



# Country presentation on LDC Graduation

## Myanmar

**Ms. Moh Moh Naing, Director, FERD, MIFER**

**Ms. Nilar Thein, Deputy Director, MOC**

**Ms. Thet Thinzar Tun, AD, MOFA**

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# Outline

- LDC Status of Myanmar
- Opportunities for LDC Graduation
- Challenges for LDC Graduation
- Preparations to address those challenges
- Support measures



# LDC Status of Myanmar

- Identified as LDC in 1987
- According to the UNESCAP Statistical Year Book 2013 and UNCTAD's LDCs Report 2014,

<b>Year/ Myanmar Status on Threshold of Criteria</b>	<b>Gross National Income (GNI) per capita</b>	<b>Human Asset Index (HAI)</b>	<b>Economic Vulnerable Index (EVI)</b>
2012	704.2/1190	68/66	45/32
2014	994/1190	68.8/66	45/32



# LDC Status of Myanmar

➤ As per the LDC status of 2018 Triennial Review;

	<b>Gross National Income (GNI) per capita</b>	<b>Human Asset Index (HAI)</b>	<b>Economic Vulnerable Index (EVI)</b>
Thresholds for Graduation	US\$ 1230 or above	66.0 or above	32.0 or below
<b>Myanmar value</b>	<b>US\$ 1255</b>	<b>68.5</b>	<b>31.7</b>

➤ Myanmar will graduate from the LDC status in the following years if Myanmar continues to meet at least two out of the three criteria again in 2021.



# Opportunities for Graduation

- According to World Bank Report (2017), from low income country to lower Middle Income Country
- One of the fastest growing economies in the East Asia and Pacific region and globally



# Challenges for LDC Graduation

- One of the world's most disaster-prone countries
- Poverty and Infrastructure gaps and lack of access to essential public services in rural areas
- Started to enjoy the special rights for international trade and markets - later on 2011
- Declining flows of ODA
- Loosing access to highly concessionary aid resources
- Limitation of international support measures
- Loosing market access to duty-free and quota-free for all products when the country graduates from LDC status
- Changing interest rate



# Preparations to address those challenges

- Set up LDC graduation committee led by Vice-President since 2016
- Launched 12 Points Economic Policy in 2016
- Established Development Assistance Coordination Unit (DACU) in 2016 ,the peak government body for decisions on aid and aid policy , to take a more strategic view of aid flows and ensure that aid is being allocated strategically
- Launched Development Assistance Policy (DAP) in 2018 ; a tool for better and easier process for the flow of the international development assistance to Myanmar



- Setting up the new Ministry of Investment and Foreign Economic Relations in Nov 2018 for more ease of doing business for investors in Myanmar and better cooperation with international communities
- Developed Myanmar Sustainable Development Plan (MSDP) which is firmly aligned with Myanmar Economic Policy, various regional and global commitments, such as SDGs and GMS
- MSDP : 3 Pillars, 5 Goals, 28 Strategies, 251 Action Plans
- Identifying the Projects under those action plans with the linkage of Public Investment Programme- PIP (known as Projects Bank)





- Initiated National Export Strategy-NES since 2013 and implementing from 2015 to 2019 , will continue 2020- 2025
- Myanmar Trade and Investment Project – TIP will be implemented in some S/R
- Special Economic Zone Law in 2014 and Myanmar Investment Law in 2016
- Trademark Law ,Patent Law ,Industrial Design Law, IP Law and Consumer Protection Law are reacted in early 2019
- Copy Right Law is being processed



# Support Measures

- Calls for continued providing of development package with any forms of grants, technical assistance and concessional loan
- Calls for continued granting of duty-free and quota-free market access for all products to all LDCs
- Working with WTO in Trade Policy Review Mechanism, the notification of trade related policy and implementation of trade facilitation agreement
- In order to comply with TRIPS Agreement, Financial assistance and technical assistance from WTO for establishment of IP Office, use of ICT for function ,



# Conclusion

- Have a pipeline of major investments eligible for concessional financing through the development of the Public Investment Programme
- Ensure to reduce poverty and to graduate from LDC status through inclusive economic growth by transforming the government structure and enacting the policies
- Take full advantage of the current and new concessional financing windows



- Strive to meet the criteria for graduation from LDC with relentless effort and the strong will of the people
- Emphasize not only on graduation strategies but also on post-graduation strategies through a smooth and sustainable transition
- DC should fulfill their commitments on targets for ODA of 0.7 of GNP to Developing Countries and 0.15 percent to 0.2 percent of GNP to LDCs.



**Thank You for Your Attention!**