

What is happening in Myanmar's power sector?

Myanmar's power sector has been severely affected by the ongoing political turmoil. The power sector has been spiralling downwards since 2021 with prolonged electricity blackouts throughout the country. Electricity generation has been declining, resulting in a widening power supply-demand gap.

What fuels are used to generate electricity in Myanmar?

Hydro and natural gas dominated electricity generation in Myanmar. Other fuels such as oil and coal also contributed to the country's generation mix but was only less than 13% in total in 1990. The government's plan is to increase further the share of natural gas, coal, hydro, and other renewables in the total generation mix and decrease oil share.

What is TWh in power generation in Myanmar?

Power Generation by Fuel Type, Myanmar TWh = terawatt hour. Source: Author. The share of other renewable energy (RE) (solar/PV and wind) in total generation is about 1%, but its growth will be the fastest at an average rate of 22.3% per year. This rapid growth is in line with the national plan to increase the RE share in the power generation mix.

What is the current Energy Outlook model for Myanmar?

The current energy outlook model considered the Mitigation Actions and Policies of Myanmar in the Energy Sector as specified above in section 2.5 on INDC/NDC. These are the 20% electricity saving potential by 2030 and the 9.4 GW hydroelectricity generation by 2030.

What is the power sector fuel mix in Myanmar?

Hydro and natural gas dominated the power sector fuel mix in Myanmar (Figure 12.4). In 2015, the share of hydro in the power generation mix reached 58.9%, while that of natural gas was 40.8%. The remaining fuel (coal and oil) accounted for only 0.3% of the total generation mix. BAU = Business-As-Usual, TWh = terawatt-hour. Source: Study outcome.

Is Myanmar a renewable or non-renewable country?

Myanmar relies on both renewable and non-renewable energy to supply electricity to its people and to develop the economy.

Myanmar's population live in rural areas, but only 54 percent of villages were electrified in 2018 [5, 6, 7]. In this regard, solar, wind, hydro and bio-mass energy are the main alternative sources for power supply to rural people. Even ...

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Under the civilian-led government, the Ministry of Electricity and Energy (MOEE) drafted a renewable energy law with the goal of generating 8 percent of the country's electricity through renewable sources by 2021, with 12 percent of all electricity generated in Burma to be renewable by 2025.

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