



Myanmar EITI Annual Activity Report

July 2014- July 2015

Message from the Chairman of the MEITI-MSG

As you all know, Myanmar Democratic Government has been doing fiscal reforms under the Framework of Economic and Social Reform (FESR) since its inception in 2011. Reforms on fiscal sector include many reforms starting from the unification of exchange rate, fiscal decentralization, fiscal transparency and accountability and so on. With this view in mind, the Government of Myanmar has mainly focused on the process of becoming a member of Extractive Industries Transparency Initiatives (EITI). Of particular importance in this regard was the President's public commitment in December 2012 to the goal of joining the EITI, which requires governments to publicly disclose their revenues from natural resources such as oil, gas, and mining assets, and for companies to make parallel disclosures regarding payments.

Various supporting statements for more transparency with regards to resource management have been made by President U Thein Sein, who publicly announced Presidential Decree in December 2012 by establishing as an "EITI Leading Authority" confirming the government's intention to increase its transparency. The Leading Authority is responsible for overseeing the presentations for EITI implementation and also accountable to overseeing the formation of a Multi-stakeholder Group (MSG), which is chaired by me, developing an EITI Work Plan and taking the necessary steps to apply for EITI Candidacy Status in line with EITI Standard 2013. Accordingly, Myanmar officially became a candidate country for EITI on 2nd July 2014.

Efforts are now being made to finalize a reporting process for reconciling government's revenue and extractive industries' payment. All in all, I strongly believe that we, Myanmar EITI-MSG, shall submit the report its first ever EITI report by the end of 2015.

Dr. Maung Maung Thein
Chairman

1. General assessment of year's performance

In December 2012 President Thein Sein made a formal commitment to becoming an EITI candidate country through Presidential Decree 99/2012. The government 'Leading Authority' (chaired by the President's Office) was established, and the Centre for Economic and Social Development of the Myanmar Development Resource Institute (MDRI-CESD) was designated the national MEITI Coordination Office until the first EITI report is produced. In 2013 an inter-ministerial Government Working Committee on EITI was established. By April 2014, Myanmar was ready to meet the 4 'sign up steps' that any country must meet to become an EITI Candidate.

These were:

4 SIGN-UP STEPS	STATUS
The government is required to issue an unequivocal public statement of its intention to implement the EITI	A number of public statements made in 14 th December 2012, as well as Presidential Decree No. 99/2012
The government is required to appoint a senior individual to lead on the implementation of the EITI	Leading Authority appointed by the President
The government is required to commit to work with civil society and companies, and establish a multi-stakeholder group to oversee the implementation of the EITI	MSG formed in January 2014 and 1st meeting held in February 2014
The multi-stakeholder group is required to maintain a current workplan, fully costed and aligned with the reporting and Validation deadlines established by the EITI Board	A workplan with a range of activities in line with the Requirements of the EITI Standard was produced and agreed by the MSG in April 2014

Once the 4 sign-up steps were complete, including the establishment of the MSG and the agreement of the Workplan, the application to become an EITI candidate country was prepared. This was submitted to the EITI Board in May 2014. After reviewing Myanmar's application, the Board awarded Myanmar 'Candidate' country status at its meeting in July 2014. Since then MEITI has undertaken a range of activities during the course of the year.

In its decision to award Myanmar candidate status, the EITI Board granted Myanmar until 2nd January 2016 to publish its first EITI report, and encouraged the government to make quick progress with the transition of the MEITI National Coordination Office from MDRI-CESD to the Ministry of Finance, to institutionalise the EITI process within government as soon as possible.

As such, a considerable effort during the year has been spent on preparing for first report and on establishing the MEITI National Secretariat unit within the Ministry of Finance. In addition, a large number of outreach and awareness-raising activities have also been carried out, including in the states and regions.

Preparation for first MEITI Report

In terms of preparation for the first report, this included extensive MSG discussions about how the work should proceed. It was agreed that one firm should be procured to carry out a) a scoping study, and b) the EITI report. There was then considerable discussion about the scope of the scoping study, which led to final consensus in December 2014 that the scope of this should be:

- oil and gas sector
- mining sector (including, for jade and gemstones, formal government data from the Gems Emporium only)

The Terms of Reference for the Independent Administrator (including first the scoping study work, followed by production of the reconciliation report) were developed, discussed in detail in various sub-committee meetings and finally agreed by the MSG. A selection committee was established, tasked with responsibility for leading the Independent Administrator selection process on behalf of the MSG. The committee met several times to assess the Expressions of Interest received, followed by the proposals, and finally agreed on one preferred firm, Moore Stephens. The Moore Stephens team made their first trip to Myanmar in July 2015 to collect data and meet stakeholders for the scoping study. At the time of writing the work is well underway, albeit a bit delayed due to data collection and categorisation constraints.

MEITI National Secretariat

In line with the EITI Board's recommendation, the government Leading Authority agreed in August 2014 that the existing MDRI-CESD MEITI Coordination Office team will work together with the Ministry of Finance until EITI first report is finished to ensure a smooth and effective transition of this MEITI Secretariat function to the Ministry of Finance. At the end of January 2015, the Ministry of Finance established an EITI National Secretariat 'unit' office within its formal structure. In terms of the MOF structure, the unit sits within the 'EITI, Fiscal Policy, and Strategy' unit, which is part of the Budget Division within the Budget Department.

There is now a team of 5 MOF staff who work part-time on EITI with the MDRI-CESD MEITI Coordination Office team. MOF team members have participated in MSG meetings, sub-committee meetings, outreach events and on the MSG study tour to the Philippines. In June 2015 regular fortnightly team meetings began including the MOF team and the MDRI-CESD MEITI Coordination Office team. The MOF team is receiving capacity-building on financial management from the World Bank funded Financial Management Specialist, focusing particularly on the setting up of systems for managing and reporting on the spending of grant funds. Therefore, even though the transition of the National Secretariat function to government has been slower than anticipated, and MDRI will need to continue to work with the MOF team for the foreseeable future, it is clear that some progress has been made.

In October 2014 Myanmar hosted the 28th EITI Board meeting in Nay Pyi Taw. The Government of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar also hosted a national conference on Natural Resource Governance the day after the Board meeting. The conference focused on three core issues: EITI implementation in Myanmar, governance

and reform of state-owned companies, and natural resource funds – each session held as a panel discussion with senior level expert speakers, representatives of the EITI International Secretariat or the Myanmar EITI MSG. The conference was extremely well attended including the EITI Champion for Myanmar U Soe Thane, and EITI Chair Clare Short being present and actively participating throughout the day. The conference led to some very interesting follow up discussions and activities, some of which are ongoing. TOTAL E&P, MEITI



private sector MSG member, and also a member of the EITI Board, hosted a trip to its pipeline facility and local community area in Tanintharyi Region as part of the Nay Pyi Taw Board meeting. Three MEITI representatives also participated in this trip.

Regular MSG Meetings

During this first year of EITI implementation in Myanmar, there have been regular MSG



meetings every 2 months, held alternately in Yangon and Nay Pyi Taw. Given the relative newness of the EITI process in Myanmar, the agendas are full and meetings tend to last the whole day. The robust debate is indicative of the importance of the process in Myanmar, as a forum in which representatives of the three stakeholder groups can sit around a table together and discuss issues. It's

already organized 9 MSG meeting under the reporting period.

Regular MSG Sub-Committee Meetings

In July 2014 the MSG agreed to establish 3 sub-committees to support its work and with the mandate to work in more detail on key areas, on behalf of the MSG. The 3 sub-committees are:

- Workplan and Governance – focusing on implementation and review of the MSG Workplan, the Workplan budget and also the governance structure and arrangements of the MEITI process.
- Technical and Reporting – focusing on the annual EITI reporting process, including supporting the Independent Administrator with data collection as well as any other

technical aspects of EITI implementation.

- Communications and Outreach – focusing on all aspects of MEITI communications (internal and external), implementation of the communications strategy, training, capacity-development and outreach activities.

Each sub-committee is comprised of 6 members, 2 from each constituency group and nominated by the MSG members. The three sub-committees have met regularly between MSG meetings throughout the year since they were established.

MEITI Sub-National Coordination Units

In October 2014 the MSG agreed, at the particular request of the CSO constituent group, to establish 4 pilot 'MEITI subnational coordination units', in Mandalay Region, Magway Region, Shan State and Rakhine State. The aim of these units was to provide a local-level platform for dialogue on local issues of concern relating to the extractive industries. The units were not intended to be local-level MSGs or to have their own local-level reporting process.

However, they do have their own Workplans with activities that focus on public outreach and the opportunity for local level concerns and issues to be shared and discussed by the various stakeholders. Regular reporting back to the MSG is also included in their Workplans.

By July 2015, the subnational coordination units in Mandalay and Magway had been established, and there are plans to establish the subnational units in Shan and Rakhine in the coming months.



Outreach, Communications and Capacity-Development

In terms of other outreach, communications and capacity development-related activities, a significant amount was achieved during the year. Training and workshops on EITI in general, on the EITI Standard, on EITI Reporting were delivered to the MSG, to government stakeholders and to the media/journalists during the year. In addition, numerous meetings between the MDRI MEITI Coordination Office and key government departments (IRD, MOM, MOGE, OAG etc) took place, as well as with the Government Working Committee, to support, help and prepare them for the upcoming EITI reporting process. MEITI Coordination Office also develop required documents need to use for information sharing and EITI awareness building in collaborate with MSG constituency groups.

MSG Study Tours and Experience Sharing

MSG representatives were invited to Mongolia by GIZ in November 2014, on a study tour to participate in a conference and meet Mongolian EITI representatives, to share, learn and discuss EITI implementation. In March 2015, there was a study tour to the Philippines for MSG members, which coincided with the launching of PHEITI's first report, and included attending

an MSG meeting, a visit to a local mining area as well as plenty of opportunities for sharing and discussing EITI implementation approaches between the two countries. MSG representatives were also got the chance to share experiences of implementation of Myanmar EITI with Loas Government and related constituency groups and learnt mining sector management by Loas industries through this trip was organized by World Bank.

MEITI Communications Strategy

In June 2015, the MDRI MEITI team recruited a communications officer. The officer is working with a communications consultant to develop an MEITI Communications Strategy, with the aim of then implementing it from 2016 onwards. Work on the Communications Strategy is underway, and the strategy will include recommendations for strengthening both external and internal communications, as well as key messaging, branding, dealing with the media, target audiences etc. It will also provide a plan for communications and outreach including activities and events, and also the widespread communication and dissemination of the EITI report to ensure it contributes to public debate, and that the information it includes is easily accessible and comprehensible throughout Myanmar.

Capacity and Training Needs Assessment

The Workplan includes a training needs assessment and a training plan for the MSG and key stakeholders. The process of identifying training needs began in May and is being finalised with input from constituency stakeholders. A draft training plan has also been completed and shared with stakeholders. This covers key competency areas identified to ensure EITI is effectively implemented in Myanmar, as well as proposed training for each stakeholder group aligned with the competency areas. The priority training for 2015 for all key EITI stakeholders (including MSG members and alternates, CSO constituency group and Government EITI-related ministry representatives and focal points) that has been agreed, based on the training plan, includes:

- Mining Sector Governance
- Oil and Gas Sector Governance
- Communications skills
- Media Engagement
- Advocacy and Negotiation

The training plan will be finalised by September and a 'capacity and training needs assessment report' will also be produced alongside this.

MSG Workshop

In July 2015, the first MSG workshop was held. This took place in Pyin Oo Lwin and most MSG members and alternates were able to attend. The main objectives of the workshop were:

- To review and reflect experiences of implementing EITI in Myanmar
- To prepare the annual activity report
- To identify a better way of improving coordination for effective EITI implementation in Myanmar in the long-term

The main agreed outcomes of the workshop were:

- Each constituency group to review the Work plan and send any comments or suggestions to the MEITI Coordination Office/Secretariat, in order that the Workplan and Governance

Sub-committee can integrate these into a revised draft and prepare a budget accordingly

- MEITI Coordination Office/Secretariat to provide necessary information and input to each respective constituency meeting
- MSG members to provide comments on the organisation, structure, role and mandate of the future National Secretariat.

MDRI- CESD MEITI Coordination Office has been delivering the follow up actions for implementing agreed outcomes of the Workshop. As a result, draft update workplan is finished and it can be finalized by September.

Long-Term Funding for EITI

The MSG reviewed options for mid-to-long term funding during the year. By early 2015 it was agreed that the best option for Myanmar currently is that the World Bank (which is able to give grants to government directly) can administer a shared 'pot' of funding which donors can contribute to. The donors that have confirmed interest are UK DFID and Australia DFAT. The World Bank is currently initiating the process to establish this grant. The grant will be known as the Myanmar Partnership (MP) Multi-Donor Trust Fund (MDTF) and will have the objective of providing funding towards the 4 year (revised) MEITI Workplan.

MEITI MSG and Civil Society Concerns

An additional 'extraordinary' MSG meeting was held in January 2015 at the request of the CSO constituency group, in response to the killing of a villager by police at a community protest against the Letpadaung copper mine (operated by Wanbao Chinese mining company in collaboration with the UMEHL and the Ministry of Mines). The MEITI CSO constituency group called for the extraordinary MSG, presented a list of 14 Questions to government, and wrote a letter to the EITI Board accordingly.

In response to this, the Head of the EITI International Secretariat came to discuss the issue with CSOs and attend the extraordinary MSG meeting. The government agreed to respond to the questions, and the Ministry of Mines agreed to provide the information requested.

The Ministry of Mines prepared a detailed response to the 14 Questions including a large amount of supplementary information on a CD which was distributed to the MSG members. Furthermore, the Joint Management Committee of the Letpadaung copper project which includes senior representatives of UMEHL, Wanbao and the Ministry of Mines, agreed to engage with CSOs on the matter, and produced an additional and very comprehensive response to the 14 Questions.

Additional Input from CSOs:

The Paung-Ku, Pyoe Pin, Ecodev, Myanmar Green Network and Spectrum as the key CSO stakeholders established the MATA alliance and supporting the national level EITI process and regional level as well. Myanmar Alliance for Transparency and Accountability (MATA) has already supported the process to nominate civil society representatives to the EITI MSG, and establish a working group for 14 regions in the Myanmar, through conducting big the workshops

and events in each region. On the other hand, some international stakeholders such as NRG, Publish What You Pay, Global Witness and CSOs representatives of EITI Board are providing the EITI global process (and CSO member on the EITI Board) offered support, training and workshops, networking, communication and coordination activities to the Myanmar Alliance for Transparency and Accountability (MATA) coalition /MEITI CSO constituency group, and also delivered some training to Parliamentarians. Also MATA lead to develop EITI related visualization IEC materials for awareness and outreach information sharing events through their regional network.

We had raised our concern about Letpadaung case to international EITI Board for limiting enabling environment of civil society protocol. Therefore, we would like to mention the case in this annual report. Thus, our regional EITI members had been sued by local government while he is asking and requesting meeting with Myanmar Yantse company in Sabai copper mine, Monywa, Sagaing Region. In this regards, civil society is feeling it is still undermining the representation of civil society in local community for better EITI process in Myanmar. And it is still pending to have bi-literal meeting with UMEHL and civil society under the delay respond from UMEHL. It is also necessary to improve the rooms in the engagement of MIC and EITI-MSG.

The human rights violations are seriously happening in the natural resource extraction businesses in Myanmar and, more importantly, there is no transparency and accountability in the practices of the Extractive Industries. In addition, EITI process in Myanmar is deemed completely deviated from the EITI values, quality and standards especially on standard 1.3.

Additional inputs from Government:

Myanmar was accepted EITI candidate status in July 2014 by the EITI Board at its meetings in Mexico. Accordingly Myanmar needs to establish strong, enforceable environmental and social standards and safeguard measures to use its domestic energy resources to power the country's development. In this regard, the Asian Development Bank and the Japan International Cooperation Agency are lending support for development of environmental safeguards and standards. The Ministry of Environmental Conservation and Forestry (MOECF) enacted the Environmental Conservation Law and this Law stipulates that every company doing business in Myanmar must carry out environmental and social impact assessments (EIA and SIA). Currently, MOECF is finalizing the draft rules, regulations and procedures for EIA and SIA with the ADB's assistance. The new Law of Foreign Investment also sets the requirements for EIA for most development activities. All large scale or environmentally sensitive projects have to be visited with the same scrutiny.

2. Assessment of performance against targets and activities set out in the workplan

There was a lot of discussion and debate about the Workplan objectives and activities by the MSG when the Workplan was being discussed, agreed and finalised in April 2014. However, since then, the MSG did not have the opportunity to carry out a thorough review of progress against the Workplan objectives during the year.

The following is an assessment of progress against the activities in the Workplan, from April 2014 (when the Workplan was agreed by the MSG) until July 2015.

Objective 1: Contribute to broader reform for resource governance

Number	Activity	Status	Time in WP	Remark/ Summary of Progress from July 2014-July 2015
1.2.1	Carry out legal study to build on recommendations of legal review and scoping study	Not achieved	Mid 2015	This was discussed by the MSG at the time the Workplan was being agreed in April 2014, and was briefly discussed again at the MSG workshop in July 2015. It will be carried forwards in the revised Workplan as an activity for next year.
1.2.2	Prepare for drafting EITI bill including consultation with legislators and other key stakeholders	Not achieved	Late 2015	This was discussed by the MSG at the time the Workplan was being agreed in April 2014 and was briefly discussed again by the MSG at the MSG workshop in July 2015. It will be included as an activity in the revised Workplan, based on the findings of the legal study.
1.2.3	Government EITI Coordination 1. Establish inter-departmental EITI working group under each key EITI-related ministry (EITI Special Units) 2. Review and strengthen existing government EITI coordination mechanism	Partially achieved/ Ongoing	Mid 2014 and onwards	Some ministries, e.g. Ministry of Mines, established an inter-departmental EITI working group. However, the Ministry of Energy, MOECAP and GAD have indicated that they may set up a working group. Ministry of Finance have not yet done so, but have established the EITI National Secretariat unit. Most of the EITI-related ministries have now identified a 'focal person' for

				EITI.
1.2.4	MEITI Coordination Office/ Secretariat transition to Ministry of Finance (MDRI-MEITI team to work with Leading Authority to agree and implement step by step plan)	In progress	Late 2014 and in 2015	<p>A plan was agreed with the Government EITI Leading Authority that the MDRI-CESD MEITI Coordination Office would slowly hand over responsibility of the National Secretariat function to a designated team in the Ministry of Finance during 2015.</p> <p>A team was appointed in the Ministry of Finance Budget department in January 2015. The MDRI-CESD MEITI Coordination Office continues to work as closely as possible with this team, although the handover process is delayed. It is therefore expected that the MDRI team will need to continue to work with this Ministry of Finance team for the foreseeable future.</p>
1.2.5	Identify and plan the support required to the government (central and regional offices) to understand and calculate: 1. regional/ local extractive industries contribution to national economy and 2. production and export volumes and pricing	Not achieved	Mid 2014-2015	<p>The Independent Administrator's Terms of Reference included an assessment of these requirements. It is anticipated that the Independent Administrator will make recommendations for improving and strengthening government management and collation of this data moving forwards.</p> <p>This activity is therefore going to be carried over into next year's Work plan.</p>
1.2.6	To establish centralised government register of licenses which covers national and sub-national levels	Not achieved	Mid 2014-2015	<p>This activity had been included in the Workplan by the MSG with the caveat that it is not strictly or normally an EITI issue, but that it was included there to ensure alignment with EITI Requirement 3.9.</p> <p>Discussions about establishing a minerals cadastre are now being had with MOM. This activity will therefore remain in the Workplan for 2016-2017, and there will also be a workshop at the end of 2015/early 2016 to identify and agree the best options for Myanmar.</p>
1.2.7	Carry out review of the illegal and artisanal and small scale mining (ASM) sector to understand potential contribution to national economy and	Not achieved	Late 2014	<p>This activity was included in Moore Stephens TOR, and will therefore be carried forwards into next year based on the Independent Administrator's recommendations.</p>

	estimation of production data			
1.2.8	Carry out review of the jade and gemstone sectors for potential inclusion in scope of 2nd MEITI report (If not effectively covered and/or included in scoping study and first EITI report)	Delayed	2015	<p>In December 2014, the MSG agreed that the scope of the scoping study would only include formal government data on jade and gemstones from the Gems Emporium. As such, the jade and gemstone sectors will not be effectively covered in the scoping study or in the MEITI first report.</p> <p>There have been some discussions in the MSG regarding the options for producing this report and some preliminary data has been gathered, and the MSG decided in June 2015 that the review should be carried out after the scoping study has been completed.</p>
1.2.9	Government (including SOE) needs to identify its level of ownership in the sector	In progress	Mid 2014-2015	<p>There has been initial discussion among government working committee meetings especially available data for scoping study preparation. It still needs to do as continuous discussion within key stakeholders.</p> <p>This was also included in the Independent Administrator's TORs and will be carried forwards based on their recommendations accordingly.</p>
1.2.10	Government to review availability of EITI related data among SOEs for disclosure in EITI report	In progress	Mid 2014-2015	<p>There has been initial discussion among government working committee meetings especially available data for scoping study preparation. It still needs to do as continuous discussion within key stakeholders.</p> <p>This was also included in the Independent Administrator's TORs and will be carried forwards based on their recommendations accordingly.</p>
1.2.11	Government to review extractive industry-related sub-national practices, payments and revenues	Delayed	Mid 2014-2015	<p>This was discussed in the MSG sub-committee and a representative of the Internal Revenue Department offered to organise a workshop to review subnational level extractive industry related practices. It can be organized in late 2015.</p> <p>This was included in the Independent Administrator's TORs and will be</p>

				carried forwards based on their recommendations accordingly.
1.2.12	Carry out a study to map and identify levels of beneficial ownership in the extractive sectors in Myanmar (If not effectively covered and/or included in scoping study)	Not achieved	Mid 2014-2015	<p>The MSG discussed this when agreeing to include it in the Workplan in April 2014.</p> <p>In March, a government representative from the Myanmar Investment Commission participated in a beneficial ownership workshop organised by the EITI International Secretariat in the UK.</p> <p>The issue of beneficial ownership was discussed briefly at the MSG workshop in July 2015. Here, the oil and gas companies present indicated that they would not have a problem making their beneficial owners public and for this to be included on a public register. Mining company representatives were less comfortable with this suggestion.</p> <p>The Independent Administrator's TOR for the scoping study requires them to propose a definition of beneficial ownership consistent with EITI requirement 3.11.d, and a mechanism for reporting and disclosure in accordance with EITI Requirements 3.11.a-b.</p>
1.2.13	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Government to agree procedure for disclosure of information related to the allocation of licenses 2. Disclose information about bidding process including list of applicants and the bid criteria (2013-2014) in line with EITI 2013 Standard Requirement 3.10 	In Progress	Late 2014-2015	<p>This activity, which focuses on MOGE and the disclosure of some data about the 2013-2014 bidding process, was briefly discussed in one or two MSG meetings and in some sub-committee meetings.</p> <p>The information was provided to the Independent Administrator for inclusion in their report.</p>
1.2.14	MSG members will explore methodology and extent of contract disclosure and social expenditures	In Progress	2014-2015	<p>Contract disclosure and social expenditures have been briefly discussed a few times, although not formally at a regular MSG meeting.</p> <p>At the MSG workshop in July 2015, there was some discussion about contract disclosure.</p>

				The Independent Administrator's TOR covers both of these issues in line with EITI Requirements 3.12 (b) and 4.1 (b). It is therefore expected that the MSG will address these issues more substantially once the Independent Administrator has completed their work.
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Objective 2: Create enabling environment for EITI

Activity Number	Activity	Status	Time in WP	Remarks/Summary of Progress during 2014-2015
2.1.1	1. Carry out Training Needs Assessment for MSG and key stakeholders 2. Design training plan, training manual materials etc. to include training of trainers (TOT)	In progress	Mid-Late 2014	Draft training plan has been produced, accompanying report to be finalised and approved in early September.
2.2.1	Two or 3 training activities per year depending on training needs identified/training plan - for MSG members	Achieved	Mid 2014-2016	Several training activities were offered/delivered to MSG members throughout the year (although these took place before the training needs assessment had been carried out).
2.2.2	MSG Study Tour & Exchange visit to Mongolia	Achieved	Late 2014	A group of MSG representatives was invited to Mongolia in November 2014 by GIZ to participate in a conference and meet Mongolian EITI representatives, to share, learn and discuss EITI implementation.
2.2.3	MSG Study Tour & Exchange visit to the Philippines	Achieved	Mid-late 2014	This took place later than originally anticipated, but was a very valuable experience for the MSG representatives who were able to participate.
2.2.4	Government training and capacity development (as requested by government) 1. Basic natural resource governance training to EITI related (Union) ministries 2. Basic natural resource governance and EITI	Achieved/ Ongoing	Mid 2014- Onwards	A range of EITI related training has been offered to key government ministries, including: - Introduction to EITI o Ministry of Mines o Various other ministries including GAD and some

	<p>training to regional governments (especially from resource rich states and regions)</p> <p>3. Advance Natural Resource Governance and Reporting Practice Training to MEITI Government, Working Group and Working Group/Focal Group from Each EITI Related Government Agencies</p> <p>4. Fiscal regime in EI related training</p> <p>5. International accounting standard and project financing and evaluation training</p>			<p>parliamentarians</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Natural Resource Governance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Ministry of Mines - Preparation for EITI Reporting <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Ministry of Finance o Various government departments
2.2.5	<p>Civil Society Organisation (CSOs) training and capacity development</p> <p><u>Training activities to be developed as per Training Needs Assessment</u></p>	Achieved / Ongoing	Mid 2014-2016	<p>A number of CSO training activities took place during the year are including –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction to EITI • TOT for EITI Awareness • Natural Resource Governance • Contract Transparency <p>In particular, NRGi is working closely with Myanmar CSOs to support them and build capacity to participate effectively in the EITI process.</p>
2.2.6	<p>Private Sector training and capacity development</p> <p><u>Training activities to be developed as per Training Needs Assessment</u></p>	Ongoing	Mid 2014-2016	<p>Prioritised training for the private sector will focus on supporting the reporting companies with the reporting process. However, some local level companies have participated in outreach and awareness raising events, especially in Mandalay and Magway where the two subnational coordination units have been established.</p> <p>It is planned to organize two training for Private Sector with MFMA at Yangon and Mandalay by December 2015.</p>
2.3.1	Legal Review	Achieved	Late 2013-2014	<p>A legal consultant (Baker & McKenzie) was contracted by the World Bank in 2013 to carry out the legal review. The final report was produced in 2014.</p>
2.3.2	Political Economy Study (Pre-scoping Study)	Achieved	By mid	Adam Smith International: 'Institutional and Regulatory Assessment

			2014	of the Extractive Industries in Myanmar' was finalised and published in 2015.
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Objective 3: Prepare and facilitate the process for implementing EITI

Number	Activity	Status	Time in WP	Remarks/ Summary of Progress during 2014-2015
3.1.1	Prepare and secure World Bank Multi Donor Trust Fund (MDTF) funding until end 2015	Achieved		A USD 290,000 grant to the Ministry of Finance from the World Bank-managed EITI MDTF provides funding until the end of 2015. This is complemented by Bank-executed activities, including financing of a technical adviser, a communications consultant, and a public financial management consultant, and the financing of the Scoping Study. The Bank-executed activities are also financed by the EITI MDTF.
3.1.2	Prepare and Secure DFID and/or alternative development partner for short-medium-long term funding	In progress		In principle agreement has been reached with the World Bank to provide a grant from Myanmar Partnership MDTF, with funding from DFID and perhaps DFAT. Grant development is underway.
3.1.3	Prepare and secure government contribution to EITI	Under discussion	Mid-2015 Onward	Some preliminary discussions have been held with government about potential financial contribution to EITI.
3.1.4	Prepare and secure core funding for MEITI Coordination Office	Achieved		Given the need for ongoing MDRI MEITI team support to the EITI process and the Ministry of Finance, funding is being factored in to the revised 2016 – 2019 Workplan.
3.2.1	Hold MSG Meeting every two months	Achieved/ Ongoing	Candidate Onward	MSG meetings have been held regularly approximately every 2 months.
3.2.2	Establish MSG Sub-Committees, Taskforces, Supporting Committees or Monitoring Committees as necessary and hold Meetings	Achieved/ Ongoing	Candidate Onward	In July 2014 the MSG agreed to establish 3 sub-committees to support its work and with the mandate to work in more detail on key areas, on behalf of the MSG. The 3 sub-committees are:

	accordingly			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workplan and Governance • Technical and Reporting • Communications and Outreach <p>The 3 sub-committees have met regularly during the year.</p>
3.2.3	Procure reconciler firm to carry out detailed scoping study and prepare first MEITI report	Achieved/ Ongoing	After MEITI Candidacy Application Approved	The Independent Administrator was procured in June 2015. The MSG established a 'Selection Committee' to oversee and lead the selection process.
3.2.4	Scoping Study	In Progress	Late 2014	This activity was delayed to mid-late 2015.
3.2.5	1. MSG to agree scope and definition of materiality threshold for the first report based on the results of the scoping study 2. Reconciler to develop reporting templates with MSG in line with agreed scope 3. MSG to approve the reporting templates	Late 2015	Based on scoping study, early 2015	This activity was a bit delayed. It is anticipated that the scoping study will be finalised in October 2015. The MSG will then agree the scope and reporting templates accordingly.
3.2.6	Training on EITI reporting and templates for all Reporting Entities	Late 2015	After scope agreed (2015)	This will be carried out by Moore Stephens, the Independent Administrator, once the scope of the first report has been agreed.
3.2.7	Preparation and Production of MEITI report	Late 2015	Late 2015	Moore Stephens will produce the first MEITI report after the scoping study. This is estimated to begin in October 2015.
3.2.8	Approve and Launch Of MEITI Report by MSG	2016	After completion of MEITI Report	Once the draft report is finalised, and the MSG and key stakeholders have had the opportunity to give any feedback, the MSG will formally approve the report. Once the final version has been approved it will be officially launched.
3.3.1	Prepare for the 2nd Report including procurement of Reconciler and possible second scoping study	2016	2016	The MSG will make a decision on this during 2016.
3.3.2	Production of 2nd MEITI Report	2016-2017	2016-2017	This will take place during 2016 (possibly 2017).

3.4.1	Engage in validation, review and approval of validation report	2017	By January 2017	Validation must take place by January 2017 (2.5 years after candidate status granted).
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Objective 4: Increase the accessibility of data (Communication and Information Sharing)

Number	Activity	Status	Time in WP	Remarks/ Summary of Progress during 2014-2015
4.1	Widespread communication and dissemination of MEITI report, ensuring contribution to public debate including e.g.: - Press Release - (Media) Including TV, Radio, Print, events and activities	2016	Late 2015- Early 2016	This will take place once the EITI report is published and in line with the Communications Strategy.
4.2.1	MEITI Website (regular updating and maintenance)	Ongoing	2014 and Ongoing	A new Communications Officer was appointed in June 2015. The website is also now being revised and improved.
4.2.2	MEITI Secretariat to establish online and physical 'library' of EITI related information for EITI stakeholders (where the information is not publicly available, it should be approved by MSG)	Ongoing	Late 2014 - Onwards	The MEITI office are collating a lot of relevant and interesting documents/reports etc. which will be available for downloading from the MEITI website (in both Myanmar and English languages). This will also be covered in the Communications Strategy.
4.2.3	Develop MEITI communications plan/strategy	Ongoing	Late 2014	This activity was a bit delayed but will be produced by the end of 2015.
4.2.4	Implement communications plan/strategy including e.g. information, education and communication materials, outreach events, workshops, seminars etc.	Ongoing	Late 2014 - Onwards	In line with the MEITI Communications Strategy, a range of communications and outreach events and activities will held each year, including e.g.: - National EITI conference - Annual MSG workshop - Subnational coordination unit events

				- Outreach events and workshops
4.2.5	Possible Outreach Events to include: 1. Seminars and workshops (approx. 15) 2. National EITI Conference	Ongoing	2014-2016	Various outreach events were held during the year as follow <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7 seminars with EITI introduction of regional level • 8 trainings and workshops with Media and Government
4.2.6	Outreach events for each constituency group	Partially Achieved /Ongoing	Mid 2014-2016	Outreach events were held primarily for CSOs and government stakeholders during the year.
4.2.7	MSG to discuss and agree options for establishing regional CSO-government EITI support groups - options for establishing groups followed up	Partially Achieved	Late 2014 Onward	This activity became the MSG agreement, in December 2014, to establish the 'pilot' 4 subnational coordination units. The agreed 4 states and regions for these were: Mandalay, Magway, Shan and Rakhine. By July 2015 two of these, in Mandalay and Magway had been successfully established. It is intended that the remaining 2 will be established as per the MSG decision later this year.
4.3.1	MSG to establish internal monitoring and evaluation mechanism e.g. MSG Monitoring and Evaluation Sub-Committee	Not achieved	Late 2015 Onwards	The following activities all contribute to ongoing monitoring and evaluation of the EITI process: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CSOs as non-reporting entities, play monitoring and oversight role - The Annual Activity Report process - Regular Workplan and Governance Sub-Committee meetings i.e. the governance, institutions etc. of the EITI process. - The Validation process (for Myanmar this will begin by January 2017). Whether additional monitoring is still needed can be discussed by the MSG.
4.3.2	Post MEITI First Report Activities - - Evaluate and review first report process	2016	2016 Onwards	Not applicable during this year

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Follow up MEITI Report recommendations - Carry out any research/ studies as necessary including CSO study using participatory action research methodology and PAME 			
4.3.3	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Carry out review of government financial data management system needs for effective EITI implementation (Consultant) 2. Consultant to develop the system based on the needs identified, and provide training accordingly 	2016	2015-2016	This activity will be carried based on the IA's recommendations in the first MEITI report.
4.3.4	MSG to review and revise the Workplan	Achieved	March 2015	<p>This was one of the key objectives of the MSG workshop in Pyin Oo Lwin in July 2015.</p> <p>The MSG Workplan and Governance Sub-Committee has met a few times to discuss the Workplan and budget. In particular, after the MSG workshop in July, there have been several meetings to review and revise the Workplan in time for the MSG's approval in September.</p>
4.3.5	MSG to review annual progress (Workplan), produce annual activity/progress report and send to International Secretariat	Achieved	July 2015	A main objective of the MSG Workshop in Pyin Oo Lwin in July 2015 was to review annual progress against the Workplan and prepare for the Annual Activity Report. However, as this was not possible, the process of preparing the Annual Activity Report was slightly delayed.

3. Assessment of performance against EITI requirements

During the course of the year (from July 2014-July 2015), the MSG had 7 meetings, and there were meetings of each sub-committee at least once in between each MSG meeting.

In preparing for the Independent Administrator's TORs, which were substantially discussed by the MSG Technical and Reporting Sub-Committee, it was ensured that each of the EITI Requirements would be covered in the scope of the IA's work. Given that this is the first year of EITI implementation for Myanmar, progress in meeting specific requirements in the Standard has been limited. However, once the first reporting cycle has been completed, including the taking on board of recommendations in the first report, and stakeholders have had the time to really absorb the process, then it is anticipated that during the second year of implementation considerably more progress against the Requirements will be made.

The following issues were not formally discussed by the MSG. Following the submission of the first report, the MSG will be in a position to propose actions on the following topics:

- revenue management and expenditure (3.7-3.8)
- transportation payments – transit fees (4.1.f)
- discretionary social expenditures (4.1.e)
- ad-hoc subnational transfers (4.2.e)

Therefore, even though the EITI Requirements per se were not formally discussed in MSG meetings, they are all included in the Workplan and also in the Independent Administrator's TOR, and the MSG will be able to discuss them more systematically after the Independent Administrator has made their recommendations.

Beneficial ownership (3.11)

The issue of beneficial ownership has not been formally discussed at an MSG meeting, however it was briefly discussed at the MSG workshop in Pyin Oo Lwin in July. Here, the oil and gas companies present indicated that they would not have a problem making their beneficial owners public and for this to be included on a public register. Mining company representatives on the other hand were not comfortable with this. Mostly, CSO representatives raised this issue and discussed in MSG Meeting.

In March, a representative of the Myanmar Investment Commission participated in a beneficial ownership workshop in London. The workshop was convened by the EITI International Secretariat for the implementing countries who had participated in the global EITI 'pilot' study on beneficial ownership. Although Myanmar did not participate in the pilot, it was agreed that it would be very valuable for one appropriate representative from Myanmar to attend this workshop, and then feed back to the MSG any key points, lessons or recommendations learned.

In addition, the IA's TOR includes a provision on beneficial ownership. As such the MSG will

review the IA's recommendations on the issue and agree a way forwards accordingly in late 2015/early 2016.

The international civil society organisation 'Global Witness', an active CSO member of the EITI Board, published a report during 2015 on beneficial ownership in the oil and gas sector in Myanmar.

Contracts (3.12)

The issue of contract disclosure has not been formally discussed at an MSG meeting, although it has come up in discussions a few times, and was briefly discussed at the MSG workshop in July 2015. When it has come up in discussion, one or two oil and gas company representatives have indicated that if government adopts a unilateral policy on disclosure of all contracts, then they could not object to this. The Ministry of Mines has stated that it would in theory be possible to disclose mining contracts, and MFMA has also agreed that it would not object to this. It is anticipated that the MSG will consider this issue more substantially in line with the recommendations in the scoping study and first MEITI report.

4. Overview of the Multi-Stakeholder Group's Responses to the Recommendations from Reconciliation and Validation, if applicable

This is not yet applicable for Myanmar.

5. Any specific strengths or weaknesses identified in the EITI process

Strengths

Speed

In 2011 Myanmar began emerging from decades of tight authoritarian rule under the previous regime, where issues such as transparency, accountability and good governance were not publicly discussed, and where the state maintained control over its citizens, the media, and the extraction of natural resources. There was no public participation or dialogue and no means through which any such dialogue could take place.

Draconian controls on freedom of expression and association were only relaxed in 2012. In response to the new openings media and civil society have grown rapidly, while also dramatically increasing their scope. For example, the civil society coalition on EITI, the Myanmar Alliance for Transparency and Accountability (MATA), has grown very rapidly during this timeframe to include over 500 local non-governmental and community-based organisations around the country. It has an impressive governance structure with associated procedures, as well as clearly organised areas of work focus and planning, all of which have taken place in a very short amount of time.

Against this backdrop, the government committed to EITI implementation in 2012, and was awarded candidate country status in July 2014. A multi-stakeholder group was established, comprising 6 government representatives, 6 private sector representatives and 9 civil society representatives, as well as a Chair, a co-Chair and a National Coordinator. The EITI MSG meetings denoted the first time that representatives from these three different constituencies were able to sit around a table together and openly discuss issues of concern regarding the governance of Myanmar's extractive industries. This in itself represents a huge strength and achievement.

Debate and Adaptation to Context

Towards the end of 2014, detailed discussions about the potential scope of the first report were had by each constituency group, and in the MSG. The CSO constituency in particular was very keen to include forestry, hydropower and possibly fisheries in the scope from the very beginning. After considerable debate, the MSG finally agreed in December 2014 that due to time constraints, and questions regarding the availability and quality of data particularly in year one, the scope of the scoping study should focus on the core 'required' EITI sectors only as follows:

- Oil and Gas
- Mining (including jade and gemstones but only formal government Gem Emporium

data)

The MSG agreed that a separate feasibility study to determine options for including the hydropower sector into the EITI process should also be carried out in time for the second MEITI report.

The Independent Administrator's TOR also requires them to recommend a '5 year reporting roadmap' of incrementally expanded reporting in the scoping study.

Increased Dialogue

In terms of increasing engagement with stakeholders, the MEITI process led to civil society representatives entering into regular, open dialogue and relationship-building with key ministries. For example, as a result of discussions in the MSG, CSOs and Ministry of Mines representatives are now meeting on a regular basis.

Outreach, Inclusion and Capacity Development

The process of establishing the Mandalay and Magway subnational coordination units was participatory and inclusive, involving outreach and awareness-raising with a wide range of local stakeholders. Of all the MSG members, CSO representatives in particular were extremely active, engaged and enthusiastic in the entire process of establishing the subnational coordination units. At the subnational level, the government representatives from Magway were especially engaged and interested in being involved in the subnational coordination unit.

There were considerable efforts to build awareness and capacity of MEITI stakeholders throughout the year. This includes numerous training sessions to all key stakeholder groups, including some not directly involved in the MEITI process such as the media and parliamentarians.

There were also numerous outreach events at the subnational level in several states and regions, mostly organised collaboratively by the MDRI-CESD MEITI Coordination Office with MATA CSO coalition and some government support.

There were also numerous outreach events at the subnational level in Mandalay and Magwe regions, mostly organised collaboratively by the MDRI-CESD MEITI Coordination Office with MATA CSO coalition and some government support.



Positive Reflections

Overall, when asked at the MSG workshop in July 2015 how they felt about the EITI process looking back over the first year of implementation, the majority of participants responded with positive feelings. These included, for example, the following comments:

- "Get satisfied, the work has been progressing gradually and correctly"
- "Satisfy to involve in the EITI process which is one of the alternative methods to avoid from the resource curse"
- "Feel proud to be a part of the country's efforts to

transparency and accountability”

- *“Feel a bright future for Myanmar’s Extractive Industries”*
- *“Satisfy to involve and there are many challenges ahead in action plan”*
- *“Smile unbearably”*
- *“The EITI flower started blooming since December 2012 is now reaching from the sprout-to-be to the sprout and have to prevent and conserve from the heat of the sun and blow of the wind”*
- *“Feel excited and proud to be part of MSG in EITI process”*

Weaknesses

The EITI implementation process in Myanmar is only in its first year and as such there are still many areas that could benefit from strengthening.

Limitation

- *Build a tripartite balanced understanding and confidence towards the building of a developed nation with the initiative of transparency by making good governance;*
- *Care must be given to conserve the environment while producing mineral and there will be dangerous if the operation area left without land filling and tree plantation;*
- *The EITI flower started blooming since December 2012 is now reaching from the sprout-to-be to the sprout and have to prevent and conserve from the heat of the sun and blow of the wind;*
- *Communicate in verbal regularly in between those who have different interests, it is necessary to improve more strategic communication through MEITI communication channel.*
- *Have expectation of being a member of MSG, become a member after overcoming obstacles, need to gain benefits for the general public;*
- *Have mix feeling. Positive some improvements. But the other Concern for unpleasant thing that happens at the ground level implementation, for example, Lapadaung case in Sagaing Region ,Pin Pat Mining in Shan State, Ta Gaung Taung Nikle Mining in Sagaing Region etc.*
- *Establish inter-government with companies and CSO’s good relationship. However, CSO is still feeling that there is partition between champion and MSG member in reality.*
- *Although a bit Satisfy to involve actively and there are many challenges ahead in action plan and work plan in the next year to agree upon consensus practices.*

Poor Data Quality

The EITI process in Myanmar has to contend with the legacy of very poor quality, management, and accessibility of data in government. This is an endemic problem across all initiatives in Myanmar. The Myanmar government recognises this problem and has made the improvement of data and statistics a priority. This specifically affects EITI in that different government departments have different systems and approaches, and in many cases appropriate systems have yet to be developed. It is anticipated that after the first reporting cycle, and based on the Independent Administrator’s recommendations, that government data quality and

transparency may start slowly improving.

Institutional Culture and Paradigm Shift

Government bureaucracy remains extreme in many situations, often hampering progress on EITI. This ranges from simple meeting requests (which often require various levels of authorisation, approval and procedure), to disclosing agreed data/information for the purpose of EITI reporting (which, in this first year of reporting, has represented a significant challenge).

As the reforms in government slowly continue, and people become more familiar with the EITI process over time, it is hoped that these constraints will weaken and that systems will improve. Therefore the transition to 'transparency' and a more open and transparent mode of operating, thinking, working and being – in line with the spirit of EITI – is likely to necessitate a major paradigm shift that will probably take some time.

Institutionalisation

The National Secretariat in the Ministry of Finance was supposed to have been firmly established during the course of the year, with the aim of being fully functional by the end of 2015. However, due to various challenges during the year, the MDRI-CESD MEITI Coordination Office team continues to play the lead role of the National Secretariat function, with some participation from the part-time MOF EITI team. The MDRI-CESD MEITI Coordination Office team has made clear the importance of assigning full time MOF staff to EITI activities. The aim is that there will be a fully functioning MEITI National Secretariat team based in the Ministry of Finance who effectively support the MSG as required.

A General Election will be held in Myanmar on 8 November 2015. There is considerable uncertainty as to how this will affect the political outlook for Myanmar, and consequently also the impact it may have on EITI implementation. In particular, there are certain government stakeholders who have played critical roles in the process so far, but their continuing role in the process is not known.

Expectations

Human rights related concerns and grievances have been brought into EITI MSG discussions repeatedly during the year, even though EITI as a process is not equipped or intended to capture these issues. It is therefore very clear that there is a strong need in Myanmar for other fora in which human rights-related issues and concerns can be properly addressed. This could include, for example, company grievance mechanisms, a credible and responsive human rights commission, and the general strengthening and implementation of the Rule of Law.

5. Total Costs of Implementation

Costs for implementation were divided during 2014-2015 as follows:

	Executing Agency	Beneficiary	Budget
DFID Accountable Grant 'for Strategic Coordination of EITI in Myanmar'	MDRI	Effective EITI implementation for the benefit of the people and government of Myanmar	July 2014 - February 2016: USD 331,318
DFID Externally Funded Output (EFO)	World Bank	Overall support for effective EITI implementation	May 2013 – May 2015: USD 599,600
World Bank Global EITI Multi Donor Trust Fund (Global EITI MDTF)	Ministry of Finance MEITI Secretariat / World Bank	MEITI Workplan implementation	2014- December 2015: USD 290,000 plus Bank-executed technical assistance
<i>World Bank Myanmar Partnership Multi Donor Trust Fund (MP-MDTF)</i>	<i>Ministry of Finance MEITI Secretariat / World Bank</i>	<i>MEITI Workplan implementation</i>	<i>From January 2016 until 2019 (4 years? subject to MSG decision) - USD 3.5 million (approx. to fund entire Workplan) (to be confirmed)</i>

5. Any Additional Comments

6. Has this Activity Report been Discussed Beyond the MSG?

The draft report is being shared first with the Workplan and Governance Sub-Committee, for them to agree on the best approach for enabling feedback on the annual activity report, including circulating among their respective constituency groups. Furthermore, the draft report will be shared with the MSG prior to the MSG meeting (next meeting 7 September 2015), to allow opportunity for any input from the MSG members.

7. Details of Membership of the MSG During the Period

(including details of the number of meetings held and attendance record)

Please see table in Annex 1

Approved by MSG:

Date:

Annex 1: List of MSG members, and attendance at MSG meetings

No	Name	Organisation	MSG Meeting in 2014							MSG Meeting in 2015			Total	Remark	
			First-8 Feb	Second-6 March	Third-7 April	Fourth-30 April	Fifth-5 Aug	Sixth-3 Oct	Seventh-8 Dec	Extra-ordinary-14 Jan	Eighth-19 Feb	Ninth-15 May			
1	Chair	MoF	√	√	√	√	√		√	√	√	√	9/10		
2	Vice-Chair	MoE	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√		√	8/10		
3	National Coordinator		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	10/10		
Government Representatives															
1	U Htun Hla Aung	GAD/MoHA				√	√	√ (Kyaw Kyaw Lwin)		√		√ (Myint Tin)	5/10		
2	Dr Nyi Nyi Kyaw	MoECAF	√	√	√		√			√			5/10		
3	U Myo Mynt Oo	MOGE	√		√	√			√				3/10		
4	U Win Htein	MoM			√	√	√		√	√			5/10		
5	U Min Htut	MoF	√		√								2/10		
6	Daw Kyi Yin	AGO	√		√		√	√		√	√	√ (Daw Than Win)	7/10		
7	U Ye Naing	GAD/MoHA					√		√	√	√		4/10	Become MSG Alternate on 5 th MSG Meeting	
8	U Soe Naing	MoF	√	√	√	√		√	√	√	√	√	9/10	Alternate	
9	U Kyaw Thet	MoM	√	√	√	√		√		√	√		7/10	Alternate	
10	U Than Htay Aung	MOGE	U Saw Chit Aye					√			√	√	√	5/10	Become MSG Alternate on 4 th MSG Meeting
11	U Nanda Win Aung	MoECAF			√			√	√		√	√	5/10	Become MSG Alternate on 4 th MSG Meeting	

No	Name	Organisation	MSG Meeting in 2014							MSG Meeting in 2015			Total	Remark
			First-8 Feb	Second-6 March	Third-7 April	Fourth-30 April	Fifth-5 Aug	Sixth-3 Oct	Seventh-8 Dec	Extra-ordinary-14 Jan	Eighth-19 Feb	Ninth-15 May		
Private Sector Representatives														
1	Mr Xavier Preel	Total E & P Myanmar		Ms Namita				√	√				7/10	Become MSG Representative on 5 th MSG Meeting
2	Mr Terence J. Howe	MPRL E & P Myanmar	√		√			√			√	√	6/10	
3	Mr Li Hongyuan	CNMC Nickel Co. Ltd.		√	√		√			√	√	√	5/10	
4	Mr Chen Kah Seong	PC Hong Kong		√		√		√	√		√		4/10	
5	Mr Song Huai Yin	Goldpetrol Joint Operation Company Inc.	Mr Huang Zuxi				√		√				5/10	Become MSG Re on 4 th MSG Meeting
6	U Aye Lwin	MFMA	√		√		√	√			√	√	6/10	
7	Mr Bertrand Brun	Total E & P Myanmar	√	√	√	√			√		√		6/10	Alternate
8	U Andy Tin Win	PC Hong Kong	√				√	√		√	√	√	6/10	Alternate
9	U Aye Thwin	Goldpetrol Joint Operation Company Inc.			√	√	√	√		√		√	6/10	Alternate
10	Mr Li Zhonghua	CNMC Nickel Co. Ltd.					√		√		v		3/10	Alternate
11	U Kyaw Zin Tun	MPRL E & P Myanmar			√ (Soe Thura)			√	√	√	√	√	6/10	Become MSG Alternate on 6 th MSG Meeting
12	U Khin Maung Han	MFMA				√								Alternate

No	Name	Organisation	MSG Meeting in 2014							MSG Meeting in 2015			Total	Remark
			First-8 Feb	Second-6 March	Third-7 April	Fourth-30 April	Fifth-5 Aug	Sixth-3 Oct	Seventh-8 Dec	Extra-ordinary-14 Jan	Eighth-19 Feb	Ninth-15 May		
CSO Representatives														
1	U ALEX	KESAN	√	√				√		√			4/10	
2	U Win Myo Thu	Eco/Dev	√	√	√		√			√			5/10	
3	Dr Kyaw Thu	Paung Ku	√			√	√	√	√	√			6/10	
4	U Tin Thit	Sein Yaung Soe (MDY)	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	10/10	
5	U Htun Myint Aung	88 Peace and Open Society	√	√	√		√	√	√	√		√	8/10	
6	U Khaing Kaung San	Wun Lat Development Foundation	√	√	√	√		√		√	√		7/10	
7	U Wong Aung	Shwe Gas Movement		√	√			√	√	√	√	√	7/10	
8	U Thant Zin	DDA			√			√	√	√			4/10	
9	Moe Moe Tun	Sein Lan (POL)	Ko Ko Lwin				√	√	√	√	√	√	10/10	Become MSG Reps on 4 th MSG Meeting
10	U Aung Kyaw Moe	Myanmar People Alliance			√		√	√			√	√	5/10	Alternate
11	U Saw Moe Myint	MATA	√	√	√		√		√	√		√	7/10	Alternate
12	U Andrew	CNRWG		√	√		√				√		4/10	Alternate
13	U Zaw Lwin	Public Network (Bago)							√				1/10	Alternate
14	Daw Su Hlaing Myint	Grow Back for Posterity								√			1/10	Alternate

Annex 2: MATA

Background Information of MATA

Myanmar Alliance for Transparency and Accountability (MATA) is a nation-wide network, consisting of over 400 local civil society groups, think tank groups and interested individuals. Since its inception in 2012, it has worked on advocating improved management of natural resource sectors, including greater public involvement in natural resource management. MATA is the representative coalition from which the nine civil society members on the MEITI MSG are derived. MATA was established in early 2013, growing out of the civil society organizations engaged on EITI and broader resource governance related issues. Prior to the current reform process, initiated in 2011, Myanmar had very strict limitations on the freedom of speech and freedom of assembly, offering very little space for discussion or public debate on natural resource issues. In this context MATA has come together in a timely fashion in order to coordinate and provide a representative structure for CSO engagement in EITI, and engage on other resource related issues, including the FLEGT initiative. However, MATA and its CSO members are all engaged in a steep learning curve, given the very recent nature of their ability to legally organize, conduct debate, engage with media, and hold discussions with Government. Most of the new initiatives and newcomers are started engaging with MATA as a member.

MATA's structure includes 14 regional working groups, which are spreading across the country. There is a National Coordination Office in Yangon, plus a regional office in Mandalay. MATA has plans as well to open offices in each of the 14 states and regions. The MATA National Coordination Office serves as the secretariat for CSO participation in the Myanmar EITI MSG. This includes convening CSO meetings, generating meeting minutes, distribution of EITI related information, including minutes and results of MSG and sub-committee meetings, and coordinating technical inputs to EITI related matters.

MATA's Mission

- To advocate for transparency and accountability by government, elected representatives, companies, donors and civil society.
- To promote the freedom of public participation in, and scrutiny of, Myanmar's legal frameworks and guidelines relating to resources.

MATA's Objectives

- Advocate for transparency and accountability in the management of natural resources by Government, private sector and civil society organizations.
- Raise awareness of the importance of transparency through education and training sessions

- Build partnerships with INGO, NGO, Government, CSOs and other stakeholders.
- Strengthen the capacity of CSO and communities to improve Natural Resources Governance.
- Increase freedom of information, monitoring mechanisms and the accessibility of data.
- Promote the freedom of CSO participation in Myanmar.