

Myanmar had a total primary energy supply of 16.57 Mtoe in 2013. [1] Electricity consumption was 8.71 TWh. [1] 65% of the primary energy supply consists of biomass energy, used almost exclusively (97%) in the residential sector. [1] Myanmar's energy consumption per capita is one of the lowest in Southeast Asia due to the low electrification rate and a widespread poverty.

Myanmar's energy poverty has significantly hindered the economic and human development in the country. 66% of total population lives in rural areas, but Myanmar's national grid is concentrated in urban low-land areas, limiting the energy access amid rural populations. ... this study demonstrates the economic competitiveness of Energy Storage ...

The Myanmar Energy Outlook 2020 (ERIA, 2020) provides a useful tool for the analysis of the historical energy demand and supply situation of Myanmar. To help Myanmar analyse the future energy demand and supply situation, the Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA) has continued to support the Oil and Gas Planning Department ...

The energy shortage is affecting all walks of life across the country. Power outages in Yangon have caused long queues at the compressed natural gas (NG) filling stations. This has a direct impact on ... Myanmar's power sector will likely continue to ...

ENERGY PROFILE Total Energy Supply (TES) 2016 2021 Non-renewable (TJ) 326 307 408 524 Renewable (TJ) 502 794 414 197 ... Energy self-sufficiency (%) 146 136 Myanmar COUNTRY INDICATORS AND SDGS TOTAL ENERGY SUPPLY (TES) Total energy supply in 2021 Renewable energy supply in 2021 25% 20% 4% 50% Oil Gas

Energy access remains a challenge for many countries, as recognized by sustainable development goal 7 of the United Nations Development Programme. Although the Myanmar government has set a target of 100% electrification by 2030, less than half of the households are currently connected to the national grid. To expedite electrification, ...

Myanmar's current utility rate is 0.0318 \$/kWh which is far below that of its neighboring countries. Low energy price has served as a main factor to deteriorating the energy efficiency of Myanmar. Low utility rates increase the electricity demand in the grid connected region while the system's capacity is largely limited.

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