

Future of energy storage Bhutan

Could hydropower be the future of energy in Bhutan?

While hydropower is likely to remain an important component of the energy sector and economy of Bhutan, renewable energy technologies such as solar PV, wind, bioenergy and small hydropower could offer opportunities to diversify the country's energy mix and help address rising energy demand.

How can the energy industry be diversified in Bhutan?

Diversification of the energy industry of Bhutan requires a significant uptake of renewable energy in end-use sectors and an overarching improvement in energy efficiency. Heating and transportation are two major arenas with tremendous potential for the adoption of renewable energy within their end-use sectors.

Why is energy consumption growing in Bhutan?

Energy consumption in Bhutan has been growing rapidly (with a CAGR of 5.49% since 2005). Most of this demand - especially in the transport and industrial sectors - is met through imported fossil fuels, which represent a significant and growing economic burden.

How can energy pricing improve energy efficiency in Bhutan?

Reforms to energy pricing can help level the playing field for renewable energy technologies, thus incentivising their uptake in both on-grid and off-grid settings. In the specific case of Bhutan, improving energy efficiency is a fundamental and cost-effective first step towards integration of renewables in all sectors.

How much electricity does Bhutan generate?

Of-grid hydropower and solar home lighting systems accounted for a very small percentage of electricity generation in 2014 (Figure 1). Bhutan's installed power generation capacity in 2017 was 1.6 gigawatts (GW), representing only 6% of its techno-economic feasible hydropower potential.

How is the energy sector governed in Bhutan?

The energy sector of Bhutan is governed, planned and co-ordinated by two key ministries: the Ministry of Economic Affairs (MOEA) and the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests (MoAF).

The partnership is in line with Bhutan's vision to expand its total energy generation capacity to 25,000 MW by 2040. Bhutan aims to achieve this goal by diversifying its energy portfolio beyond traditional hydropower to include solar and geothermal energy while exploring innovative project structures and financing through strategic partnerships.

Together, we are building 5000 MW of clean energy capacity that will help harness Bhutan's hydropower potential and support both countries' growing energy demands with reliable and ...

This Renewables Readiness Assessment (RRA) brings Bhutan one step closer to achieving energy security

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through a diversified and sustainable supply mix. The report - prepared by the Department of Renewable Energy under the Ministry of Economic Affairs in collaboration with the International Renewable Energy Agency

Together, we are building 5000 MW of clean energy capacity that will help harness Bhutan's hydropower potential and support both countries' growing energy demands with reliable and round-the-clock clean energy supply.

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Bhutan is soon to submit its own energy compact. For Bhutan to fully realize its renewable energy potential, it must have enabling policies that are forward thinking, ...

Tata Power has entered a memorandum of understanding (MoU) with Druk Green Power (DGPC) to develop at least 5GW of clean energy generation capacity in Bhutan. The proposed 5GW capacity includes 4.5GW of hydropower, and features projects such as the 1.1GW Dorjilung HEP [hydroelectric power], the 740MW Gongri reservoir, the 1.8GW Jeri ...

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Tata Power and Druk Green Power Corporation are building a 600 MW hydropower project in Bhutan. The project will cost Rs 6,900 crore. It will be operational by September 2029. Another 1,125 MW project is also planned. This partnership aims to develop 5,000 MW of clean energy capacity in Bhutan. Work on the second project will begin in ...

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Bhutan is soon to submit its own energy compact. For Bhutan to fully realize its renewable energy potential, it must have enabling policies that are forward thinking, encourage innovation, and provide fiscal and non-fiscal incentives for investing in renewable energy. Energy efficiency must also be greatly improved.

To achieve energy security, diversification of energy sources is a key strategy in Bhutan. This involves the construction of various hydropower facilities, ranging from large-scale projects like the 1,125MW Dorjilung to smaller initiatives like the 18MW Suchhu.

Through this collaboration, at least 5,000 MW of renewable energy projects; including 4,500 MW of hydropower comprising the 1,125 MW Dorjilung HEP; 740 MW Gongri Reservoir; 1,800 MW Jeri Pumped Storage; and 364 MW Chamkharchhu IV will be developed in phases together with another 500 MW of Solar projects.

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