



Achieving structural transformation and economic growth in Myanmar: challenges and opportunities

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Outline

LDC Status of Myanmar

Structural Transformation

Challenges and Opportunities

LDS Status of Myanmar

Identified as one of the LDCs in 1987
According to the UNESCAP Statistical Year

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

LDC Status of Myanmar

Fulfilled all three eligibility criteria for the first time to graduate from the LDC status at the 2018 Triennial Review




LDC Status of Myanmar

- Pave the way for Myanmar to graduate from the LDC status in the following years if Myanmar continues to meet at least two out of the three criteria again in the 2021 Triennial Review.



Istanbul Programme of Action- IPOA

The Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries was held in Istanbul, Turkey from 9 to 13 May 2011 and adopted the Programme of Action for the Decade 2011-2020 on 13 May 2011.





Renewed and strengthened partnership for development

with the objectives of

to achieve sustained, equitable and inclusive economic growth

to build human capacities

to reduce the vulnerability

to ensure enhanced financial resources and their effective use

to enhance good governance at all levels





Principles for partnership

The following will guide for successfully achieving its objectives.

Country ownership and leadership

An integrated approach

Genuine partnership

Result orientation

Peace and security, development and human rights

Equity, voice and representation



Structural Transformation

Launched 12 Points Economic Policy in 2016





The development of Myanmar Sustainable Development Plan (MSDP) which is firmly aligned with global commitments ,SDGs, Myanmar Economic Policy, various regional commitments

MSDP : 3 Pillars, 5 Goals, 29 Strategies, 250 Action Plans

Identifying the Projects under those action plans with the linkage of Public Investment Programme- PIP (known as Projects Bank)

Enacted a new Myanmar Investment law in 2017 that can assure foreign investors

Challenges

One of the world's most disaster-prone countries

Political instability and protracted conflict





Opportunities

One of the fastest growing economies in the East Asia and Pacific Region

From low income country to lower Middle Income Country according to World Bank Report(2017)

Estimates Myanmar's growth at an annualized rate of 6.8% in 2018 and 7.2% in 2019 according to The Asian Development Outlook (ADO) 2018

Have increased the volumes of ODA significantly since the transition to democracy

Take full advantage of the current and new concessional financing windows

Have a pipeline of major investments eligible for concessional financing through the development of the Public Investment Programme



Importance of ODA

ODA is significant for developing countries and LDCs to promote their development and achieve the internationally agreed development goals including SDGs.

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.



Conclusion

Myanmar will definitely strive to



Thank You for Your Attention!

