

The manuscript still requires some minor revisions, mostly related to grammar checks and language improvements, and finalising some sections.

Agreed. We have made the two recommended changes below, as well as a number of other fixes in the revision (which we do not list here – but can be found in our tracked changes document).

For example, in page 4 line 80: Recent work has further shown shows that

Thank you. We have fixed this in the revision.

Complete writing section 4.1. Make sure all the other sections are written properly.

Thank you. We have now expanded the three summary bullet points that comprised Section 4.1:

“Three main conclusions emerge from our analysis.

Firstly, coastal zones are most affected by cyclone-related electricity disruption. On average, the largest day~0 deficits occur in the most exposed coastal regions (particularly Barisal, Comilla, and Khulna), while inland zones are less affected. This result is consistent across both the composite analysis and the event-based case studies, and indicates that the overall national impact is strongly sensitive to the physical exposure. Although Dhaka is less affected in relative terms, its large share of national demand means that even small changes to demand met there impact the national total.

Secondly, there is no single pathway for cyclone impacts. Our case studies show that large shortfalls in demand met can arise from different combinations of wind damage, storm surge, and heavy rainfall. Cyclone Remal appears to have been dominated by wind and surge impacts, whereas Cyclone Sitrang and the October 2017 deep depression were associated with broader and heavier rainfall footprints. This helps to explain why cyclone intensity alone is not a good predictor of electricity-system impact, as the severity of disruption depends not only on wind speed, but also on landfall location, storm size, translation speed, surge, rainfall, and the vulnerability and location of the affected infrastructure.

Thirdly, cross-border imports only provide limited support during the highest-impact events. Bangladesh-only deep dips are more common than West Bengal-only dips, implying that interconnection can help during localised or non-synchronous shocks. However, the largest cyclone-related disruptions are frequently associated with simultaneous or near-simultaneous stress in West Bengal. In other words, the value of interconnection is greatest when Bangladesh is impacted, but that value may be reduced during basin-wide extremes as both systems are exposed to the same synoptic-scale meteorological forcing.”