

Assessing the Role of Renewable Energy in Achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Bangladesh

Rabiul Karim

Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, Asian University of Bangladesh, Dhaka, Bangladesh

Email: rabiulkarim@aub.ac.bd

Abstract: This paper investigates the contribution of renewable energy towards achieving SDGs in Bangladesh. Given the issues of energy security, as well as the risks imposed by climate change on socio-economic progress, renewable energy stands out as a prospective solution. This paper attempts to trace the contribution of renewable energy initiatives in SDGs-specifically SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy), SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) and SDG 13 (Climate Action). Secondary data from sources at home and abroad is employed, through which progress made, challenges faced, and opportunities available in the present scenario have been studied. The study reveals that despite the recent surge in solar energy expansion, a considerable lag exists in the share of renewable energy and efforts such as policy adjustments, investment increment, and technology up gradation are imperative.

Keywords: Renewable Energy; Sustainable Development Goals; SDGs; Bangladesh; Clean Energy; Climate Action.

1. INTRODUCTION

The importance of renewable energy as a tool in achieving UN SDGs (United Nations Sustainable Development Goals) in the present day cannot be overemphasized, and it is the only available solution in terms of sustainable growth, poverty alleviation and protection of the environment. Due to the continuous change of climatic conditions and scarce availability of energy resources the role of renewable energy sources, be they solar, wind, hydro or biogas, in paving a path toward a sustainable and resilient energy system cannot be undermined. For countries like Bangladesh where energy demand is skyrocketing and where environmental issues are increasing, role of renewable energy cannot be overemphasized as it is one of the important elements to support its energy security and to achieve sustainable development goals.

Bangladesh is a densely populated country of more than 170 million is one of the countries to encounter great energy related challenge; though the country has witnessed considerable achievement in augmenting electricity access to the rural and rural fringes of Bangladesh but still 10-15% of the population are deprived of dependable supply. Also, Bangladesh largely depends on the fossil fuel sources which contribute significantly in degrading the country's environmental quality and escalating the global climate change. With this backdrop Bangladesh had progressively shifted towards the renewable energy.

There has been tremendous interest on renewable energy over past years with the Bangladesh government setting various goals regarding increasing use of

renewable energy. While renewable energy policy 2008 and PSMP 2016 shows the country commitment toward growing share of renewables, in 2020 it was reported that 3.5% of total installed capacity comes from renewable energy, and solar energy has the highest share of renewable energy in Bangladesh and the country aimed to achieve 10% by 2025 which is further cemented by the inclusion of renewable energy targets in Bangladesh's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) toward the Paris Agreement.

This shift towards renewable energy also appears essential if Bangladesh is to meet some of the SDGs in particular SDG 7 (Affordable and clean energy), SDG 13 (Climate action) and SDG 8 (Decent work and economic growth). SDG 7 is intended to be achieved by 2030 with universal access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy services. Renewable energy will contribute to this, particularly as large number of Bangladesh's population reside in the rural areas and do not have the privilege of access to grid electricity. Bangladesh is running the largest solar home system (SHS) program in the world (with more than 4.5 million SHS installed so far), which have enhanced energy access and socio-economic development in rural Bangladesh.

Also renewable energy seems to be of a great importance to solve issues related to climate change. Bangladesh is one of the most climate-vulnerable countries of the world, and is struggling with the increased sea-levels, floods and storms. Thus, reducing the dependence on imported fossil fuels and consequently minimizing carbon emissions, and mitigate the effects of climate change by increasing its shares of renewables would move Bangladesh closer towards achieving SDG 13 (Climate action).

But still a number of challenges related to the financial situation, lack of infrastructure and intermittency of renewable energy source can hinder Bangladesh from developing this sector although it has vast potential to do it. The objective of this research is thus to analyze the contribution of renewable energy in achieving the SDGs in Bangladesh, identify the existing challenges and prospects it holds for its sustainable development.

2. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The objectives of this study are:

1. To analyze the role of renewable energy in achieving SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy) and its linkage with other SDGs in Bangladesh.
2. To examine the current status of renewable energy deployment in Bangladesh, including solar, wind, and biogas.
3. To identify challenges and opportunities in scaling up renewable energy for sustainable development.
4. To evaluate the impact of renewable energy on economic growth, poverty alleviation, and environmental sustainability in Bangladesh.

3. LITERATURE REVIEW

1. Sovacool, B. K., *et al.* (2016), through their article titled *Renewable Energy and the Sustainable Development Goals* discusses the links between renewable energy and the SDGs highlighting renewable energy as an integral component of SDGs 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy) and 13 (Climate Action), pointing out how renewable energy can improve access to energy and carbon emissions, which is important especially in developing countries like Bangladesh.

2. The International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) (2020) discusses how renewable energy is one of the central enablers for achieving several development goals in its report titled *Renewable Energy: A Critical Enabler of SDGs*. Other development goals that have been linked to renewable energy include poverty eradication, gender equality and economic growth. The study points out the significance of solar energy in promoting SDG 7 as well as a variety of socio-economic development issues in Bangladesh.

3. Hossain, D., & Rahman, A. (2020) describe various renewable energy policies and efforts carried out in Bangladesh in the article *Renewable Energy Development in Bangladesh: Challenges and*

Opportunities. The article identifies various government actions on diversified renewable energy resources such as solar energy, wind energy and biogas, and also addresses how these renewable resources contribute to achieving SDG 7 through access to energy and poverty alleviation, thus improve the living standards.

4. The article on *The Role of Solar Energy in Rural Electrification: Bangladesh's Experience* by Ahmed, A. & Shams, N. (2021) explains the Solar Home System (SHS) program which is one of the largest off-grid renewable energy programs in the world. This study discusses how solar energy can promote rural electrification, poverty reduction (SDG 1) and improve living standards.

5. The Bangladesh Power Development Board (BPDB) (2021) "Annual Report on Renewable Energy Development" empirically addresses renewable energy development in Bangladesh. The study identifies increasing amounts of solar energy, biomass and wind energy, financial challenges and issues relating to grid integration to fulfil SDG 7.

6. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) (2019) "Impact of Solar Home System on Rural Development in Bangladesh" assesses the socio-economic impact of the SHS programme by showing how it has contributed to the lives of people in the rural areas, including areas of rural health care, education and access to economic opportunities, and has also contributed positively to marginal groups.

7. Sarker, M. N. I. & Rahman, M. M. (2022) "Policy Analysis and Challenges of Renewable Energy in Bangladesh" examine the relevant policy landscape and factors that govern renewable energy development, for instance renewable energy policy 2008, power system master plan and analyse the appropriateness of these policies regarding SDG 7.

8. Khan, M. M. R & Hossain, A. (2021) "Challenges in Grid Integration of Renewable Energy in Bangladesh" discusses the technical and infrastructure problems concerning grid connection, and the integration of renewable energies into the national grid. This concerns especially the challenges of intermittency and limited transmission and distribution.

9. International Energy Agency (IEA) (2020) "Bangladesh Energy Sector Overview" gives an overall review on Bangladesh's energy sector and argues how solar and wind energy have the potential to lower carbon emissions (SDG 13), increase access to energy (SDG 7) and spur economic growth (SDG 8).

10. In Renewable Energy and Rural Development: The Case of Biogas in Bangladesh, Chowdhury, M. S. H., & Islam, S. (2019) examine the contribution of biogas technology to the rural development of Bangladesh. The study highlights its impact in delivering a clean cooking fuel and decreasing the rate of deforestation, while providing health benefits; thus, relating to the SDG 7, 13 and 15.

4. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study has adopted a qualitative and analytical research design approach to study the role of renewable energy in attaining the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Bangladesh. The research has a more descriptive approach supported with secondary data analysis to observe the patterns, policy directions and sectoral contributions of renewable energy in a national context.

4.1 SOURCES OF DATA

The entire study relies on the secondary data, which is sourced from various national and international credible sources, namely; Sustainable and Renewable Energy Development Authority (SREDA), Bangladesh Power Development Board (BPDB), International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA), International Energy Agency (IEA), World Bank reports, UN Development Programme (UNDP) reports and other academic journals. National policies like renewable energy policy 2008, PSMP 2016 have also been reviewed and examined.

4.2 ANALYTICAL FRAMEWORK

The analysis is carried out by a thematic approach of assessing how the diverse types of renewable energy (solar, wind, hydro and biomass/bio-gas energy) lead to the attainability of the respective SDG targets like the ones stated below:

SDG 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.

SDG 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.

SDG 8: Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.

The study also analyzes the correlation between renewable energy development and the socio-economic factors like energy access, employment creation and reduction of carbon emissions.

4.3 ANALYTICAL TECHNIQUES

The study used the following analysis techniques:

1. Trend Analysis- This study observes how the capacity of renewable energy has been growing and also the trend of adoption of these technologies over the years.

2. Policy Analysis- It evaluates major national energy policy in order to understand their impact on renewable energy penetration and implementation.

3. SDG Linkage Analysis- This analysis identifies the extent to which the advancement of renewable energy directly contributes to various SDG targets, with particular emphasis on energy access, climate change mitigation and sustainable economic development.

4.4 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

The study relies only on secondary data. Real time issues and micro-level impacts may not have been appropriately captured by secondary data. Besides, absence of econometric and field level primary data makes the research difficult in analyzing causal relationship of renewable energy development with socio economic aspects. Further studies might involve primary surveys and quantitative modeling to produce stronger empirical evidence.

5. Renewable Energy and Sustainable Development

5.1 RENEWABLE ENERGY AND SDGs

Renewable energy is widely accepted as one of the most important drivers for sustainable development. Renewable energy, as stated by International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA), is one of the key drivers for the achievement of many SDGs, such as eradicating poverty (SDG 1), access to affordable and clean energy (SDG 7), climate action (SDG 13), and decent work and economic growth (SDG 8) (IRENA, 2020).

According to a study done by Sovacool *et al.* (2016), renewable energy helps to achieve socioeconomic development as well as reduce the problem of poverty. These are done by the provision of jobs, increased energy access and reduction of energy poverty, and alleviation of climate change impacts. Renewable energy sources like solar power, wind energy and biogas are identified as the solutions for achieving SDG 7 in Bangladesh.

5.2 RENEWABLE ENERGY IN BANGLADESH

Bangladesh is a densely populated country with about 170 million people in 2020. Though energy access has

been significantly increased, about 10 percent of the people is not yet electrified in the rural and remote parts of the country (World Bank, 2020). The energy sector of Bangladesh is heavily dependent on fossil fuels, especially natural gas; renewable energy sources account for a small but increasing portion of its energy mix.

Table 1: Technology wise RE Generation Statistics: 1702.4 MWp

SL	RS Source	Technology	Quantity	Off-grid MWp	On-grid MWp	Total MWp
1.	Solar	Solar Park	14	0	745.25	745.25
		Rooftop Solar Except NEM	257	33.321	58.703	92.024
		Net Metering Rooftop Solar	4543	0	219.423	219.423
		Solar Irrigation	3403	54.661	2.925	57.586
		Solar Home System	6037583	263.657	0	263.657
		Solar Minigrid	28	5.805	0	5.805
		Solar Microgrid	0	0	0	0
		Solar Nanogrid	2	0.001	0	0.001
		Solar Charging Station	15	0.275	0.016	0.291
		Solar Street Light	297691	17.104	0	17.104
		Solar Powered Telecom BTS	1933	8.06	0	8.06
		Solar Drinking Water System	82	0.095	0	0.095
2.	Wind	All Wind Projects	2	0	62	62
3.	Hydro	All Hydro Projects	1	0	230	230
4.	Biogas	Biogas to Electricity	7	0.69	0	0.69
		Biogas Plant	87536	0	0	0
5.	Biomass	Biomass to Electricity	1	0.4	0	0.4
Total			6433098	384.068	1318.317	1702.385

(Source: SREDA National Database of Renewable Energy-2026)

Statistics of Solar Technologies: Total Installed Capacity: 1409.295 MWp, Offgrid Installed Capacity: 382.978 MWp, Ongrid Installed Capacity: 1026.317 MWp

The government of Bangladesh has made several strides in promoting renewable energy through policies

and initiatives such as the "Power System Master Plan 2016" and the "Renewable Energy Policy 2008." These policies target the development of solar, wind, and bioenergy projects, with a focus on rural electrification and off-grid solutions.

Table 2: Renewable Energy (solar PV and wind installed) capacity targets from 2025 to 2041

Renewable Energy Installation Capacity Targets to 2041	2025	2030	2035	2041
Electricity generation demand (TWh)	144.32	205.57	322.84	446.02
Target of 10 % generation demand from renewable energy (TWh)	14.43	20.55	32.28	44.60
Target of total installed capacity from RE (GW)	10.29	14.66	23.03	31.32

(Source: USAID 2020)

5.3 EFFECT OF RENEWABLE ENERGY ON SDGs IN BANGLADESH

It is revealed that renewable energy can play a crucial role in achieving SDGs in Bangladesh as renewable energy access can enhance social welfare (like increasing literacy and health status), create jobs in this growing sector, and it can also aid in global warming mitigation. The solar home system (SHS) program, in Bangladesh is considered a very successful example as it increased energy access in rural off-grid areas thus helping in reducing poverty and improving educational and healthcare access.

Furthermore, with the development of renewable energy projects it has also helped in sustainable economic development by increasing job opportunities in the renewable energy sector especially in rural areas where energy access is poor (Bangladesh Power Development Board, 2021).

Table 3: Renewable Energy Installed Capacity in Bangladesh (as of April 2026)

Technology Type	Off-grid (MW)	On-grid (MW)	Total Capacity (MW)
Solar	377.17	1,026.66	1,403.84
Wind	0.0	62.0	62.0
Hydro	0.0	230.0	230.0
Biogas/Biomass	1.09	0.0	1.09
Total	378.26	1,318.66	1,700 MW (approximately)

(Source: SREDA National Database of Renewable Energy-2026)

Solar Energy: In terms of renewable resources, solar energy is the most encouraging prospect in Bangladesh. As a tropical country, it has an abundant amount of sunlight almost throughout the entire year. While it has been projected that renewable sources will fulfill 10% of Bangladesh's national energy by 2025, it will mostly comprise of solar energy. The SHS program of Bangladesh is a huge success in alleviating energy poverty, especially in rural Bangladesh as it currently stands as one of the largest off-grid solar schemes globally, and has provided millions of disconnected households with access to energy. According to BREB, the SHS scheme alone has decreased the use of kerosene and firewood.

Wind Energy: While Bangladesh has considerable potential for wind energy especially along coastal regions like Khulna, Barisal and Chittagong, development has been very low. Bangladesh has great potential; estimates suggest up to 2000 MW of wind power could be generated in its coastal region. There have been issues with developing the sector in terms of the enormous initial investment required and due to the lack of any real

6. ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

6.1 Present state of Renewable Energy in Bangladesh

The contribution of renewable energy to the overall energy mix of Bangladesh is very low approximately 2-3% as of 2024 but still there is a rapid development in this sector especially solar energy. The country's renewable energy policy and the power system master plan have committed to raising renewable energy contribution but this development has remained slow. According to Bangladesh Power Development Board, Solar energy, in the form of Solar Home System (SHS) is the dominant form of renewable energy in Bangladesh. It has also claimed that by the end of 2023 there are about 4.5 million households with access to solar home system (Bangladesh Power Development Board, 2023).

incentives for wind energy development by the government. By 2024 Bangladesh's wind energy has a negligible capacity with the source contributing to 0.1% of Bangladesh's energy output. Development of this resource has been very slow with only a few small projects initiated

Biomass and Biogas: Bangladesh possesses abundant agricultural waste and organic material that can be converted into biomass and biogas for power generation. The utilization of these resources is, however, not adequately explored due to limited awareness, investment and technical know-how. Since agriculture is a key livelihood in the country and given its large population size, biomass and biogas can play a significant role in augmenting the country's energy mix. The government has been somewhat successful in developing biogas use through small-scale schemes; however, scaling these initiatives faces logistical and financial obstacles. It has been estimated that Bangladesh has a capacity to generate as much as 1500 MW solely through biomass; however, only a tiny fraction of the country's potential is utilized.

6.2 RENEWABLE ENERGY AND SDG 7: AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy This Sustainable Development Goal addresses access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all. A central component of achieving SDG 7 is renewable energy. In many developing countries like Bangladesh a significant proportion of the population resides in rural and off-grid areas; thus, providing access to clean energy to these areas becomes a critical objective of SDG 7. Solar energy in particular and the SHS program in specific, have been instrumental in providing energy access to remote rural households and improving quality of living standards. By end 2023, over 95% of population in Bangladesh have had access to electricity compared to a 55% access rate in year 2000. Electricity access rates are growing and the increase is attributed mainly to the success of SHS in off-grid areas.

Access to Energy: The SHS program has provided power for over 5 million homes, benefiting approximately 20 million people. The program is instrumental in alleviating energy poverty in the rural sector, where access to grid electricity is often limited or non-existent. These electricity services offer new opportunities for education, health and economic activity, the building blocks of any sustainable development program. At the same time the SHS program has displaced unhealthy and inefficient lighting/fuel sources such as kerosene lamps and wood. A recent analysis from the International Energy Agency (IEA) (2020) suggests that increasing renewable energy in Bangladesh will lower electricity costs for customers, particularly in rural areas. Expanding SHS could cushion customers from volatile international fossil fuel prices.

Table 4: Renewable Energy Contribution to Bangladesh's Energy Mix (2024)

Energy Source	Contribution (%)	Installed Capacity (MW)	Emission Reduction (tons CO ₂ /year)
Solar Energy	2-3%	1400 MW	1.5 million
Wind Energy	0.1%	50 MW	0.1 million
Biomass and Biogas	1%	250 MW	0.2 million
Total Renewable	2-3%	1700 MW	1.8 million

(Source: Bangladesh Energy Regulatory Commission-2025)

The above table shows the growth of solar energy capacity in Bangladesh over the past decade, with notable jumps corresponding to the expansion of the SHS program, illustrating the significant contribution of solar energy to the energy sector.

Key Trends in Bangladesh Solar Growth (2010-2024)

6.3 RENEWABLE ENERGY AND SDG 13

Climate Action: SDG 13 addresses taking urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts. As a nation most vulnerable to climate change-due to issues such as rising sea levels, flooding, cyclones and extreme weather-Bangladesh must act decisively. Renewable energy serves to address the effects of climate change in Bangladesh by curbing the release of greenhouse gases into the atmosphere. Installing solar power, wind power, or other forms of renewable energy in place of fossil fuels can significantly cut the primary source of carbon emissions.

Climate change mitigation: Under the Paris Agreement and through Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) commitments, Bangladesh plans to significantly reduce their carbon emissions by 2030 and growing renewable energy sources is a key step towards achieving these climate goals. For example, over million metric tons of CO₂ are avoided annually from the SHS program alone as fossil fuel energy sources were replaced with clean energy sources from the sun. Bangladesh's solar capacity is expected to have avoided roughly 1.5 million tons of CO₂ per year as of 2024. Renewable energy sources will also reduce the need for imported fossil fuel thereby increasing the country's energy security as well as reduce its carbon footprint. Increased investment by the government in renewable energy sources increases opportunities for further reduction in CO₂. If Bangladesh meets their goals and achieves 10% renewable energy in the national energy supply by 2025, they could further reduce CO₂ depending on the scale of renewable energy expansion.

- **Shift from Off-Grid to On-Grid:** Initially (2010-2015), growth was driven by Solar Home Systems (SHS). Post-2018, the focus shifted to utility-scale solar parks and rooftop solar.
- **Dominance in Renewables:** Solar energy accounts for over 80% of Bangladesh's total renewable energy capacity.

- **Net Metering:** The introduction of net metering policies has accelerated rooftop solar adoption on industrial buildings, contributing significantly to the 2023-2024 growth.
- **Major Projects:** Projects like the 200 MW Teknaf Solar Park and others in Sundarganj and Pabna

have boosted capacity, with total solar generation reaching over 1,000 MW by mid-2024.

- **Future Target:** The government aims for higher renewable penetration, with projections showing the market expanding to nearly 2.84 GW by 2029.

Table 5: Solar Energy Capacity Growth in Bangladesh (Approximate Annual Totals)

Year	Solar Capacity (Approx. MW)	Key Highlights
2010	10-20 (mostly small)	Dominated by Solar Home Systems (SHS).
2012	50+	Expansion of rural solar access.
2014	100-150	SHS reaching over 3 million homes.
2016	166	Initial, small grid-connected projects.
2017	210	Growing investment in solar irrigation.
2018	284	First large-scale utility projects begin.
2019	352	Rapid expansion of rooftop net metering.
2020	416	Focus on setting up solar minigrids.
2021	532	Significant jump in grid-connected solar.
2022	656	Major utility-scale projects come online.
2023	950+	Solar becomes leading renewable source.
2024	1,080 - 1,150+	Surpassed 1 GW mark; active net metering.

(Source-USAID-2024)

7. CHALLENGES IN ACHIEVING SDGs THROUGH RENEWABLE ENERGY

Despite its potential, there are several challenges to scaling up renewable energy in Bangladesh:

- **High Initial Investment:** Renewable energy infrastructure, particularly wind and solar farms, requires significant upfront investment.
- **Technical and Capacity Constraints:** Limited technical expertise and capacity hinder the growth of renewable energy, especially in rural and remote areas.
- **Policy and Regulatory Barriers:** While the government has enacted supportive policies, inconsistencies and gaps in implementation have slowed down progress.
- **Grid Integration Issues:** Integrating renewable energy into the national grid remains challenging due to intermittent power supply and inadequate grid infrastructure.

8. POLICY RECOMMENDATION

In order to make faster progress towards renewable energy and attain Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) efficiently, the need for a comprehensive and coordinated policy approach in Bangladesh is critical. Although significant progress has been achieved, overhauling structural, financial, and technological constraints is needed to make the rollout of renewable energy technology on a larger scale successful. Given this situation, policy recommendations may be considered as follows:

Increase public and private financing: There should be more government budgetary allocation, besides establishing an appropriate climate to attract more private investment in large scale solar and wind energy projects.

Improve grid infrastructure for better absorption: The electricity distribution and transmission networks should be modernized, enabling them to absorb a higher share of variable renewable power sources and ensure stability.

Introduce financial incentives and subsidies:

Appropriate tax incentives, subsidies, soft loans for investors and consumers could be introduced to promote the use of renewable energy sources.

Enhance technical and research capacity: Increased investment is required in human resource development, research institutions and technological advancements to increase efficiency and maintain a long term outlook.

Strengthen PPPs: Effective collaboration between the public and private sector in projects involving the expansion of renewable energy infrastructure is expected to provide technical knowledge, mitigate financial risks and accelerate execution.

9. CONCLUSION

In the current study, it was found that renewable energy has a significant potential in the promotion of SDGs in Bangladesh, particularly in SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy), SDG 13 (Climate Action), SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth). The findings show that the use of renewable energy sources like the solar systems has provided a positive impact in enhancing access to energy, decreasing energy poverty and enabling the rural communities' socio-economic development of Bangladesh.

Among the different sources of renewable energy, Solar system (primarily through Solar Home System (SHS) program) was found to be the most beneficial initiative for Bangladesh. It has contributed significantly to increased energy access in rural areas, education through longer study hours, healthcare facilities and also less dependence on kerosene and biomass for lighting purpose in off-grid rural Bangladesh, which has been reflected on multiple SDGs both directly and indirectly.

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However, in spite of considerable development on renewable energy sector, the current contribution of renewable energy to Bangladesh's total energy mix is quite limited. These limitations include institutional/structural barriers such as low investment, inadequate infrastructure for grid development, lack of sufficient technological know-how and gaps in policy implementation, have resulted in a slower pace of advancement. Wind, biogas, biomass have got much more potentials, compared to solar energy, but still has not been well-utilized in Bangladesh.

Therefore, the result recommends that Bangladesh has to achieve a significant position in renewable energy technology, especially for off-grid solutions, however further developments for sustainability would be better to implement with an integral and coherent approach, strengthening capacity of institutions, expanding public-private partnership, developing financial mechanisms and integrating technology for better grid-infrastructure.

In conclusion, renewable energy should not only be viewed as a source of clean energy but also as a catalyst of development in Bangladesh and in the context of reaching the SDGs by 2030 with a sustainable, equitable, low-carbon developmental trajectory for the nation.

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