer connections are projected to be up to 250,000 under the REDP.

REDP support is primarily intended for poorer households that self evidently will find the most difficulty in funding the connection charges, very basic electrical work within the dwelling and to purchase the basic electrical equipment. However given the opportunity to be connected to the power system, even without a reliable supply, nearly all domestic households that can afford the connection charge are considered likely to accept.

Under the other component of the REDP, DFID will be providing £10 million to Palli Karma-Sahayak Foundation (PKSF) to manage and implement a micro-financing project, which will target poorer households to assist with initial connection fees, house wiring, etc.

An unreliable power supply is more likely to affect decisions by commercial undertaking. Many potential or existing commercial ventures may choose not to invest in the business until the power availability situation changes.

Affects on 9 PBS due to increased customer connections with the current and an ongoing power deficit will likely be:

1. Increased demand for power resulting in more frequent and prolonged outages.
2. Reduced income with commensurate reduced ability to cover operational costs.
3. Reduced income with commensurate reduced ability to cover overhead costs.
4. Suppressed commercial load and loss of potential revenue.
5. Increasing indebtedness to REB.
6. Increasing reluctance of customers to continue paying for poor quality service.

Would be it the power generation situation improves and supply is generally able to meet demand, effectively the converse would apply:

7. Increased demand for power being acceptable without outages.
8. Increased income with commensurate ability to cover operational costs.
9. Increased income with commensurate improved ability to cover overhead costs.
10. Increase in commercial loads and improved revenues.
11. Reducing indebtedness to REB.
12. Customers pay.

Whilst 9 of the poorer PBS are projected to receive 71% of the DFID funding, funding to assist with 67 PBS and 10 Lakh customers is also projected to assist with connection of 1,000,000 consumers. Should this quantity of connections come to fruition during the period of power deficit, considerable extra demand will accrue on the system.

In the time between commencement of REDP and when sufficient generation is commissioned to meet demand, connection of additional customers clearly will all the more stress an overloaded power system.

Unfortunately in this interim period whilst generation is in deficit, benefits previously anticipated from REDP will be diminished to a large extent.

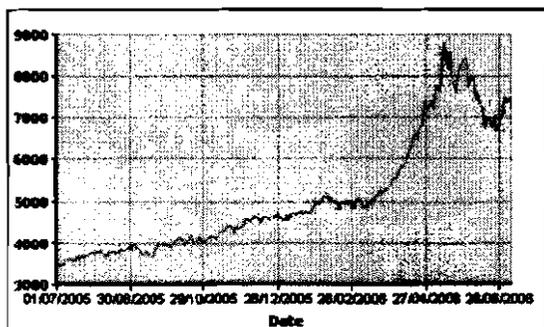
Assuming generation will eventually meet demand, benefits from REDP investment are likely to occur as anticipated.

Benefits or indeterminate impact of REDP will be ascertained with the planned socio economic survey.

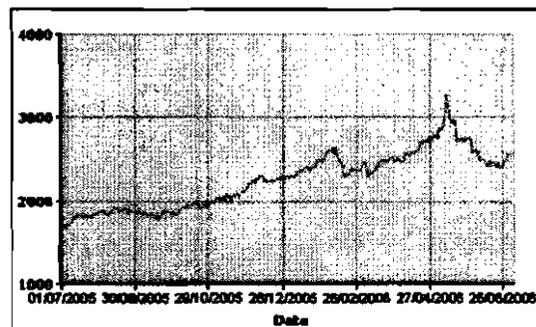
### 2.3 Commodity Price Increases

REB originally calculated required REDP funded material quantities on the basis of prices from early in 2005.

Commodity prices, particularly those using copper, aluminum and steel have risen significantly since that time and during inception of REDP. During May 2006, prices of copper and aluminum were almost double the price of the same month in 2005. prices have eased since May 2006 but copper remains 100% higher than July 2005, with aluminum around 50% higher.



Copper Price (USD / Tonne) July 2005 – July 2006



Aluminum Price (USD / Tonne) July 2005 – July 2006

As the DFID funding is a fixed amount for REDP materials procurement, material quantities must be reduced from the original REB estimate.

A reduced quantity of materials funded by DFID will reduce the possible number of connections, reduce the amount of intensification work and also reduce line renovation work.

Details of the material quantity reductions are provided in the section dealing with materials procurement.

### 2.4 Market Competition

Seemingly for the past few years REB has had insufficient foreign exchange to conduct international procurement on a scale sufficient to attract true international competition. This has apparently led to Bangladesh traders and manufacturers being able to form cartels and to a large extent control competition.

Whilst there has been some benefit to Bangladesh by assisting domestic manufacturing, such as poles, transformers, meters and overhead line conductor, restrictive competition has apparently allowed quality to reduce and prices generally to rise.

A review of previous procurement actions would indicate that the manufacture and supply of concrete poles has a particularly poor record of competitive and open procurement.

An anomalous price of USD 5.49 each, seemingly paid in 2005 by REB for single phase meters would appear to suggest competition is effective, however there are many strong arguments to suggest acceptable quality meters cannot be manufactured and sold at this price.

Markets not open to competition become complacent, in terms of quality, innovation and price.

This seems to be true of Bangladesh domestic manufacturing where quality is reportedly diminishing according to REB.

One reason competition in the market is thought to be lacking is because an apparent opacity of the procurement process has reportedly allowed unfair practices to develop. Consequently potential international competition, other than from China, is deterred from continuing to participate in what is thought to be a manipulated market.

With the huge increase in Chinese manufacturing capacity, Bangladesh has seen Chinese companies begin to dominate the market. Prices from Chinese manufacturers in some materials effectively undercutting all others. Ostensibly this should be good for REB as materials are obtained at low prices. However low prices usually come with low quality and poor performance. In many instances this is reported to be the case.

Discussions with REB suggest approximately 80% of total material requirements during the last few years have been procured from domestic sources. The remaining 20% being relatively high technical and high value content items such as voltage regulators, switchgear, fuse elements and large power transformers.

A review of the current situation indicates international competition appears to be distorted in many ways, including seemingly the formation of domestic manufacturing cartels, requirements to comply with BSTI standards and compliance with customs regulations all being principal measures locally adopted to dissuade all but very well seasoned international competition.

## **2.5 Existing REB Stocks**

REB main warehouse at Khulna plus secondary warehouses at Savar and Chittagong hold significant quantities of materials. Predominant materials in terms of quantity and value are overhead line conductors.

Stocks of materials required for REDP are held at all three warehouse. Significant percentages of the required REDP materials, particularly overhead line conductor have been held in these warehouses for a number of years.

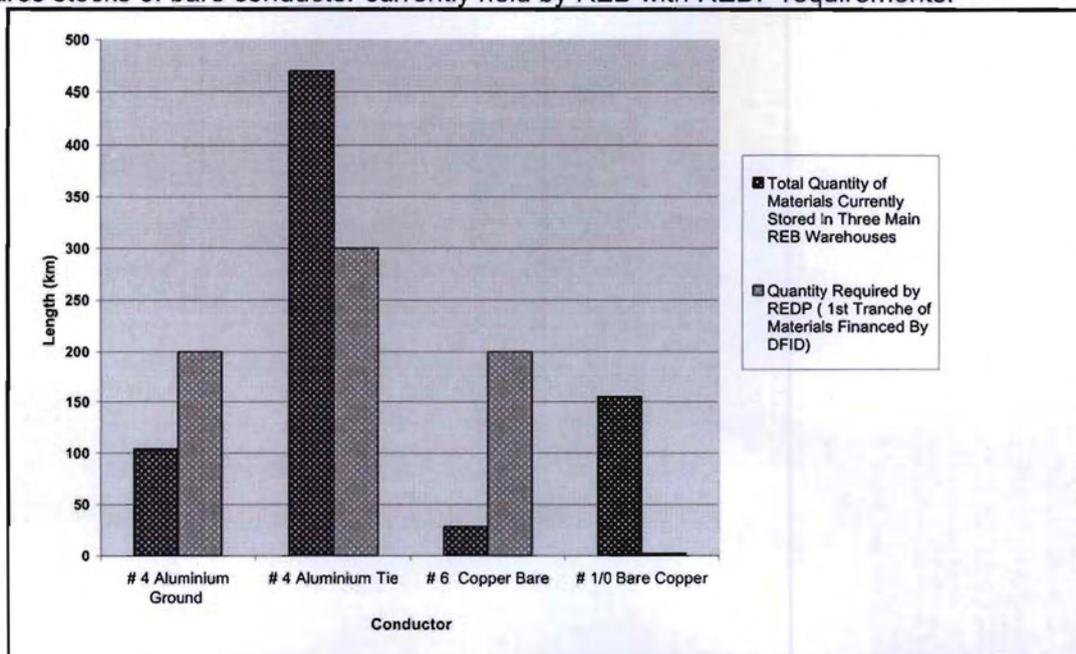
REB materials are generally well stored, with a proficient approach to keeping stock in good condition. This contrasts with materials storage found in many other countries with similar conditions to Bangladesh.

Normal commercial practice would be for existing stocks to be drawn down to a reasonable level before embarking on purchasing new stocks. REB have indicated many of the existing material stocks will be utilized on other projects in addition to REDP.

Part of Khulna Warehouse showing old stocks of conductor and recent stock of switchgear.

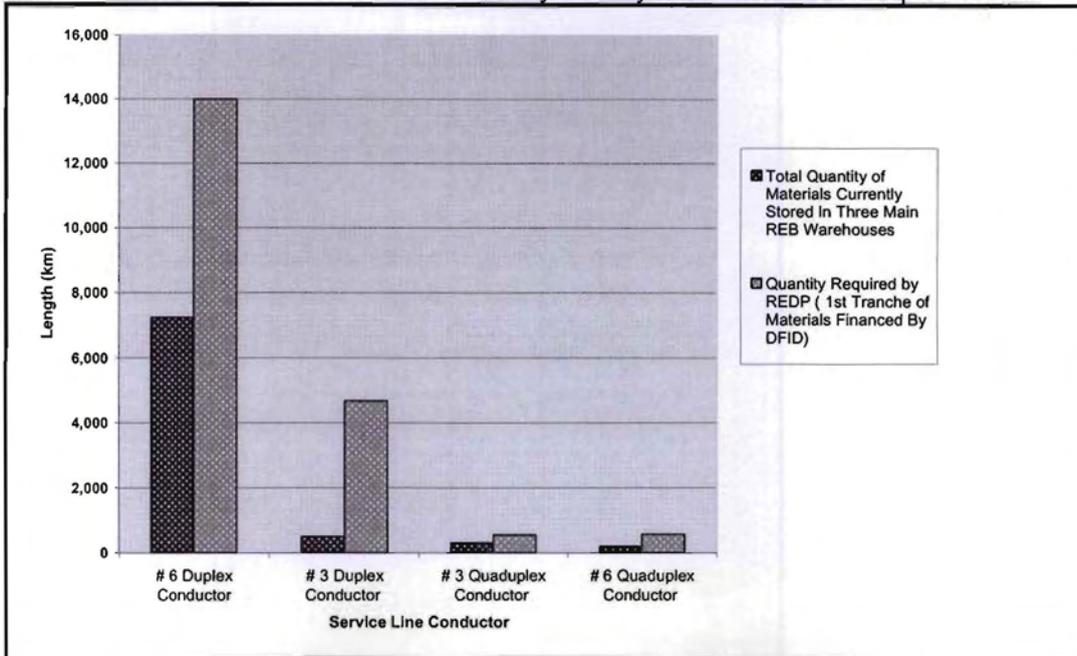


Illustration 2.5.1  
 Compares stocks of bare conductor currently held by REB with REDP requirements.



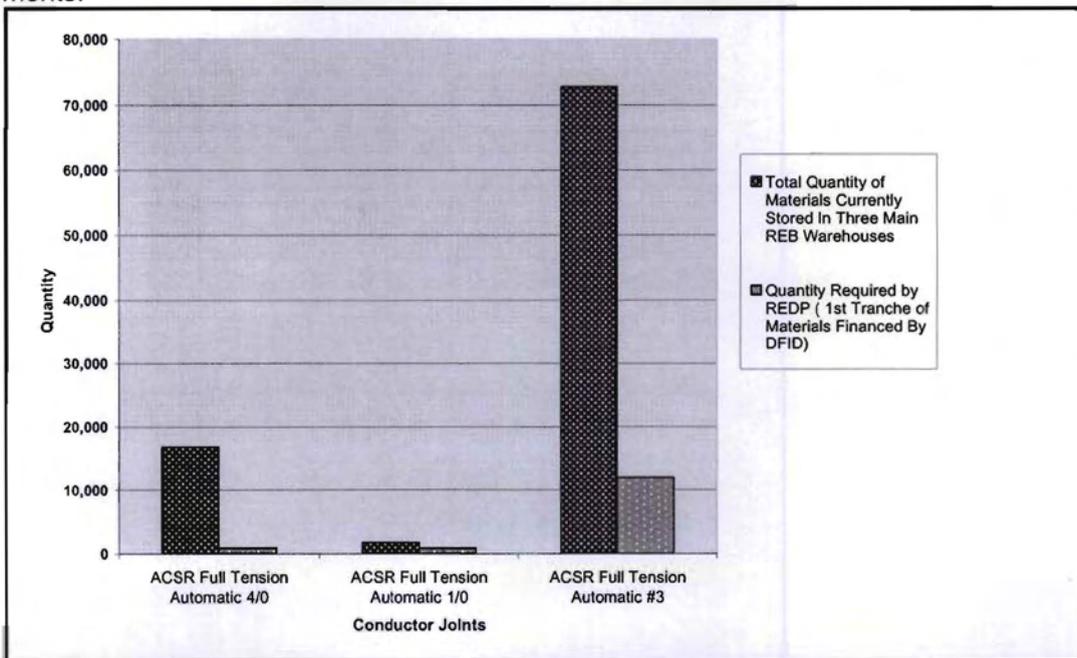
**Illustration 2.5.2**

Compares stocks of service line conductor currently held by REB with REDP requirements.



**Illustration 2.5.3**

Compares stocks of certain types of overhead line conductor joints currently held by REB with REDP requirements.



Full details of the materials held in REB warehouses compared to REDP materials requirements are provided in Attachment 8.1

## **SECTION 3: MATERIALS PROCUREMENT.**

### **3.1 Background**

DFID through GOB are providing a total of GBP38 Million (USD 70.3 million converted at GBP1 = USD1.85) for the procurement of materials as indicated in the introduction to this report. This funding is given as a grant to GOB and as such control of the manner of spending is restricted to persuasion. DFID do require the materials procurement exercise to be effected within the GOB PPR.

Irregularities or non compliance with GOB PPR found during the procurement process to be rectified using persuasion rather than exercising direct authority over REB. Irregularities not rectified, if any, are to be noted. DFID have indicated any future disbursements for the REDP will be dependant on satisfactory performance during the first round of procurement.

Principal objective is for the DFID funds to assist in the procurement of REDP materials requiring foreign exchange.

### **3.2 Procurement Core Monitoring Subjects**

Mindful of complications that are integral with procurement exercises in Bangladesh, DFID have required the REDP procurement be effected within GOB PPR. In addition, in an attempt to make the procurement process truly competitive, four core procurement monitoring subjects were selected.

These four subjects consist:

#### **3.2.1 Bid Package Size**

To foster open competition, bid packages should be formulated in such a manner as to attract both national and international bidders. In conjunction with the type of material required and current REB financial authorization levels, consideration shall always be given to devising bid packages that will provide open and genuine competition from both national and international bidders. Due consideration may indicate good practice will require compilation of bid packages beyond the current authorization level of REB and therefore requiring GOB approval.

#### **3.2.2 Fair Conditions for Bidders**

Bid documentation shall not impose unfair conditions on bidders.

Unfair conditions may include requirements to comply with standards generally not internationally recognized, conditions not practicable for bidders external to Bangladesh or omission of information enabling compliance with requirements. In particular instances when GOB regulations require BSTI standards to take precedence over recognized international standards, bidders shall be provided with all necessary information to enable compliance with BSTI standards.

#### **3.2.3 Advertising**

In addition to the normal practice of advertising in Bangladesh "English" newspapers, REB shall augment newspaper advertising by disseminating information to the trade sections of embassies and high commissions. Further advertising publicity shall be considered utilizing GOB Public Procurement website.

### **3.2.4 Poles**

In accordance with the precedent set by the World Bank's disbursement for pole procurement, REB should effect REDP procurement of poles to include a minimum 20% content of wood poles. REB should seek to ensure that concrete poles that are already in stock are utilized in the first instance; this could lead to a higher proportion of wood poles being purchased under REDP.

These key subjects will be focus of close monitoring. DFID have indicated to REB that disbursement of further funds for REDP may be subject to compliance with the key requirements.

### **3.3 REB Current Stocks of Materials**

Visits were made to REB warehouses at Khulna on May 16 2006 and Savar (north Dhaka) on May 07 2006, to try and ascertain existing materials stock levels. Details of stock held in Chittagong warehouse were also obtained from REB.

An analysis of the stock level information obtained during the visits was effected and comparisons made with REDP requirements.

REB has indicated that although a significant quantity of stock is held at the three main warehouses, the bulk of this material is committed to projects not necessarily connected with REDP. From observations at the warehouses, it was apparent that many materials had been held in store for a number of years. Whilst conditions in Bangladesh make procurement of materials difficult for REB and often necessitate bulk procurement, it is of concern that the drawdown of materials appears exceedingly protracted. Significant amounts of capital remain locked in material stocks over a number of years with no investment return on the capital.

Detailed information about current stock levels and a comparison with REDP materials requirements is shown in Attachment 8.1

### **3.4 REB Materials Lists and Budget**

From detailed projects plans for the 9 PBS and the master plans for the other components of REDP, REB compiled complete lists of materials to be procured under REDP DFID funding. However indications are for this process no account was taken by REB of existing stock levels when compiling lists of materials to be procured for REDP by DFID funding.

Historical costs, based on materials procurements during 2005, were used by REB in compiling the original budget. During the course of REB discussions with NRECA, budget costs were changed by REB to reflect the increases in commodity and raw material prices, particularly copper and aluminum during the first half of 2006. Whilst prices have dropped from the peaks of May 2006, indications are for prices of copper and aluminum to remain at least 50% above 2005 values.

The revised budget costs necessitated slight alterations in the materials content and certain reductions in quantities to accommodate the available DFID funding.

Procurement of these materials will be effected in three consecutive tranche, dependant on satisfactory procurement performance of the first tranche and availability of funds for the remainder.

Quantities of materials in tranche 2 and 3 will of course be dependant on remaining funds following tranche 1 procurement.

REB first tranche materials lists are shown in Attachment 8.2

Illustration 3.4.1

Materials composition and funding allocation for 9 PBS tranche 1 procurement.

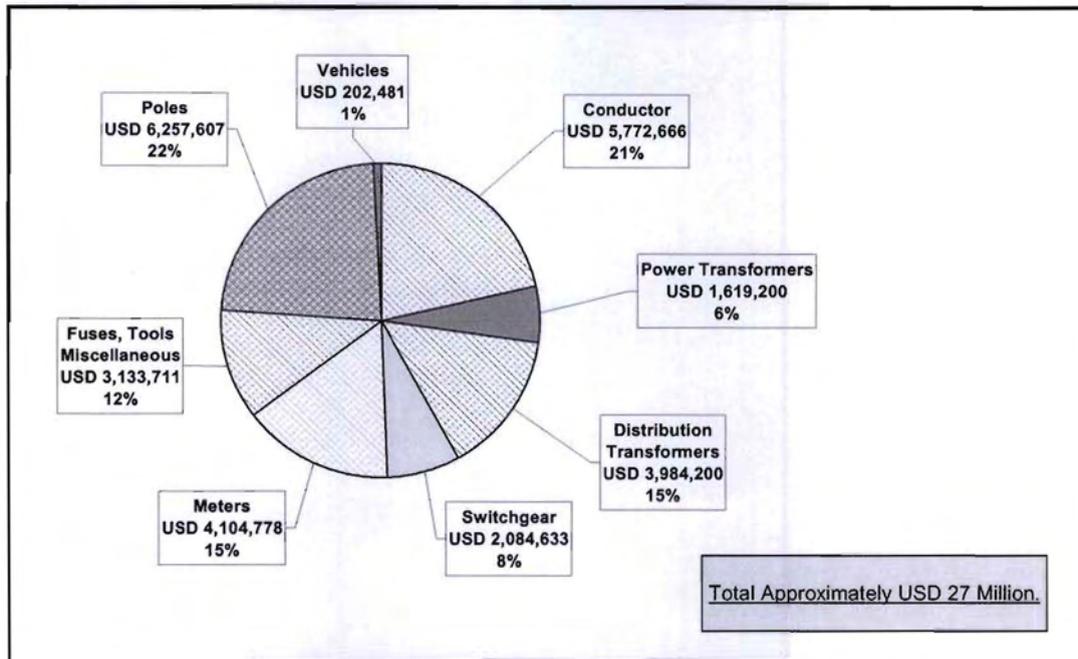
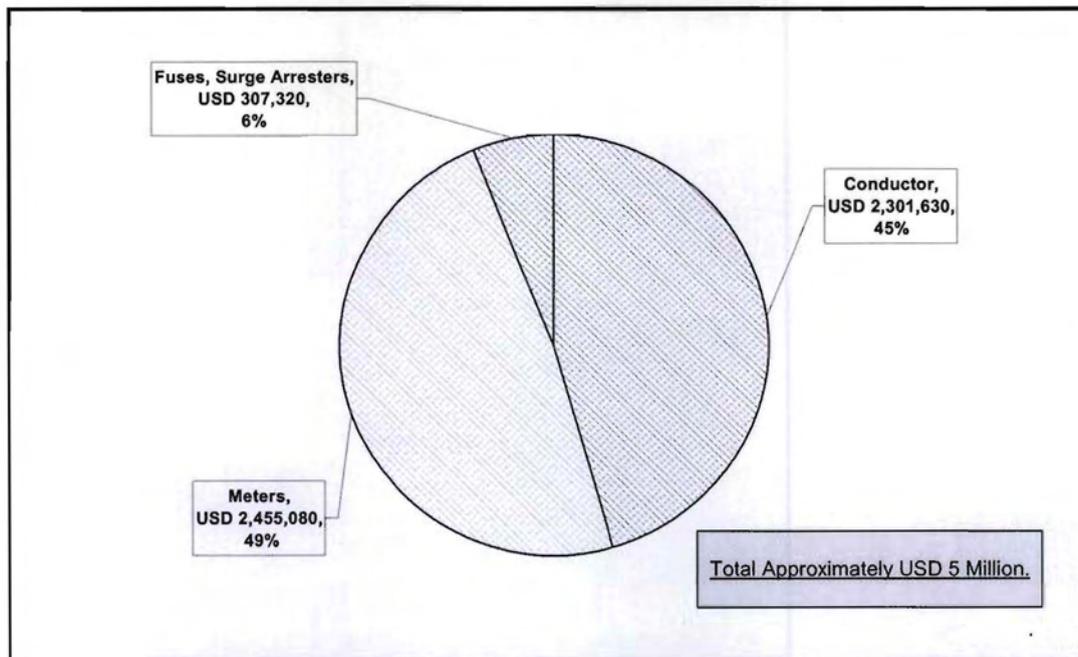


Illustration 3.4.2

Materials composition and funding allocation for 67 PBS tranche 1 procurement.



Whilst GBP38 million (USD70.3 million) is available in total for REDP materials procurement, not all of the funds will be available during the first year of procurement. DFID have indicated approximately GBP 19 million (USD 35 million) will be available by March 2007.

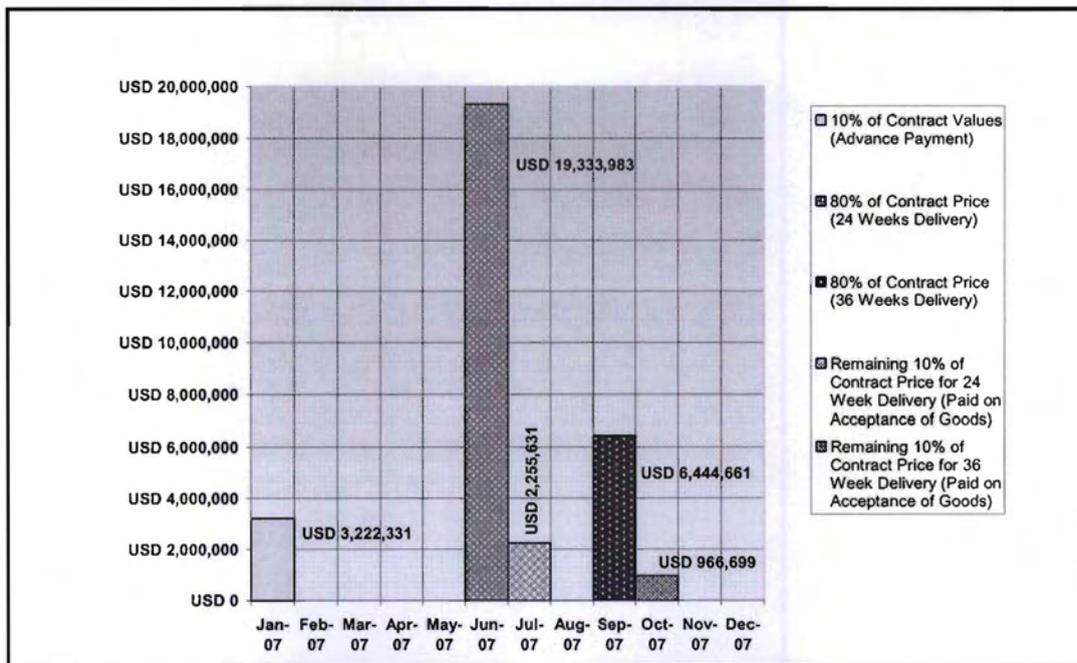
Revised estimates produced by REB suggest approximately USD 30 - 35 million will be committed to contract for the first tranche of materials. DFID will be informed about fund drawdown requirements for REDP procurement during July 2006.

Present indications are for contracts for materials purchase to be signed with suppliers during December 2006 and January 2007.

Details of projected schedule for drawdown of funds for tranche1 of materials procurement is shown below.

**Illustration 3.4.3**

Schedule of fund drawdown for tranche 1 materials procurement.



### **3.5 REB Procurement Documentation**

Bidding documentation originally produced by REB broadly followed GOB PPR with some anomalies in the bid conditions that would have been disadvantageous to international competition.

Such anomalies included:

#### **3.5.1 BSTI Standards**

Imposition of Bangladesh national standards (BSTI) for single phase meter manufacture without making clear how the standards would be applied. Furthermore, BSTI standards are not accepted internationally or readily available. The relevant BSTI standard was not included in the original REB bidding documentation.

In addition, bidders were required to obtain test certification from BSTI after shipment of meters to Bangladesh. No indication was provided about the quantity of meters to be tested by BSTI or the price a successful bidder would have to pay for the test certification.

#### **3.5.2 Domestic Preference Criteria**

GOB PPR includes a provision for domestic bid preference of 15%. To qualify as a domestic bid, the domestic added value must be 30% or more of the EXW price of the goods. Original REB documentation only required a 20% added value.

#### **3.5.3 Incoterms and Insurance**

GOB require REB to insure all materials through the Bangladesh National Insurance Company. Bidding documentation requested bid prices to be CIF whilst the contract was to be signed using CFR prices, consequently bid prices would include an insurance element. Renegotiation of bid prices would have been required to obtain the CFR prices. Such renegotiation is prohibited under GOB PPR.

#### **3.5.4 Currency Exchange Rates**

Normal practice for international bidding is for currency exchange rates to be determined the week before bid submission. This ensures international bidders are not disadvantaged by late changes in exchange rates.

REB documentation originally stated the currency exchange rate was to be determined on the day prior to bid submission.

Following extensive discussion during June 2006 with REB, all the above issues were addressed.

Final documentation to be issued to bidders will be revised to comply with GOB PPR, comply with what is considered by NRECA to be good practice and shall include information necessary to try and enable fair competition.

REB bid documents will be revised to incorporate:

#### **3.5.5 BSTI Standards**

BSTI standards for single phase meters will be included in the bid documentation. Information about BSTI and GOB customs requirements will also be included in the documentation. This information will include details about BSTI testing costs and quantity of sample meters to be tested.

### 3.5.6 Domestic Preference Criteria

Bid documentation will be revised to show domestic added value shall be 30% in accordance with GOB PPR.

### 3.5.7 Incoterms and Insurance

Prices are to be quoted CFR or CPT so that no insurance element is included. REB to insure materials through Bangladesh National Insurance Company.

### 3.5.8 Currency Exchange Rates

Exchange rate will be determined from data provided by Bangladesh Sonali Bank, one week before bid submission closing date. Bidders may choose to use Sonali Bank website or direct contact to ascertain exchange rates.

## 3.6 Procurement Bid Packages

In addition to the anomalies discussed in Section 3.5, further impediments to competition were to a large degree implicit in the low financial values of bid packages originally proposed by REB.

Original submission of bid documentation from REB for tranche included 17 major bid packages with 71 sub packages. Bidders were permitted to offer bids for one or more sub packages.

To a certain extent the number of sub packages was a product of financial authorization levels at REB. REB is permitted to authorize bid financial values up to USD 1.7 million. Bid package values above this level require approval from the Ministry.

Whilst GOB PPR explicitly prohibits division of packages into smaller financial values in order to avoid higher authority approval, the reality of public procurement in Bangladesh is that Ministry approval usually takes an inordinate period of time. In some cases approval can apparently take up to one year. Other cases, where vested interests apply, approval will be hurried through the Ministry in a very short period of time.

The contents of original REB bid procurement packages consisting of 17 major bid packages with 71 sub packages for tranche 1 would have resulted in:

- Reduced interest from international bidders because the financial value of each sub package would be considered insufficient to warrant the effort involved.
- Reduced interest from international bidders because the number of local companies bidding for sub packages would make the process too fragmented and less transparent.
- Significant work to evaluate bids, with more opportunity for local companies to influence results.

Attracting genuine international competition to bid in the REDP materials procurement process is considered one of the principal intentions to order to obtain best value from DFID funds.

To assist with facilitating genuine international competition in the bid process, REB was persuaded to amalgamate a number of bid packages and associated sub packages. Subsequent revisions by REB provided a total of 9 bid packages with a total of 35 sub packages.

NRECA would have preferred to further combine certain bid sub packages to improve financial attractiveness and to assist transparency of the evaluation process, with a general preference to have



a single bid package for each type of material. For example, all transformers to included in a single bid package, all meters and metering components to be combined in a single bid package.

Given the necessity to expedite the REDP within an acceptable time period and with observance of GOB PPR, the revised bid packages re-compiled by REB and to be issued for international bidding are considered satisfactory.

Revised REB bid procurement packages content of 9 major bid packages and 35 sub packages, when effected with improved advertising, is more likely to:

- Improve interest from international bidders because the financial value of major packages and sub package would warrant the effort involved.
- Reduce work to evaluate bids, with less opportunity for local companies to influence results.

### **3.7 Procurement Program**

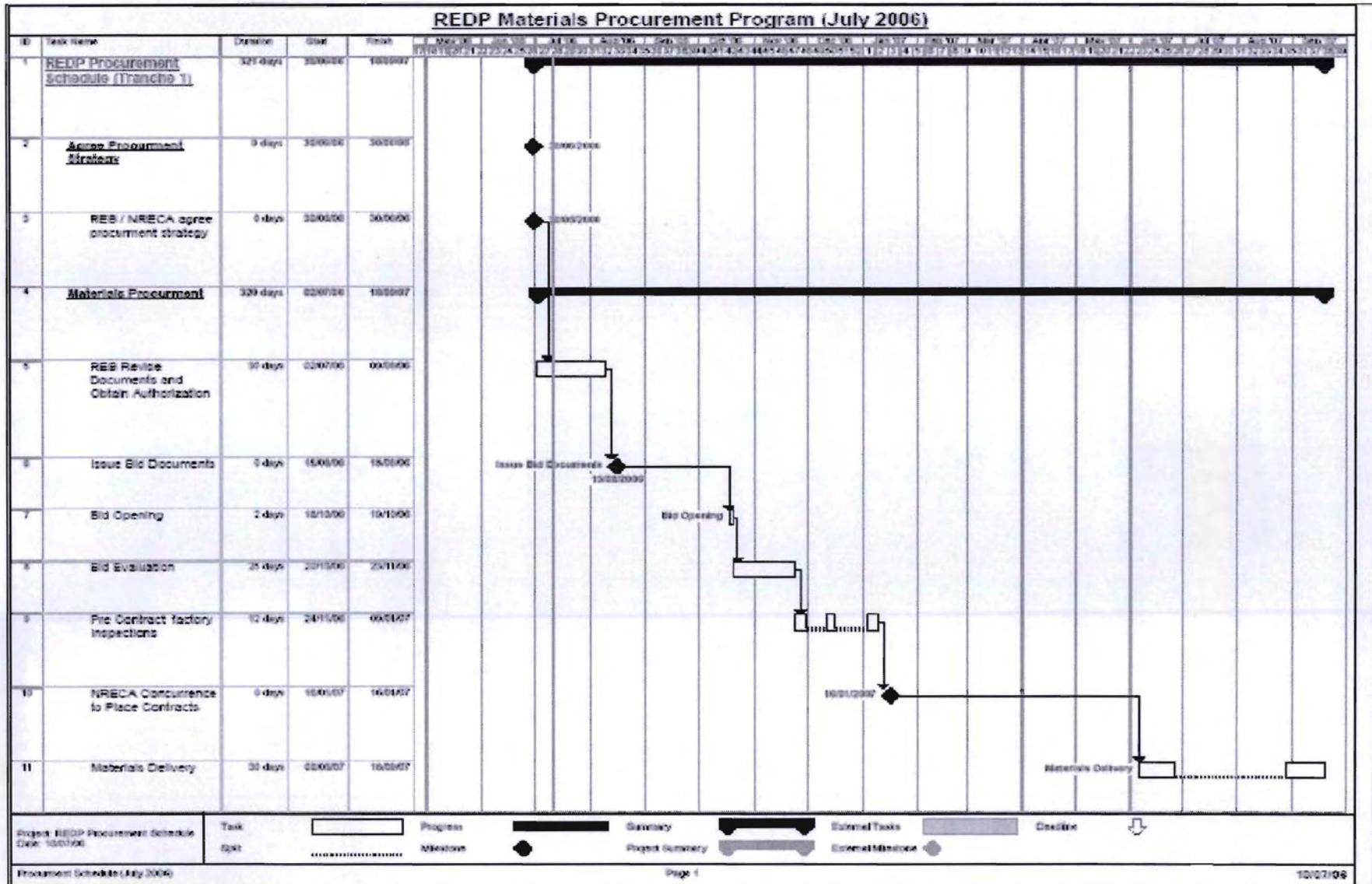
Following extensive discussions with REB during the previous three months, a program has been developed that is anticipated to expedite delivery of the first tranche of materials during June 2007.

Issuance of bid documentation for the first tranche of materials is anticipated during August 2006.

Program for procurement of the second and third tranche of materials will be developed during the months of September through December 2006.

Gantt chart of first tranche materials procurement shown in 3.7.1 below.

3.7.1 First Tranche Materials Procurement Program



## SECTION 4: MONITORING OF MATERIALS USAGE

### 4.1 Progress

REB will utilize DFID funded materials for ongoing REDP construction projects. The construction projects are to be formulated from the Individual PBS master plans. As DFID funded materials have yet to be procured, monitoring of usage has not commenced. NRECA are currently preparing the monitoring methodology.

### 4.2 Proposed Monitoring Methodology

Indicated below are basic considerations for monitoring the usage of DFID funded materials:

#### Task 1: Storing DFID funded materials at Khulna Warehouse

- Assist Khulna Warehouse personnel with acceptable storage of all materials.
- Where practicable, DFID materials to be segregated from existing REB materials.
- Assist REB warehouse staff to selectively tag DFID materials to enable identification at PBS warehouse and during construction phase.

#### Task 2: DFID funded Material at PBS

- Assist PBS Store personnel with storing all DFID funded materials in a separate place from existing materials.
- Randomly monitor issues of materials to construction contractors to check correct quantities.

#### Task 3: Monitoring of Construction Work in 9 PBS.

- Regular inspections of construction works in each PBS.
- Comparison of detailed construction plans with master plans.
- Compare material quantities issued with work effected.
- Monitor construction quality and compare with REB standards.
- Monitor category of customer connections with reference to DFID criteria.

#### Task 4: Monitoring of materials usage in 67 PBS and 10 lakh customers.

- Monitor progress of construction works and compare with issue of DFID materials.
- Check meter issues and compare with new customer connections.
- Randomly monitor issue and installation of DFID procured meters.

## **SECTION 5: SOCIO ECONOMIC STUDY**

### **5.1 Background**

As indicated in Section 2, Key issues, power shortfall will impinge significantly on the anticipated benefits of the REDP.

Whilst a general consensus indicates domestic households will take every opportunity to receive an electricity service, it is considered potential commercial ventures may be reluctant to make investments until the power supply situation improves. However, the socio economic study will elucidate the situation pertaining from the REDP during and at the end of the study period.

### **5.2 Progress**

NRECA interviewed a number of candidates and have selected a suitable consultant to manage the socio economic survey. The socio economic survey will actually be conducted by a local consulting company, yet to be appointed.

During the three month period of April through June 2006, emphasis has been on effecting the materials procurement of the REDP.

Progress with socio economic survey aspect of REDP will be improved immediately the materials procurement process is effectively underway.

NRECA consultant to manage the socio economic study will be appointed during July 2006.

### **5.3 Socio Economic Study Management**

Management of the survey will involve:

- Preparation of TOR for the survey. (TOR will follow the guidelines set by DFID with consensus from the other stakeholders including REB and USAID.)
- Assisting with evaluation of offers from local consulting firms.
- Selection of local consulting company.
- Management and supervision of local consulting company for initial baseline survey and for subsequent impact assessment.
- Reporting of socio economic study.

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## **SECTION 6: PBS MEMBER AWARENESS EDUCATION AND BOARD DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM**

### **6.1 PBS Member Awareness Education and Board Development Program**

Principal objective of the program is to address the issues pertinent to the raising member consumer participation levels from reactive to proactive for facilitating the activities in empowering the membership to take responsibility for their actions and decisions as well as conducting programs to enhance the capabilities of the PBS Directors.

The initial tasks of the program will be to review some of the earlier works developed with REB and PBS by NRECA. As from the outset of RE program in Bangladesh, NRECA with the funding of USAID, assisted the RE personnel in formation of PBS and accordingly, a wide range of training programs were developed to raise the awareness of member – consumers and the PBS Board members. The ongoing USAID funded RPPR-II Program's Task C.1 (Strengthening Training Programs and Procedures) particularly has the earmarked activity to continue the same with respect to the development of curriculum materials for all types of training programs aimed at REB and PBS personnel.

This Task will involve working with the REB Training Directorate, as well as the REB Management Operations Directorates in order to ensure that the content and approach for these newly developed programs are appropriate to the PBS system. At the PBS level, the PBS Member Services Departments will be directly involved with the implementation of the programs. This component of DFID project will work with REB and the PBS to explore the most effective approaches for successfully implementing the programs with consideration being given to the improved utilization of the PBS Village Advisors.

After the development of the programs and their initial implementations through the REB and PBSs, the ongoing oversight and monitoring of this initiative through the end of the project will become part of the overall Supervision and Monitoring Task.

Following are the steps assumed in the Project Proposal for implementation of the entire program:

- Validation of training needs of the PBS Board members and consumer – members as identified by the RPPR – II program
- Identification of possible implementation schemes
- Development of curriculum outlines for relevant programs
- Preparation of the required curriculum materials and translation into Bangla
- Completion of pilot testing of the curriculum materials
- Implementation of both types of programs
- Monitoring of implementation at both REB and PBS

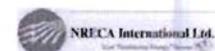
In order to carry out the task, the project NRECA will complete the recruitment process for a local consultant during July / August 2006 for developing the training program and facilitating the training sessions and monitor the activities. During the last reporting period, suitable candidates for that position were interviewed and one eligible candidate was selected who is supposed to initiate the preliminary activities from next quarter.

SECTION 8: ATTACHMENTS

8.1 REB Material Stocks Compared to REDP Requirements

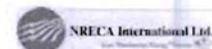
REB Stores Reference Number	Material Category	Material Description	Unit	Total Quantity of Materials Currently Stored In Three Main REB Warehouses	Quantity Required by REDP ( 1st Tranche of Materials Financed By DFID)	Percentage of REDP Material Currently Held by REB In Main Warehouses
D 8	Conductor (Copper)	# 1/0 Bare Copper	m	155,046	2,000	7752%
E 24	Line Guard	Line Guard # 477 Mcm ACSR	unit	31,583	1,000	3158%
B 127	Capacitors and Racks	Capacitor Rack 6 Unit	unit	299	15	1993%
I 57	Tension Joints	ACSR Full Tension Automatic 4/0	unit	16,858	900	1873%
G 13	Metering CT's	Current Transformer 600V 400/5	unit	3,268	300	1089%
E 12	Line Guard	Line Guard # 4/0 ACSR	unit	39,552	4,000	989%
TL 304	Tools and Miscellaneous	Stringing Block	unit	1,313	140	938%
I 73	Tension Joints	ACSR Full Tension Automatic Mcm 477	unit	2,367	300	789%
TL 314.1	Tools and Miscellaneous	Replacement Head for TL 314	unit	668	100	668%
H 6.006	Fuse Links	Fuse Link 6 A	unit	184,458	30,000	615%
H 9.025	Reclosers	Recloser 25A 1 Phase	unit	307	50	614%
H 6.008	Fuse Links	Fuse Link 8 A	unit	121,785	20,000	609%
I 59	Tension Joints	ACSR Full Tension Automatic #3	unit	72,849	12000	607%
L 2	Street Lights	Reflector for L1	unit	1,160	200	580%
H 17.200	Oil Switches	Single Phase Oil Switch 15kV	unit	301	60	502%
TL 301.60	Tools and Miscellaneous	Die W - 248	unit	354	75	472%
TL 301.70	Tools and Miscellaneous	Die W - 249	unit	353	75	471%
MES 1	Tools and Miscellaneous	Power outlet double AC 240V 15A	unit	56	13	431%
TL 301.50	Tools and Miscellaneous	Die W - 243	unit	317	75	423%
B 114	Capacitors and Racks	Capacitor Rack 9 Unit	unit	168	40	420%
TL 301.30	Tools and Miscellaneous	Die W - bg	unit	295	75	393%
E 23	Guy Grip	Guy Grip 7/16"	unit	5,876	1,500	392%
TL 301.40	Tools and Miscellaneous	Die W - 242	unit	292	75	389%
HS 6 100E	Fuse Links	"e" rated power fuse link 100A	unit	152	42	362%
H 9.050	Reclosers	Recloser 50A 1 Phase	unit	179	50	358%
J 6	Metering	Meter Socket 17 Terminal for Item J4	unit	1,588	450	353%
CS 13	Insulators	Insulator 33kV station post type	unit	204	60	340%
TL 301.10	Tools and Miscellaneous	Case for TL 301	unit	226	75	301%
DS 38	Conductor (Copper)	Conductor 500mcm Mhdcc 37 Strand	m	14,542	5,000	291%
H 9.035	Reclosers	Recloser 35A 1 Phase	unit	144	50	288%
H 1.002	Fuse Gear	Fuse Barrel	unit	7,683	3000	256%
DS 37	Conductor (Copper)	Conductor 35umcm Mhdcc 37 Strands / Strands	m	10,027	4,000	251%
HS 6 175E	Fuse Links	"e" rated power fuse link 175A	unit	99	42	236%
N 4	Guy Wire	Guy Wire 7/16"	m	71	30	235%
G 14	Metering CT's	Current Transformer 600V 600/5	unit	688	300	229%
H 6.003	Fuse Links	Fuse Link 3 A	unit	127,170	60,000	212%
E 22	Guy Grip	Guy Grip 3/8"	unit	70,231	35,000	201%
N 1	Guy Wire	Grounding Wire	m	240	120	200%
I 58	Tension Joints	ACSR Full Tension Automatic 1/0	unit	1,740	900	193%
DS 10	Conductor (Copper)	Conductor Copper Bare # 2/0 Mhd 19 Strands	m	13,440	8,000	168%
N 3	Guy Wire	Guy Wire 3/8"	m	159	100	159%
E 11	Line Guard	Line Guard # 1/0 ACSR	unit	12,710	8,000	159%
D 5	Conductor	# 4 Aluminium Tie	m	469,941	300,000	157%
TLS 480	Tools and Miscellaneous	Mounting for hot stick cannister	unit	18	13	138%
TLS 479	Tools and Miscellaneous	Cannister for Hot Stick Disconnect	unit	17	13	131%
H 6.050	Fuse Links	Fuse Link 50 A	unit	6,296	6,000	105%
H 6.002	Fuse Links	Fuse Link 2 A	unit	71,957	70,000	103%

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REB Stores Reference Number	Material Category	Material Description	Unit	Total Quantity of Materials Currently Stored In Three Main REB Warehouses	Quantity Required by REDP ( 1st Tranche of Materials Financed By DFID)	Percentage of REDP Material Currently Held by REB in Main Warehouses
H 2.009	Surge Arrestors	9 kV 5/10 kA lightning arrester	unit	40,467	40000	101%
E 10	Line Guard	Line Guard # 3 ACSR	unit	195,593	200,000	98%
ST 02	Tools and Miscellaneous	Galvanised Ground Mat	unit	12	13	92%
TL 318	Tools and Miscellaneous	Conductor Grip 336.4 mm	unit	45	50	90%
DS 9	Conductor	Conductor Copper Bare #4/0 Mhd 19 Strands	m	13,357	15,000	89%
TLS 478	Tools and Miscellaneous	Hot Stick Disconnect 2/3 eight feet sections	unit	11	13	85%
TL 316	Tools and Miscellaneous	Conductor Grip #3 to 1/0 ACSR	unit	82	100	82%
G 15	Metering CT's	Current Transformer 600V 50/5	unit	157	200	79%
J 5	Metering	Three phase kWh Meter Socket	unit	3,397	4,500	75%
HS 19.600	Switches	Switch disconnect 33kV 600A	unit	49	80	61%
H 1.100	MV Overhead Switchgear	15 kV 100 A pole top fuse cutout	unit	27,153	45,000	60%
D 14	Bundled Conductor LV (ABC)	# 3 Quadplex Conductor	m	296,962	550,000	54%
D 4	Conductor	# 4 Aluminium Ground	m	104,172	200,000	52%
D 11	Bundled Conductor LV (ABC)	# 6 Duplex Conductor	m	7,244,075	14,000,000	52%
TL 313	Tools and Miscellaneous	Chain Hoist 6 Ton	unit	18	35	51%
E 17	Service Grip	Service Grip # 6 Duplex	unit	589,639	1,430,000	41%
J 3	Metering	Three phase kWh meter 4 W 5/20 A 220/380 V Max Demand Class 100	unit	1,843	4,500	41%
H 6.080	Fuse Links	Fuse Link 80 A	unit	1,370	4,000	34%
J 4	Metering	Three phase kWh meter 4 W 5/20 A 220/380 V Max Demand Class 20	unit	848	2,500	34%
D 25	Bundled Conductor LV (ABC)	# 6 Quadplex Conductor	m	191,063	570,000	34%
J 16	Metering	Meter 1 phase kWh Class 200	unit	1,904	7,000	27%
TL 613	Tools and Miscellaneous	Transformer Gin	unit	27	100	27%
TL 317	Tools and Miscellaneous	Conductor Grip 4/0 ACSR	unit	13	50	26%
G 4	Transformers	10 kVA Single Phase	unit	901	3500	26%
TL 314.2	Tools and Miscellaneous	Jaw Bolt Cutter replacement	unit	25	100	25%
N 2	Guy Wire	Guy Wire 1/4"	m	223	1100	20%
TL 611.1	Tools and Miscellaneous	Handline Snap Hook	unit	10	50	20%
H 6.001	Fuse Links	Fuse Link 1 A	unit	9,225	50000	18%
R 47	Concrete Poles	Pole 45' - 4	unit	50	300	17%
J 2	Metering	Three phase kWh meter 4 W Socket Type 50/100 A Class 100	unit	2,049	14,000	15%
D 6	Conductor	# 6 Copper Bare	m	28,494	200,000	14%
K 12	Capacitors and Racks	100kVAr Capacitor (11kV)	unit	14	100	14%
J 17	Metering	Meter Socket for J - 16	unit	1,883	15,000	13%
G 16	Transformers	25 kVA Single Phase	unit	49	400	12%
G 5	Transformers	15 kVA Single Phase	unit	120	1000	12%
KS 2.33	Voltage Regulators	Voltage Regulator 6.35kV 328A	unit	3	28	11%
D 12	Bundled Conductor LV (ABC)	# 3 Duplex Conductor	m	499,874	4,680,000	11%
J 9	Metering	Meter Sealing Wire and Seal	unit	31,084	300000	10%
CS 12	Insulators	Insulator 11kV station post type	unit	30	300	10%
G 21	Transformers	5 kVA Single Phase	unit	295	3000	10%
H 6.065	Fuse Links	Fuse Link 65 A	unit	479	5,000	10%
X 2	Crossarms	Single crossarm 10'	unit	300	4,000	8%
HS 5.120	Switches	Switch regulator bypass and disconnect 1 pole 15kV 1200A	unit	3	42	7%
D 1	Conductor	# 3 ACSR	m	335,742	5,000,000	7%
GS 1	Metering Voltage Transformers	Potential Transformer 33kV / 0.24kV	unit	6	120	5%
K 1	Voltage Regulators	Voltage Regulator 11kV 100A	unit	2	50	4%
G 17	Transformers	37.5 kVA Single Phase	unit	7	190	4%
H 6.030	Fuse Links	Fuse Link 30 A	unit	368	10,000	4%
L 4	Street Lights	Shade	unit	7	200	4%

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REB Stores Reference Number	Material Category	Material Description	Unit	Total Quantity of Materials Currently Stored In Three Main REB Warehouses	Quantity Required by REDP (1st Tranche of Materials Financed By DFID)	Percentage of REDP Material Currently Held by REB in Main Warehouses
J 1	Metering	Single phase kWh meter 10/40 A	unit	6,884	200,000	3%
G 12	Metering Voltage Transformers	Potential Transformer 15kV	unit	19	600	3%
GS 42	Transformers	Single Phase 33/6.35kV 1667kVA	unit	1	32	3%
E 18	Service Grip	Service Grip # 3 Duplex	unit	4,644	152,000	3%
L 3	Street Lights	Lamp	unit	6	200	3%
HS 8.200	Reclosers	11kV 3 Phase auto recloser	unit	1	36	3%
H 6.040	Fuse Links	Fuse Link 40 A	unit	202	8,000	3%
R 40	Concrete Poles	Pole 25' - 7	unit	130	6,000	2%
H 6.020	Fuse Links	Fuse Link 20 A	unit	301	15,000	2%
K 11	Capacitors and Racks	50kVAr Capacitor (11kV)	unit	2	100	2%
TL 314	Tools and Miscellaneous	Bolt Cutter	unit	3	150	2%
H 6.010	Fuse Links	Fuse Link 10 A	unit	413	25,000	2%
J 31	Metering	Meter Sealing twist tile wire blue and red	unit	39,189	2,600,000	2%
H 6.025	Fuse Links	Fuse Link 25 A	unit	169	15,000	1%
R 42	Concrete Poles	Pole 30' - 5	unit	22	4,000	1%
E 21	Guy Grip	Guy Grip 1/4"	unit	1,628	378,000	0%
L 1	Street Lights	Street Light Complete	unit	5	2,000	0%
X 1	Crossarms	Single crossarm 8'	unit	25	20,000	0%
H 6.015	Fuse Links	Fuse Link 15 A	unit	28	25,000	0%
GS 3	Metering CT's	Current Transformer 34.5kv50hz100/200.5ratio.	unit	0	120	0%
GS 43	Transformers	Single Phase 33/6.35kV 3333kVA	unit	0	16	0%
HS 2.010	Surge Arrestors	Surge Arrestor Station Type 9kV	unit	0	60	0%
HS 3.036	Surge Arrestors	Surge Arrestor Station Type 36kV	unit	0	80	0%
HS 3.600	Switches	Switch disconnect 1 pole 600A 15kV	unit	0	180	0%
HS 4.600	Switches	Switch recloser bypass and disconnect 1 pole 600A 15kV	unit	0	180	0%
HS 7.800	Reclosers	33kV 3 Phase auto recloser	unit	0	9	0%
HS 13.600	Switches	ABS 34.5kV 3 pole 600A	unit	0	20	0%
J 23	Metering	Programmable Electronic meter	unit	0	13	0%
KS 2.66	Voltage Regulators	Voltage Regulator 6.35kV 656A	unit	0	12	0%
MES 3	Tools and Miscellaneous	AC Power and Lighting Panel 1 phase 240V	unit	0	13	0%
R 41	Concrete Poles	Pole 30' - 6	unit	0	5,000	0%
R 43	Concrete Poles	Pole 35' - 6	unit	0	12,000	0%
R 44	Concrete Poles	Pole 35' - 5	unit	0	10,000	0%
R 45	Concrete Poles	Pole 40' - 5	unit	0	1,000	0%
R 46	Concrete Poles	Pole 40' - 4	unit	0	700	0%
TL 301.00	Tools and Miscellaneous	Compression Tool	unit	0	100	0%
TL 311	Tools and Miscellaneous	Chain Hoist 1/2 Ton	unit	0	100	0%
TL 319	Tools and Miscellaneous	Grounding Set	unit	0	200	0%
TL 401	Tools and Miscellaneous	Hot Stick 30' extend	unit	0	150	0%
TL 609	Tools and Miscellaneous	Rope 1/2" 600' length	unit	0	100	0%
TL 611	Tools and Miscellaneous	Handline Snatch Block 3" Sheave	unit	0	100	0%
TL 611.2	Tools and Miscellaneous	Handline Hook	unit	0	50	0%
Z 1	Guy Anchor	Anchor Log 3' 6"	unit	0	43,000	0%
Z 2	Guy Anchor	Anchor Log 6'	unit	0	3,700	0%

8.2 REB Materials Procurement Packages

IFB NO.	Item No.	Description	Quantity	Estimated CFR Unit Price, in US \$	Extended Price , in US \$	Remarks
<b>Conductor, Unit in km.</b>						
DFID (67PBS)-001	D-11	Conductor #6 Duplex	3000	368.00	1,104,000.00	2.12G-5.15
	D-12	Conductor #3 Duplex	1200	730.00	876,000.00	2.12G-5.20
	D-14	Conductor #3 Quadplex	100	1500.00	150,000.00	2.12G-5.20
	D-25	Conductor #6 Quadplex	100	811.00	81,100.00	2.18G-5.21
	<b>Sub-Total:</b>					<b>2,211,100.00</b>
DFID (67PBS)-002	D-8	Conductor #1/0 Copper bare	1	3,440.00	3,440.00	KD-15+100%
	DS-9	Conductor #4/0 Copper bare	3	10,308.67	30,926.61	45.67PBS-48+100%
	DS-10	Conductor #2/0 Copper bare	2	6,537.97	13,076.94	45.67PBS-48+100%
	DS-37	Conductor 350mm <sup>2</sup> Mhdcc	1	20,900.00	20,900.00	IDA-179+100%
	DS-38	Conductor 500mm <sup>2</sup> Mhdcc	1	22,187.00	22,187.00	45.67PBS-48+100%
	<b>Sub-Total:</b>					<b>86,530.55</b>
<b>Sectionalizing Devices</b>						
DFID (67PBS)-003	H-1.100	Fuse Cutout, 15KV class	15000	14.2	213,000.00	2.15G-7.15
	H-2.009	Surge Arrester dist. type	12000	7.86	94,320.00	2.15G-7.14
	<b>Sub-Total:</b>					<b>307,320.00</b>
<b>Grand-total for Bid-Package</b>					<b>2,604,940.55</b>	

**BID PACKAGE NO. : DFID (67PBS)-02**

**Energy meter, meter seal & other accessories. Unit in no.**

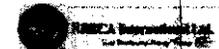
DFID (67PBS)-004	J-1	1-ph watthour meter	100000	8.43	843,000.00	DPBS-1-47
	<b>Sub-Total:</b>					<b>843,000.00</b>
DFID (67PBS)-005	J-2	3-ph meter socket type	3500	178.41	624,435.00	AVG(2.18G3.12,2GLR-3.7,ADBW-81.1)
	J-3	3-ph meter demand meter	1500	179.83	269,745.00	AVG(2.18G3.13,2GLR-3.7,ADBW-81.1)
	J-5	Meter socket	1500	45.80	68,700.00	AVG(2.18G3.13,2GLR-3.7,ADBW-81.1)
	J-4	3-ph meter demand 20class	1500	185.80	278,700.00	3.GLR -3.10
	J-6	Meter socket 13 terminal	250	75.00	18,900.00	3.GLR -3.10
	<b>Sub-Total:</b>					<b>1,268,480.00</b>
DFID (67PBS)-006	J-9	Meter seal wire/lead	200000	0.0888	17,760.00	3.GLR3.11+10%
	<b>Sub-Total:</b>					<b>17,760.00</b>
DFID (67PBS)-007	J-16	1-ph meter class 200	3000	96.29	288,870.00	JBIC-63.1+10%
	J-17	Meter socket for J-16	1000	44.97	44,970.00	JBIC-63.1+10%
	<b>Sub-Total:</b>					<b>333,840.00</b>
<b>Grand-total for Bid-Package</b>					<b>2,488,880.55</b>	
<b>Grand Total:</b>					<b>5,094,020.55</b>	

SUB PACKAGE NO	Item No.	Description	Qty	Estimated CFR unit price in US\$	Extended Price, US \$	Remarks
<b>Conductor, Unit in m.</b>						
DFID (9PBS).03-008	D-1	Conductor #3408	5000	284.00	1,420,000.00	2.150-3.10
	D-4	Conductor #4 Aluminum, Grayal	300	168.34	50,502.00	AVG(SFD-8, 28C-75, OPEC-15)+9%
	D-5	Conductor #4 Aluminum, Gr	300	162.35	48,705.00	1BP,ADSW-88+9%
			<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>1,919,207.00</b>	
DFID (9PBS).03-009	D-6	Conductor #4 Copper bare	200	790.00	158,000.00	3GLR-5.12
	D-8	Conductor 1/8 Copper bare	2	3,440.00	6,880.00	KD-15+100%
	D-9	Conductor 4/8 Copper bare	10	10,365.07	103,650.70	45.67PBS-48+100%
	D-10	Conductor copper bare 2/8 Hhd	5	5,537.07	27,685.35	45.67PBS-48+100%
	D-17	Conductor 2/8 Aluminum Hhd	2	20,980.00	41,960.00	IDA-170+100%
D-18	Conductor 2/8 Aluminum Hhd	2	22,187.00	44,374.00	45.67PBS-48+100%	
			<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>300,950.05</b>	
DFID (9PBS).03-010	D-11	Conductor #4 Copper	4000	368.00	1,472,000.00	2.120-4.16
	D-12	Conductor #3 Copper	1200	730.00	876,000.00	2.120-4.20
	D-14	Conductor #3 Copper	300	1600.00	480,000.00	2.120-4.20
	D-25	Conductor #4 Copper	300	811.00	243,300.00	2.180-4.21
			<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>3,071,300.00</b>	
<b>Grand Total for Conductor</b>						
<b>Conductor &amp; guy accessories, Unit in m.</b>						
DFID (9PBS).03-011	E-10	Line guard #3 ACB	300000	0.85	255,000.00	56.67PBS-85-027+10%
	E-11	Line guard #1/2 ACB	8500	1.19	10,105.00	56.67PBS-85-027+10%
	E-12	Line guard #3/4 ACB	9500	1.80	17,100.00	56.67PBS-85-027+10%
	E-17	Service wire #6 Copper	500000	0.165	82,500.00	56.67PBS-85-027+10%
	E-18	Service wire #3 Copper	60000	0.253	15,180.00	56.67PBS-85-027+10%
	E-21	Guy wire 1/4"	500000	0.728	364,000.00	56.67PBS-85-027+10%
	E-22	Guy wire 3/8"	40000	1.375	55,000.00	56.67PBS-85-027+10%
	E-23	Guy wire 7/8"	4000	3.65	14,600.00	AVG(SFD-14, 28C-75, HCR-3)+10%
	E-24	Line guard # 477mm ACB	1000	2.800	2,800.00	56.67PBS-85-027+10%
				<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>577,685.00</b>
<b>Grand Total for Tender Package No: DFID (9 PBS)-03</b>					<b>6,772,400.55</b>	

TENDER PACKAGE NO: DFID (9 PBS)-04

<b>Distribution Transformer, Unit in m.</b>						
DFID (9PBS).04-012	G-21	Transformer, 5 KVA	3000	412.00	1,236,000.00	3GLR-6.18+10%
	G-4	Transformer, 30 KVA	7500	841.20	6,309,000.00	2.150-8.18+10%
			<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>7,545,000.00</b>	
DFID (9PBS).04-013	G-5	Transformer, 30 KVA	1000	800.40	800,400.00	3GLR-6.17+10%
	G-16	Transformer, 30 KVA	500	1014.20	507,100.00	2.150-8.19+10%
	G-17	Transformer, 37.5 KVA	200	1396.00	279,200.00	2.180-8.19+10%
			<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>1,586,700.00</b>	
<b>Grand Total for Dist. Transformer</b>						
<b>Sectionalizing devices, Unit in m.</b>						
DFID (9PBS).04-014	H-1.100	Fuse Deck	40000	14.2	568,000.00	2.1507.15
	H-1.002	Fuse Deck	6000	5.2	31,200.00	2.1507.15
	H-2.000	Lightning arrester 2 kv	40000	7.50	304,000.00	2.1507.14
	HIS-2.010	Surge arrester station type 8Kv	80	82.51	6,600.80	AVG(ADB-28, IOR-80)+10%
	HIS-3.036	Surge arrester station type 28Kv	80	144.79	11,583.20	AVG(ADB-28, IOR-80)+10%
			<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>921,384.00</b>	
DFID (9PBS).04-015	H-6.001	Fuse link, 1 Amp.	50000	0.65	32,500.00	56.67PBS-85-030
	H-6.002	Fuse link, 2 Amp.	70000	0.65	45,500.00	56.67PBS-85-030
	H-6.003	Fuse link, 3 Amp.	60000	0.65	39,000.00	56.67PBS-85-030
	H-6.004	Fuse link, 4 Amp.	30000	0.65	19,500.00	56.67PBS-85-031
	H-6.008	Fuse link, 8 Amp.	20000	0.65	13,000.00	56.67PBS-85-031
	H-6.010	Fuse link, 10 Amp.	25000	0.65	16,250.00	56.67PBS-85-031
	H-6.015	Fuse link, 15 Amp.	25000	0.65	16,250.00	56.67PBS-85-031
	H-6.020	Fuse link, 20 Amp.	15000	0.65	9,750.00	56.67PBS-85-031
	H-6.025	Fuse link, 25 Amp.	15000	0.65	9,750.00	56.67PBS-85-031
	H-6.030	Fuse link, 30 Amp.	10000	0.7	7,000.00	56.67PBS-85-031
	H-6.040	Fuse link, 40 Amp.	5000	1.21	6,050.00	56.67PBS-85-031
	H-6.050	Fuse link, 50 Amp.	6000	1.21	7,260.00	56.67PBS-85-031
	H-6.065	Fuse link, 65 Amp.	5000	1.21	6,050.00	56.67PBS-85-031
H-6.080	Fuse link, 80 Amp.	4000	1.21	4,840.00	56.67PBS-85-031	
			<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>283,530.00</b>	
DFID (9PBS).04-016	K-11	capacitor, 100kvar	500	180.00	90,000.00	IDB-10B-1/1
	K-12	capacitor, 100kvar	200	195.00	39,000.00	IDB-10B-1/1
	H-17.200	Static phase shifter 25kv	100	350.00	35,000.00	IDB-10B-1/1
	P-114	Capacitor bank 3 unit	80	22.00	1,760.00	IDB-10B-1/1
	P-127	Capacitor bank 3 unit	80	22.00	1,760.00	IDB-10B-1/1
			<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>167,520.00</b>	
<b>Grand Total for Sectionalizing</b>					<b>1,574,494.00</b>	
<b>Grand Total for Tender Package 04</b>					<b>9,344,243.48</b>	

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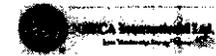


<i>Meters &amp; accessories. Unit in no.</i>						
DFID (SPBS).05-017	J-1	Meter without Three phase class 100	10000	8.43	843,000.00	DPBS-1-17
	Sub-Total				843,000.00	
DFID (SPBS).05-018	J-2	Meter without Demand Three phase class 100	9000	178.41	1,605,660.00	AVG(2.18G3.12, 3GLR-3.7, 18P AOBW-81.1)
	J-3	Meter without-demand Three phase class 100	1500	179.83	269,745.00	AVG(2.18G3.12, 2GLR-3.7, 18P AOBW-81.1)
	J-4	Meter without-demand Three phase class 20	1500	185.00	277,500.00	3GLR-3.10
	J-5	Socket for item no J-2 & J-3	1500	48.10	80,145.00	AVG(2.18G3.12, 2GLR-3.7)+10%
	J-6	Socket for item no J-4	200	75.00	15,000.00	3GLR-3.10
	J-25	Programmable electronic meter	14	1,890.00	27,060.00	3, GLR-10.17+10%
Sub-Total				1,805,305.00		
DFID (SPBS).05-019	J-9	Meter seal class 100 class 100	20000	0.0000	17,700.00	3, GLR-3.11+10%
	J-31	Meter seal class 100 class 100	180000	0.0000	150,240.00	3, GLR-3.11+10%
Sub-Total				177,940.00		
DFID (SPBS).05-020	J-16	Meter without single phase class 200	2000	66.25	132,500.00	MRC-63.1
	J-17	Socket for item no J-16	1000	44.37	44,370.00	MRC-63.1
Sub-Total				176,870.00		
DFID (SPBS).05-021	G-12	Potential transformer, 15 Kv, 600V/240	1000	401.00	401,000.00	3GLR-7.18
	G-13	Current transformer, 400V/5	800	65.00	52,000.00	3GLR-7.18
	GE-1	Potential transformer, 240V/240	150	680.00	102,000.00	3GLR-7.18
	GE-3	Current transformer, 34.50V, 10V/200:5	150	430.00	64,500.00	3GLR-7.18
	G-14	Current transformer, 400V/5	800	65.00	52,000.00	3GLR-7.18
	G-15	Current transformer, 150V, 50:5	1000	352.00	352,000.00	3GLR-7.18
Sub-Total				1,043,500.00		
Grand Total for Vendor Package 05					6,124,174.00	
TENDER PACKAGE NO: DFID (SPBS)-06						
<i>Pole, Unit in no.</i>						
DFID (SPBS).06-022	R-40	POLE, 8PC, 7.6M CLASS IV	13000	58.80	764,400.00	2, GLR-4.4+17%
	R-42	POLE, 8PC, 9M CLASS III	4000	117.00	468,000.00	2, GLR-4.7+17%
	R-43	POLE, 8PC, 9M CLASS III	5000	68.80	344,000.00	2, GLR-4.8+17%
	R-46	POLE, 8PC, 12.5M CLASS III	300	200.00	60,000.00	3, GLR-5.14
	R-45	POLE, 8PC, 12.5M CLASS III	800	223.30	178,660.00	2, GLR-4.7+17%
	R-47	POLE, 8PC, 13.7 M CLASS III	400	248.20	99,280.00	1, GLR-4.4+17%
	R-48	POLE, 8PC, 14.2 M CLASS III	80	821.34	65,707.20	1, GLR-5.1+17%
Sub-Total			24800		2,301,047.20	
DFID (SPBS).06-023	R-44	POLE, 8PC, 10.5M CLASS III	10000	144.00	1,440,000.00	3, GLR-4.14
	R-43	POLE, 8PC, 10.5M CLASS III	12000	132.00	1,584,000.00	3, GLR-4.15
Sub-Total			22000		3,024,000.00	
Grand Total for Pole					5,325,047.20	
<i>Cross-arm &amp; Anchor Sys. Unit in no.</i>						
DFID (SPBS).06-024	X-1	Cross-arm, 6'	20000	16.82	318,400.00	AVG(AOBW-63, 1.18GBA, 3.2.15GBA)+10%
	X-2	Cross-arm, 18'	4000	21.72	86,880.00	AVG(AOBW-63, 1.18GBA, 3.2.15GBA)+10%
	Z-1	Anchor Sys. Y-4'	45000	3.20	144,000.00	2, GLR-8.4
	Z-2	Anchor Sys. 6'	3700	39.00	144,300.00	2, GLR-8.4
Sub-Total			76700		693,580.00	
Grand Total for RM Package 06					6,018,627.20	

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Connector, Unit In No.							
DFID (9PB8) 07-025	1-57	Sieve Pullstation Automatic 477 ACSR	1500	15.18	15,180.00	AVG 25LR-13.1 RC-85+10%	
	1-58	Sieve Pullstation Automatic 150 ACSR	1500	6.8	5,900.00	AVG 25LR-13.1 RC-85+10%	
	1-59	Sieve Pullstation Automatic 81 ACSR	25000	0.60	150,000.00	AVG 25LR-13.1 RC-85+10%	
	1-73	Sieve Pullstation Automatic 477 Non ACSR	300	69.00	20,700.00	DL67PB8-05-025	
			<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>191,780.00</b>		
Guy & Groundline meter, Unit In No.							
DFID (9PB8) 07-026	N-1	Wire guyline 1/2"	150	893.21	133,981.50	1GR-11.1	
	N-2	Wire guy 1/4"	1500	458.00	702,000.00	56.67PB8-05-026	
	N-3	Wire guy 3/8"	300	973.00	341,800.00	56.67PB8-05-026	
	N-4	Wire guy 7/16"	20	1641.00	32,820.00	56.67PB8-05-026	
			<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>1,209,601.50</b>		
Street Light No.							
DFID (9PB8) 07-027	L-1	Street light, standard	2000	75.81	151,620.00	AVG 25LR-13.1 RC-85(1/1)	
	L-2	Reflector Re-1-1	200	8.81	1,762.00	RP-104-1/1 +10%	
	L-3	Street light, arm	200	8.01	1,602.00	AVG 25LR-13.1 RC-85(1/1)	
	L-4	Street light, shade	200	8.025	1,605.00	AVG 25LR-13.1 RC-85(1/1)	
			<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>155,589.00</b>		
Line Tools & Operating Tools & Miscellaneous Accessories							
DFID (9PB8) 07-028	TL-301	Compression lock	100	269.700	26,970.00	AVG (ADSW-98-EB-103) +10%	
	TL-301.1	Case metal for TL-301	75	62.822	4,711.65	ADSW-98 +10%	
	TL-301.3	Die, W-24 for TL-301	75	64.373	4,777.98	AVG (ADSW-98-EB-103) +10%	
	TL-301.4	Die, W-24 for TL-301	75	80.690	6,051.75	ADSW-98 +10%	
	TL-301.5	Die, W-24 for TL-301	75	30.635	2,297.63	ADSW-98 +10%	
	TL-301.6	Die, W-24 for TL-301	75	30.635	2,297.63	ADSW-98 +10%	
	TL-301.7	Die, W-24 for TL-301	75	30.635	2,297.63	ADSW-98 +10%	
	TL-304	Block strainer	140	189.305	26,502.70	ADSW-98 +10%	
	TL-311	Chain hook 1-1/2 ton	100	629.64	62,964.00	ADSW-98 +10%	
	TL-313	Chain hook 5 tons	35	1417.471	49,611.49	ADSW-98 +10%	
	TL-314	Roll cutter 30" handle	150	64.654	9,698.10	ADSW-98 +10%	
	TL-314.1	Replacement hand for TL-314	100	80.258	8,025.80	ADSW-98 +10%	
	TL-314.2	New bolt cutter attachment	100	80.258	8,025.80	ADSW-98 +10%	
	TL-316	Conductor grip 1/2 to 1/4 ACSR	100	94.623	9,462.30	ADSW-98 +10%	
	TL-317	Conductor grip 50 ACSR	50	100.283	5,014.15	ADSW-98 +10%	
	TL-318	Conductor grip 1/4 to 1/2 ACSR	50	187.717	9,385.85	ADSW-98 +10%	
	TL-319	Grounding set single phase with all components	200	173.8	34,760.00	ADSW-98 +10%	
	TL-401	Hot stick 3' safety	100	332.42	33,242.00	ADSW-98 +10%	
	TL-609	Synthetic rope 1/2" dia 100' length	100	147.895	14,789.50	ADSW-98 +10%	
	TL-611	Extension switch hot 1 phase	100	86.504	8,650.40	ADSW-98 +10%	
	TL-611.1	Handline snaphook, drop forged steel	50	11.594	579.70	ADSW-98 +10%	
	TL-611.2	Handline hook W/long point & 2 large attach hole	50	10.384	519.20	ADSW-98 +10%	
	TL-613	Transformer oil filter	100	432.388	43,238.80	ADSW-98 +10%	
	TLB-478	Hotstick disconnect 20' eight foot section	17	228.38	3,882.46	JBIC-20+5%	
	TLB-479	Capster for hotstick disconnect	17	253.54	4,310.18	JBIC-20+5%	
	TLB-480	Mounting kit for hotstick capster	17	20.13	342.21	JBIC-20+5%	
	MES-1	Power outtakeable Ac 240v, 15 Amps	17	18.81	327.27	IDA-170+10%	
	MES-3	Ac power & lighting panel, 1 phase 240 v	17	294.00	4,998.00	8F-80+10%	
	ST-02	Galvanized ground mat	17	312.00	5,304.00	IDA-170+10%	
				<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>293,158.33</b>	
	<b>Grand Total for Tender Postings -07</b>						<b>1,357,411.83</b>



Power Transformers						
DFID (SPBS),06-029	GS-02	Single phase power transformer 1600kva	22	20,200.00	550,000.00	2.18G-10.21+10%
	GS-03	Single phase power transformer 3500 kva	18	40,750.00	657,200.00	2.18G-10.24+10%
	<b>Sub-Total</b>				1,210,200.00	
Automatic Circuit Recloser						
DFID (SPBS),06-030	HS-8.200	11 Kv, Automatic circuit recloser, 3 phase	28	4,388.00	230,004.00	2.18G 10.18+10%
	HS-7.800	33 Kv, Automatic circuit recloser, 3 phase	8	8,548.00	95,841.60	AVG(1.18G10.6,1.0LR10A.2)+10%
	<b>Sub-Total</b>				315,845.60	
Automatic Voltage Regulator						
DFID (SPBS),06-031	K-1	Voltage regulator, 1.8KV 250amps	100	6030.00	603,000.00	AVG(ADBN-05,2.GLR-7.11)+10%
	KS-2.328	Voltage regulator, 1-Ph 6.36 Kv, 328 Amps	38	9,538.00	343,384.00	3.GLR-10.16
	KS-2.656	Voltage regulator, 1-Ph 6.36 Kv, 656 Amps	15	12,082.00	180,930.00	3.GLR-10.16
	<b>Sub-Total</b>				1,127,314.00	
Sub-Station Switches & Post Insulator						
DFID (SPBS),06-032	HS-6.100E	160 Amps 1/2" rated power fuse link	42	118.00	4956.00	3GLR-10.13
	HS-6.175E	175 Amps 1/2" rated power fuse link	42	118.00	4956.00	3GLR-10.13
	HS-6.002	POWER FUSE 1/2" RATED APPROX V VERT 2.4	42	751.30	31554.60	1.18G10A.5
	HS-3.800	Switch disconnect 1 pole 800 Amps .16 Kv	250	161.88	40470.00	DA-17B+10%
	HS-4.800	Switch Recloser bypass & dis. 1 pole 15 Kv 800 Amps	250	673.10	168275.00	JB-35+10%
	HS-5.1200	Switch Regulator bypass & dis. 1 pole 16 Kv 1200 Amps	42	1,600.00	67200.00	3GLR-10.13
	HS-13.800	ANSI 3-pole 800Amps 34.5 Kv	20	2,520.00	50400.00	3GLR-10.13
	HS-15.400	Switch Regulator by Pass 15kv	100	822.00	82200.00	ANS-38
	HS-19.800	Switch disconnect 25 Kv 800 Amps	50	284.00	14200.00	JB-35+10%
	CS-12	Insulator 11Kv station post type	200	34.85	6970.00	KD-28+10%
	CS-13	Insulator 25Kv station post type	60	40.00	2400.00	KD-28+10%
	<b>Sub-Total</b>				427,151.60	
	<b>Grand Total for Tender Package 06</b>					<b>3,628,914.60</b>
TENDER PACKAGE NO. DFID (SPBS)-06						
DFID (SPBS),06-033	<i>Transport vehicles (not in use)</i>					
	TVA-1A	Jeep	4	40000.00	160,120.00	45.VC.88-081
	<b>Sub-Total</b>				160,120.00	
DFID (SPBS),06-084	TVA-2A	Patrol, Dodge cab	1	22800.00	22,800.00	45.VC.88-082
	<b>Sub-Total</b>				22,800.00	
	TVA-1A	Motor vehicle, 1/2 DC	12	1516.00	18,192.00	45.VC.88-083
<b>Sub-Total</b>				18,192.00		
<b>Total for tender package no. DFID (SPBS)-06</b>					<b>201,112.00</b>	
<b>Grand Total for DFID bid branches</b>					<b>27,199,275.60</b>	