Intergovernmental Negotiations on the post 2015 development agenda (IGN)

Presentation by Myanmar Representative

UNHQ, New York, USA  
24-3-2015
New Chapters with International Community
First Stage of Reform Process

Focus more on political reforms: Peace Talk, Bi election, Release of prisoners

Focusing on good governance, Clean government

Institutional reforms
Second Stage of Economic and Social Reform

- Framework on Economic and Social Reform (FESR)
- Quick Wins, Long term development
- People centered Development
- People Centered Government
- Close cooperation, coordination and collaboration among the ministries, regional and local governments
Third stage of Reform: Public administrative reforms

As part of efforts for the emergence of a good governance and clean government, an Action Committee against Corruption is formed to fight against corruption and bribery in government organizations on January 8, 2013.
Fourth stage of Reform : Private Sector Development reform

- Entering into Global Market Access
- Necessary Economic Laws
- Macroeconomic Stability
- Infrastructure
- Technology Transfer
- Credit Access
- Standardization
- Business Ethics
- International Trading Laws
- Management
Myanmar in Triple Transitions

Peace
- Internal Conflict to peace: Post-conflict reconstruction

Economy
- Planned to market economy: Economic reforms

Democracy
- State/guided to inclusive democracy: Political reforms
Our Vision

To become a modern, democratic, peaceful and developed nation
Our Mission

- actively engaged in building a new, modern, developed and democratic nation
- necessary to strengthen systematic market economic system
- to accelerate the pace of economic development
- getting out of poverty trap (Graduation of LDCs)
Our economic policies

- Sustaining Agriculture towards Industrialization and All round Development
- Balance and proportionate development among States and Regions
- Inclusive growth for entire population
- Quality Statistics and statistical systems
Myanmar’s Development Policy: People-centered Development

Our Approach: Focus on People

Performance
Productivity
Engagement
Framework on Economic and Social Reform (FESR) - Quick wins for inclusive growth

- Macroeconomic stability and take-off
- Fiscal and Tax Reforms
- Monetary and Financial Sector Reforms
- Liberalization of Trade and Investment
- Private Sector Development
- Mobile Phones and Internet
- Health and Education
- Food Security / Agricultural growth
- Governance & Transparency
- Infrastructure
- Effective and efficient Government
Stage 1: Five Year Plan (2011 - 2016)
E.g. includes "quick win" implementation focusing on Rural Development and Poverty reduction

Stage 2: Five Year Plan (2017 - 2021)
E.g. strengthening economic and investment base; key steps to reduce poverty and inequality

Stage 3: Five Year Plan (2021 - 2025)
E.g. strengthening domestic and international connectivity

NCDP Vision (2030): Developed Nation Integrated into the Global Community

Long Term Vision and Policy Process
<table>
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<th>Sr</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Targeted Growth Rate</th>
<th>Implementation (Growth Rate)</th>
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<td>2011-12</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Average Growth Rate</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>7.5 ( 4 years average)</td>
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Stakeholders for Development

- Government
- Private sector
- Public
- International Organization (IO)/International Non-governmental Organization (INGOS)
- Non-Governmental Organization, Civil Society Organization
Trade and Investment as the engine of growth

- Business laws, rules and regulations for the company registration are being amended and improve for the faster processes.
- Some laws, rules and regulations are to be amended and some laws will be enacted
- Foreign Direct investment Law amended
- Revised Foreign Investment Law and it will create more economic opportunities and business friendly environment.
- Special Economic Zone Law, Dawei SEZ Law
- Necessary law such as Competition Law, Consumers Protection Law are also under process.
Program for the Poverty Reduction

- To achieve the MDGs
- Institutional mechanism for eight tasks
  (a) Development of agricultural production sector
  (b) Development of Livestock sector
  (c) Development of rural productivity and cottage industries
  (d) Development of micro saving and credit enterprises
  (e) Development of rural cooperative tasks
  (f) Development of rural socio-economy
  (g) Development of rural energy
  (h) Environmental conservation.
Seven Priority Areas

- Electricity
- Water Supply
- Agriculture development
- Employment Creation
- Tourism Development
- Financial Services
- Trade and Investment
Sources of Finance: Consideration for the best allocation of the sources of finance

Source of Finance

- Own Budget
- Loan
- Grant
- Aid
- Foreign Direct Investment
Development Potential: Strengths and Risks

Growth Targets and Aspirations

- **Low growth Scenario**: 5-6% to 2030; Per Capita GDP USD 2000 in 2030
- **Middle Growth Scenario**: 7.5-8.5% to 2030; GDP at USD 3000
- **High Growth Scenario**: 10-11% to 2030; Possible given Myanmar Advantages; Per capita GDP in 2030 at about USD 4800 (6 times current level)
Looking forward closer cooperation between Myanmar and Global Community.

Thank you for your kind attention!

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