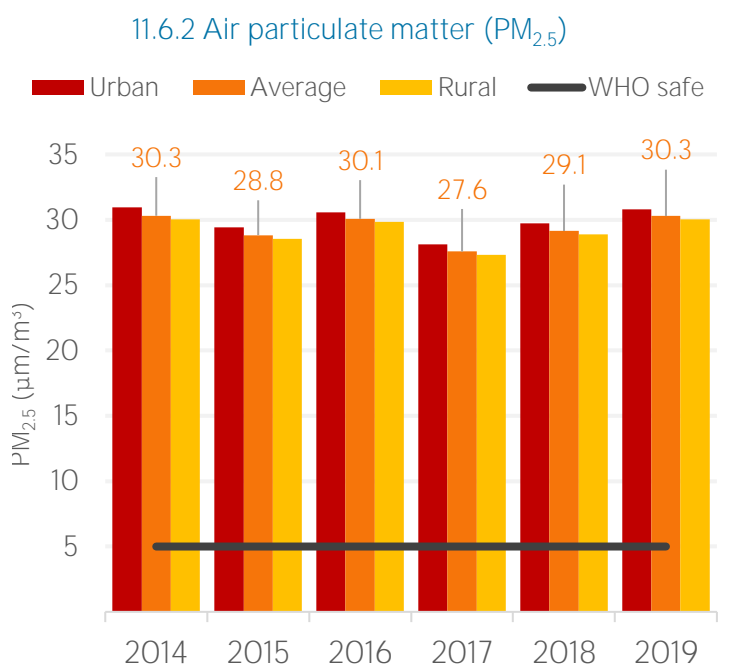
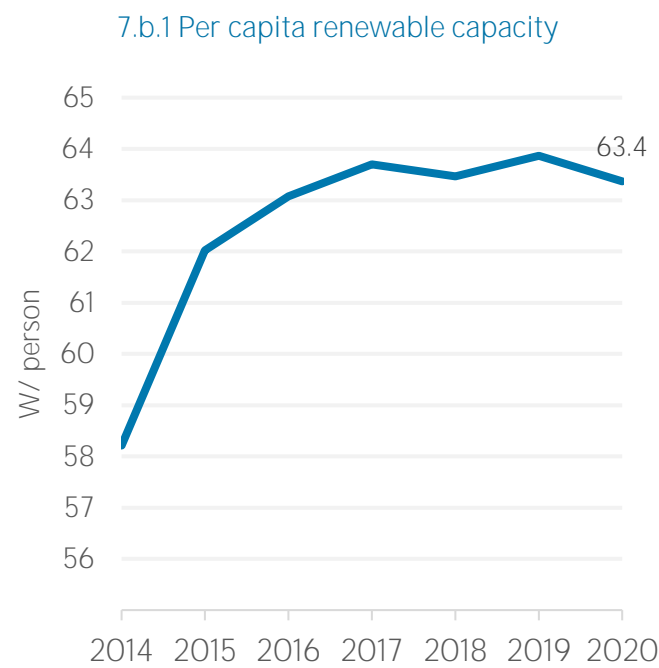
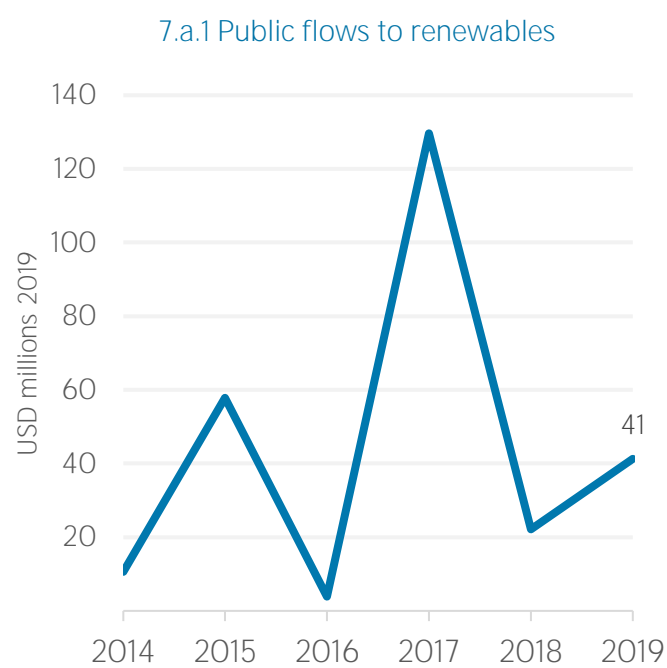
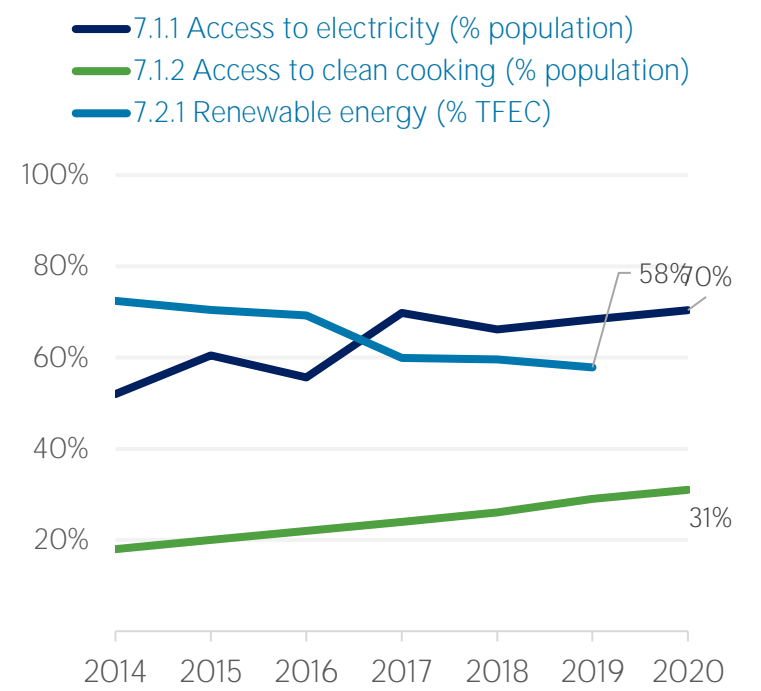
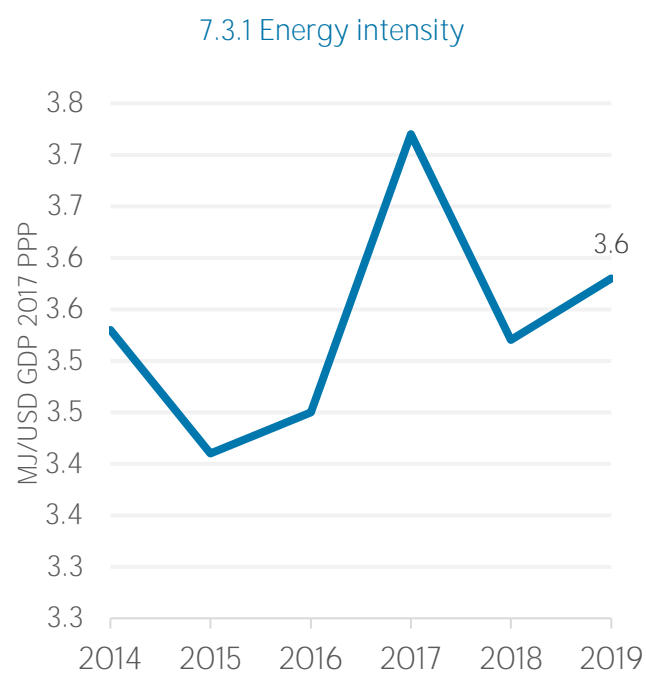
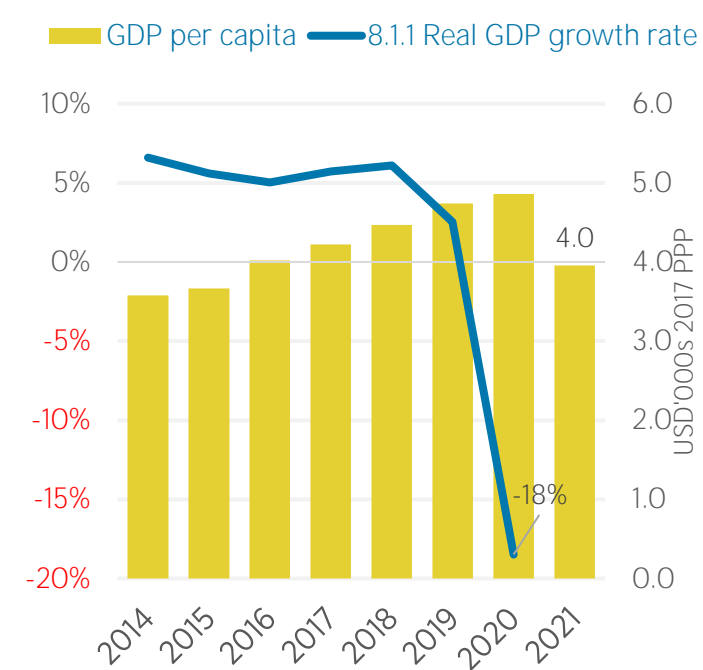


COUNTRY INDICATORS AND SDGS



TOTAL ENERGY SUPPLY (TES)

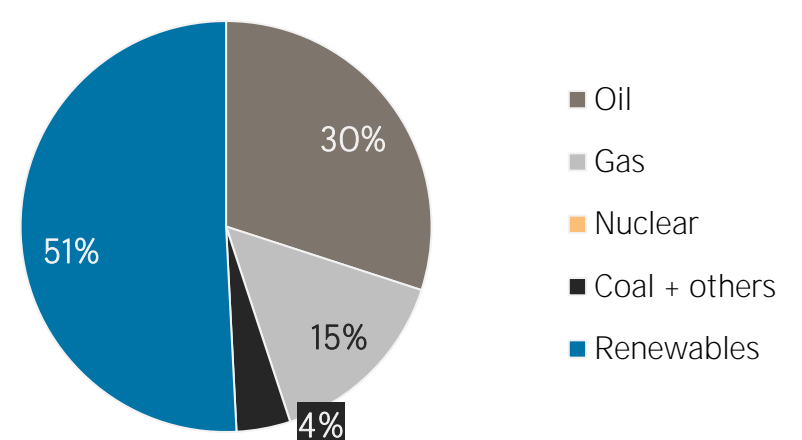
Total Energy Supply (TES)	2014	2019
Non-renewable (TJ)	243 809	480 593
Renewable (TJ)	487 902	496 449
Total (TJ)	731 711	977 042
Renewable share (%)	67	51

Growth in TES	2014-19	2018-19
Non-renewable (%)	+97.1	-0.9
Renewable (%)	+1.8	-1.2
Total (%)	+33.5	-1.1

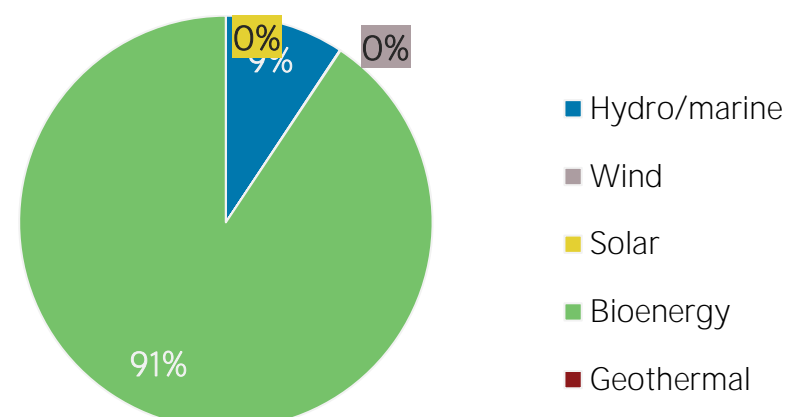
Primary energy trade	2014	2019
Imports (TJ)	154 093	286 466
Exports (TJ)	457 366	531 911
Net trade (TJ)	303 273	245 445

Imports (% of supply)	21	29
Exports (% of production)	43	43
Energy self-sufficiency (%)	146	125

Total energy supply in 2019

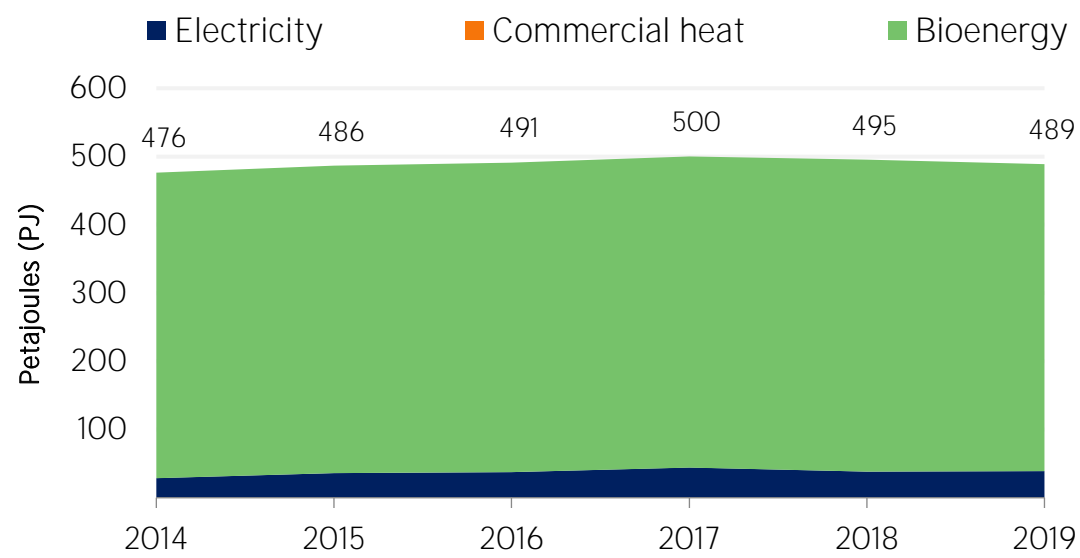


Renewable energy supply in 2019

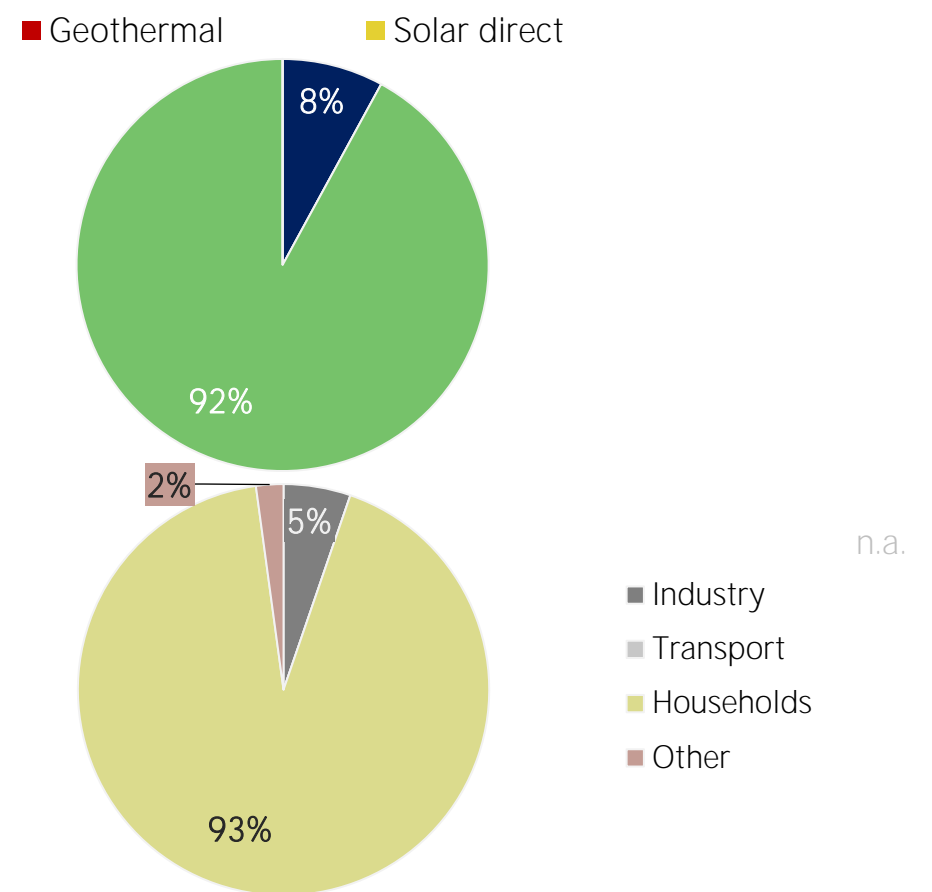


RENEWABLE ENERGY CONSUMPTION (TFEC)

Renewable TFEC trend



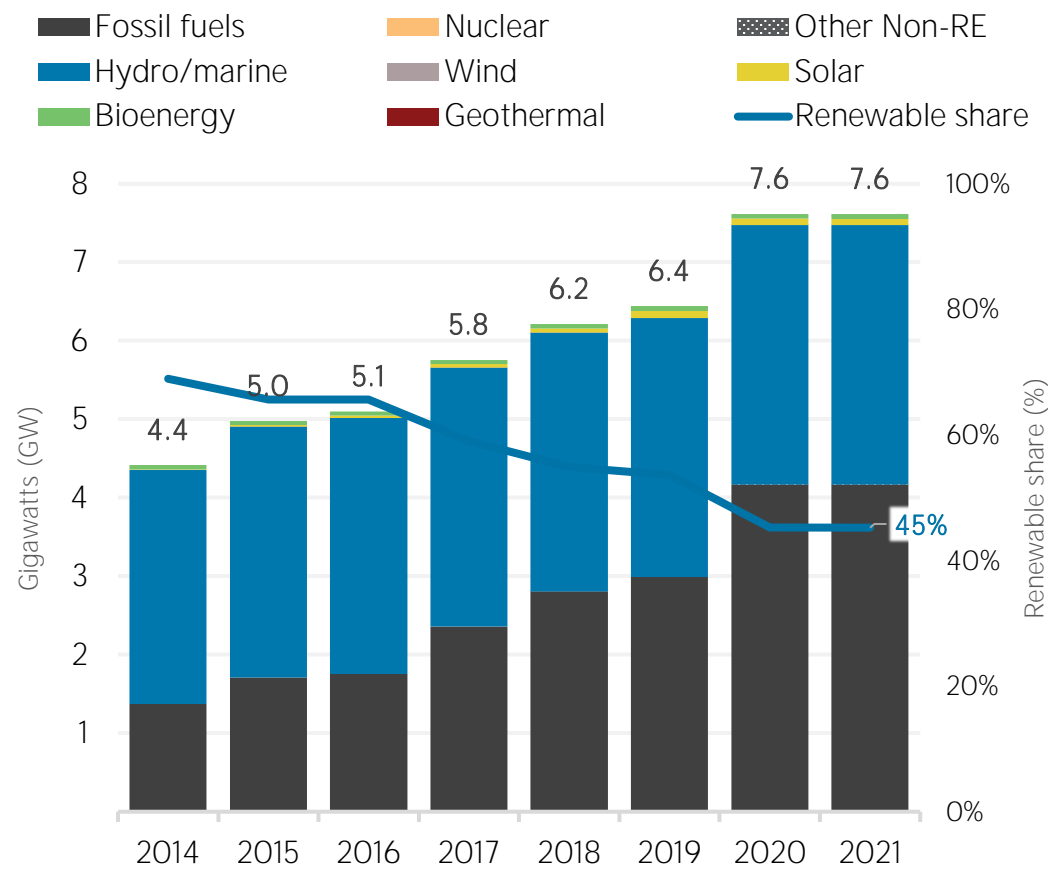
Renewable energy consumption in 2019



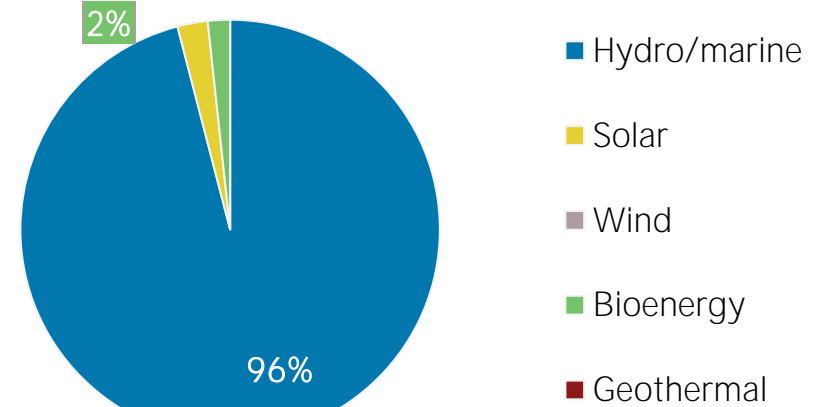
Consumption by sector	2014	2019
Industry (TJ)	32 183	25 770
Transport (TJ)	0	0
Households (TJ)	444 111	452 634
Other (TJ)	0	10 506

ELECTRICITY CAPACITY

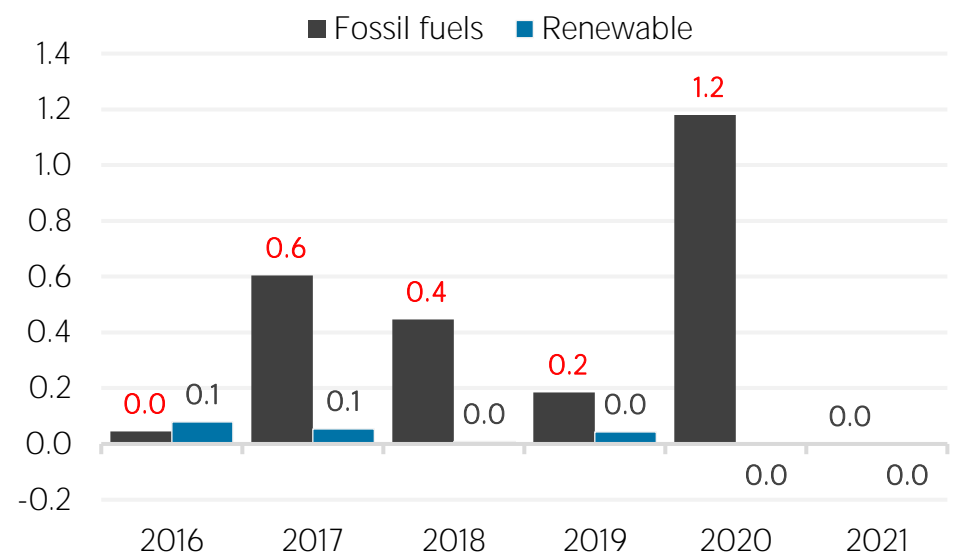
Installed capacity trend



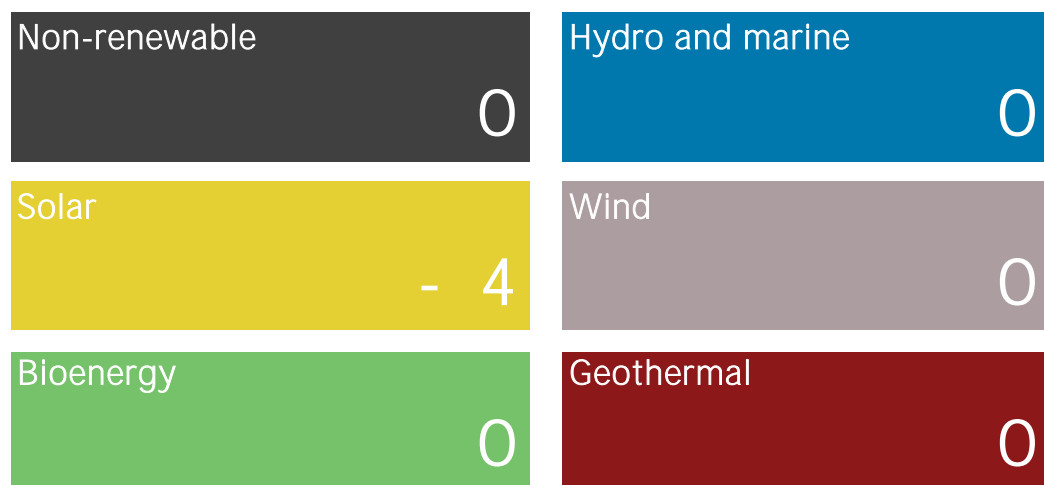
Renewable capacity in 2021



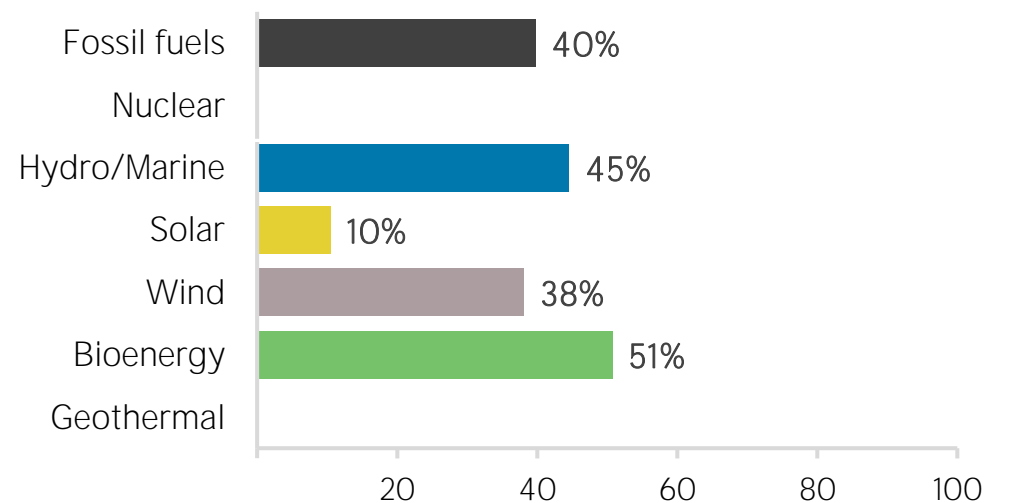
Net capacity change (GW)



Net capacity change in 2021 (MW)

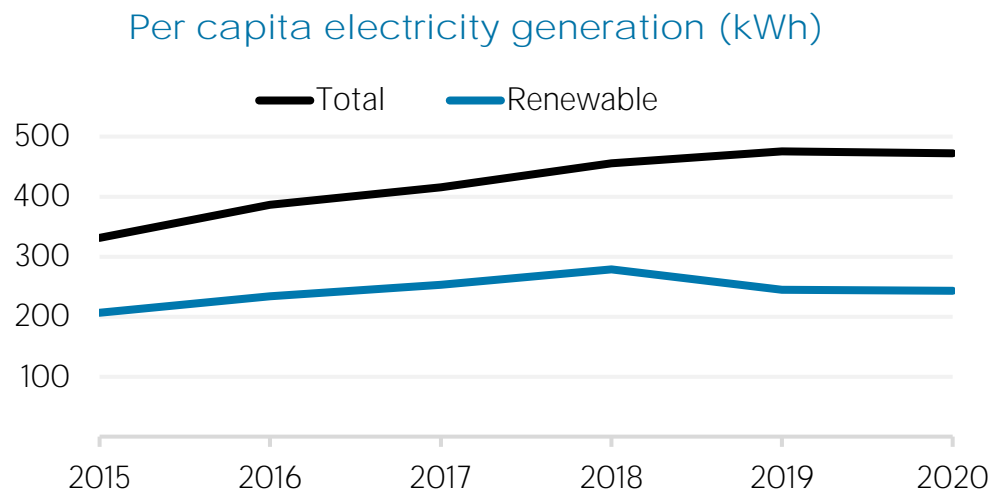


Capacity utilisation in 2020 (%)

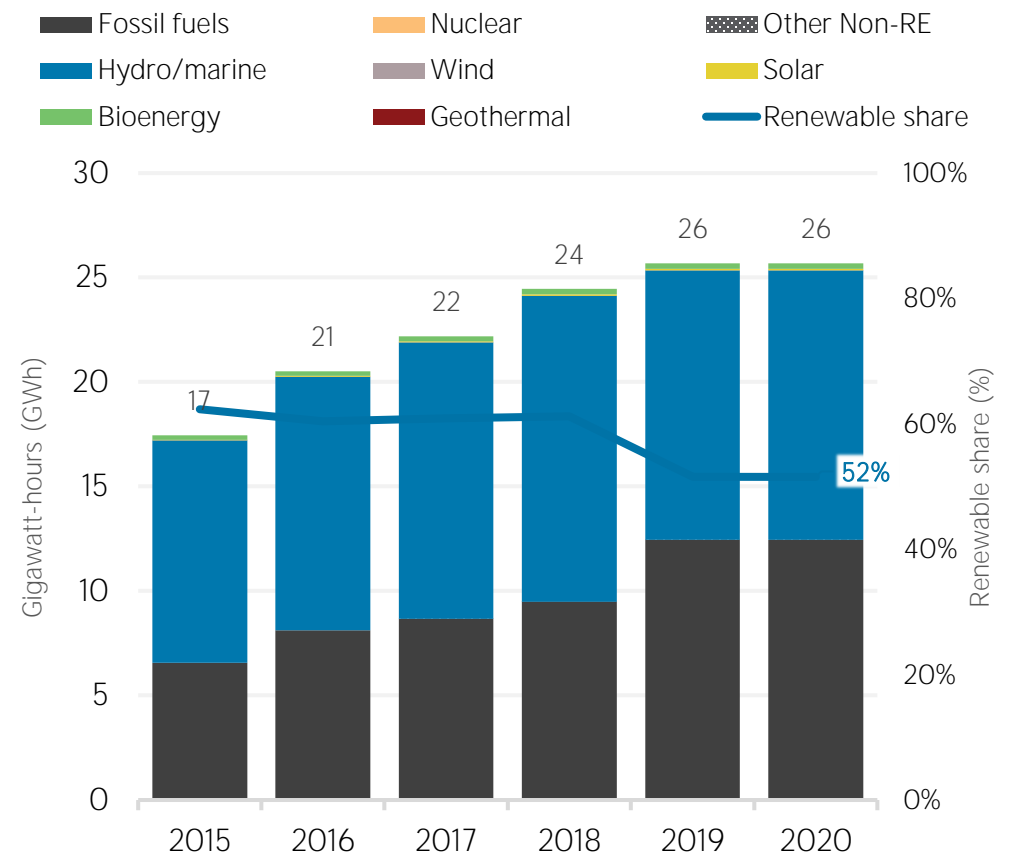


ELECTRICITY GENERATION

Generation in 2020	GWh	%
Non-renewable	12 447	48
Renewable	13 236	52
Hydro and marine	12 896	50
Solar	79	0
Wind	0	0
Bioenergy	261	1
Geothermal	0	0
Total	25 684	100



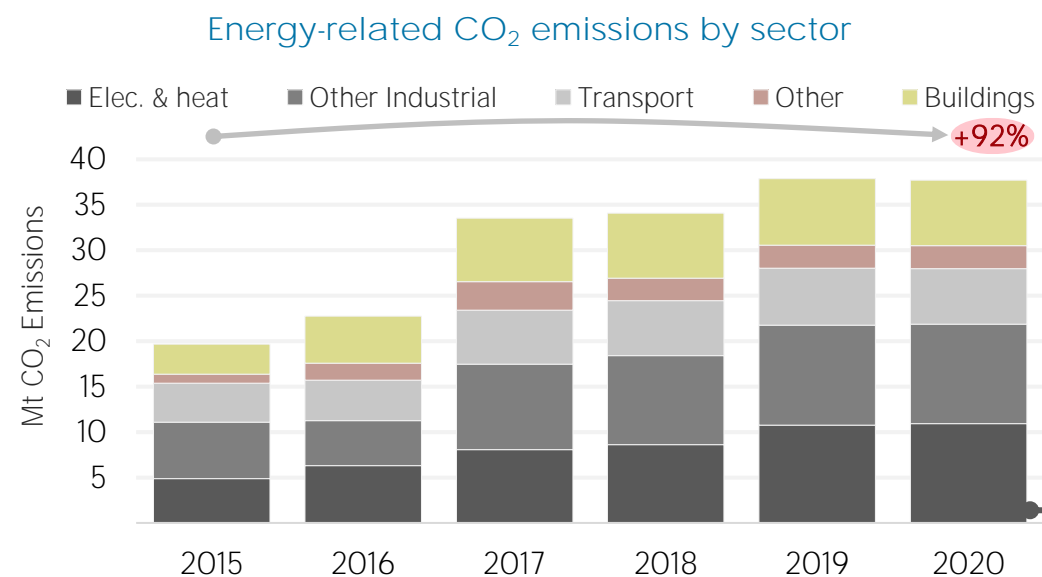
Electricity generation trend



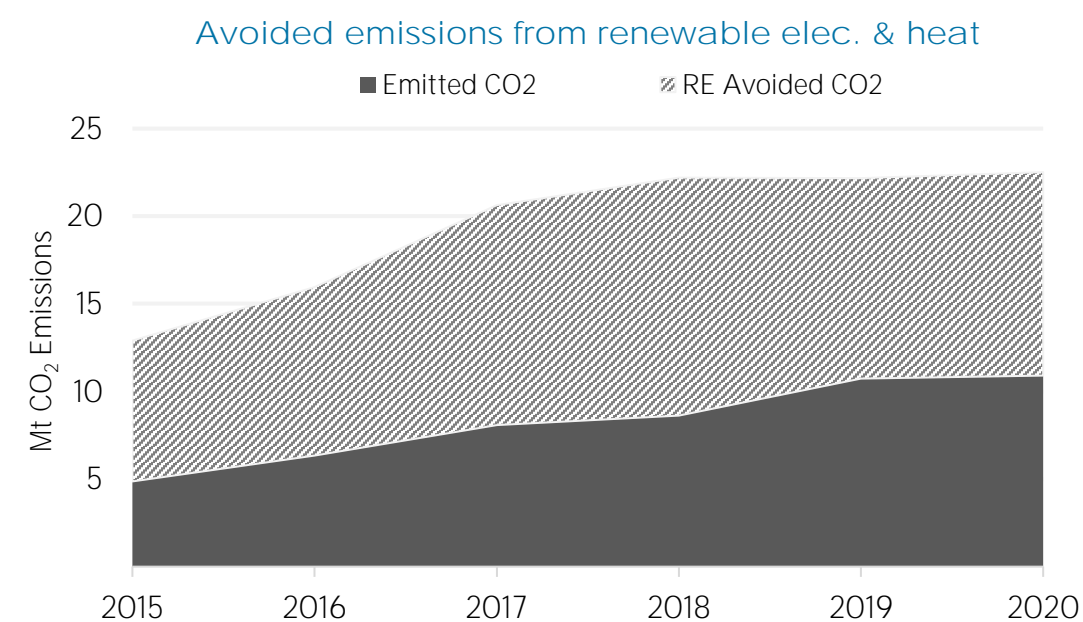
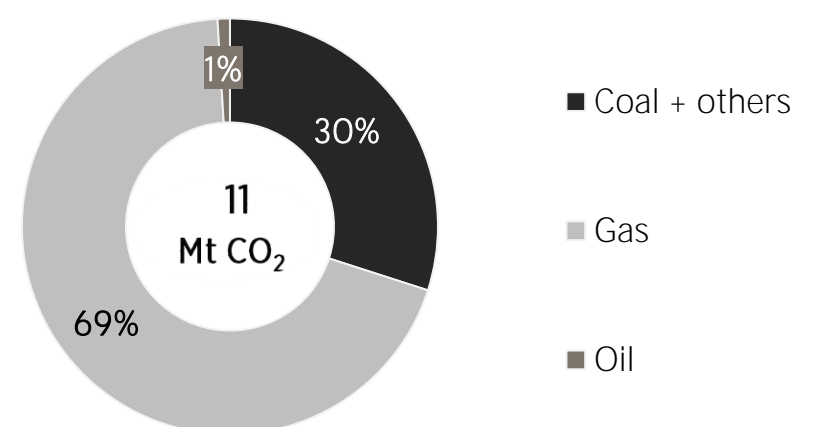
LATEST POLICIES, PROGRAMMES AND LEGISLATION

- 1 TA-8356 National Energy Efficiency and Conservation Policy, Strategy and Roadmap for Myanmar 2016
- 2 The Foreign Investment Law 2012
- 3
- 4
- 5

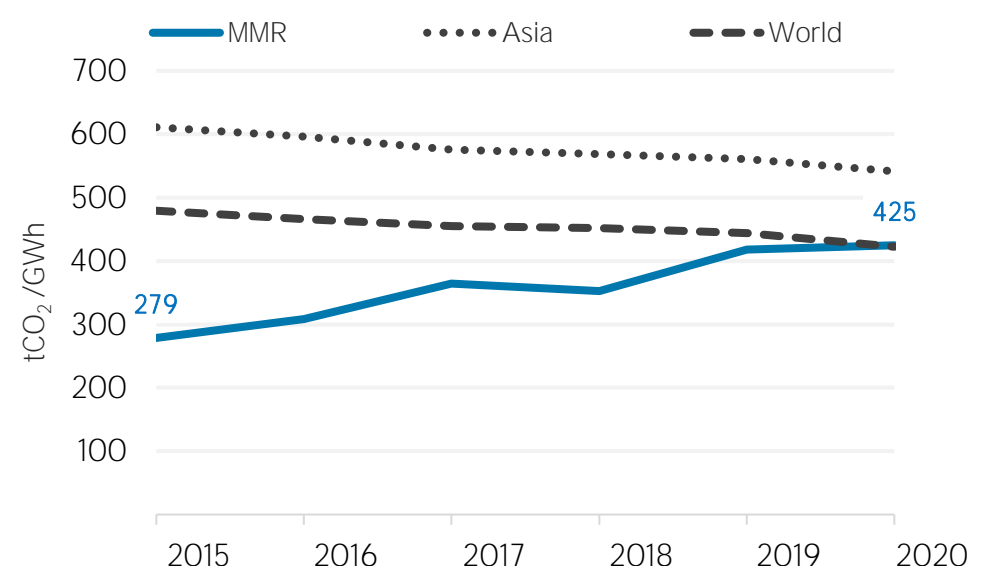
ENERGY AND EMISSIONS



Elec. & heat generation CO₂ emissions in



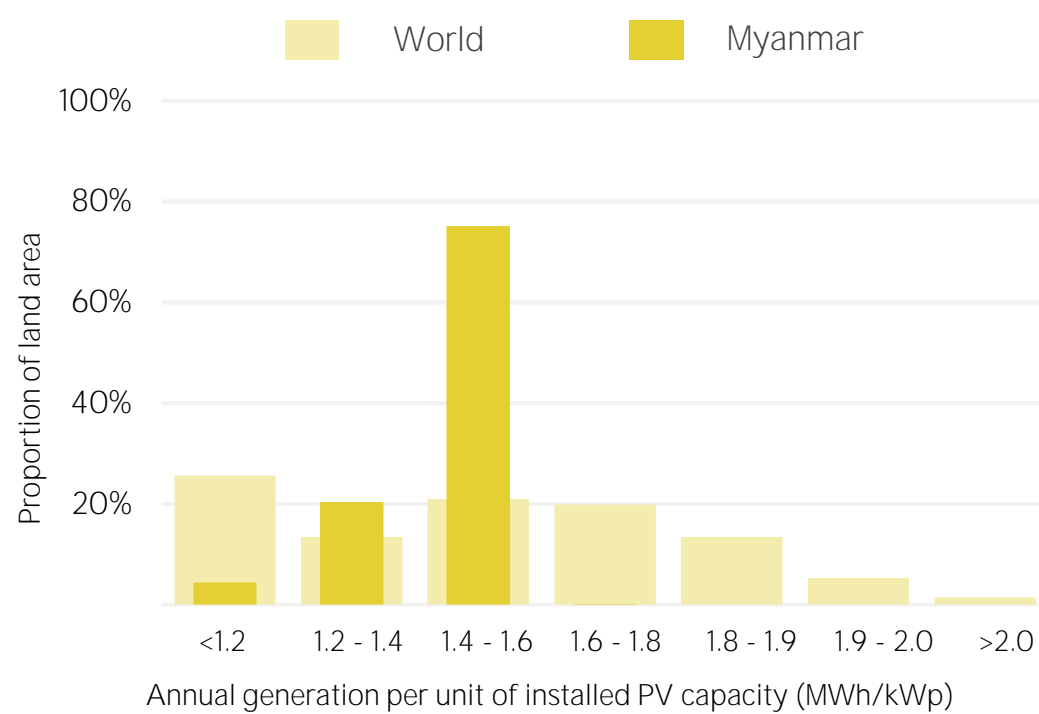
CO₂ emission factor for elec. & heat generation



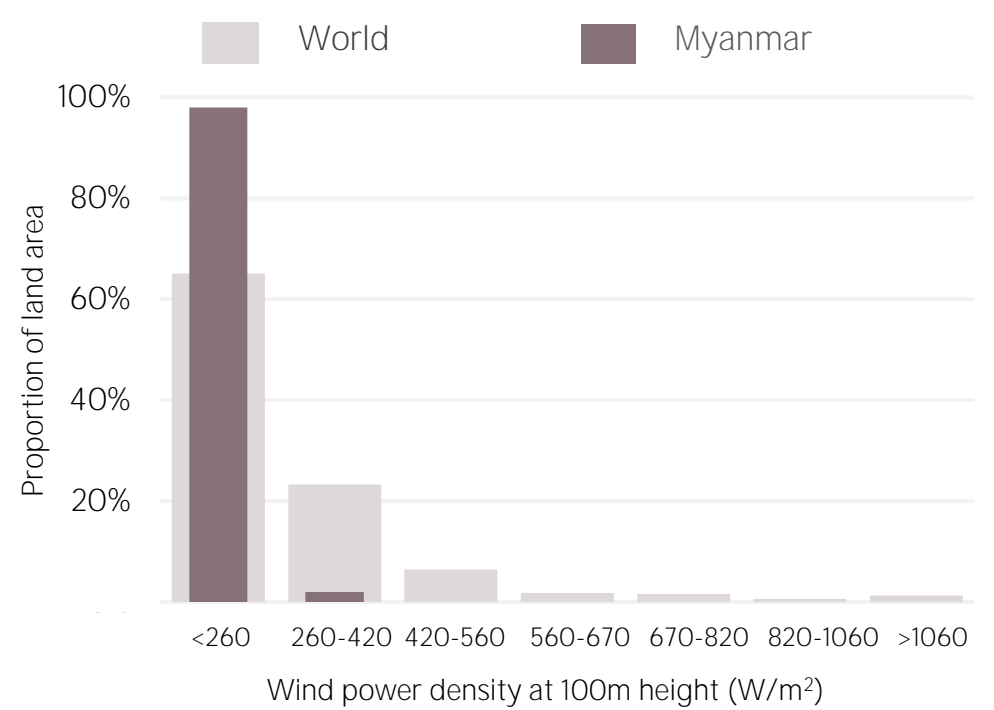
Avoided emissions based on fossil fuel mix used for power

Calculated by dividing power sector emissions by elec. + heat gen.

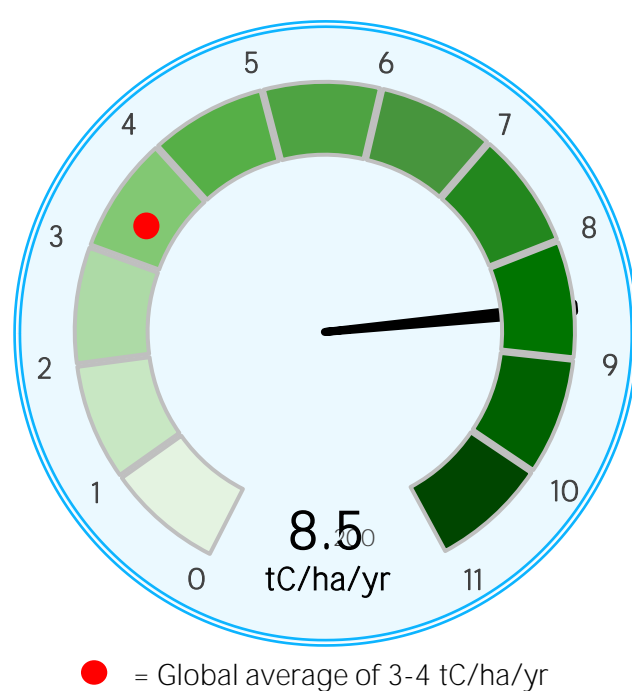
Distribution of solar potential



Distribution of wind potential



Biomass potential: net primary production



Indicators of renewable resource potential

Solar PV: Solar resource potential has been divided into seven classes, each representing a range of annual PV output per unit of capacity (kWh/kWp/yr). The bar chart shows the proportion of a country's land area in each of these classes and the global distribution of land area across the classes (for comparison).

Onshore wind: Potential wind power density (W/m²) is shown in the seven classes used by NREL, measured at a height of 100m. The bar chart shows the distribution of the country's land area in each of these classes compared to the global distribution of wind resources. Areas in the third class or above are considered to be a good wind resource.

Biomass: Net primary production (NPP) is the amount of carbon fixed by plants and accumulated as biomass each year. It is a basic measure of biomass productivity. The chart shows the average NPP in the country (tC/ha/yr), compared to the global average NPP of 3-4 tonnes of carbon

Sources: IRENA statistics, plus data from the following sources: UN SDG Database (original sources: WHO; World Bank; IEA; IRENA; and UNSD); UN World Population Prospects; UNSD Energy Balances; UN COMTRADE; World Bank World Development Indicators; EDGAR; REN21 Global Status Report; IEA-IRENA Joint Policies and Measures Database; IRENA Global Atlas; and World Bank Global Solar Atlas and Global Wind Atlas.

Additional notes: Capacity per capita and public investments SDGs only apply to developing areas. Energy self-sufficiency has been defined as total primary energy production divided by total primary energy supply. Energy trade includes all commodities in Chapter 27 of the Harmonised System (HS). Capacity utilisation is calculated as annual generation divided by year-end capacity x 8,760h/year. Avoided emissions from renewable power is calculated as renewable generation divided by fossil fuel generation multiplied by reported emissions from the power sector. This assumes that, if renewable power did not exist, fossil fuels would be used in its place to generate the same amount of power and using the same mix of fossil fuels. In countries and years where no fossil fuel generation occurs, an average fossil fuel emission factor has been used to calculate the avoided emissions.

These profiles have been produced to provide an overview of developments in renewable energy in different countries and areas. The IRENA statistics team would welcome comments and feedback on its structure and content, which can be sent to statistics@irena.org.

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