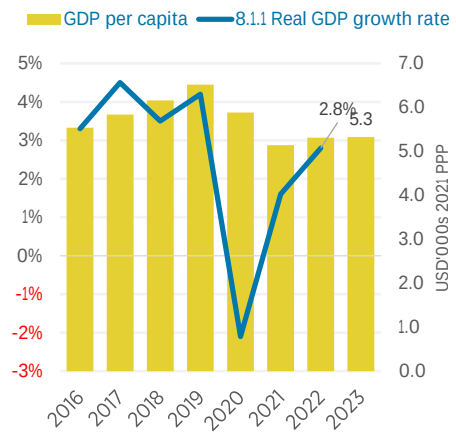
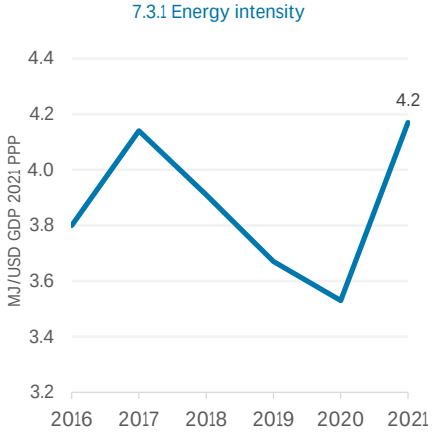
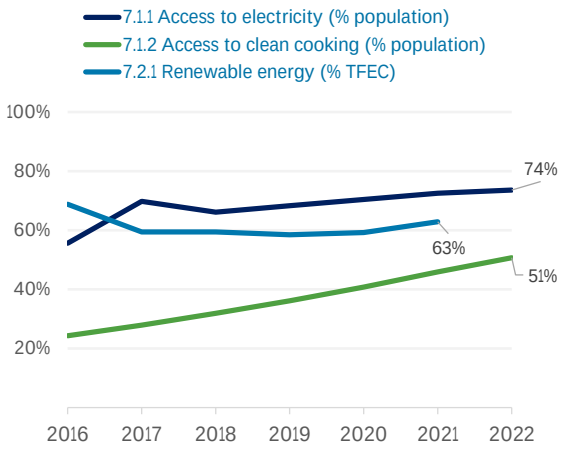
ENERGY PROFILE

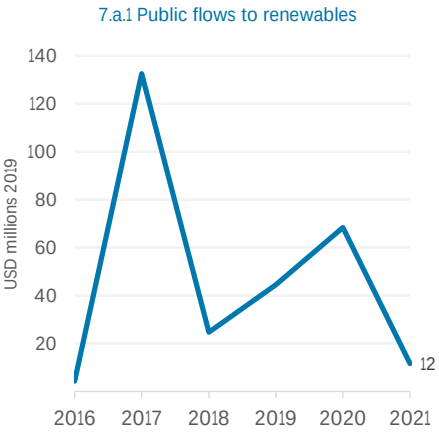
# Myanmar

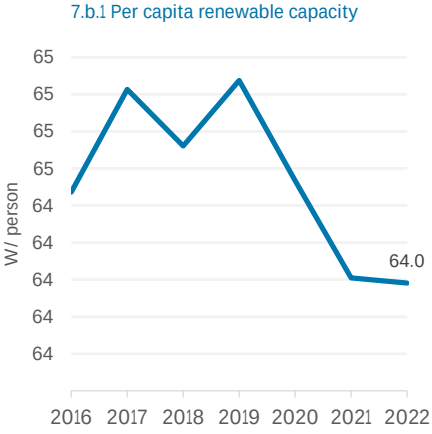
## COUNTRY INDICATORS AND SDGS

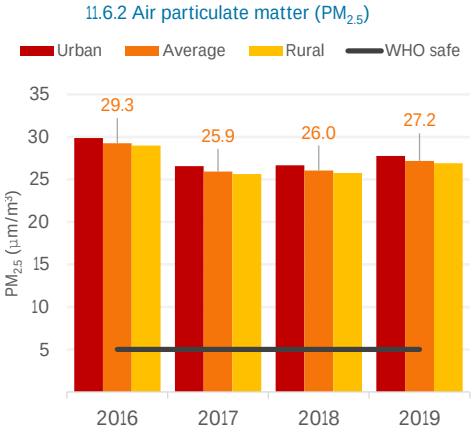


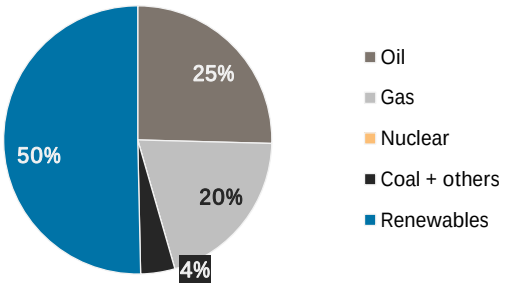

## TOTAL ENERGY SUPPLY (TES)

| Total Energy Supply (TES) | 2016 | 2021 |
|---|---|---|
| Non-renewable (TJ) | 326 307 | 408 524 |
| Renewable (TJ) | 502 794 | 414 197 |
| Total (TJ) | 829 101 | 822 721 |
| Renewable share (%) | 61 | 50 |

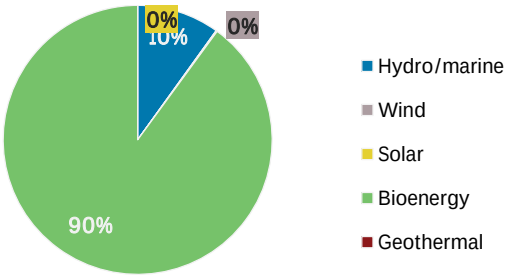
| Growth in TES | 2016-21 | 2020-21 |
|---|---|---|
| Non-renewable (%) | +25.2 | -14.1 |
| Renewable (%) | -17.6 | -16.1 |
| Total (%) | -0.8 | -15.1 |

| Primary energy trade | 2016 | 2021 |
|---|---|---|
| Imports (TJ) | 165 325 | 200 006 |
| Exports (TJ) | 536 400 | 497 797 |
| Net trade (TJ) | 371 075 | 297 791 |
| Imports (% of supply) | 20 | 24 |
| Exports (% of production) | 44 | 45 |
| Energy self-sufficiency (%) | 146 | 136 |

### Total energy supply in 2021

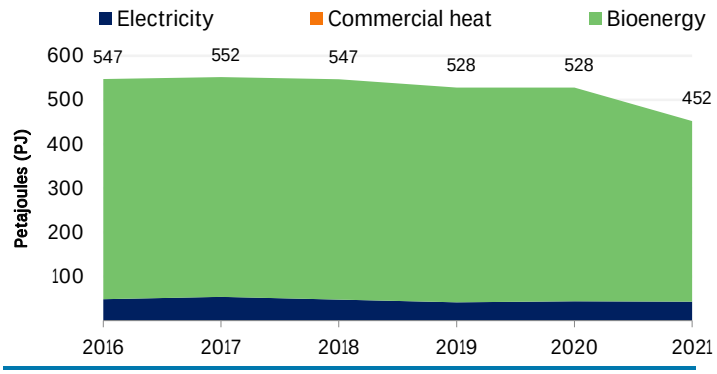



### Renewable energy supply in 2021



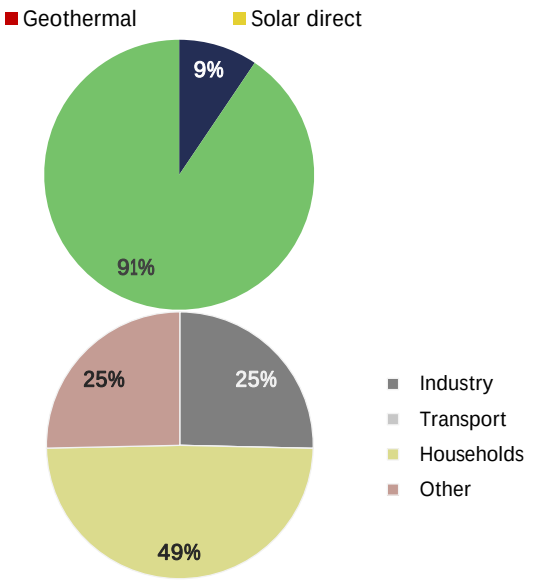
## RENEWABLE ENERGY CONSUMPTION (TFEC)

### Renewable TFEC trend



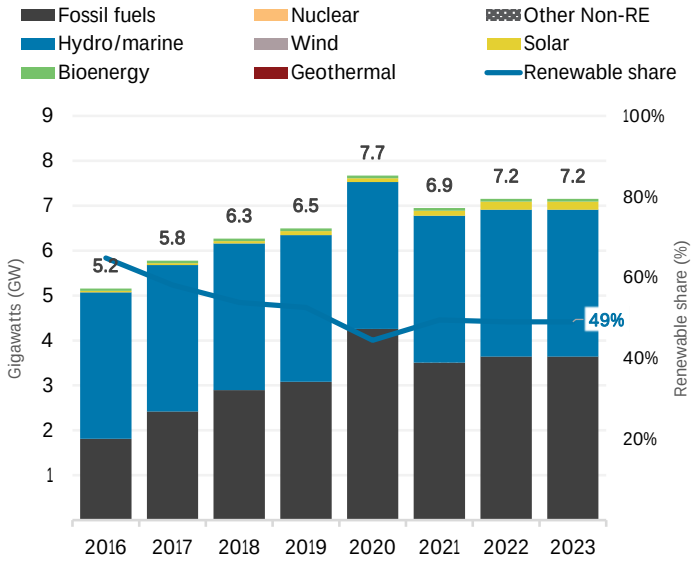

| Consumption by sector | 2016 | 2021 |
|---|---|---|
| Industry (TJ) | 20 924 | 114 735 |
| Transport (TJ) | 0 | 0 |
| Households (TJ) | 449 865 | 222 981 |
| Other (TJ) | 76 484 | 114 598 |

### Renewable energy consumption in 2021




## ELECTRICITY CAPACITY

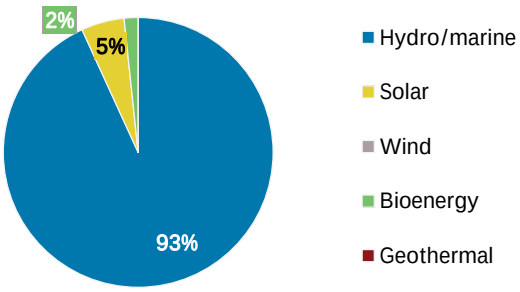
### Installed capacity trend



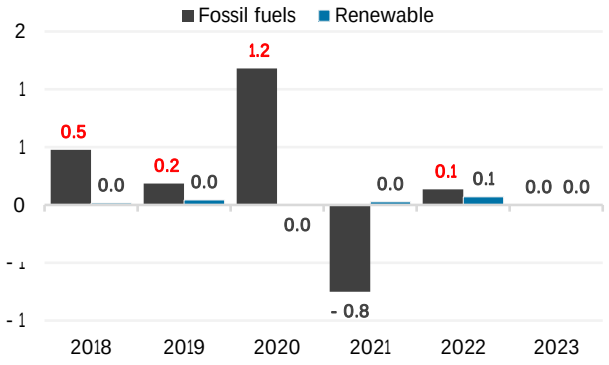

### Net capacity change in 2023 (MW)

| | |
|---|---|
| Non-renewable: 0 | Hydro and marine: 0 |
| Solar: 0 | Wind: 0 |
| Bioenergy: 0 | Geothermal: 0 |

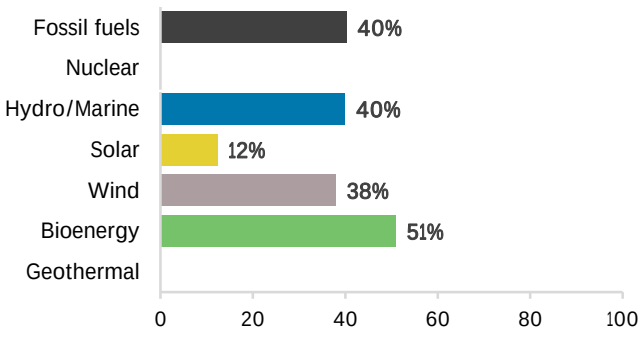
### Renewable capacity in 2023




### Net capacity change (GW)



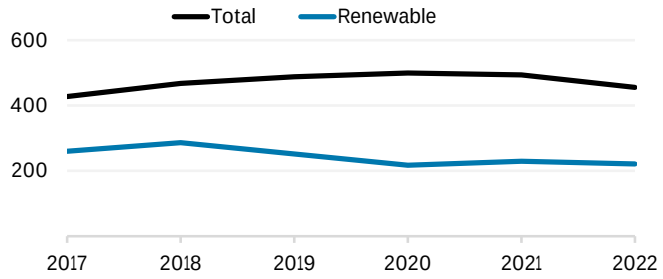

### Capacity utilisation in 2022 (%)



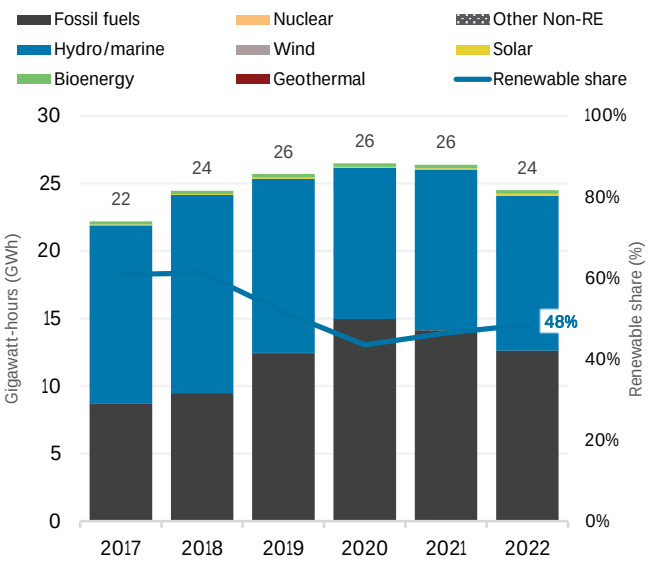
## ELECTRICITY GENERATION

| Generation in 2022 | GWh | % |
|---|---|---|
| **Non-renewable** | **12 622** | **52** |
| **Renewable** | **11 876** | **48** |
| Hydro and marine | 11 455 | 47 |
| Solar | 159 | 1 |
| Wind | 0 | 0 |
| Bioenergy | 263 | 1 |
| Geothermal | 0 | 0 |
| **Total** | **24 499** | **100** |

### Per capita electricity generation (kWh)




### Electricity generation trend

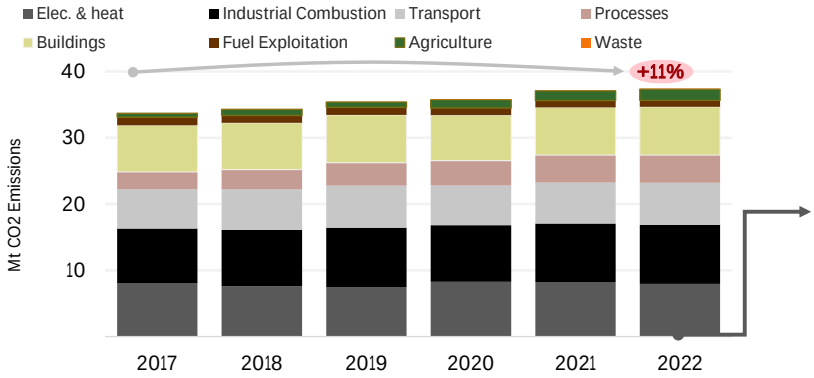



## LATEST POLICIES, PROGRAMMES AND LEGISLATION

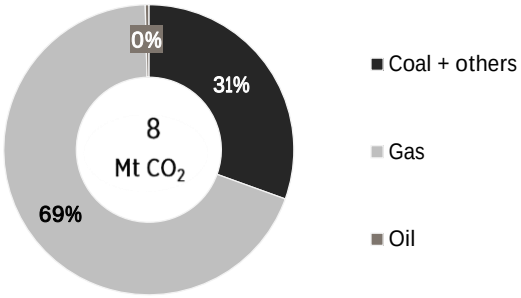
| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Reduction on Tax Investment for Electricity | 2022 |
| 2 | TA-8356 National Energy Efficiency and Conservation Policy, Strategy and Roadmap for Myanmar | 2016 |
| 3 | The Foreign Investment Law | 2012 |
| 4 | | |
| 5 | | |

## ENERGY AND EMISSIONS

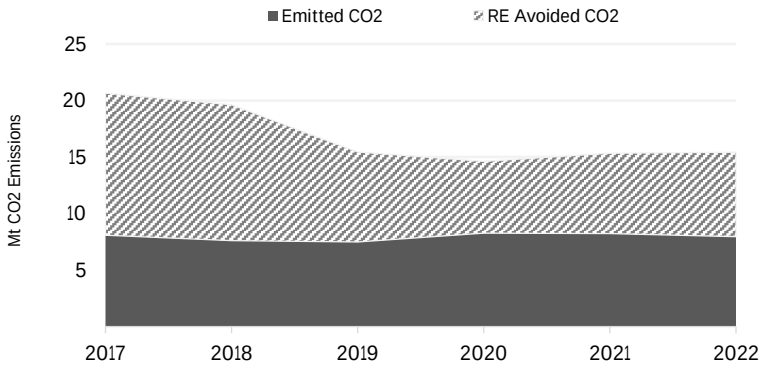
### $CO_2$ emissions by sector




### Elec. & heat generation $CO_2$ emissions in

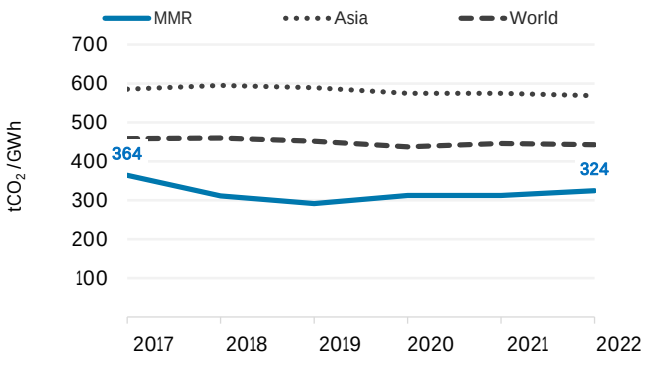



### Avoided emissions from renewable elec. & heat




*Avoided emissions based on fossil fuel mix used for power*

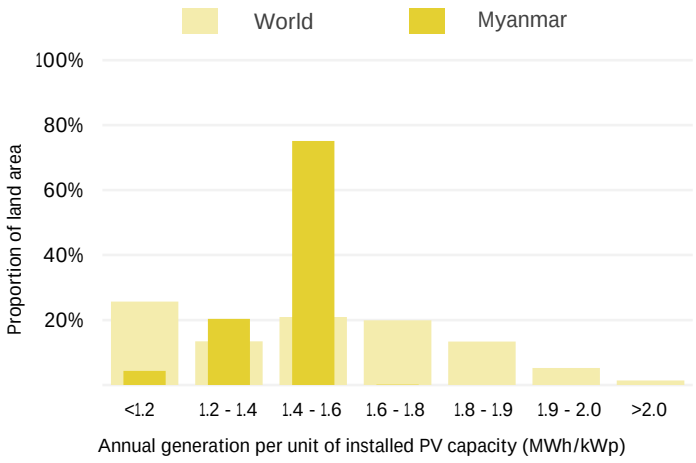
### $CO_2$ emission factor for elec. & heat generation



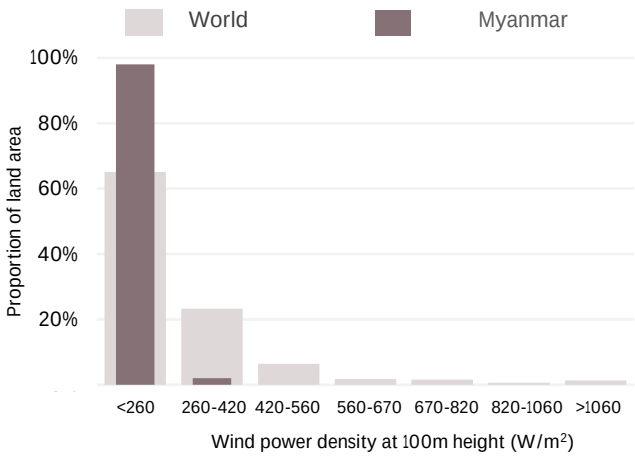

*Calculated by dividing power sector emissions by elec. + heat gen.*

## RENEWABLE RESOURCE POTENTIAL

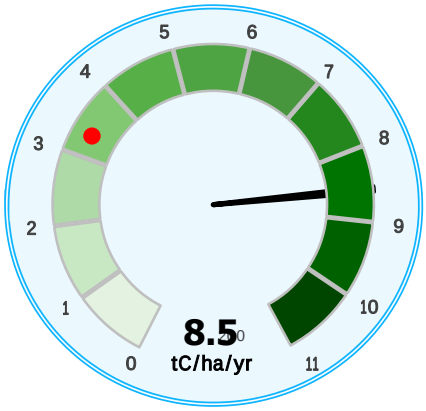
### Distribution of solar potential




### Distribution of wind potential




### Biomass potential: net primary production




= Global average of 3-4 tC/ha/yr

### 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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