Board decision on the Validation of Myanmar

Table of contents

The Board's decision ................................................................. 3
Background ............................................................................. 4
Scorecard .................................................................................. 7
Corrective actions ..................................................................... 9
News .......................................................................................... 11
The Board's decision

The Board came to the following decision:

Following the conclusion of Myanmar’s Validation of 2018, the EITI Board concludes that Myanmar has made meaningful progress overall in implementing the EITI Standard.

The Board commends Myanmar for its impactful EITI implementation, evident in the progress in introducing policy reforms, improving transparency in extractives data, stimulating robust public debates and creating a platform for dialogue among stakeholders. The Board acknowledges the EITI’s centrality in the government’s reform agenda, particularly related to public finance management and the gemstone sector. It also recognises the MSG’s accomplishments in ensuring effective multi-stakeholder oversight of EITI implementation and aligning EITI objectives with national priorities. The Board acknowledges that the EITI has created opportunities for all constituencies to be engaged in policy discussions on natural resource governance, including creating discussion platforms for civil society where they did not exist before. The Board takes note of the manner in which all constituencies have collectively proposed recommendations in EITI Reports to improve the management of the extractive sector as well as government’s response to proposals for reforms prioritised by civil society, such as beneficial ownership and state-owned enterprise transparency.

At the same time, the Board sees the need to further improve the environment for civil society participation in the EITI, particularly in subnational regions. The Board emphasizes the urgent need for the government to address the corrective actions related to civil society participation, particularly in ensuring that there is an enabling environment for civil society within and outside of the multi-stakeholder group to meaningfully engage in all aspects of the EITI process without obstacles. The Board congratulates Myanmar for the unprecedented disclosures of extractives data in a country with a nascent democratic process and recent history of economic liberalisation. The Board welcomes Myanmar’s efforts to move towards mainstreaming of its mining cadastre as well as initiatives to publish more disaggregated data through project-level reporting.

The Board nonetheless encourages Myanmar to further improve public disclosures, particularly related to license allocation, gemstone production data and state-owned enterprises (SOEs), while strengthening the comprehensiveness of its EITI reporting. The Board emphasizes the need for Myanmar to ensure that the status of military-affiliated extractive companies is clarified and their activities are comprehensively addressed in accordance with the EITI Standard. The Board welcomes the detailed assessment of these issues in the initial assessment and the Validation Report. The Board emphasizes the need for Myanmar to ensure that the status of military-affiliated extractive companies is clarified and their activities are comprehensively addressed in accordance with the EITI Standard. The Board welcomes the detailed assessment of these issues in the initial assessment and the Validation Report. These improvements could help Myanmar ensure that this growing transparency translates into greater accountability in the governance of its extractive industries, key to its broader economic development.

Taking into account the complexity of the extractive sector in the country and the good faith efforts undertaken by Myanmar to meet requirements of the EITI Standard, the Board has determined that Myanmar will have 18 months, i.e. until 16 April 2021, before a second Validation to carry out corrective actions regarding requirements relating to industry engagement (#1.2), civil society engagement (#1.3), license allocations (#2.2), license register (#2.3), state participation (#2.6),
production data (#3.2), export data (#3.3), in-kind revenues (#4.2), SOE transactions (#4.5),
distribution of revenues (#5.1), mandatory social expenditures (#6.1), and quasi-fiscal expenditures
(#6.2). Noting concerns regarding broader constraints on civil society’s freedoms of expression and
and of operation, the Board agreed to reassess adherence to the civil society protocol during Myanmar’s
second Validation.

Failure to achieve meaningful progress with considerable improvements across several individual
requirements in the second Validation will result in suspension in accordance with the EITI
Standard. Pursuant to the EITI Standard, Myanmar’s MSG may request an extension of this
timeframe, or request that Validation commences earlier than scheduled. The Board’s decision
followed a Validation that commenced on 1 July 2018. In accordance with the 2016 EITI Standard,
an initial assessment was undertaken by the International Secretariat. The findings were reviewed
by an Independent Validator, who submitted a draft Validation report to the MSG for comment. The
MSG’s comments on the report were taken into consideration by the independent Validator in
finalising the Validation report and the independent Validator responded to the MSG’s comments.
Following representations from several stakeholders, in September 2019 the Validation Committee
requested a review of the evidence related to civil society engagement. The Validation Committee
recommended that the Board exercise its mandate to consider information subsequent to the
commencement of Validation. The final decision was taken by the EITI Board.

Background

The Government of Myanmar committed to implement the EITI in 2012 and was accepted as an EITI
Candidate in July 2014. The Validation process commenced on 1 July 2018. In accordance with the
Validation procedures, an initial assessment [English | Burmese] was prepared by the International
Secretariat and a draft Validation report was prepared by the Independent Validator [English | Burmese | French]. Comments from the MSG [English] were received on 12 February 2019. The
Independent Validator reviewed the comments and responded to the MSG, before finalising the
Validation report [English | Burmese | French].

Validation procedure

The initial assessment [English | Burmese] was submitted to the independent Validator for review on
10 December 2018. The Validator submitted a draft Validation report [English | Burmese | French] on 24 December 2018. Comments from the MSG [English], including comments and separate
annexes [English] from the Myanmar Alliance for Transparency and Accountability (MATA), were
submitted to the independent Validator on 14 February 2019. The independent Validator reviewed
these documents, responded to the MSG [English | Burmese] and completed the final Validation
report [English | Burmese | French] on 19 February 2019. On 23 April, the MATA coalition sent a
letter [English] to the Validation Committee, which provided additional detail to the MATA
comments included in the MSG’s response to the draft Validation report. MATA further sent two
additional letters 2nd letter [English] and 3rd letter [English | French] on 15 June and 7 August
respectively after the Validator’s report was finalised. The International Center for Not-for-Profit
Law (ICNL) also submitted an analysis on Myanmar’s Validation [English | French] on 13 August
2019. These letters were not reviewed by the independent Validator, as they were addressed to the
Validation Committee subsequent to the completion of the independent Validator’s work.

Validation Committee review
The Validation Committee reviewed the case on 6 February, 7 February, 27 February, 4 April, 10 April, 25 April and 23 May 2019. On 27 February, the Validation Committee mandated the International Secretariat to provide additional background information on allegations of restrictions on civil society space in relation to EITI implementation at the subnational level, highlighted in the MSG’s comments on the draft Validation report and initial assessment. On 23 April, the MATA coalition sent a letter to the Validation Committee reiterating its position that civil society in Myanmar faces challenges regarding its engagement in the EITI process. At its 25 April teleconference, the Validation Committee mandated the International Secretariat to provide further updates on the documentation reviewed by the independent Validator and details of the allegations in MATA’s letter. Without a recommendation from the Validation Committee, the Board proceeded to discuss Myanmar’s Validation in Paris but no decision was taken.

The Secretariat conducted a mission in Myanmar on 12-16 August 2019 to meet with stakeholders and explain the next steps in the Validation process after the Board meeting in June. Prior to the mission, MATA sent a third letter to the Validation Committee emphasising its position that the assessment on Requirement 1.3 should be meaningful progress. The letter reiterates previous allegations on the existence of laws they perceive as restrictive of their participation in EITI with additional examples of how these laws have been applied. The letter also contains new allegations and arguments that have not been previously raised. The content of this letter was further discussed by MATA during their meeting with the Secretariat in Naypyidaw. Subsequently, the Secretariat received a letter from the International Center for Not-for Profit Law (ICNL) with a review of the initial assessment.

Further review

On 18 September 2019 the Validation Committee requested that the International Secretariat review all of the information that had been presented to date with regards to civil society engagement. Having considered the available evidence, the Secretariat recommends that the Validation Committee exercises its mandate to consider information subsequent to the commencement of Validation and recommend to the Board that Requirement 1.3 be assessed as “meaningful progress”.

The Secretariat’s assessment highlights two aspects of the EITI Civil Society Protocol relating to freedom of expression and freedom of association:

**Expression:** There is evidence that civil society’s ability to speak about contentious issues related to EITI implementation has been limited due to threats and fear of reprisal. The civil society protocol refers to: “actual practice, including diverse stakeholder views or substantive evidence provided by independent third parties, indicates that self-censorship or self-imposed restriction by civil society representatives has taken place related to the EITI process due to fear of reprisal and whether such barriers have impacted civil society representatives’ dissemination of information and public comment on the EITI process.”

Several challenges have been highlighted by civil society representatives engaged in the EITI process. They argue that while criticism of government and industry is possible, discussions of natural resource governance issues related to EITI Requirements tend to remain superficial due to self-censorship. Some civil society members consider that there are limitations to their ability to fully discuss the particulars of the military’s beneficial ownership of gemstone companies due to fear of retaliation if their analysis implicates specific individuals. This challenge is particularly evident in
conflict areas where fear of reprisal is more pronounced. Consequently, these restrictions make it difficult for civil society to fulfil their role in examining the beneficial ownership of extractive companies, even in the light of documentation from other sources that many gemstone companies are owned by politically-exposed persons.

Civil society representatives expressed that they have avoided raising major issues regarding discrepancies in EITI Reports for fear that doing so would make them liable for prosecution under various laws. They argue that this has limited their ability to stimulate public debate.

There is also evidence of civil society’s inability to use EITI data for analysis due to threats of possible prosecution under the Official Secrets Act. A civil society representative who is engaged in the EITI process asked for information in an EITI related capacity on revenues from the sale of the government’s share of in-kind oil revenues with the intent of using this information for research. While the information was given to him, he was warned by a government official that the data is considered a state secret, implying that he could be prosecuted under the Official Secrets Act for publishing this information. Consequently, the civil society member refrained from using the data for fear of reprisal. Some civil society representatives also consider themselves restrained from asking for copies of extractive contracts for fear that the act of possessing copies of these contracts and using them for analysis could make them liable for prosecution under the Official Secrets Act...

In the International Secretariat’s view, the concerns regarding reprisal and self-censorship are both credible and clearly linked to the EITI process, given that they relate to civil society’s ability to conduct analysis of EITI data and express views related to EITI activities.

**Association:** There is evidence that there are constraints to civil society’s freedom to associate with other members within their constituency in subnational regions that are resource rich and where issues in the extractive sector are contentious and dominated by ethnic armed organisations. Civil society representatives have highlighted challenges regarding their ability to establish subnational units in conflict areas. Several civil society representatives consulted noted their fear of prosecution under the Unlawful Associations Act for assemblies in conflict-prone areas where ethnic armed organizations operated. While the MSG’s plan is to establish 15 EITI subnational units, only six have been established to date. Awareness-raising activities to form subnational units in these regions, as well as conducting EITI coordination meetings especially in Kayah, Shan and Mandalay, are restricted by the burdensome requirements for permit applications ahead of meetings. As a result, the establishment of subnational units which is mandated by a notification from the Union Minister of Planning and Finance dated 13 December 2017 has been delayed. Meetings aimed to disseminate findings of EITI Reports have also been restricted due to similar administrative burdens. In the Mandalay region, civil society organizations are required to pay fees considered exorbitant by civil society groups (40,000 MMK or USD 26) for conducting workshops.

The civil society protocol provisions on “association” require that civil society representatives are able to communicate and cooperate with each other regarding the EITI process. In the international secretariat’s view, there is credible evidence of restrictions on civil society’s ability to conduct EITI meetings and liaise with constituencies in their regions due to burdensome procedures for securing permits.

The dates of these incidents were not fully discussed in MATA’s letters but it was clear from their explanation during consultations with the International Secretariat in August 2019 that the acts constituting self-censorship started before Validation commenced in July 2018 and are still ongoing.
Civil society’s complaints regarding securing permits for meetings have been raised in MSG meetings since 2017. A civil society representative explained that some of these incidents, specifically those relating to allegations at the local level, were not mentioned during the stakeholder consultations for Validation precisely because they were wary of the potential retaliation not just on them but on their fellow civil society representatives in conflict areas. Civil society representatives added during the consultation with the International Secretariat that the restrictions on civic space in relation to the EITI has deteriorated in the latter part of 2018 to 2019.

On 4 October 2019, the Validation Committee agreed to recommend an overall assessment of “meaningful progress” in implementing the 2016 EITI Standard. Requirement 8.3.c of the EITI Standard states that:

ii. Overall assessments. Pursuant to the Validation Process, the EITI Board will make an assessment of overall compliance with all requirements in the EITI Standard.

...

iv. Meaningful progress. The country will be considered an EITI candidate and requested to undertake corrective actions until the second Validation.

The Validation Committee agreed to recommend a period of <18 months> to undertake the corrective actions. This recommendation takes into account that the challenges identified are relatively significant and seeks to align the Validation deadline with the timetable for Myanmar’s upcoming EITI Reports.

## Scorecard

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EITI Requirements</th>
<th>Level of Progress</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Categories</td>
<td>Requirements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSG oversight</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government engagement (#1.1)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industry engagement (#1.2)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil society engagement (#1.3)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSG governance (#1.4)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workplan (#1.5)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EITI Requirements</td>
<td>Level of Progress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Categories</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Licenses and contracts</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal framework (#2.1)</td>
<td>Satisfactory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>License allocations (#2.2)</td>
<td>Satisfactory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>License register (#2.3)</td>
<td>Satisfactory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy on contract disclosure (#2.4)</td>
<td>Satisfactory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beneficial ownership (#2.5)</td>
<td>Satisfactory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State participation (#2.6)</td>
<td>Satisfactory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Monitoring production</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exploration data (#3.1)</td>
<td>Satisfactory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Production data (#3.2)</td>
<td>Satisfactory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Export data (#3.3)</td>
<td>Satisfactory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Revenue collection</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comprehensiveness (#4.1)</td>
<td>Satisfactory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In-kind revenues (#4.2)</td>
<td>Satisfactory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barter agreements (#4.3)</td>
<td>Satisfactory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation revenues (#4.4)</td>
<td>Satisfactory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOE transactions (#4.5)</td>
<td>Satisfactory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct subnational payments (#4.6)</td>
<td>Satisfactory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disaggregation (#4.7)</td>
<td>Satisfactory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data timeliness (#4.8)</td>
<td>Satisfactory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data quality (#4.9)</td>
<td>Satisfactory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Revenue allocation</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distribution of revenues (#5.1)</td>
<td>Satisfactory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subnational transfers (#5.2)</td>
<td>Satisfactory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revenue management and expenditures (#5.3)</td>
<td>Satisfactory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Socio-economic contribution</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mandatory social expenditures (#6.1)</td>
<td>Satisfactory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOE quasi-fiscal expenditures (#6.2)</td>
<td>Satisfactory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic contribution (#6.3)</td>
<td>Satisfactory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Outcomes and impact</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public debate (#7.1)</td>
<td>Satisfactory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data accessibility (#7.2)</td>
<td>Satisfactory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Follow up on recommendations (#7.3)</td>
<td>Satisfactory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outcomes and impact of implementation (#7.4)</td>
<td>Satisfactory</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Corrective actions**

The EITI Board agreed the following corrective actions to be undertaken by Myanmar. Progress in addressing these corrective actions will be assessed in a second Validation commencing on 16 April 2021.

1. In accordance with Requirement 1.2.a, Myanmar must ensure that companies particularly the military-affiliated companies, as well as oil and gas companies outside of the MSG are fully, actively and effectively engaged in the EITI process. If there are barriers to the participation of these companies, the government must, in accordance with Requirement 1.2.b ensure that there is an enabling environment for company participation with regard to relevant laws, regulations, and administrative rules as well as actual practice in implementation of the EITI.

1. In accordance with Requirement 1.3.c of the EITI Standard and the civil society protocol, the government must ensure that there are no obstacles to civil society participation in all aspects of the EITI process. Accordingly, the Government of Myanmar is required to ensure that there are no obstacles to civil society’s ability to engage in public debate related to the EITI process and that civil society is able to express opinions about the EITI process without restraint, coercion or reprisal. The government is further required to ensure that mechanisms are in place to enable civil society to undertake dissemination of EITI data and outreach in all areas of the country, including subnational EITI implementation.
1. In accordance with Requirement 2.2.a.ii of the EITI Standard, Myanmar is required to disclose the technical and financial criteria used in awarding licenses in the mineral and gemstone sector. The MSG should also include a discussion of non-trivial deviations from the applicable legal and regulatory framework governing license awards pursuant to Requirement 2.2.a.iv. Lastly, the MSG should clarify the rules on transfer of licenses, particularly whether it is allowed in the mineral sector. The MSG is encouraged to systematically disclose all information required by Requirement 2.2 of the Standard, in accordance with the level of detail required by the Standard.

1. In accordance with Requirement 2.3 of the EITI Standard, Myanmar is required to publicly disclose the following information that were missing the EITI Report: the coordinates of several ME3 blocks, the dates of application, awards and duration of all oil and gas and mining licenses, and the commodities for each oil and gas block. To strengthen implementation, Myanmar should ensure that license information as required under Requirement 2.3 of the Standard are disclosed through a public register as part of the government’s routine and systematic disclosure of information.

1. In accordance with Requirement 2.6, Myanmar is required to disclose the details regarding the terms attached to the equity stake of all SOEs in extractive projects. It should also disclose the SOE’s responsibility to cover expenses at various phases of the project cycle, including the details of payment of taxes in behalf of joint venture partners and miscellaneous revenues in the case of oil and gas. MOPF should also disclose the details of the loan guarantees it provided to SOEs as well as prevailing rules on retained earnings. Finally, Myanmar is required to clarify whether UMEHL and MEC are government-owned corporations. If they are, the MSG is required to engage them in the EITI process in accordance with Requirement 1.2, include them in the scope of the EITI reporting process and assess the comprehensiveness of its interests in extractive projects as disclosed in the MEITI Report. To strengthen implementation, the MSG is encouraged to consider examining the alleged miscellaneous revenues of MOGE.

1. In accordance with Requirement 3.2 of the EITI Standard, Myanmar is required to disclose production volume and value by commodity for jade and gems. To strengthen implementation, the MSG should consider including export data from transactions outside of the gems emporium in the scope of the EITI Report. Government is encouraged to regularly disclose this information through government platforms.

1. In accordance with Requirement 3.3 of the EITI Standard, Myanmar should disclose comprehensive data for export volumes and value for gems and jade, disaggregated by commodity. To strengthen implementation, the MSG should consider including export data from transactions outside of the gems emporium in the scope of the EITI Report. Government is encouraged to regularly disclose this information through government platforms.

1. In accordance with Requirement 4.2, Myanmar should categorically assess the materiality of in-kind payments for the three sectors. It should also be clarified in the next report whether there are in-kind payments for oil and gas. The sales of the state’s share for oil and gas should be disclosed including the volumes sold and revenues received. For mining and gems, in-kind payments should be disaggregated by paying company to the SOE, and by buying company in the case of sales of the government’s share. To strengthen implementation, the government is encouraged to systematically disclose data on on-kind revenues through government platforms.
1. In accordance with Requirement 4.5, government should ensure that all transfers from government to SOEs are comprehensively and publicly disclosed in government platforms. Myanmar should review the comprehensiveness of information disclosed regarding SOE transactions in view of what is revealed from other sources of information, including whether there are material transfers made between the SOE’s other accounts to other entities.

1. In accordance with Requirement 5.1, Myanmar is required to provide further explanation regarding the extractive revenues that are not recorded in the national budget. The MSG should consider expanding the scope of EITI reporting to further examine the details of these Other Accounts, such as tracing the exact extractive sector revenues that go to these accounts and how these revenues are spent, as well as explaining the rules in maintaining these accounts.

1. In accordance with Requirement 6.1 of the EITI Standard, companies are required to disclose social expenditures when mandated by law or contract. Where such benefits are provided in-kind, it is required that companies disclose the nature and deemed value of the in-kind transaction. The beneficiaries and their functions should also be disclosed. Where possible, these payments should be reconciled. The companies are further encouraged to disclose discretionary social expenditures where material. The MSG is encouraged to develop a reporting process with a view to achieving a level of transparency commensurate with the disclosure of other payments.

1. In accordance with Requirement 6.2, Myanmar is required to include disclosures from SOE(s) on their quasi-fiscal expenditures including SOE(s) payments for social services, public infrastructure, fuel subsidies and national debt servicing, etc. outside of the national budgetary process. The multi-stakeholder group is required to develop a reporting process with a view to achieving a level of transparency commensurate with other payments and revenue streams, and should include SOE subsidiaries and joint ventures.

The government and the MSG are encouraged to consider the other recommendations in the Validator’s Report and the International Secretariat’s initial assessment, and to document the MSG’s responses to these recommendations in the next annual progress report.

**News**

**Myanmar moving towards greater transparency**

_EITI Board concludes that Myanmar has made meaningful progress in EITI implementation, whilst urging government to strengthen public disclosures and further improve the environment for civil society participation._

Myanmar has achieved meaningful progress in implementing the EITI Standard, the EITI Board concluded today at its meeting in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

In taking this decision, the Board commended Myanmar for its impactful EITI implementation, evident in the progress in introducing policy reforms, improving transparency in extractives data, stimulating robust public debate and creating a platform for dialogue among stakeholders. It recognised the achievements of the multi-stakeholder group in ensuring effective oversight of EITI
Board decision on the Validation of Myanmar


16 October 2019

implementation and aligning EITI objectives with national priorities. The Board also acknowledged that the EITI has created opportunities for all constituencies to be engaged in policy discussions on natural resource governance, including the provision of discussion platforms for civil society where they did not exist before.

Commenting on the efforts of Myanmar to address the opacity of the sector, EITI Chair Helen Clark said: “Myanmar is a unique example of a formerly opaque regime opening its doors and committing to greater transparency. The Government’s 12-point economic policy emphasises the strategic role of the EITI in the reform process, specifically in natural resource governance. The Government’s intention to ensure sound governance of its natural resource sector is signalled in this policy framework and in a reform agenda that puts emphasis on transparency.”

In acknowledging Myanmar’s progress, the Board at the same time emphasised the need for Myanmar to further improve public disclosures, particularly related to license allocation, gemstone production data and state-owned enterprises (SOEs), while strengthening the comprehensiveness of its EITI reporting. The Board also noted the need to further improve the environment for civil society participation in the EITI, particularly in subnational regions and for the government to ensure that there is an enabling environment for civil society to meaningfully engage in all aspects of the EITI process without obstacles.

The Board further emphasised the need for Myanmar to ensure that the status of military-affiliated extractive companies is clarified and their activities are comprehensively addressed in accordance with the EITI Standard. The decision comes amidst a national debate on whether the citizens of Myanmar are getting their fair share of the annual profits generated from the country’s gems and jade industry, which has been scrutinised by several independent reports in recent years.

The government of Myanmar welcomes the Board decision while acknowledging the EITI’s centrality in the government’s reform agenda:

“The EITI has been key in driving reforms in Myanmar” said Myanmar’s Union Minister for Planning and Finance U Soe Win. “The government of Myanmar is committed to meeting the requirements of the EITI standard. We put great effort into ensuring that EITI implementation is aligned with the Myanmar Sustainable Development Plan (MSDP), a country framework to fulfil the UN’s Sustainable Development Goals, to ensure linkage with the overall development of the country. The Myanmar Government welcomes the recommendations from the Board’s Validation and stands ready to initiate further reforms in the extractive sector for the benefit of our citizens.”

Notes to Editors

About Validation

The EITI holds all implementing countries to the same global standard. During the Validation process - the EITI’s quality assurance mechanism - each implementing country is evaluated on their degree of progress in implementing the EITI Standard.

Validations are intended to provide all stakeholders with an impartial assessment of whether EITI implementation in a country is in line with the provisions of the EITI Standard. The Validation report, in addition, seeks to identify the impact of the EITI in the country being validated, the
implementation of activities encouraged by the EITI Standard, lessons learnt in EITI implementation, as well as any concerns stakeholders have expressed and recommendations for future implementation of the EITI. The outcome of a Validation report is an overall assessment of Satisfactory, Meaningful, or Inadequate progress.

More information about the Validation procedure can be found on EITI’s Overview of Validation page.