



Where is wind energy available in Nepal?

Nepal's wind energy potential is concentrated in the high mountains and mid-hills regions, with favorable sites over 3,300 meters above sea level. Despite low population density and arduous geographical conditions, Khumbu Region, Kagbeni, Chusang, Thakmarpha, and Khanjiroba are some of the high-potential mountain areas for wind energy.

What is Nepal's wind energy potential?

Nepal has substantial wind energy potential, with estimates of over 3000 MW total capacity. Around 448 MW is commercially viable for electricity generation. Nepal's wind energy potential is concentrated in the high mountains and mid-hills regions, with favorable sites over 3,300 meters above sea level.

How much electricity does Nepal use?

15000 MW of electricity, increase per capita electricity to 1500 kWh and decrease the commercial energy use per unit of GDP from 3.20 ToE/mRs in 2015 to 3.14 ToE/mRs in 2030 (Source: Nepal's Sustainable Development Goal, Ba)

What type of energy is used in Nepal?

Renewable energy here is the sum of hydropower, wind, solar, geothermal, modern biomass and wave and tidal energy. Traditional biomass - the burning of charcoal, crop waste, and other organic matter - is not included. This can be an important energy source in lower-income settings. Nepal: How much of the country's energy comes from nuclear power?

Is Nepal able to get 100% electricity in 2024?

The electrification rate in Nepal has notably improved in recent years, with access rising from 93% in 2020/21 to 94% in 2021/22. The government aims to achieve 100% electricity access nationwide by 2024. In the wet season, Nepal exports its surplus hydroelectricity to India through Indian Energy Exchange.

Why is Nepal so energy efficient?

With about 1 toe for every \$1,000 of GDP, Nepal has the poorest energy intensity among all south Asian countries. The country has therefore very large energy efficiency potential. Petroleum is the second largest energy fuel in Nepal after firewood and accounts for 11% of primary energy consumption in the country.



Nepal's economic and social development is being hampered by its inadequate energy supply. The country does not have its own reserves of gas, coal or oil. Although its most significant energy resource is water, less than one percent ???



Nepal: Many of us want an overview of how much energy our country consumes, where it comes from, and if we're making progress on decarbonizing our energy mix. This page provides the data for your chosen country across all of the key ???



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