

Low carbon society and mitigation measures in Myanmar

Myanmar

Abstract

National electrification is a top priority of Myanmar for sustainable economic development, and for poverty reduction. The Myanmar National Electrification Plan (NEP) aims to achieve 100 percent electrification by 2030.

1) Combined Cycle Power Plant Project

This is a well-known electricity generation option where much higher efficiencies than the usual simple cycle electricity generation are obtained. Developing country will not opt for this mitigation option because of its high initial cost and its technical complexity, compared to the trouble-free simple cycle. However, power system improvements in the energy efficiency and conservation programs in the existing facility (Thaton Gas Turbine Old Power Plant) considered promising solutions for alleviating some of the power shortages in the country and also in reducing GHG emissions.

2) Grit Extension Project

Power generation based on renewable energy sources (RES) will also reduce greenhouse gas emissions that would otherwise be produced from diesel-based generator use. The burning of fossil fuels emits greenhouse gases (GHG) that cause climate change and impose substantial environmental and economic costs. The increased use of renewable-resources-based electric power will produce local environmental and health benefits. Grit extension project is therefore considered for rural electrification to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases, ease growth in fossil fuel energy demand, curb the upward pressure on energy prices.

References

Myanmar National Electrification Plan (NEP)
New Thaton Combined Cycle Power Plant Project

Access to relevant information

MOEE, NCDDP Myanmar