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INCLUSIVE ENERGY TRANSITIONS IN SOUTHEAST ASIA AND BEYOND

Cross-Regional Learning from South Asia

10–12 February 2026 • Jakarta, Indonesia

BIMSTEC Regional Energy Cooperation

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About BIMSTEC

- The **Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC)** is a regional organization that was established in June 1997 and comprises seven member states: **Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Myanmar, Nepal, Sri Lanka, and Thailand.**

Confluence of two regions



Main objectives of BIMSTEC

The main objectives of the BIMSTEC organization are stated below:

- Create an enabling environment for **rapid economic development** through the identification and implementation of specific cooperation projects in the sectors of trade, investment and industry, technology, human resource development, tourism, agriculture, energy, and infrastructure and transportation;
- **Accelerate the economic growth and social progress in the sub-region through joint endeavors in a spirit of equality and partnership;**

Main objectives of BIMSTEC

- Promote active **collaboration and mutual assistance on matters of common interest in the economic, social, technical, and scientific fields;**
- Provide assistance to each other in the form of training and research facilities in the educational, professional, and technical spheres;
- Cooperate more effectively in joint efforts that are supportive of and complementary to national development plans of Member States **resulting in tangible benefits in raising living standards, including generating employment and improving transportation and communication infrastructure;**

Main objectives of BIMSTEC

- Maintain close and beneficial cooperation with existing international and regional organizations with similar aims and purposes; and
- Cooperate in projects that can be dealt with most productively on a sub-regional basis and make the best use of available synergies among BIMSTEC member countries.

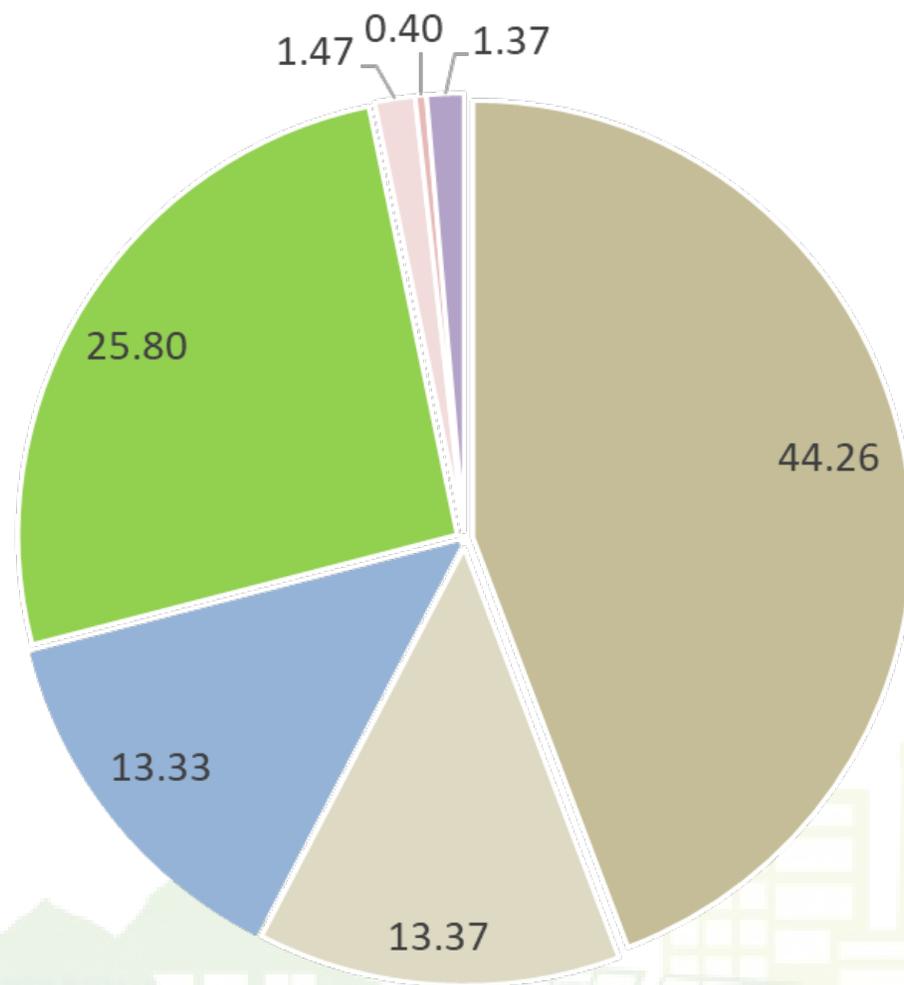
Regional Energy Cooperation –Benefits of interconnection

- A pathway to energy transition.
- Optimal utilization of the generation resources in the Region.
- Optimal integration of intermittent renewable energy sources to the grid.
- Optimal utilization of ROW of transmission lines.
- **Faster and more economical energy access.**
- **Would lead to reduced carbon emissions.**
- One step towards the One Sun One World One Grid Vision.

Energy Demographics of BIMSTEC countries

| | Coal + Lignite | Natural Gas | Hydro | Renewables (solar wind and small hydro) | Oil | Diesel | Nuclear | Total |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------|
| Bangladesh | 1768 | <u>11476</u> | 230 | 229 | 6329 | 1290 | 0 | 21322 |
| Bhutan | 0 | 0 | <u>2326</u> | 9 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 2343 |
| India | <u>210606</u> | 24824 | 46850 | 119093 | 0 | 562 | 6780 | 408715 |
| Myanmar | 120 | <u>2496</u> | <u>3262</u> | 40 | 0 | 116 | 0 | 6034 |
| Nepal | 39 | 0 | <u>2082</u> | 55 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 2190 |
| Sri Lanka | 900 | 0 | <u>1413</u> | <u>1572</u> | 924 | 0 | 0 | 4809 |
| Thailand | 6383 | <u>27603</u> | 10024 | 7147 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 51187 |
| Total BIMSTEC | 219816 | 66399 | 66187 | 128145 | 7283 | 1990 | 6780 | 496600 |
| %age break-up of BIMSTEC source-wise | 44.26 | 13.37 | 13.33 | 25.80 | 1.47 | 0.40 | 1.37 | 100.00 |

Installed Capacity Generation mix in BIMSTEC Region



■ Coal+Lignite ■ Natural Gas ■ Hydro ■ Renewables (solar wind and small hydro) ■ Oil ■ Diesel ■ Nuclear

Demand side Complementarities

| Seasonal and Daily demand diversity in BIMSTEC Region | | | |
|---|---------------------------|-------------------------------|---|
| | | Hourly peak demand_local time | Hourly peak demand_India reference time |
| | Peak demand months | | |
| Bangladesh | March to October | 20.00 hrs to 23.00 hrs. | 19.30 hrs to 22.30 hrs |
| Bhutan | November to January | 18.00 hrs to 22.00 hrs | 17.30 hrs to 21.30 hrs |
| India | June to September | 11.00 hrs to 15.00 hrs | 11.00 hrs to 15.00 hrs |
| Myanmar | May and October | 18.00 hrs to 21.00 hrs | 17.00 to 20.00 hrs |
| Nepal | July and August | 19.00 to 21.00 hrs | 18.45 to 20.45 hrs |
| Sri Lanka | April | 18.00 to 22.00 hrs | 18.00 to 22.00 hrs |
| Thailand | March to June | 10.00 hrs to 17.30 hrs | 7.30 hrs to 15.00 hrs |

Demand growth rate

| Electricity Demand Growth rate (%) | |
|------------------------------------|------|
| Bangladesh | 8 |
| Bhutan | 6 |
| India | 5.34 |
| Myanmar | 9.6 |
| Nepal | 7.6 |
| Sri Lanka | 4.8 |
| Thailand | 3 |

Month-wise Power Exchanges for 2024-25

Table 5: Power Trade - Imported from India and Exported to India

Exported From/Imported to India (GWh)

| | Bhutan | | Nepal | | Bangladesh | Myanmar |
|----------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------|----------|
| | Exported to | Import from | Exported to | Import from | Exported | Exported |
| Apr-24 | 86.47 | 18.58 | 346.08 | 0 | 694.34 | 0.76 |
| May-24 | 51.37 | 68.17 | 271.84 | 3.92 | 655.55 | 0.74 |
| Jun-24 | 0 | 520.23 | 20.51 | 152.32 | 709.14 | 0.87 |
| Jul-24 | 0 | 1225.84 | 0 | 476.74 | 747.37 | 0.91 |
| Aug-24 | 0 | 1228.79 | 0 | 506.71 | 719.38 | 0.87 |
| Sep-24 | 0 | 1219.89 | 0 | 494.67 | 634.75 | 0.75 |
| Oct-24 | 0 | 918.96 | 0 | 289.29 | 695.63 | 0.8 |
| Nov-24 | 12.24 | 125.37 | 0 | 212.2 | 698.58 | 0.71 |
| Dec-24 | 187.39 | 0 | 58.6 | 1.56 | 521.28 | 0.72 |
| Jan-25 | 158.13 | 0 | 252.02 | 0 | 674.7 | 0.67 |
| Feb-25 | 216.7 | 0 | 328.1 | 0 | 635.5 | 0.56 |
| Mar-25 | 147.08 | 0 | 356.99 | 0 | 732.35 | 0.65 |
| total 2024-25 | 859.38 | 5325.83 | 1634.14 | 2137.41 | 8118.57 | 9.01 |

**Total power trade -
18084.34 GWh**

Economic and Social Benefits of interconnection

- **Energy security.**
- **Cheapest and fastest method of increasing energy access to areas in need of it.**
- **Mitigation of adverse impacts of climate change.**
- **Reduced cost of supply.**

THANK YOU!



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