

SOUTHEAST ASIA

Myanmar

GDP: **\$56.4bn**

Five-year economic growth rate: **8%**

Population: **53.3m**

Total clean energy investments, 2006-2013: **\$57.5m**

Installed power capacity: **3.9GW**

Renewable share: **N/A**

Total clean energy generation: **N/A**

Top energy authority:

Ministry of Energy, Energy Planning Department

OVERALL RANKING
2014

42

OVERALL SCORE
2014

0.78

★Naypyidaw

PARAMETER	RANKING	SCORE
I. Enabling Framework	49	0.65
II. Clean Energy Investment & Climate Financing	48	0.26
III. Low-Carbon Business & Clean Energy Value Chains	20	2.22
IV. Greenhouse Gas Management Activities	40	0.71

SUMMARY

Myanmar scored 0.78 to finish 42nd among all *Climatescope* 2014 nations. The country performed well on Low-Carbon Value Chain Parameter III, achieving its best marks in the off-grid distributed clean energy service providers indicator. Myanmar's lowest performance came on Clean Energy Investment Parameter II as it attracted only \$58m in such funds for non-large hydro renewables from 2006-2013.

Approximately 45m Burmese are today without electricity and Myanmar's electrification rate is around 30%. Hydropower and thermal plans provide more than 80% of the country's 12.5TWh of generation. The country's total generation in 2013 of 12.5TWh is mainly from large hydropower and thermal power

plants. Rolling blackouts are frequent in summer months when demand exceeds supply and efforts are underway to curb a severe energy supply shortfall. The government has set a target to have 90% of households electrified by 2030.

Myanmar's Ministry of Energy closely regulates the power sector, sets fuel prices, and subsidizes consumer electricity tariffs. Small-scale independent power producers are present in the country and mostly engaged in rural power generation projects. 2014 could prove a crucial year for Myanmar as the government conducts a comprehensive review of policies both to foster economic growth and develop the power sector.

For further information, access www.global-climatescope.org/myanmar

PARAMETERS AT A GLANCE

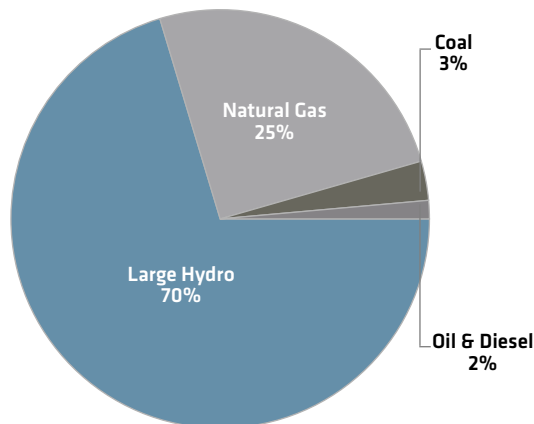
Myanmar had an installed capacity of 3.95GW as of end- 2013. Large hydropower accounted for 70% of total generation in the country, which has no grid-connected non-large hydro renewable energy projects in operation.

That could change in coming years if the government follows through on policy reforms currently in motion. The National Energy Management Committee (NEMC) and the Energy Development Committee (EDC) are expected to release a National Energy Policy in 2015, which would set long-term clean energy targets. For now, improving energy efficiency of existing hydro-power and natural gas-fired projects is a prime focus.

Myanmar scored low on Enabling Framework Parameter I due partly to the country's lack of a clean energy rural electrification program and the fact it has no grid-connected non-large hydro renewable energy projects. Tax relief and rebates are now available for solar, biofuels, biomass and waste projects, but these programs have yet to drive major uptake.

INSTALLED POWER CAPACITY BY SOURCE, 2013 (%)

3.9GW total installed capacity



Source: Bloomberg New Energy Finance, Ministry of Energy - Energy Planning Department, Myanmar Electric Power Enterprise, National Energy Management Committee, Renewable Energy Association Myanmar, Yangon City Electricity Supply Board, Ministry of Electric Power, Ministry of Industry, Ministry of Mines, Electricity Supply Enterprise, Ministry of Environmental Conservation and Forestry.

Myanmar scored relatively low as well on Clean Energy Investment and Climate Financing Parameter II. Sanctions and international isolation meant there was little opportunity for clean energy investment from 2006-2013. Though need is evident, there is little green micro-finance activity.

KEY POLICIES

Tax Incentives

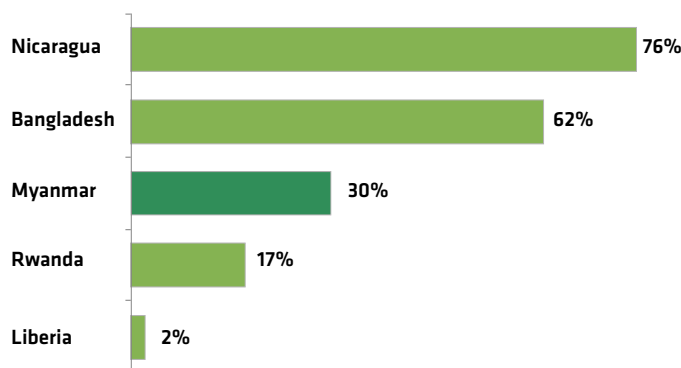
Under a 2014 tax law, no commercial tax is to be charged on the sale of plants and crops utilized in power generation projects, solar panels, charge controllers and inverters produced locally.

Source: Bloomberg New Energy Finance Policy Library

Myanmar has, however, attracted foreign investors to build out local clean energy value chains and thus scores relatively better on Low-Carbon Business Parameter III with presences in small hydropower and biomass and waste clean energy value chains.

Myanmar does not have a national GHG or corporate GHG registry and thus has a relatively low score in Greenhouse Gas Management Activities Parameter IV.

ELECTRIFICATION RATE IN GLOBAL CONTEXT



Source: Bloomberg New Energy Finance