



REGIONAL ENERGY CONNECTIVITY

BHUTAN PERSPECTIVE

Challenges and good examples:

- Lack of adequate financial, material and human resources
- Limited access to multilateral energy exchanges due to closed boundary (India and China only)
- Huge power potential (30,000 MW) but largely run-off river type
- Bilateral electricity trade with India only.
- Total installed capacity is 1,606 MW but firm power as of 2016 is only 320.83 MW where as total peak demand is 335.87 MW during dry season.
- Gross Total Energy export in 2016 was 5,763.13 GWh and Energy import was 86.63 GWh whereas energy consumption was 2008.91 in 2016.

Role of Regional Cooperation and building blocks for regional roadmap towards cross border electricity trade.

- Regional electricity cooperation enhances energy security and helps in sharing available resources between neighboring countries.
- Boost the economy of the adjoining countries.
- Hydropower development pact between Bhutan and India for 5,000 MW signed in 2006.
- Protocol to 2006 Agreement- Accelerated hydropower development for 10,000 MW by 2020 signed in 2009
- SAARC Framework Agreement for Energy Cooperation (electricity) signed in November 2014
- BIMSTEC Trans Grid MoU to be signed in the near future.

Transmission Connectivity with India:

- 400 kV Tala-Siliguri (India) D/c
- 400 kV Tala-Siliguri-LILOed at Malbase
- 220 kV Chhukha-Birpara (India) D/c
- 220 kV Chhukha-Malbase-Birpara S/c
- 132 kV Gelephu-Salakati (India) S/c
- 132 kV Motanga-Rangia (India) S/c
- 33 kV S/Jongkhar-Tamalpur (ASEB)
- 11 kV Daifam-Udalguri (ASEB)
- 11 kV Samtse-Banarhat (WBSEB)
- 11 kV Sibsoo-Jaldhaka (WBSEB)



THANK YOU