Country Report

WINT THIRI SWE

ENERGY PLANNING DEPARTMENT

MINISTRY OF ENERGY

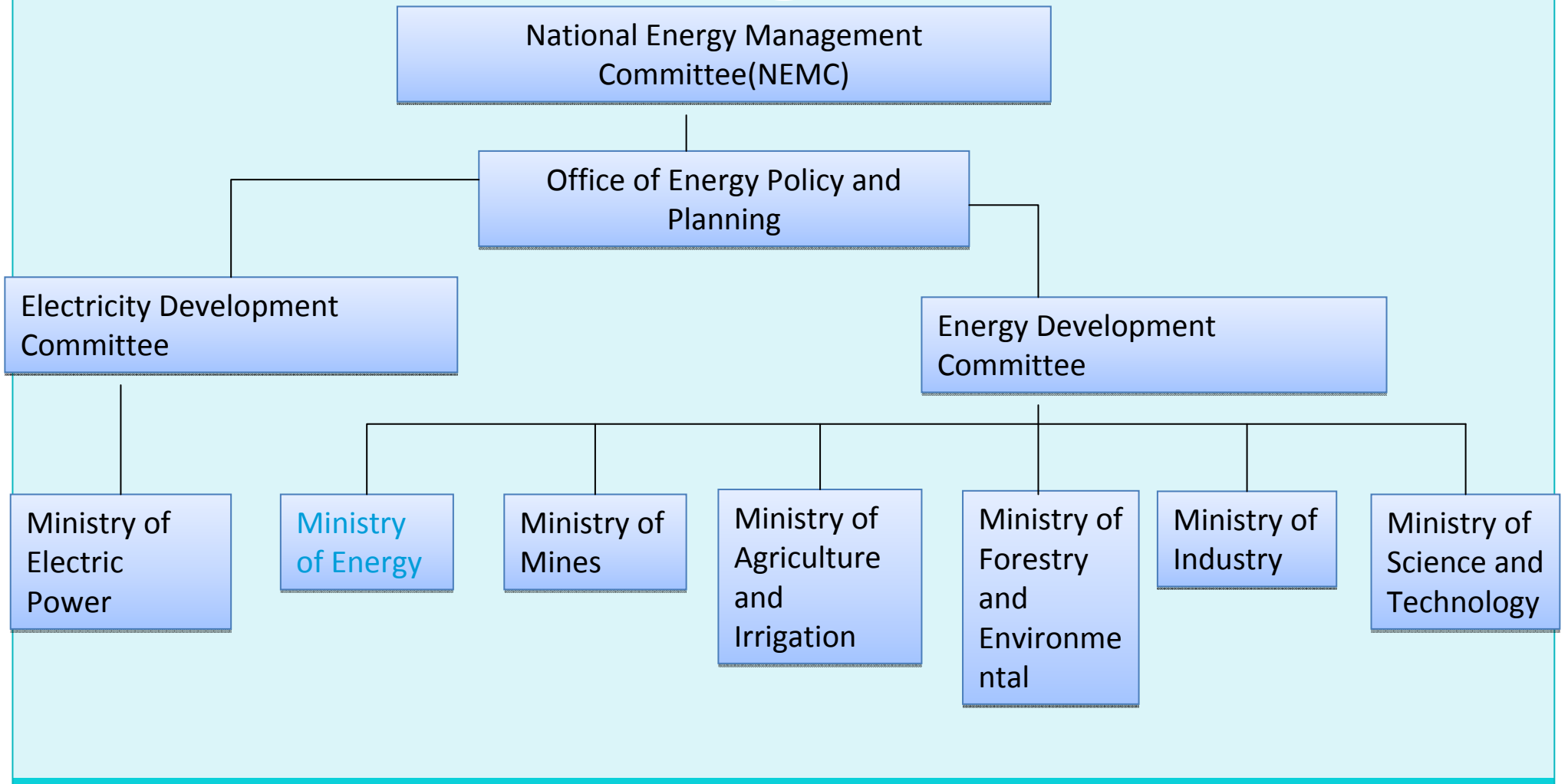
THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

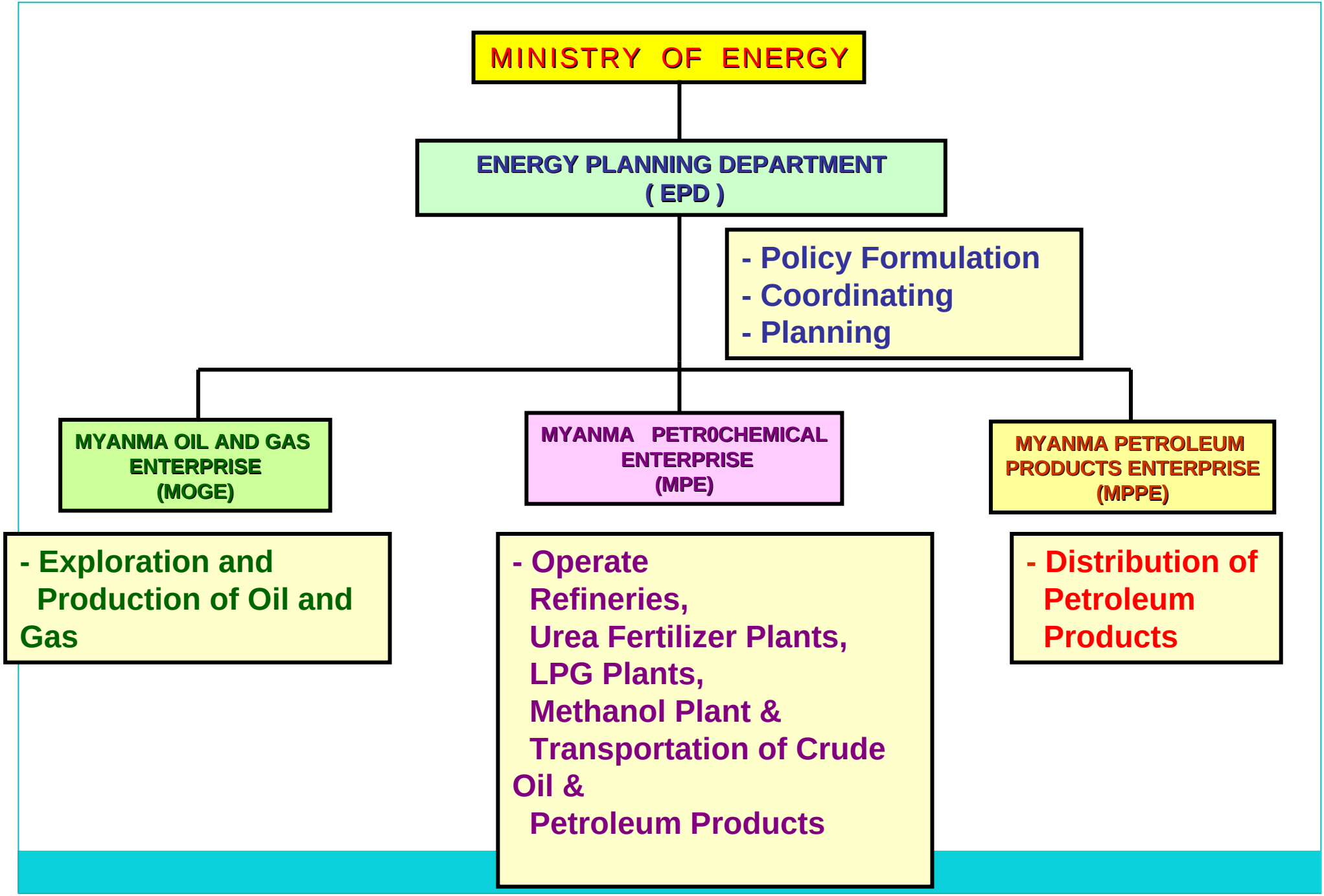

Location Map of Myanmar
N
Russia
Kazakhstan
Mongolia
Uzbekistan
Kyrgyzstan
Turkmenistan
Tajikistan
China
Korea D P Rp
Korea Rep
Japan
Afghanistan
Iran
PACIFIC OCEAN
Pakistan
Nepal
Bhutan
Bangladesh
India
MYANMAR
Taiwan
Vietnam
Laos
Oman
ARABIAN SEA
BAY OF
BENGAL
Thailand
Philippines
Cambodia
Sri Lanka
Philippines
Malaysia
Malaysia
INDIAN OCEAN
Indonesia
Pap

Country Profile

- **Area - 676,577 km^2**
- **Population - about 60 Millions**
- **International Border with**
  - **Bangladesh & India = North-West**
  - **China = North- East**
  - **Laos = East**
  - **Thailand = South-East**
- **Capital City = Nay Pyi Taw**
- **Currency = kyat (K)**

National Energy Management Committee (NEMC)




MINISTRY OF ENERGY
ENERGY PLANNING DEPARTMENT
(EPD)
- Policy Formulation
- Coordinating
- Planning
MYANMA OIL AND GAS ENTERPRISE (MOGE)
MYANMA PETR0CHEMICAL ENTERPRISE (MPE)
MYANMA PETROLEUM PRODUCTS ENTERPRISE (MPPE)
- Exploration and Production of Oil and Gas
- Operate Refineries, Urea Fertilizer Plants, LPG Plants, Methanol Plant & Transportation of Crude Oil & Petroleum Products
- Distribution of Petroleum Products

Current Energy Policy and Measures

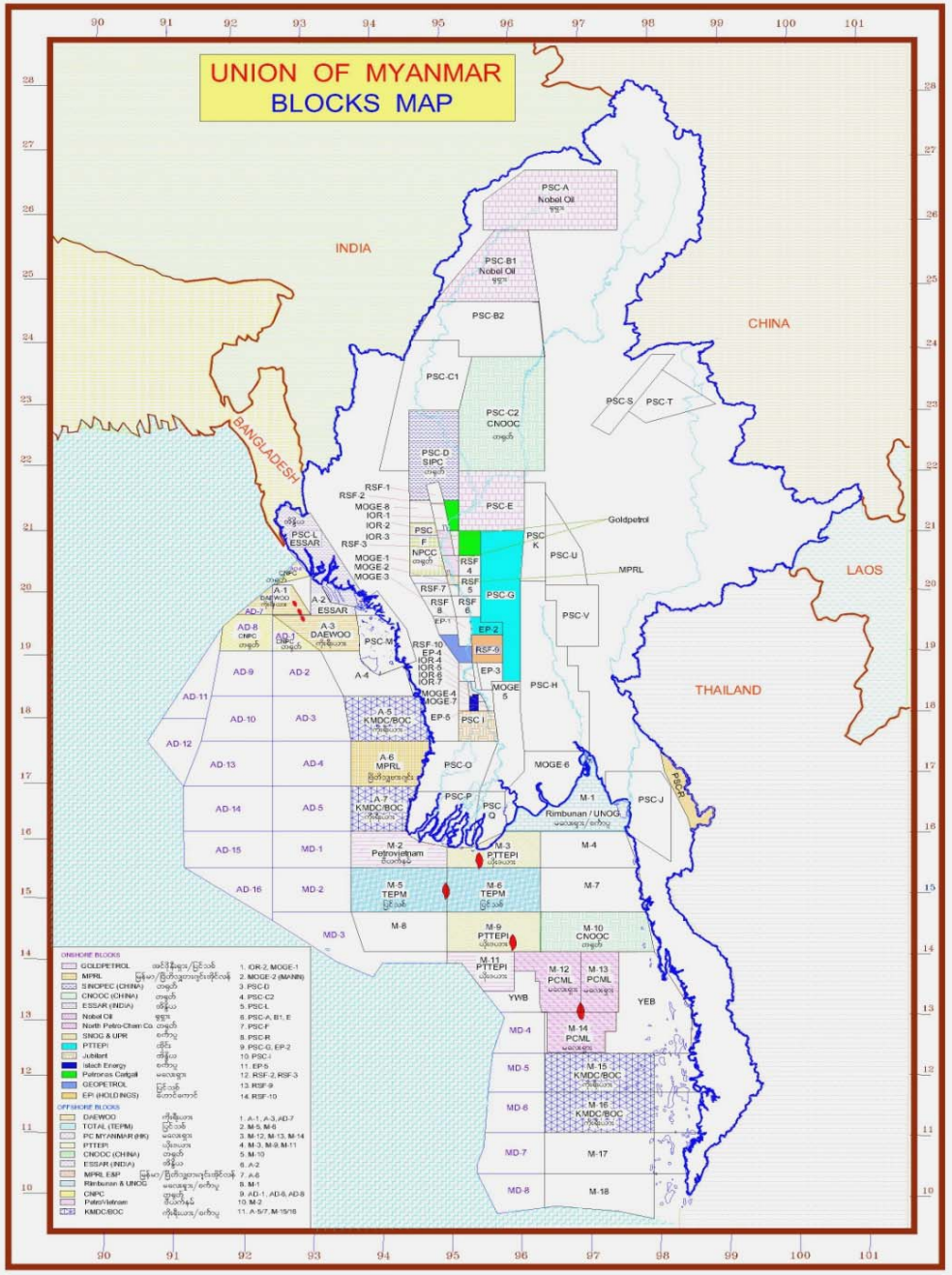
Current Energy Policy

- To implement the status of sustainable energy development
- To promote wider use of new and renewable sources of energy
- To promote energy efficiency and conservation
- To promote use of alternative fuels in household
- To fulfill domestic energy requirement as priority
- To implement effective utilization of discovered crude oil and natural gas resources in the interest of the entire nation including the regions where the discovery was made
- To Promote more private participation

1.To implement the status of sustainable energy development

Status of
Onshore and Offshore Blocks

Type	Description	Total	Operating	Open
Onshore Blocks				
PSC	Production Sharing Contract	23	10	13
EP	Exploration and Production	5	2	3
RSF	Reactivation of Suspended Fields	10	4	6
IOR	Improved Oil Recovery	7	1	6
MOGE	MOGE's oil and gas field areas	8	2	6
	Total Onshore Blocks	**53**	**19**	**34**
Offshore Blocks				
(Shallow)				
A	Arakan (Rakhine) Coastal Area	7	5	2
M	Mottaban & Taninthayi	20	13	7
		27	**18**	**9**
(Deep)				
AD	Arakan Offhsore Area (Deep)	16	4	12
MD	Mottama/ Taninthayi (Deep)	8		8
	Total Offshore Coastal Blocks	**24**	**4**	**20**
	OFFSHORE TOTAL	**51**	**22**	**29**
Block Total		**104**	**41**	**63**



Status of Blocks

- **19** onshore blocks and **22** offshore blocks are operating by multi companies.

2.To Promote Wider Use of New and Renewable Sources of Energy

Renewable Energy Sector in Myanmar

Biomass - About 30% of total land area covered with forest

Wind - 365.1 TWH per year

Solar Power - 51973.8 TWH per year

Geothermal - 93 Locations

3.To Promote Energy Efficiency and Conservation

CNG Conversion Programme

- **Myanmar is substituting liquid fuels with natural gas in industrial and transport sectors wherever possible.**
- **Compressed Natural Gas (CNG)/ Natural Gas Vehicle (NGV) conversion programme was initiated starting from 1986 and a total of 27,472 vehicles were converted and a total of 45 refuelling stations are constructed around the country within 25 years.**
- **More CNG refuelling stations will be installed along the existing domestic pipeline route. 35,556 lG/Day of Gasoline and 76,495 lG/Day of HSD are saving by substitution of CNG vehicles. CNG price in Myanmar is low compared with the neighbouring countries.**

Myanmar's Energy Efficiency Goals

(ASEAN EAS-ECTF Programme)

Goals

- **Save 5% of total Primary energy consumption for 2020 and 8% for 2030 compared to base year 2005.**
- **Improve 16% efficiency in all sectors' end-use by 2030.**

Energy Efficiency Plan

- **Well- defined EE policy guideline**
- **Detailed information on energy use**
- **Training and dissemination EE and EC practices**
- **Energy Prices**
- **Institutional strengthening and capacity building**

4. To Promote Use of Alternative Fuels in Household

- Nearly 30% of total land area covered by forests
- Fuel wood plantations established as Community Forests for household usage
- Efficient Stoves are encouraged
- To use Liquefied Natural Gas(LNG) as alternative fuel

5. To fulfill domestic energy requirement as priority

- 200 mmcfd from Yadana project
- 10000 barrels of associated condensate from Yedagun project
- 65 mmcfd from onshore fields
- Renegotiation with contractors of Zawtika Project and Shwe project to get back some gas for domestic use
- Plan to use all of discovered natural gas and crude oil from Myanmar Offshore block M3 project

6. To implement effective utilization of discovered crude oil and natural gas resources in the interest of the entire nation including the regions where the discovery was made

- 100 mmcfd from Zawtika project for Yangon area
- 25 mmcfd from Yadana project for Kanbauk area
- 20 mmcfd form Shwe project for Kyaukphyu area

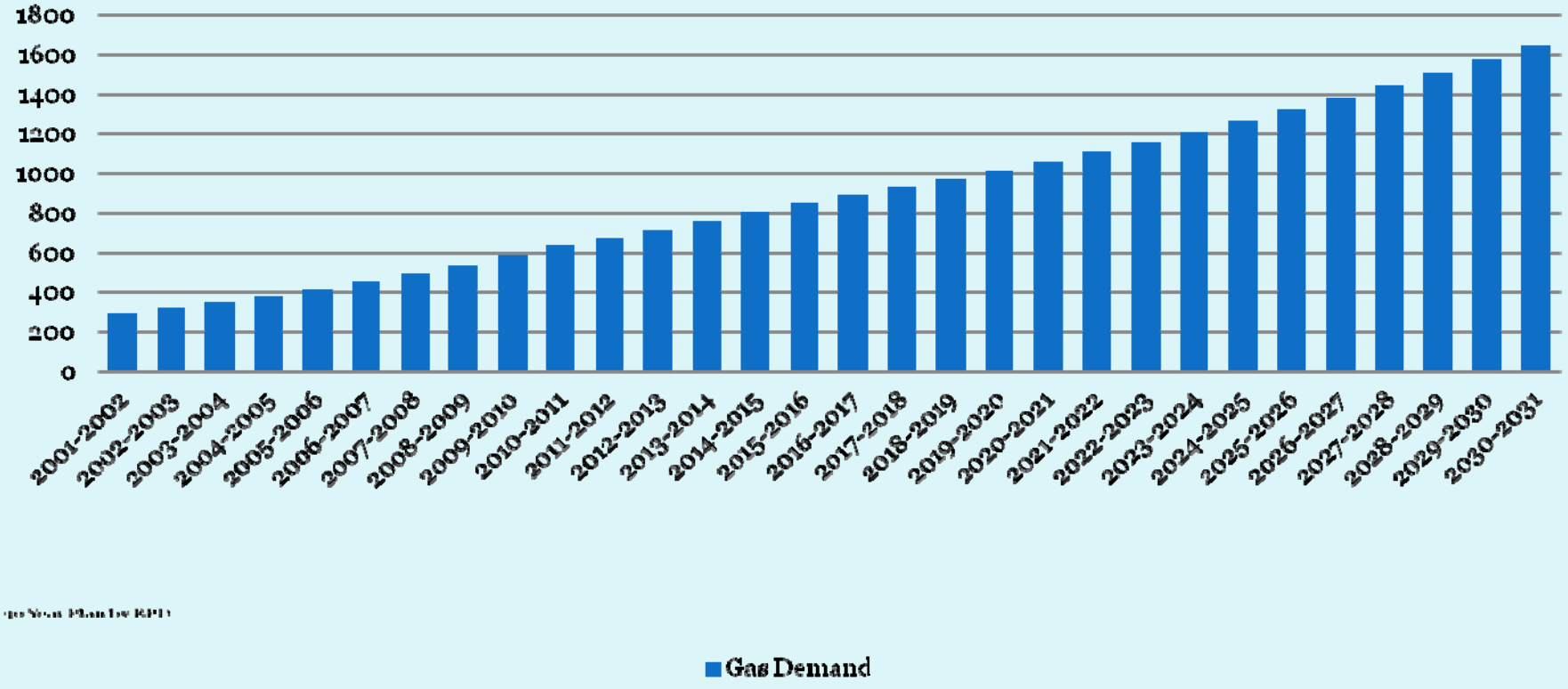
7. To promote more private participation in energy sector

- 260 filling stations privatized on 10 June 2010
- Leasing of Lube Blending Plant in Thanlyin Refinery compound
- Invitation of investment for Thanlyin Refinery on the basis of JV
- Invitation of investment for Aviation Refueling Service
- 1st bidding round for onshore blocks in 2011
- 2nd bidding round for onshore blocks at the beginning of 2013
- Bidding round for offshore blocks in April 2013

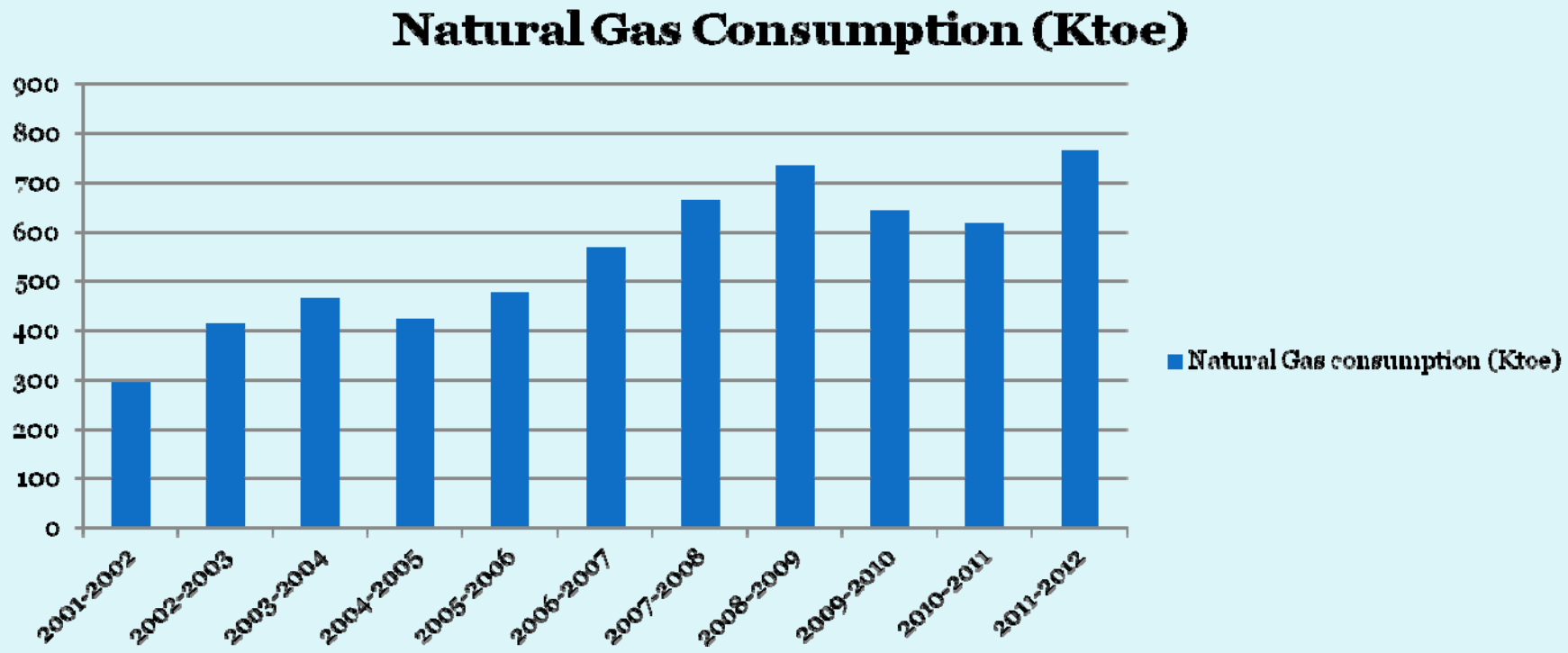
Natural Gas and Crude Oil

DEMAND AND SUPPLY

Natural Gas Demand(Past & Outlook)

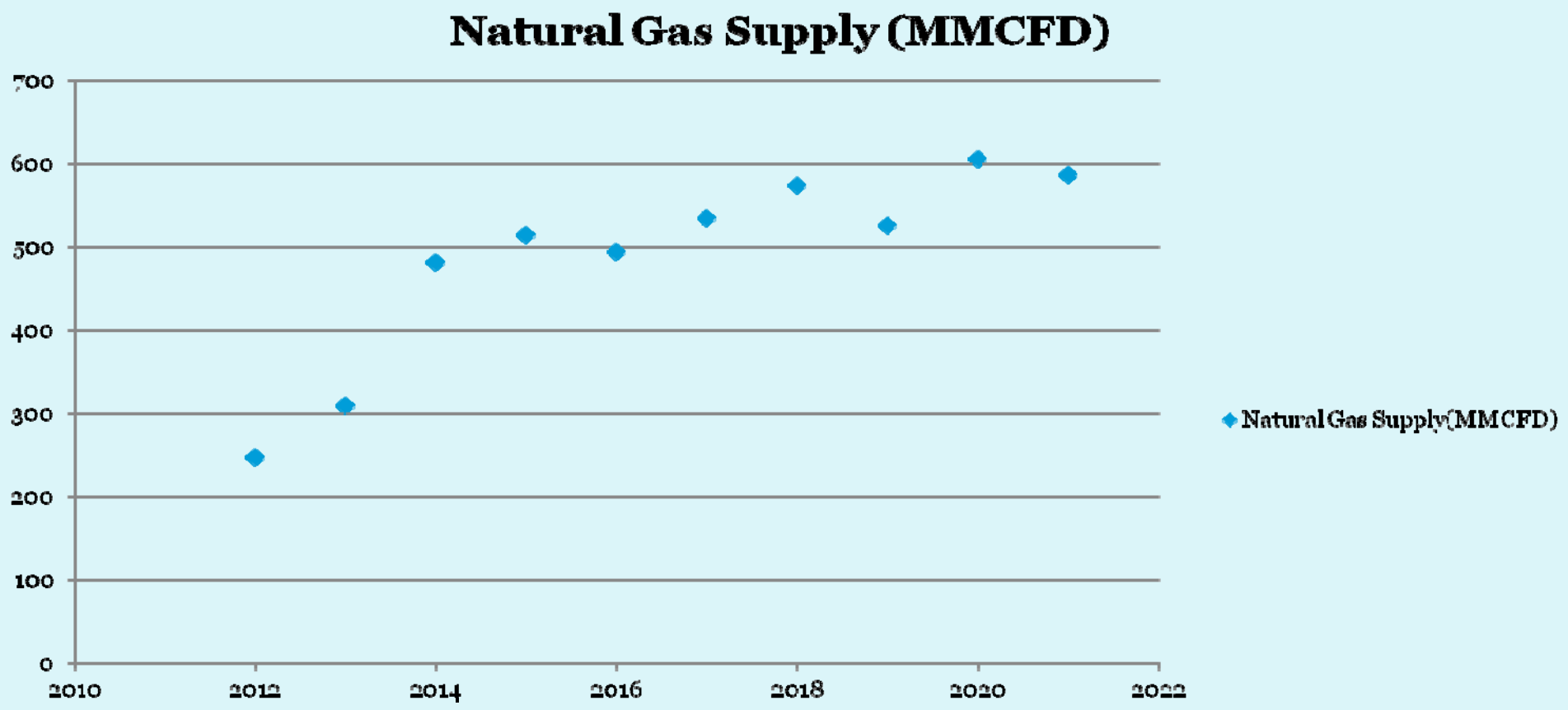


Natural Gas Consumption(Past)

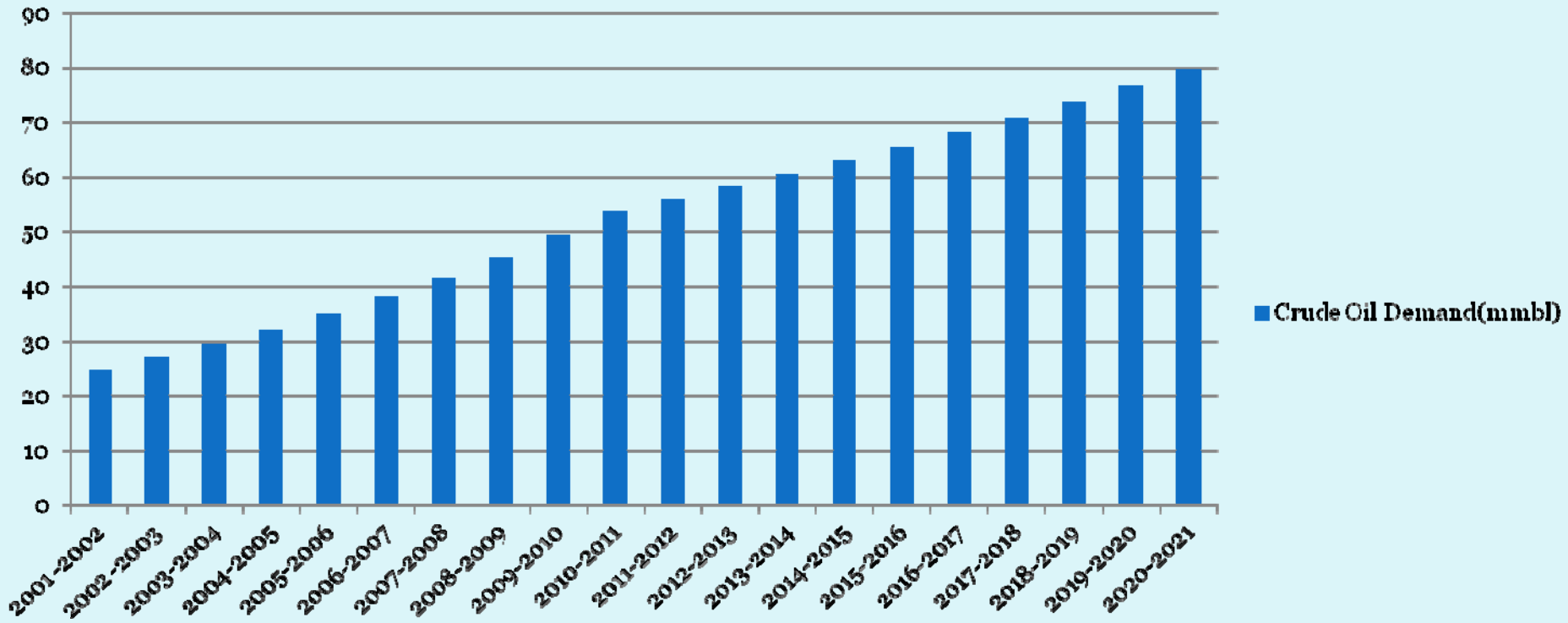


- Source: Final Energy Consumption by EPD

Outlook of Natural Gas Supply

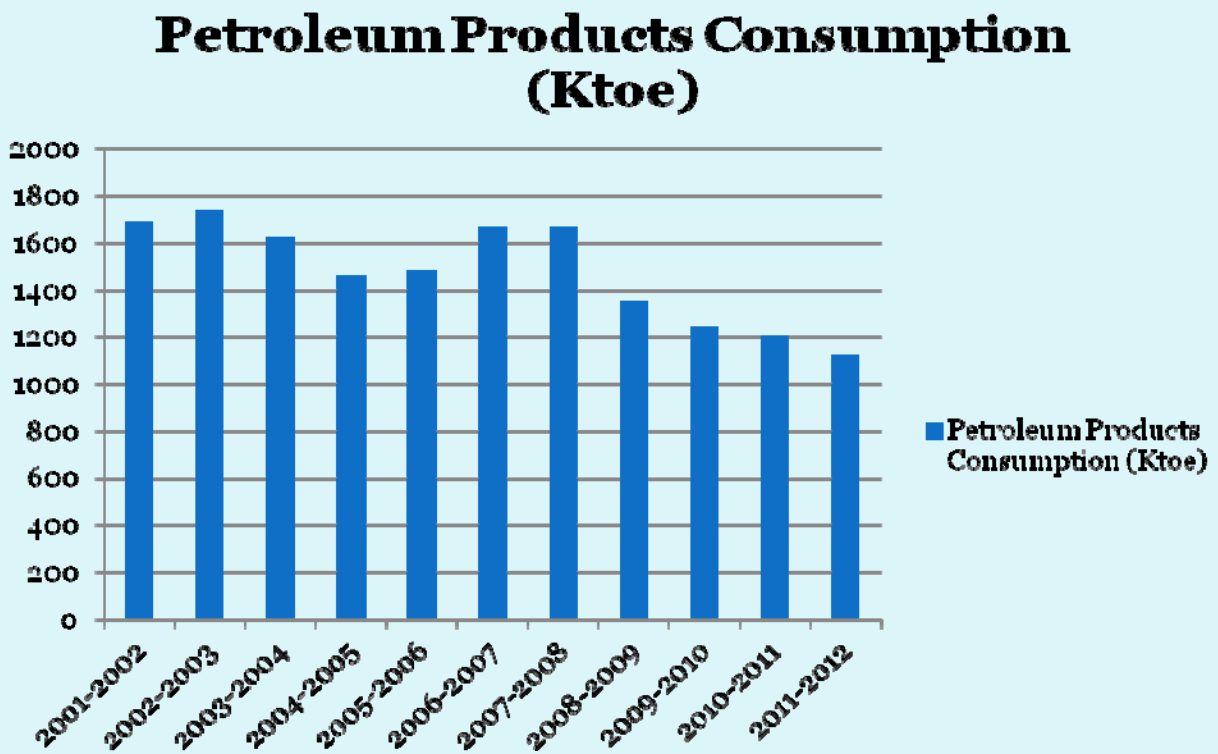


Crude Oil Demand(Past & Outlook)



Source: 30 Year Plan by EPD

Crude Oil Consumption



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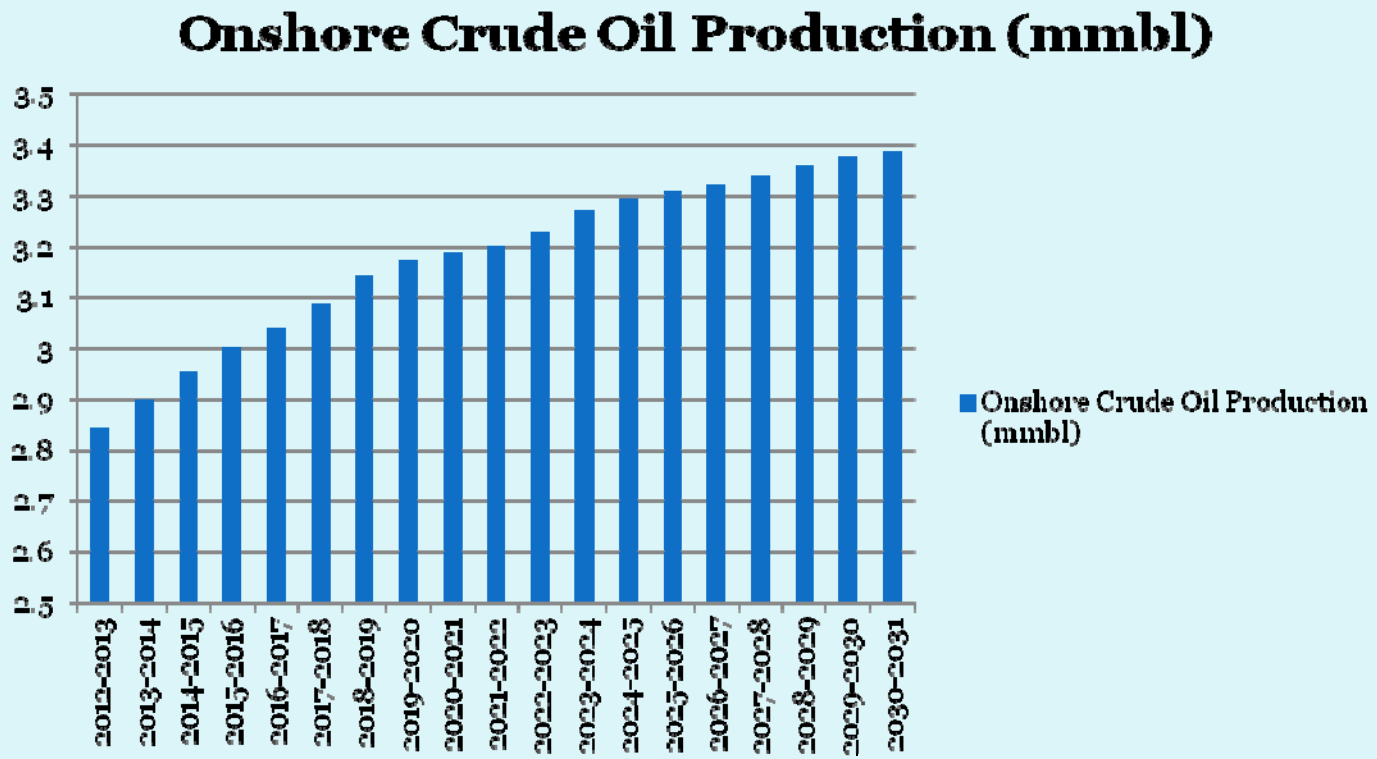
Outlook of Crude Oil Supply



- Source: 30 Year Plan by EPD

Major Difficulties and Bottlenecks

Current Major Difficulties and Bottlenecks in Formulating Energy Policy

Main Challenge

- No exact method for demand forecasting and supply planning
- Lack of data quality improvement
- Lack of data analysis and energy data base management
- Lack of statistical technique in line with international standard

Difficulties in framing national energy policy

- Institutional framework
- Legal and regulatory framework
- Data information and reporting
- Financing and private sector participation
- Community participation
- Research and Development
- Capacity building
- Monitoring and evaluation

Difficulties and bottlenecks in formulating national energy policy

- Lack of integrated and long-term energy planning and development
- Lack of pricing mechanism
- Limited number of staff dedicated to energy policy and regulation.
- Low electrification ratio
- High losses in transmission and distribution networks for power and natural gas
- Persistent blackouts in Yangon region in dry season
- Low electricity tariff
- Poor operation and maintenance of power generation , transmission, and distribution networks

Expectation

Subjects I would like to study in this program

- Methods of forecasting energy demand and supply planning (for the stable supply to meet national energy demand is main objective of policy formulation)
- Global energy situation(it should be taking into account in framing national energy policy)
- General basic facts in the formulation of energy policy (national energy policy is now under process of drawing up by our organization)
- Programs for promotion of Renewable Energy as well as Energy Efficiency and Conservation(our country needs to develop RE and EE&C)
- Environmental Impacts (Environmental Conservation is one of the major issues in the Contents of Energy Policy)

THANK YOU FOR YOUR KIND ATTENTION

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