

Bhutan's Green Cryptocurrency Mining for Economic Growth

Source: DD

Bhutan is exploring the **mining of green <u>cryptocurrencies</u>** using its 100% **hydropower-generated electricity** to drive economic growth

- Cryptocurrency Mining: It is the process of using powerful computers to solve complex mathematical problems (cryptographic algorithms that secure the <u>blockchain</u>) to validate transactions and add them to a distributed ledger.
 - This process ensures the security of digital currencies like Bitcoin and Ethereum, and miners are rewarded with newly created coins, introducing fresh currency into circulation.
- Green Cryptocurrencies: Digital currencies mined using clean energy sources like hydropower, wind, or solar power, contrasting with fossil fuel-based mining and supporting the global green economy.
- **Strategic Sovereign Investment**: Since 2019, Bhutan's sovereign wealth fund has invested in **cryptocurrencies**, using profits to support public spending.
 - Bhutan plans to sell its "green" coins to global companies aiming to meet Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) targets, potentially opening a new stream of sustainable foreign investments.
 - With youth unemployment at 16.5% in 2024 and a rising brain drain, Bhutan aims to retain talent by training youth in blockchain and AI, linking tech education with job creation.
- **Hydropower Expansion:** Bhutan aims to expand hydropower capacity from **3.5 GW to 15 GW** in the next 10–15 years, with a long-term target of 33 GW to support mining and economic diversification.

Cryptocurrency is a digital or virtual currency that employs cryptography for secure, decentralized transactions and operates on blockchain technology.

Features of Crypto

- Virtual money secured by cryptography
- Direct peer-to-peer transactions, eliminating the need for banks
- Entries recorded in a public ledger, not as physical cash
- Encrypted; advanced coding methods ensure high-level security
- Decentralised; not controlled by any government

Legal Status: Cryptocurrency

- Declared Legal: El Salvador (2021) and Central African Republic (2022); first and second countries to recognise Bitcoin as legal tender
 - Other Countries where Bitcoin is legal: US, UK, European Union, Canada, Australia, Japan, Switzerland
- Declared Illegal: China, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia, and Bolivia

Status in India:

- Not a legal tender but not banned either
- Taxation: 30% tax on profits & 1% TDS on transfers (Budget 2022-23)
- RBI launched its CBDC Digital Rupee in 2022

Benefits

- Decentralization
- Lower transaction fees
- Fast Transactions
- Security through cryptography
- Transparency
- Generates high returns

Types of Cryptocurrency (Utility-based)

- Utility Token: Used to access services or features within a blockchain platform (Eg. Ethereum (ETH) & Ripple (XRP))
- Transactional: Tokens used for payments (Eg. Bitcoin (BTC))
- Voting Token: Tokens that provide voting rights on a blockchain (Eg. Uniswap)
- **Platform Based:** Tokens for utilizing a proof-ofstake mechanism to enable smart contracts (Eg. Solana)
- **Security:** Tokens representing asset ownership (Eg. Millennium Sapphire)
- Stablecoins: Created to reduce the volatility which is common in many cryptocurrencies

How Does It Work?

- Mining: Solves equations with computer power to validate transactions & earn rewards
- **Security:** Cryptography prevents manipulation
- Blockchain: Transactions are recorded on a distributed public ledger
- Decentralization: Verified & maintained by a global network of computers
- Digital Wallet: Stores keys for sending & receiving cryptocurrency

Challenges

- Pseudonymous transactions Potential for criminal use
- Price volatility
- Scalability Issues
- Regulatory uncertainty
- High energy use in mining



Read more: Cryptocurrency and Blockchain

PDF Reference URL: https://www.drishtiias.com/printpdf/bhutan-s-green-cryptocurrency-mining-foreconomic-growth