EAST and Southeast Asia Renewable Energy Statistic Training Workshop

Renewable Energy Data in Lao PDR

Institute of Renewable Energy Promotion Ministry of Energy and Mines

> 12-14/12/2016 Bangkok, Thailand

Outline

- 1. Introduction
- 2. Current energy situation and outlook.
- 3. Power potential in Lao PDR
- 4. Energy Sector Policy
- 5. Conclusion

BASIC FACTS ABOUT LAOS



• Area: 236,800 km²



Capital: Vientiane

Population 2015

- Total 6.5 millions
- Density 27 person/km²

Total Share of GDP 2015

- GDP per Capita 1,947 US\$

Growth rate of GDP: 7.56%

Share of GDP 2015

-Agricultural: 21.80%

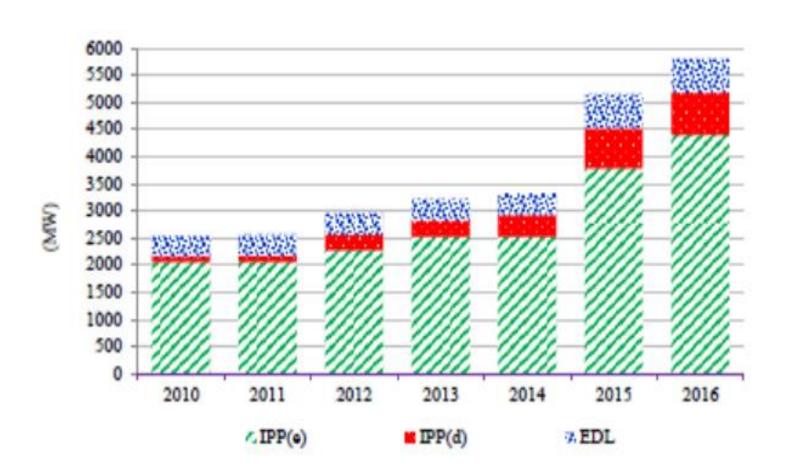
-Industry: 32.70%

-Services: 35.95%

-Taxes on products

and Import duties, net: 9.55%

• Energy Development in Lao PDR has been rapidly increasing in parallel with the domestic demand. Additionally, Lao Government has supported and encouraged private to invest in energy sector. Compare of increasing by the year of 2010, the total install capacity is increased from 2,546.7 MW to 5,806 MW in 2016.



Energy Supply:

Lao PDR has potential of Hydropower about 28,600 MW with 409 projects

	Project Amount	Install Capacity (MW)	Energy Generation (GWh/year)
Existing Projects	40	6,290	33,590
Under construction Projects and expect to complete construction by 2020	50	5,820	27,502
Expect to complete construction by 2025	35	4,147	20,106
Expect to complete construction by 2030	58	4,434	18,272
MOU signed	246	8,480	30,119
<u>Total</u>	<u>429</u>	<u>29,171</u>	129,589

Sourced: The 6th Report on Hydropower Development Projects in Lao PDR (30 June 2016), by DEPP

NONE Hydro RE projects

WIND: 2000-3000 MW

- 600 MW (1st phase: 250MW) under negotiation for development in Sekong Prov.
- 3 additional projects under field investigation

SOLAR:

- Only Home Solar System (SHS) (50-100W) (25,000 HH)
- 700 kW grid connected (demonstration project by Japanese grant)
- 500 MW solar farm under study
- 100 MW Solar and Wind Hybrid Project
- 10 MW solar Farm under Construction

None Hydro RE projects

Biomass: 1000-2500 MW

- 39 MW in operation
- 20 MW is under Construction

Biogas:

10000 kg/day to replace the LPG import

Livestock Farms

Energy Demand:

			ปะจุบับ ((Actual)	ถาดถะถม (For	ecast)					
No.	ລາຍລະອຽດ (Descriptions)	Units	2014	2015	2016	2020	2025	2030	Growth Rate (%)		
IVO.		UIIIIS							2015-2020	2015-2025	2015-2030
1	ຄວາມຕ້ອງການ ພະລັງງານໄຟຟ້າ (ບໍ່ລວມຕົກເຮ່ຍໃນລະບົບ)										
1	Energy Demand (Excluding system losses)	(GWh)	4,321	4,665	6,131	13,253	22,407	30,680	23.2%	17.0%	13.4%
2	ພະລັງງານຕົກເຮ່ບໃນລະບົບ	(GWh)	502	547	658	1,125	1,649	2,243			
	System Losses	(%)	10.4%	10.5%	9.7%	7.8%	6.9%	6.8%			
2	ຄວາມຕ້ອງການ ພະລັງງານໄຟຟ້າ (ລວມຕຶກເຮ່ຍໃນລະບົບ)										
2	Energy Demand (Including system losses)	(GWh)	4,823	5,213	6,789	14,378	24,057	32,923	22.5%	16.5%	10.7%
4	ຄວາມຕ້ອງການ ກຳລັງໄຟຟ້າສູງສຸດ										
7	Peak Load	(MW)	960	1,056	1,349	2,723	4,395	5,892	20.9%	15.3%	12.1%
5	Load Factor	(%)	57.3%	56.3%	57.5%	60.3%	62.5%	63.8%			
*	* ສະເລ່ຍເພີ້ມຂຶ້ນ ຕໍ່ປີ (Average Growth per Annum)								2015-2020	2015-2025	2015-2030
*	* ຄວາມຕ້ອງການ ພະລັງານໄຟຟ້າ ບໍ່ລວມຕົກເຮ່ຍໃນລະບົບ (Energy Demand Excluding System Losses), GWh)								1,717	1,774	1,734
*	* ຄວາມຕ້ອງການ ພະລັງງານໄຟຟ້າ ລວມຕົກເຮ່ຍໃນລະບົບ (Energy Demand Including System Losses), GWh							1,833	1,884	1,847	
*	* ຄວາມຕ້ອງການ ກຳລັງໄຟຟ້າສູງສຸດ (Peak Load), MW							333	334	322	

Sourced: Demand forecast 2016-2030 Report (February 2016), by EDL

Energy demand in Lao PDR

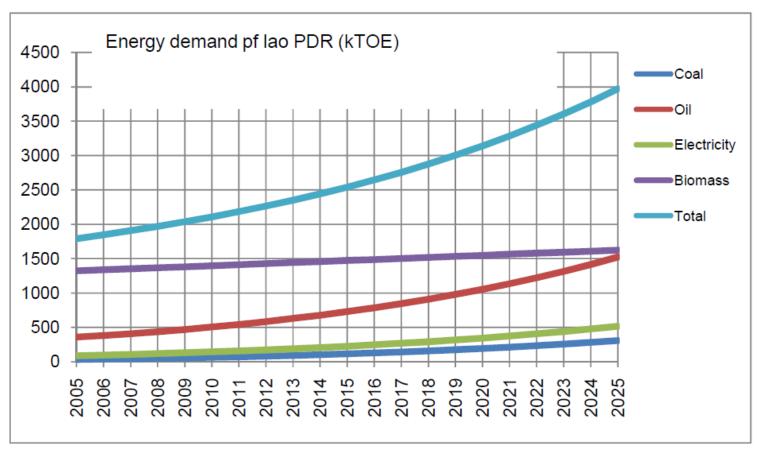
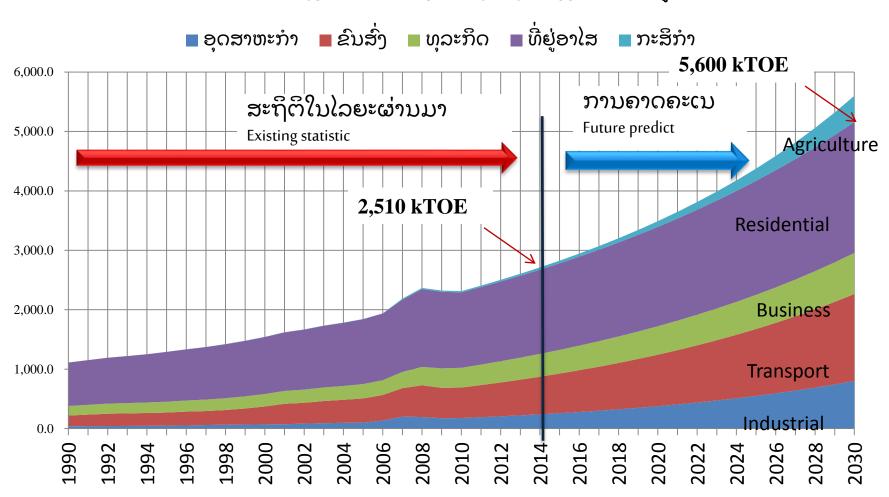


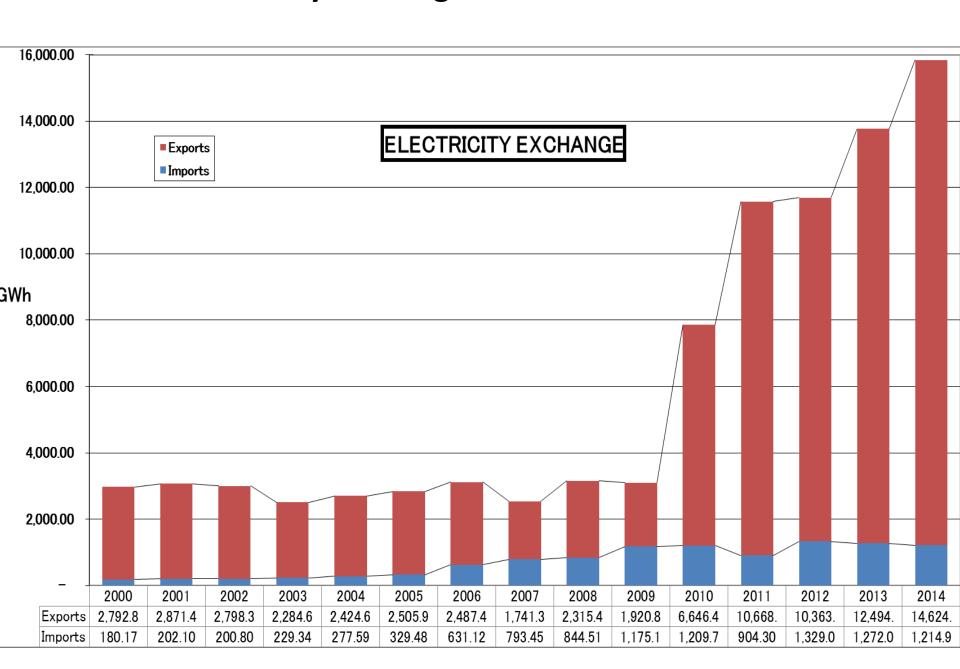
Figure 1.6 Estimate of energy demand in Lao PDR by 2025 (MEM)

Trend of Total Energy Demand

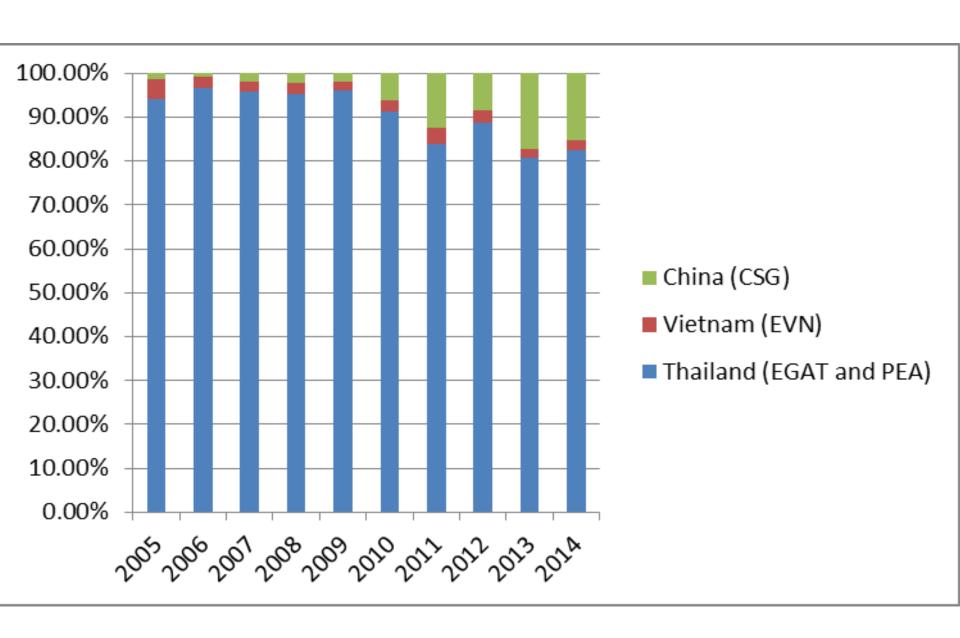
ທ່າອ່ຽງໃນຄວາມຕ້ອງການຊົມໃຊ້ພະລັງງານສຳເລັດຮູບ, ктое



Electricity Exchange and Trade 2000-2014



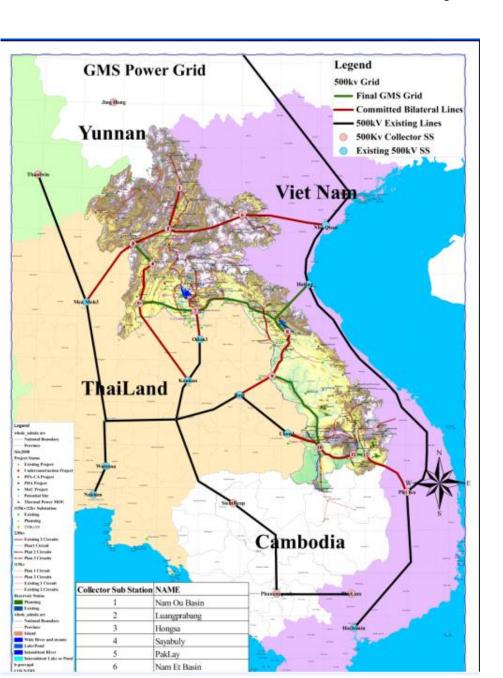
Major Electricity Trade Partners



Grid to Grid memoranda on Power Export by 2020

Export to	MW
Thailand	7,000 MW expanded with 2000 MW
Vietnam	3,000 MW
Cambodia	2,000 MW, initial
Myanmar	3,000 MW, to be initialed
China (Yunan Province)	12,000 MW, being discussed

Future Transmission System and other pipelines



GMS Power Grid

- 1. Nabong (Laos) Oudon (Thailand)
- 2. Hatsan (Laos) Pleiku (Vietnam)
- 3. Hongsa (Laos) Thailand
- 4. Nam Ou (Laos) Thailand
- 5. Luangphabang (Laos) Nho Quan or Than Hoa Vietnam
- 6. Xayabouli (Laos) Khon Ken (Thailand)
- 7. Pakbeng (Laos)-Thailand

Livestock waste (Example)

Livestock	2010 Production (million heads)	Daily Manure Production Factor (kg/animal)	Substrate Quantity (kg/day)	Dry Matter Factor (%)	Total Dry Matter Available (kg/day)	Mean Biogas Yield Factor (m³/kg dry matter)	Daily Biogas Production (m³/day)
Buffalo	1.183	8.00	9,464,000	16	1,514,240	0.250	378,560
Cattle	1.475	8.00	11,800,000	16	1,888,000	0.250	472,000
Pigs	2.752	2.00	5,504,000	17	935,680	4.200	3,929,856
Chicken	24.078	0.08	1,926,240	25	481,560	0.575	276,897
Total							5,057,313

kg = kilogram, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, m3 = cubic meter.

Source: Renewable energy developments and potential in the Greater Mekong Sub region

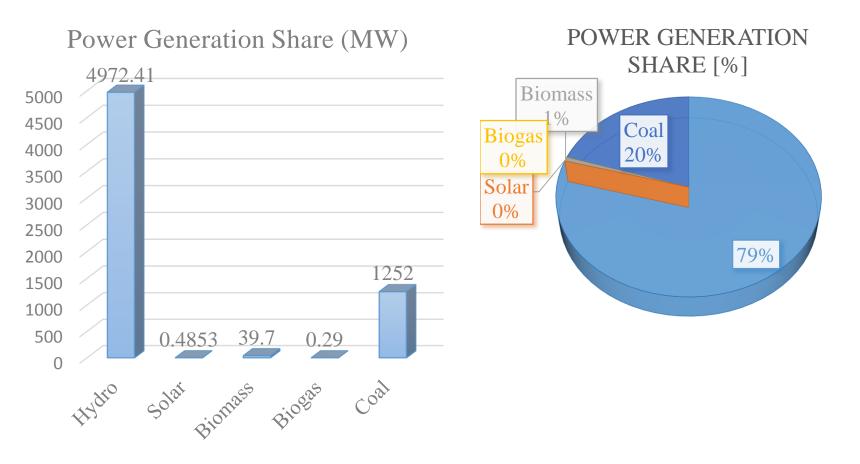
Agriculture waste (Example)

Biomass Residue	Total Yearly Biomass Production (10³ tons)	Total Theoretical Energy Potential (10 ⁶ GJ)	Total Theoretical Energy Potential (GWh)
Rice husks	767	9.86	2,740
Rice straw	1,013	6.12	1,700
Maize or corn cobs	255	3.66	1,017
Cassava stalks	64	0.44	123
Sugarcane tops and trash	247	1.66	462
Sugarcane bagasse	205	1.32	366

GJ = gigajoule, GWh = gigawatt-hour, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.

Source: Renewable energy developments and potential in the Greater Mekong Sub region

Power Generation Share



- Total Install Capacity 6,264.9 MW [November 2016]

2. Power potential in Lao PDR

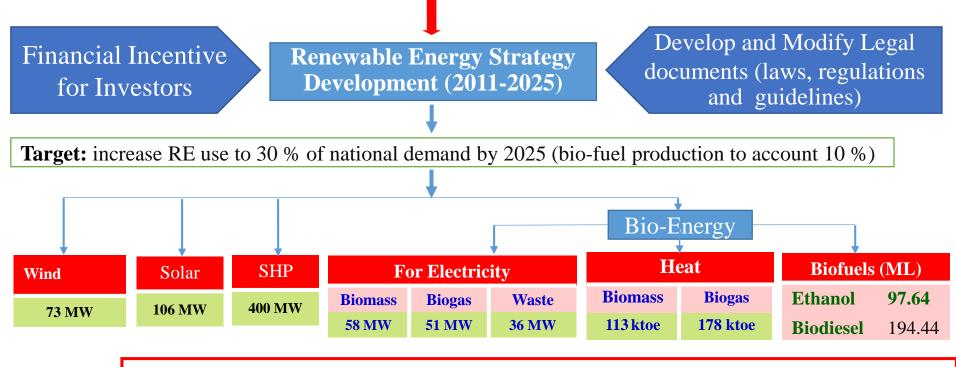
- HYDRO POWER POTENTIAL OF ABOUT 26,000 MW.
 - o Small Hydro Power ≤ 15 MW: 2,000 MW
- Wind ~ 182,000 MW, very good 2,000-3,000 MW
 - 600 MW (phase 1: 250MW) under negotiation for development in Sekong Prov.
- Solar: irradiation 3.6-5.5 kWh/m² (1800-2000hrs/y)
- Biomass > 938 MW
- Biogas >313 MW

3. Energy Sector Policy

- Increase electrification ratio to 98% by 2025 and Make modern energy more affordable and accessible for every Lao citizen even in the remote areas;
- Promote energy efficiency and conservation by Reduce 10% of energy consumption in 2030
- Increase Energy export to boost national socio-economic development;
- Reserve coal for domestic use and power generation;
- Increase power export to 12,000 MW by 2020, 7,000 MW to Thailand and 5,000 MW to Viet Nam.
- Increase a share of other renewable energy to 30% in the total energy mix by 2025;

POLICY AND STRATEGY

Objective: Ensure energy security, sustain socio-economic development, and enhance environmental and social sustainability



- Establish Renewable Energy Fund
- Financial Mechanism:

Support

Mechanism

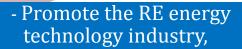
- Import duty free on production machinery, equipment and raw materials
- Import duty free on chemical materials necessary for biofuels production within 7 years
- Profit tax is divided in to 3 categories: 20%, 15% and 10%. Profit tax exemption is possible for a certain period depending on activities, investment areas and size investment
- Subsidies on unit product price depending on energy type and times period

Renewable Energy Strategy Development (2011-2025)

- Develop legal documents
- Study & development models
- Market assessment and energy source studies

2016-2020

2021-2025



- Formulate a clear framework for a midterm program (increased competition)
- Support the full development of RE
- Increased competition and reduced dependency

- Promote new, economically viable, RE technologies
- Encourage full competition based on equality.





GOL Target on RE Sector

No	RE TYPE	Potential	Existing	Target 2010-2015		Target 2016	-2020	Target 2021-	2025
		MW	MW	MW	Ktoe	MW	Ktoe	MW	Ktoe
A	Electricity			140		243		728	416
1	Small Hydropower	2,000	12	80	51	134	85	400	256
2	Solar	511	1	22	14	36	23	33	21
3	Wind	>40		6	4	12	8	73	47
4	Biomass	938		13	8	24	16	58	37
5	Biogas	313		10	6	19	12	51	33
6	Municipal Solid Waste	216		9	6	17	11	36	23
7	Geothermal	56							
В	Biofuels	ML	ML	ML		ML		ML	
1	Ethanol	600		10	7	106	178	150	279
2	Biodiesel	1,200	0.01	15	13	205	239	300	383
C	Thermal Energy	Ktoe	Ktoe						
1	Biomass	227			23		29		113
2	Biogas	444			22		44		178
3	Solar	218			17		22		109

CURRENT STATUS OF SOLAR DEVELOPMENT

Type of System	Unit	Ins Cap (kW)	Supporter	Remark
SHS	16,570	459.57	JICA, WB	End of 2013
BCS	3	8	JICA	
Hybrid	1	100/70	NEDO	(Solar for Pump + MH)
Hybrid	1	110/40	NEDO	(MH + Solar for Pump)
Hybrid	1	36/60/1.5	Private	(MH/Gen-set/Solar)
Stand alone	1	6.5	EEP/FONDEM	Luang Prabang Prov
Hybrid	1	4.8/5	FONDEM	Solar + Diesel
Solar roof	1	236	JICA	Wattay Airport
Solar roof	1	150	JICA	EDL' Building (UC)
Solar crop dryers	2		ACMEC/ University	For community and university
Telecom		155	Telecom	57 station





CURRENT STATUS OF SHP DEVELOPMENT

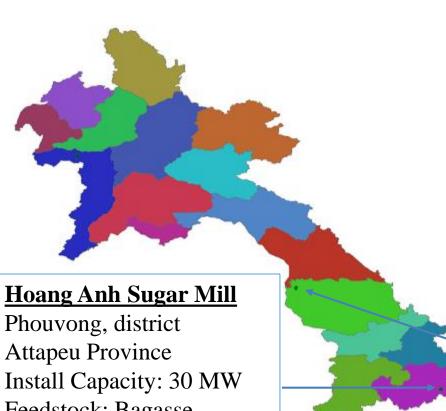
- □ Potential: 2,000 MW (Less than 15 MW)
- Exiting Projects: 23 projects, 76 MW,
- Under Construction: 18 projects, 166 MW
- Under study: 142 projects, 1263 MW







CURRENT STATUS OF BIOMASS DEVELOPMENT



70 58 60 50 39.74 40 ■ Existing (MW) 30 ■ Target (MW) 24 20 13 10 2013-2015 2020 2025

Feedstock: Bagasse

Mit Lao Sugar Mill

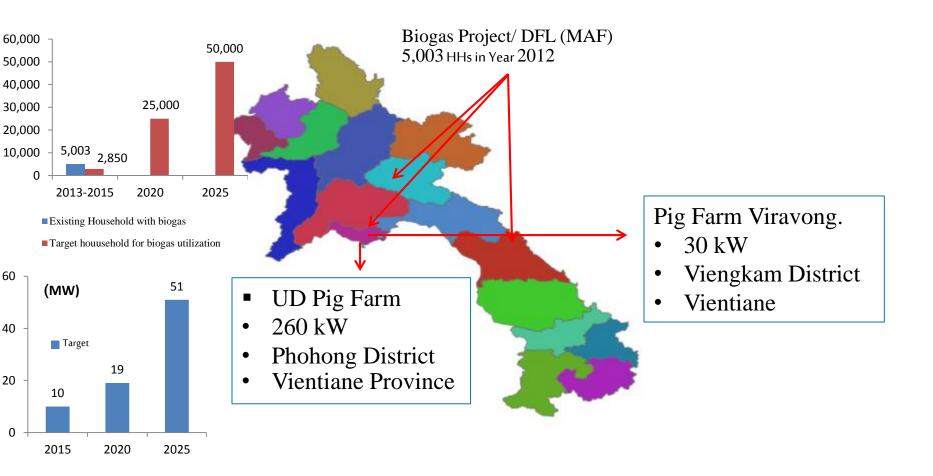
Xaibury, district Savannakhet Province

Install Capacity: 9.7 MW

Feedstock: Bagasse



BIOGAS DEVELOPMENT



BIOFUEL DEVELOPMENT

Harvest-Area **Plantation-Area** Palm oil 300+800 ha 60 ha (2016) 173,640 kg **FFB CPO** 33,000 L 20,000 L B100

Biodiesel Plant: 20,000 L/day

Extraction Plant: 20 tons/day

Vernicia Montana

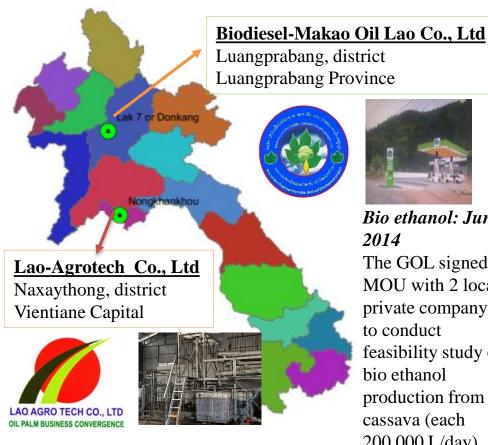
12,350	3,000 ha
Fruit collection	75,000 kg
B100	18,000 L

Biodiesel Plant: 1,000 L/day

Extraction Plant: 2 tons/day

In 2017 new Plant 2 units; Each unit 15 t/day

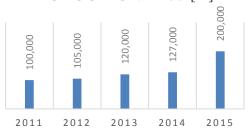
B100 18,000 L



Bio ethanol: June

The GOL signed MOU with 2 local private company to conduct feasibility study of bio ethanol production from cassava (each 200,000 L/day)





CHALLENGE

- Lack of information on resources available and sustainability, in particular with regard to biomass
- Geographic location, no access road (cannot access during raining season)
- Limited budget for collecting RE date.
- Lack of appropriate mechanism to promote RE statistics.

Conclusion

- Capacity building among technical level and community level about RE statistic
- Knowledge and Information sharing
- Capacity building and promotion regional cooperation to develop tools, database development.

Khop Jai Laiy Laiy!

Thank you