

MYANMAR
EITI
ANNUAL
PROGRESS
REPORT
JULY 2017 - JUNE 2018

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REPORT
July 2017 - June 2018**

Message of the Chairman of the MEITI-MSG



Welcome to MEITI's Annual Progress Report!

In this past year, the Myanmar EITI-Multi Stakeholder Group and I would like to appreciate that this year was incredible vigorous year and MEITI-MSG Group, Coordination Teams and all stakeholders had been strongly implementing the MEITI activities to meet its objectives and criteria in accordance with the 2016 EITI Standard and MEITI 3 Years Master Plan laid down by the MSG, since the new government was formed and the scoping work for MEITI 2nd and 3rd Reports was started. During that year, not only the data for 2nd and 3rd MEITI Reports, which cover the oil and gas, gems and jade, and other mineral sector including pearl sector as unilateral disclosure from government, but also the data from forestry sector were being reconciled so as to submit the forestry sector as a supplementary report.

On behalf of the Myanmar EITI-Multi Stakeholder Group and on my own behalf, I would like to extend my sincere acknowledgement of all stakeholders' effort for successfully submitting its 2nd and 3rd EITI Reports to the International EITI Board within the stipulated time. Furthermore, I would like to be enormously grateful to all stakeholders for their collaborations in the reporting process for forestry sector.

In parallel with these above mentioned processes, all stakeholders including MSG have been fully cooperating and preparing for Myanmar EITI validation process which will be started on 1st July, 2018. I strongly believe that we, MEITI-MSG, have ready to carry out the validation process and shall comply with the EITI requirements.

This year APR throws back the cooperation and monitoring of MEITI Stakeholders and unveils their endeavor through the reporting process for 2nd and 3rd MEITI Reports as well as the implementation of activities and objectives in line with the MEITI Workplan.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'U MaungMaung Win'. The signature is stylized and written in a cursive-like font.

H.E U MaungMaung Win
Deputy Minister of Planning and Finance
Chairman of the Myanmar EITI- MSG



On behalf of the Myanmar EITI-Multi Stakeholder Group and on my own behalf, I would like to extend my sincere acknowledgement of all stakeholders' effort for successfully submitting its 2nd and 3rd EITI Reports to the International EITI Board within the stipulated time. Furthermore, I would like to be enormously grateful to all stakeholders for their collaborations in the reporting process for forestry sector.

Chairman of the MEITI-MSG

Key Milestones of MEITI to Date

The below timeline outlines the key milestones that have been initiated since Myanmar applied for EITI Candidacy in May 2014.

2014

- May 7: Myanmar submitted its application to become an EITI Candidate Country to the EITI International Board.
- 2014 – July 1-2: At the 27th Meeting in Mexico, the EITI International Board announced Myanmar as the 45th EITI Candidate country

2015

- August 21: Myanmar signs a Grant Agreement for an EITI- MDTF with the World Bank for \$290,000 USD through 2015.
- December: Myanmar submitted its Annual Progress Report (APR) to the EITI International Secretariat

2016

- January 1: Myanmar submitted its first EITI Reconciliation Report to the EITI International Secretariat
- March 16: Launching Ceremony of Myanmar's first EITI Reconciliation Report was conducted in Yangon
- March 29: MEITI Leading Committee is abolished by Presidential Order
- November 29: Myanmar submitted its second Annual Progress Report (APR) to the EITI International Secretariat
- December 19: MEITI Leading Committee was re-established
- December 31: Beneficial Ownership Roadmap (Draft) was sent to the EITI International Secretariat

2017

- January 17: Myanmar signed a MDTF agreement with the World Bank for \$2.5 million USD through 2019.
- January 31: Myanmar requested to the EITI International Board to extend the submission deadline for the 2nd and 3rd EITI reports until 31 March 2018
- February 28: MEITI MSG was re-established with 25 members
- March 15: MEITI Re-Launching Ceremony and first new MSG meeting
- June 30: Myanmar signed a Grant Agreement Amendment for an additional \$1 million USD with the MDTF allocated by the World Bank
- July 10: Memorandum of Understanding between Ministry of Planning and Finance and Renaissance Institute was signed.
- August 8: MEITI Working Committee was re-established
- October 9: Contracted with the Mineral Cadaster Consultant Mr. Enrique

2017

- Ortega.
 - 30 October- 11 November: First time visit of the Mining Cadaster Consultant
 - November 25: Mineral Cadaster Consultant submitted Preliminary Diagnostic Report
 - December 13: Presidential office issued permission on formation of Sub-National Coordination Unit (SNU) in Rakhine State, Shan State, Saigaing Region, Taninthari Region, Magwe Region and Mandalay Region
 - December 13: Notification letter and ToRs of SNU released by MOPF
 - December 19: 9th MEITI MSG approved Implementation Manual
 - December 26: Adam Smith International Ltd. was assigned as consulting firm for MEITI Beneficial ownership process
-

2018

- January 25: Independent Administrator – IA Moore Stephens submitted MEITI second reports for 2015-16 (draft)
- January 30: Myanmar EITI Pre-Validation Workshop was held in Nay Pyi Taw
- February 2: Independent Administrator – IA Moore Stephens submitted MEITI second reports for 2014-2015 (draft)
- February 11-23: Second trip of Mineral Cadaster Consultant Mr. Enrique Ortega.
- February 26: Template training for forestry sector report by IA
- March 5: Mineral Cadaster Consultant submitted the intermediate diagnostic report
- March 7: Independent Administrator – IA Moore Stephens (Forestry) submitted scoping study
- March 9: Independent Administrator – IA Moore Stephens submitted MEITI second pre final report for 2014-15 and 2015-16
- March 16: 12th MEITI MSG meeting approved MEITI Pre final report
- March 26-April 6: Reconciliation with Government entities and Companies by IA
- March 28: Independent Administrator – IA Moore Stephens submitted MEITI second final report for 2014-15 and 2015-16
- March 30: 13rd MEITI MSG meeting approved MEITI second final report for 2014-15 and 2015-16
- April 30: Independent Administrator – IA Moore Stephens (Forestry) submitted the 1st Draft of forestry report
- May 18: At the Technical and Reporting Sub-Committee Meeting; Independent Administrator – IA Moore Stephens (Forestry) brief and discuss
- June 15: Independent Administrator-IA Moore Stephens (Forestry) submitted the final report of Forestry

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Photo Credit

National Resource Governance Institute (NRGI),
Total E&P Myanmar



Chapter-1 General Assessment of the Year's Performance

Summary of the Activities

At the beginning of the year 2017 the implementation of the EITI in Myanmar got a big challenge because of Myanmar's Political Transition period. The EITI implementation can back on track in the second quarter of the year 2017.

The period covered by this Annual Progress Report (APR) include the various activities to prepare 2014-2015 MEITI Report as well as the 2015-2016 MEITI Report. From engaging the Independent Administrator (IA), determine the content of the report (reconciliation and outreach activities were also conducted to raise the awareness of the stakeholders to the EITI implementation in Myanmar. Other activities included the Pilot Beneficial Ownership (BO) Roadmap, pilot project, development of the "Myanmar Mineral and Gemstones Cadaster System" and creating the MEITI Open Data Web-Portal.

1.1 Preparing the 2nd and 3rd Myanmar Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (MEITI) Report

1.1.1 Engaging the Independent Administrator (IA).

The contract for the appointment of the Moore

Stephens (Main Independent Administrator -Main IA) was selected and appointed for the second and third Myanmar EITI report was also made by reciprocal signing through email on 21-7-2017 with Moore Stephens (Main IA).

1.1.2 Determining the content of the EITI Report (2014-2015 and 2015-2016)

The scoping study which eventually determined the scope of the second MEITI Reports, including a proposal of:

- Materiality threshold for receipts and payments by sub-sector;
- Taxes and revenues to be included;
- Companies and Government Agencies to be included in the report; and
- Assurances to be provided by reporting parties to ensure credibility of the data being reported.

The scope of the EITI report as decided by MSG during their 7th MSG meeting on 2 October 2017. The sectors covered by the 2nd and 3rd reports are:

- Oil and gas exploration, development, procession and export;
- Oil and gas transit and transfer pipelines;
- Gem stone sector;

- Pearl sector; and
- Solid minerals and mining sector.

1.1.3 Data Collection and Reconciliation

A standard reporting template and instructions were designed to facilitate the process for the reporting entities. The template was designed to include the revenue streams paid to each Government Entity and was formatted in such a way that companies could easily identify and determine the appropriate amounts to be disclosed. The reporting templates were sent electronically to the reporting entities. The companies and Government Agencies were required to report directly to the Reconciler and they were also requested to whom they were instructed to direct any questions on the reporting templates. Companies and Government Agencies were requested to submit a breakdown of payments by date and by receipt in the supporting schedules. MSG agreed that the deadline for submission of the reporting templates would be 27 October 2017 for the soft copies and 10 November 2017 for the signed hard copies.

1.2 Approval and Publication of the 2nd and 3rd report covering two years of data for the Myanmar financial years of 2014-2015 and 2015-2016

The 2nd and 3rd EITI reports submitted in time by the end of the March 2018 according to the approved deadline extension from the EITI international Secretariat. These report covers the data of two years for the Myanmar financial years of 2014-2015 and 2015-2016 respectively. The forestry report will also be submitted as a supplementary report.

1.3 Brief of MEITI Forestry Reports for 2014-2015 and 2015-2016

1.3.1 Introduction

Myanmar is the largest country on mainland South East Asia with a total area of 68 million

hectares. According to the latest FAO's Global Forest Resource Assessment, approximately 43% of Myanmar's total land area consists of forests. Despite a high proportion of remaining forest cover, the country has seen substantial deforestation and forest degradation over recent decades, with annual deforestation rates of approximately 1.2% between 1990/2015. The remaining primary forests ecosystems are of global significance due to their high biodiversity.

Myanmar's formal forest management system was originally established during the British colonial era to manage its vast teak (*Tectona grandis*) forests. The management system is based on sustainable utilization of forest resources, defined by the estimated growth and yield of the forests and the annual allowable cut (AAC). To ensure the sustained yield of the forests, the volume of extracted timber should be lower than the AAC, which is defined by Forest Department (FD). Forests are managed following a 30-year Master Plan for the period from 2001 to 2031, 10-year forest district management plans and annual operational plans.

During recent decades, the formal management system has been ignored, which has resulted in significant deforestation and degradation of the country's forests. For a number of decades, the harvested volumes exceeded the AAC defined by FD. The development has been driven by the timber production targets set by the government, which have arisen from political and financial pressures and not from the actual AAC. Based on these state revenue requirements, target production volumes were calculated which were then translated downwards into logging quotas for each logging district.

Macro-economic indicators for the forestry

sector in FY 2014/15 are forestry sector contribution to the GDP is 0.2%, contribution to the export is 0.8, contribution to the revenues is 10% and contribution to the MTE, FD and selected companies to employment is 4.2%.

Macro-economic indicators for the forestry sector in FY 2015/16 are forestry sector contribution to the GDP is 0.2%, contribution to the export is 1.9, contribution to the revenues is 8.2% and contribution to the MTE, FD and selected companies to employment is 4.1%.

Moore Stephens was selected as an Independent Administrator to prepare for MEITI Forestry reports for 2014-2015 and 2015-2016 by Multi Stakeholder Group (MSG)

1.3.2. Scoping Study

The scoping study report defined the scope of the EITI reconciliation exercise, the Reporting Templates, the data collection process and the working schedule, in accordance with the EITI Requirements (2016) and objectives agreed by the EITI Multi-Stakeholder Group (MSG). The scope for the reconciliation exercises cover as follow:

- Revenue streams to be reconciled;
- Extractive companies that will report;
- Government Agencies to be included in the process;
- Materiality threshold for the revenue streams;
- Reliability of data provided by the reporting entities; and
- Degree of aggregation of data in the EITI Reports.

1.3.3. Materiality approach

Materiality approach was approved as follow:

- Reconcile all Myanmar Timber Enterprise (MTE) payments regardless of their amounts;
- Reconcile dividends distributed by the

Forest Products Joint Venture Corporation Ltd (FPJVC)to the FD and MTE;

- Reconcile MTE sub-contractors payments above MMK 100 million with individual revenue streams above MMK 20 million; and
- Reconcile payments made by MTE's sub-contractors producing 10,000 tons of timber or more. Seven revenues streams will be included in the 2015/16 reconciliation scope detailed by taxpayer as follows:

1. Royalty
2. Commercial tax
3. Income tax
4. State contribution
5. Other accounts
6. Customs duties
7. Dividends

5 Government Agencies and 1 SEE are identified to report the revenues collected from forestry sector as follows:

1. Myanmar Timber Enterprise (MTE), State Economic Enterprise (SEE)
2. Forest Department (FD)
3. Internal Revenue Department (IRD),
4. Treasury Department (TD)
5. Budget Department (BD)
6. Myanmar Customs Department (MCD)

The reports summarize information about the reconciliation of tax and non-tax revenues from the forestry sector in Myanmar as part of the EITI implementation.

Myanmar Forestry revenues by sub-sector (FY 2014/15)(in MMK Million)

Myanmar Timber Enterprise and 18 Sub-contractor companies in 2014-2015 and Myanmar Timber Enterprise and 16 Sub-contractor companies have been included in reconciliation scopes.

1.3.4. Submission of Final MEITI Forestry Reports

The draft MEITI Forestry reports have been provided by Moore Stephens on 30 April 2018. The Technical and Reporting Sub-committee will be held on 18 May 2018 to discuss on draft MEITI Forestry Report based as well as discrepancies of data, recommendations, comments and suggestion from MSG members, governments and related organizations with government entities and Moore Stephens. The final report will be submitted end of July instead of May.

1.4 Myanmar Mineral and Gemstones Cadaster System

The “Phase-1” is to develop the “Myanmar Mineral and Gemstones Cadaster System”. The consultant tasked with the initial diagnostics and data gathering and the development of a conceptual design of the proposed Mineral Cadaster System (including resource estimates: financing, timing, staffing, etc.). Following ministerial approval of Phase I, a consulting firm will be recruited by MONREC for a period of approximately of the Mineral Cadaster System. This constitutes “Phase-2”.

The “Phase-2” of the Mineral Cadaster System development will install and implement the prescribed systems and procedures.

The Cadaster will be required to:

- Provide a robust and transparent system for the management of mineral and gemstones licenses consistent with the Minerals and Gemstone Laws.
- Provide guidelines for appropriately formatted data, maps, and reports for internal and external clients. This includes national natural resource and land management.
- Provide various levels of security and access to the information, reflecting the various functional roles in license adminis-

tration.

- Provide reports and statistics for internal use and external disseminations.
- Provide systems for dealing with issues of non-compliance and notices to companies for minor breaches.
- Provide a client focused and user-friendly interface with the investing community.

The consultant; Mr. Enrique Ortega, Mineral Rights Cadaster Expert, visited The Republic of the Union of Myanmar from 30th October to 11th November 2017 and from 11th to 23rd February 2018 to undertake the consultancy for the conceptual design for the “Myanmar Mineral and Gemstones Cadaster System”, working closely with Ministry of Planning and Finance (MPF) and the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation (MONREC). The main purpose of these two missions was to develop a preliminary diagnostic on the status of the system and methodology for licensing mineral rights in the Republic of the Union of Myanmar and to suggest solutions for improvement. In 5 March 2018, consultant submitted the intermediate diagnostic report for “Myanmar Mineral and Gemstones Cadaster System”. In that report Pre-Cadaster Action Plan, as well as the suggestion to establish a Pre-Cadaster Working Group is included in it. Pre-Cadaster working group’s TOR was also submitted to the MONREC. Establishing Cadaster Working Group is being formed with experts from the relevant departments and Enterprises under the MONREC. The Consultant will be conducting his third visit to Myanmar from July 7th to July 20th.

1.5 Preparation for validation

Pre-validation workshop was conducted on 30th January 2018 at the Horizon Lake View Hotel in Naypyidaw. A total of 99 participants from MSG representatives, the representatives from the International EITI Secretariat, the representatives from Myanmar EITI, other

invited participants from the relevant departments, donor agencies and experts joined the workshop. The workshop was facilitated by a team of resource persons from the International EITI Secretariat and co-facilitated by the National Coordination Secretariat. The objectives of the workshop are to understand about the validation process, and to have self-assessment and evaluation exercise on implementation of EITI in the country. Overall topics discussed and shared in the one-day workshop were driver of reforms, what will be assessed, Validation process, the role of MSG and stakeholders in Validation and overview of Validation results in other countries, the findings on the technical gaps and the recommended actions. Furthermore, the group exercises were conducted to have self-assessment on the EITI requirement as part of pre-validation workshop. Lastly, it was successfully accomplished by discussing and identifying the actions points to prepare before the validation time and shared among the participants. On 9 June 2018, Recommendations Consultation Workshop held in Innya Lake hotel, Yangon. The action plan had been drafted from each constituency.

1.6 Outreach activities and communicating the findings of the MEITI Report

1.6.1 Consultation Workshop on Piloting implementation of the Sub-National Unit (SNU)

The formation of the SNU was approved in MSG meeting. MOPF request to President Office to get the permission for formation of SNU in 6 States and Regions. The State Level Sub-National Coordination Unit (SNU) formation have been formed with the permission of the Union Minister's Office, Ministry of Planning and Finance. The permission letter from the Ministry of Planning and Finance was issued dated December 13, 2017. The permission letter and TOR of SNU were sent to the relevant Regions and States.

First SNU formation to start with Shan, Sagaing, Tanintharyi, Magwe and Mandalay State and region after that proceed in Rakhine State. SNU unit of Mandalay was founded in February 2018 and Tanintharyi was founded in April 2018.

MSG Members and NCS staffs went to meet with Government and Parliament of Tanintharyi Region for SNU inspection meeting in December 2017. The two days workshop held on 26 and 27 February 2017 at Dawei Hotel, Dawei, Taninthay region. There are altogether 72 participants in Day 1 and 60 participants in Day 2 attended the workshop respectively, and the attendees include the relevant regional minister, speaker of the regional parliament, regional MPs, the government officials from the concerned departments, the representatives from the invited CSO, private companies, the donor representatives, and medias.

The objectives of the workshop are: To have awareness about EITI process and its implications in Myanmar; To increase awareness and exchange of information among participants about extractive governance challenges in the area; To have understanding about SNU – Role, ToR and functions of Sub-National Committees; and Sub-national coordination committee is formed in Taninthay Region.

The two-day workshop encompass introduction about EITI and its implementation in Myanmar, introduction to EITI Standard, sharing of challenges and findings on first EITI report reconciliation process and implementing of recommendation from the first EITI report, potential challenges and opportunities for implementation of EITI in the sub/national level, sharing of SNU ToR, formation of SNU in Taninthay region and discussion on next steps of SNU.

The consultation and awareness workshop on piloting implementation of Sub-National Unit (SNU) was conducted with Mandalay Regional Government and Parliament members at Mandalay Regional Government office, on 4 May 2018. There are altogether (45) participants attended the workshop and the attendees included the relevant regional minister, speaker of the regional parliament, regional MPs, the government officials from the concerned departments, the representatives from the CSO, and the private companies.

The orientation workshop on piloting implementation of SNU was also conducted in Magwe with Magwe Government and Parliament members at Magwe Regional Government office, on 5 May 2018. Altogether, (36) participants attended the workshop. The attendees included the relevant regional minister, speaker of the regional parliament, regional MPs, the government officials from the concerned departments, as well as the representatives from the CSO and private companies.

All of these workshops were jointly facilitated by the responsible individuals from NCS, from MEITI-MOBD and representatives from MSG.

1.6.2 Communications

(a) Media engagement

MEITI has been actively engaging members of the media at the national and provincial levels for the past year. One-to-one mobile, radio and TV interviews were also arranged upon reporters' requests. Press Conference was also held at the Ballroom, Summit Parkview Hotel, Yangon on 2nd October 2017.

MEITI-MSG hold the press release on 2nd and 3rd MEITI reports on 28 June 2018 at the Bago Room, Shangila Hotel, Yangon. The English version of the 2nd and 3rd reports disseminate at the press release. The national broadcasting

media such as MRTV, MRTV Radio, MNTV, MITV and international broadcasting channel such as VOA, DVB all together 41 participants from media are attended.

(b) e-Newsletter

The newsletters feature news articles on MSG meetings and other activities held. However, due to the limited time and staff, the Secretariat has opted to publish the e-newsletter starting 2017.

(c) Website

The MEITI official website (www.meiti.org) is now redesigning the website for further improvement. The newly established website of MEITI will link to the Open Data Web portal.

(d) Information, education and communication (IEC) materials

IEC materials include Executive summary, EITI standard (2016 May version), T-shirts, EITI brochure, Sport-shirts, BO brochures, MEITI reports in English and Myanmar versions. Other IEC materials include info-graphic summary of the MEITI Reports. These materials are disseminated during outreach activities.

(e) Social Media

The Secretariat has been managing official MEITI social media account in Facebook (<https://www.facebook.com/Myanmar-Extractive-Industries-Transparency-Initiativ-MEITI-456767911110161/>). These accounts serve as a platform to inform and connect with stakeholders and the general public about the MEITI activities as well as news and other relevant information related to extractives transparency and governance.

1.7 MEITI Governance and Implementation

There are three main levels of governance within the MEITI structure. They are: (1) the Leading Committee, (2) the Government Working Committee, and (3) the Multi-Stake-

holder Group (MSG). Furthermore, there are five subcommittees, the Fiscal Policy, Strategy and EITI Unit under the Myanmar Office of Budget Department (MOBD) in the Ministry of Planning and Finance (MOPF) and the National Coordination Secretariat (NCS) that help

support the above-mentioned governance groups for improved communication and deliverance of activities and tasks. The following table shows the detail of the current governance structure of the MEITI in Myanmar. The figure shows the MEITI structure.

Level of Governance	Number of Members	Member Composition	Date of Re-Establishment
Leading Committee	4	3 Union Ministers and one Deputy Minister; (1) Union Minister of Planning and Finance – Chair (2) Union Minister of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation (Member) (3) Union Minister of Electricity and Energy-(Member) (4) Deputy Minister of Planning and Finance.	December 19, 2016
Government Working Committee	17	Deputy Minister, Director General and Director Level representing fourteen departments in EITI relevant government agencies	January 12, 2017
Multi-Stakeholder Group (MSG)	25	Chair, Vice-Chair, 7 representatives from the government, 7 representatives from private companies, and 9 representatives from civil society organizations (CSOs)	February 28, 2017
MEITI MSG Subcommittees	Between 9-13 members depending on each subcommittee	Four subcommittees and one ad hoc subcommittee have been formed with appointed MSG members. They are: 1. Technical and Reporting Subcommittee 2. Communication and Outreach Subcommittee 3. Work Plan and Governance Subcommittee 4. Mining Cadaster Subcommittee 5. Selection Sub-committee* (ad hoc)	December 2016 – April 2017
Myanmar Office of Budget Department (MOBD) under Ministry of Planning and Finance (MOPF)	9	Fiscal Policy, Strategy and EITI Unit was formed within MOBD to manage: - Coordination within the government - Procurement Services - Financial Management of the MTFD grant and communication with the World Bank	2015
National Coordination Secretariat	13	Led by the National Coordinator and including three teams of (1) technical, (2) communications and outreach, and, (3) Program Management including Finance, Administrative and Human Resources.	Signed MOU between MOPF and RI on July 2017

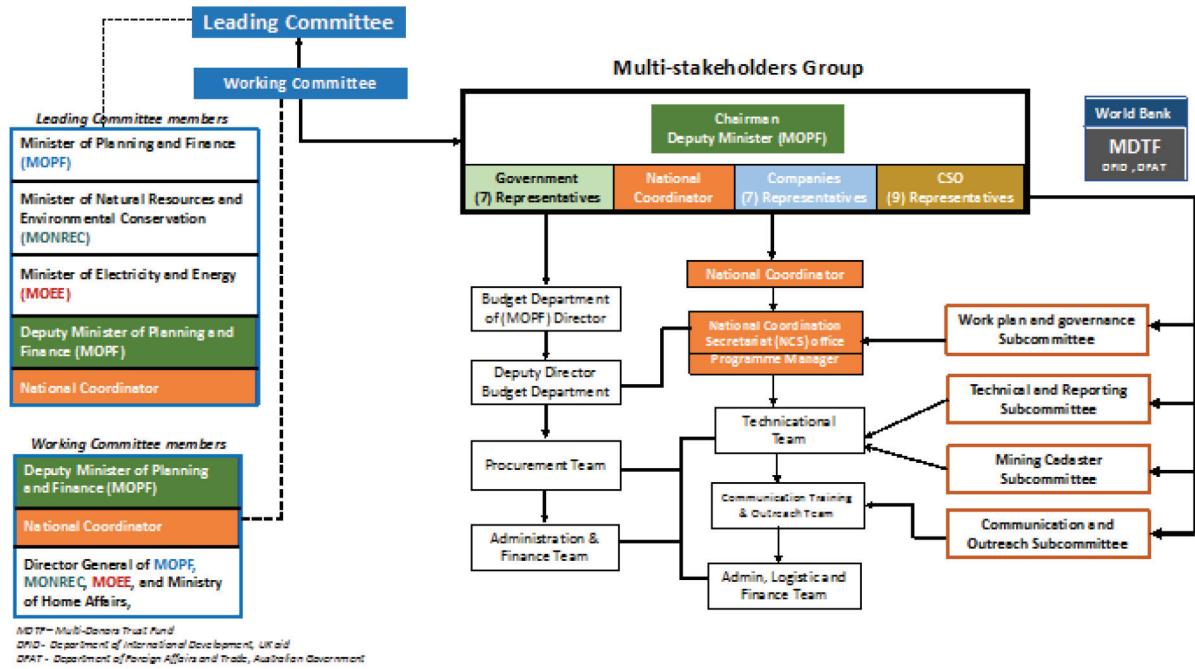


Figure: MEITI Structure

1.8 National Coordination Secretariat (NCS)

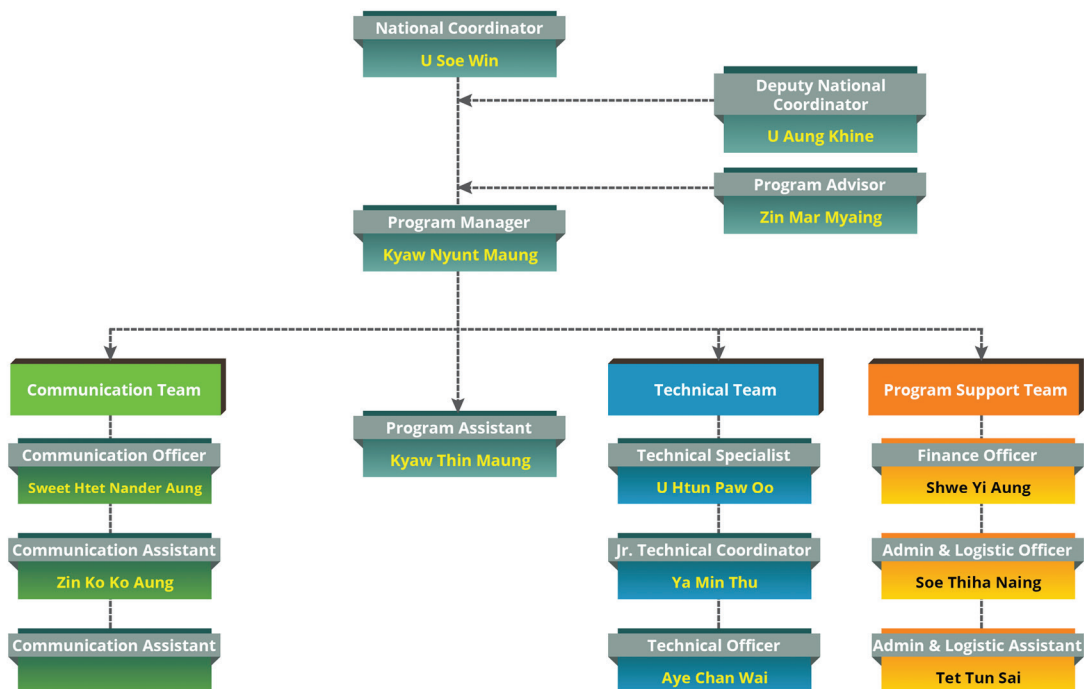
The role of National Coordinator has been assigned to an independent Non-Government Organization, who works in close collaboration with the MOBD and other MEITI Stakeholders to provide a range of services in support of the

implementation of EITI.

The NCS reports to the MSG, and is responsible for overseeing the effective implementation of the MEITI MSG Work Plan, including: -

- Coordination
- Technical Services
- Communications, Training and Outreach

NSC OFFICE | TEAM STRUCTURE



MEITI's the Fourth Annual Progress Report

All together with this APR (Annual Progress Report), MEITI reached several new milestones and move forward important steps towards improving in monitoring and reporting methods.

This report includes the recent up to date of APR and has involved regular and active participation from MSG, Technical and Reporting Subcommittee.

Chapter 2 tries to attempt beyond the evaluation of the MEITI work plan to include more effort and inputs from government, private sector and the civil society.

Chapter 4 highlights the relevant government body responses to the findings and recommendations of the MSG, and tries to identify the opportunities, threats, and potential solutions for how these challenges can be addressed and reconciled.

Chapter 9 outlines the detailed governance structure of the MEITI in Myanmar and highlighting the various key decisions that have been made at the MSG and subcommittee meetings.



2 Chapter - 2 Assessment of performance against targets and activities set out in the work plan

2.1 Objective-I Contribute towards broader reform for resource governance (Work Plan)

and Updated Work plan (as of 1st June 2018) Version. Below is a summary of activities and an assessment of their implementation to date:

There are four key objectives within the 2017-2019 MEITI Work Plan (Sep 2017) Old Version

Old Version (As of 11 Sep 2017, work plan version)		New Version (Will approve in 14th MSG meeting on 1st June, 2018)		Progress	Assessment
Activity No.	Activity	Activity No.	Activity		
Objective 1: Contribute to broader reform for resource governance					
1.2.1	Implement agreed plan regarding legislative institutionalization of EITI in Myanmar, including holding workshops and meetings	3.1.1	Legislative institutionalization Research to recommend legal options to EITI institutionalization.	Not yet/ Under Review	Informal discussion not widely discuss
		3.1.2	Legislative institutionalization Developing a draft EITI Law or amendments to Sectoral Laws		
1.2.2	Carryout legal study on existing bill and laws for decision making of preparing new EITI bill or not. (Comparative study on both national and international) Implement the MSG decision(s) in regard to EITI Related Legislation Workshops and Meetings to develop legislation if needed			Not yet/ Under review/on going	Collecting information, draft ToR had been written, and discussed in MSG meeting and sub-committee meeting.

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		Achieved	MTE, Forest Department, IRD, MGE, MOGE, DoM, ME-1, ME-2 formed the EITI working groups.
1.2.4	Ministry of Planning and Finance is taking responsibility of Financial Management and National Coordination Secretariat Office is taking care of Coordination, Technical and Communication.		Achieved	Notification letter on August 8, 2017.
1.2.5	MEITI-NCS office for secretariat function with MOU between MOPF and RI Awareness Raising for Identifying and planning the support required to the government (central and regional offices) to understand and calculate: (Workshops, Trainings, Meetings, Events, etc..) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Regional/ local extractive industries contribution to national economy and 2. Production and export volumes and pricing 		Achieved	On 10 July 2017 MOU between MOPF and RI.
			Partially achieved/ On going	Notification letter on August 8, 2017.

1.2.6	1. Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation -MONREC to establish a comprehensive cadaster/ registry of licenses in line with EITI requirement 2. EITI related ministries	3.1.7	Mineral and Gemstone Cadaster Design Phase	On going	In 5 March 2018, consultant submitted the intermediate diagnostic report for "Myanmar Mineral and Gemstones Cadaster System". In that report Pre-Cadaster Action Plan, as well as the suggestion to establish a Pre-Cadaster Working Group is included in it. Pre-Cadaster working group's TOR is also submitted to the Minister. The consultant decided to submit the Geological Data and to form a Pre-Cadaster working group before his next trip. The consultant intended to have his next visit around in July 2018.
		3.1.8	Mineral and Gemstone Cadaster Support Pre-cadaster Working Group		
		3.1.9	Mineral and Gemstone Cadaster Development and installation of cadaster.		
		3.1.10	Mineral and Gemstone Cadaster Purchase of IT equipment and furniture		
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 estimation of production data also refer to recommendations of the scoping study.			On going	

1.2.9	Government (including SOE) needs to identify its level of ownership in the sector to be also refer to, and build on IA recommendations.	3.1.11	Research Study SOE Structure Research	Partially Achieved/ On going	In 14th MSG Meeting, MSG made decisions for SOE workshop and draft agenda is in preparation.
1.2.10	Government to review and strengthen availability of EITI related data among SOEs for disclosure in EITI report			Partially Achieved/ On going	SOEs collaborated the disclosure of data in EITI.
1.2.12	Carry out a study to map and identify levels of beneficial ownership in the extractive sectors in Myanmar also refer to IA's recommendations on beneficial ownership.	3.1.13 (a)	Beneficial Ownership Development of Work plan, Communication Plan, Capacity Building Plan and Pilot Project	On going	The Myanmar EITI Multi-Stakeholder Group submitted a draft Beneficial Ownership Roadmap by January 1st 2017. This Roadmap was then updated in February 2017 and approved by the MSG on the 31st of March. (see more details in chapter 6)
		3.1.13(b)	Beneficial Ownership • Domestic Consultant		
		3.1.14	Beneficial Ownership Meetings BO workshops and Task-force Meetings		
1.2.13	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 yearly bid criteria also refer to EITI 2016 Standard Requirement			Achieved	The information related to the allocation of licenses had been disclosed in DoM, MGE websites. The disclose information about bidding process including list of applicants and yearly bid criteria are ongoing process and waiting the reply from MOGE.

1.2.14	Workshop to explore best practice on contract disclosure and social expenditure, based on this workshop MSG to make recommendations on contract disclosure and social expenditures				Not yet	
1.2.15	Carry out a feasibility study on the potential inclusion of the hydropower sector in the EITI Reporting Process.	3.1.12	Research Study EITI related research according to MSG including Feasibility Study (Hydro/ Fishery, etc)		Not yet	
Objective 2: Create enabling environment for EITI						
2.1.1	MSG Communications and Outreach Sub-Committee to review and amend the training plan every quarter and ensure that training activities are carried out accordingly.				On going	
2.2.1	Training, Workshop, Events plan and implement for MSG members and each stakeholder based on need and requirement	2.2.2	Implementation of the recommendations from EITI reports Workshop to develop the work plan for implementation of EITI recommendations		Achieved	On 9 June 2018, Recommendation Consultation Workshop held in Innya Lake hotel, Yangon. The action plan had been drafted from each constituency.
		2.2.3	Implementation of the recommendations from EITI reports Implement the work plan for EITI recommendations		Ongoing	Cover 2.2.4

	<p>NCS coordinated with Natural Resource Governance Institute (NRGI) to have a study tour for MSG to the Mongolia in September 2017.</p> <p>The purpose of the trip is to learn and share the knowledge and experience of the two countries in managing EITI processes, the impacts of EITI report in the resource governance sector, the experience and best practice of natural resource revenue management and the mechanism for the contract disclosure for the extractive projects. It is expected that the Myanmar EITI's secretariat team and Mongolia EITI's secretariat team will exchange the country EITI's coordination and implementation experience as well as learn the impact of EITI on the</p>	
<p>Under drafting the workshop outline</p>	<p>Achieved</p>	
<p>SOE Reform Workshop Two-day workshop on SOE situations and future reform plans for extractor sector</p>	<p>Capacity Development- Study Tour MSG Study Tours</p>	
<p>2.2.4</p>	<p>3.2.2</p>	
<p>2.2.2</p>	<p>MSG study tours and MEITI delegation/ representatives to attend EITI Board meeting as appropriate</p>	

<p>2.2.3</p>	<p>MEITI MSG delegation to attend EITI Global Conference – held every 2 or 3 years</p>	<p>3.2.3</p>	<p>Capacity Development- EITI events EITI Global/ Regional Conferences and Board Meetings</p>	<p>Achieved</p>	<p>improvement of good governance front of Extractive Industries. Moreover, Myanmar delegation is expected to learn from Mongolia's counterparts' experience in managing public expectation on the extractive industries projects, the community impacts, and the macro economic management policy options in regard to the Public Financial Management.</p>
<p>MSG attended the EITI conference on Beneficial Ownership Transparency meeting in October 2017, at Jakarta Indonesia. NCS worked with the collaboration of the International EITI Secretariat office to attend the Regional EITI MSG and NC workshop in October 2017 at Philippines, Manila.</p>					

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 training to regional governments (especially from resource rich states and regions) 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 4. Fiscal regime in EI related training 5. International accounting standard and project financing and evaluation training	3.2.1	Capacity Development (MSG, Private Sector, Government, CSO, Media, EAOs, MOBD, NCS, SNU, Parliament and others) Implement Capacity Development Plan, Oil and Gas Fiscal Regime, Revenue Collection Model and SOE Transparency and Reform, Mining and Gems Governance	On going	Reporting template training. 14 -15 June, 2018 Capacity Building Workshop for MSG
2.2.5	Civil Society Organization (CSOs) training and capacity development Training activities to be developed as per Training Needs Assessment			Achieved/on going	14 -15 June, 2018 Capacity Building Workshop for MSG
2.2.6	Private Sector training and capacity development Training activities to be developed as per Training Needs Assessment			Not yet	
	Financial Consultant- to build up MOF secretariat team' financial management	3.2.4	Financial Management Training (MOBD) MOBD Financial management capacity development	Achieved	Individual Consultant U Soe had been contracted (for full function) to support MOBD.

	<p>Organize mining governance and an oil and gas governance and forestry sector, Hydropower, Pearl Sector workshop every year.</p>	<p>3.1.4</p> <p>3.1.5</p> <p>3.1.6</p>	<p>EITI Reconciliation Report -Report reconciliation and Reporting entities work-shops-Main IA</p> <p>Forestry Reconciliation Report</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IA - First report <p>Forestry Reconciliation Report</p> <p>Reporting entities work-shops-Forestry IA</p>	<p>Achieved</p> <p>On going</p> <p>Not yet</p>	<p>On 26 February 2018 reporting template training was held and 18 companies had been attended. IA had submitted forestry scoping study report on 7 March 2018. The companies had been filled out the template on 21 March 2018 and send back to NCS on 30 March 2018. The filled template had been verified by OAG on 18 April 2018. During the 26 March, 2018 to 6 April, 2018 IA for Forestry had been reconcile.</p>
<p>2.3.2</p>	<p>Political Economy Study (Pre-Scoping Study)</p> <p>Objective 3: Prepare and facilitate the process for implementing</p>				
<p>3.1.2</p>	<p>Prepare and Secure for development partners for upcoming activities and uncovered cost by MDTF</p>			<p>On going</p>	
<p>3.1.3</p>	<p>Secure increased government contribution to EITI (Advocacy to Ministry)</p>			<p>On going</p>	<p>Cover by MDTF</p>

3.1.4	Prepare and secure core funding for MEITI Coordination Office	2.1.6	Fund raising Secure alternative funding from development partners	On going	Cover by MDTF
		2.1.7	Fund raising- Advocacy Secure increased government contribution to EITI		
3.2.1	Hold MSG meeting every two months and ad-hoc meeting	2.1.8	MSG Meeting MSG Meeting	Achieved	MSG meeting was held every month since July 2017 to March 2018. After April 2018 it held one time in every two months. Within this reporting period, there were ten official MSG meetings held between July 2017 and June 2018. For more information and details, please see chapter 9
		2.1.9	Sub-committee Meeting MSG Sub-Committee Meetings		
3.2.2	Review operation of MSG subcommittees, develop guideline and implement recommendations and hold subcommittee meetings				MSG ToRs had been review and discussed in 11th MSG meeting.
3.2.3	Implemented Already			Achieved	For 3 reports only
3.2.4	Conduct one scoping study			Achieved	Cover under 3.2.3
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			Achieved	Cover under 3.2.3

3.2.6	Training on EITI reporting and templates for all Reporting Entities				Achieved	Cover under 3.2.3
3.2.7	Preparation and production of annual MEITI report – 2017, 2018 and 2019 (3 Years)	3.1.3	EITI Reconciliation Report <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Independent Administrator and procure firm each year for the annual report (including scoping study) Report reconciliation and Reporting entities workshops-Main IA		Achieved	MSG is still negotiating and discussion for the IA ToRs. However, this will be conducted following the scoping study report and in accordance with the timeline.
3.2.8	Approve and Launch of MEITI Report by MSG				Achieved	Approve on 13 MSG meeting at 30 March 2018.
3.3.1	Prepare for the 3rd Report including procurement of Reconciler				Achieved	Cover under 3.2.3
3.3.2	Production of 2nd, 3rd, 4th MEITI Report				Achieved	2nd and 3rd report had produced .

3.4.1	Engage in validation, review and approval of validation report (2017, 2019)	2.2.5	Validation Data Collection and Stakeholder Consultation workshops for initial assessment	Achieved	Pre-validation workshop was conducted on 30th January 2018 at the Horizon Lake View Hotel in Naypyidaw. A total of 99 participants from MSG representatives, the representatives from the International Secretariat, the representatives from Myanmar EITI, other invited participants from the relevant departments, donor agencies and experts joined the workshop. (See more details in Section 1.5)
		2.2.6	Validation Implement activities to address recommendation from Validation		
		2.2.7	Validation Contribution to International Secretariat	On going	Annual contribution USD 10,000 to support the cost of validation as one of the implementing country.
		2.1.1	MOBD Operational Cost MOBD Staff travel and Office Supplies	On going	
		2.1.2	NCS Operation Cost NCS Staff Salaries		

		2.1.3(a) (b)	NCS Operation Cost NCS Overheads (Utilities, Travel, Communication))	On going	
		2.1.4	NCS Operation Cost NCS Office Rental		
		2.1.5	Office Set Up Cost Equipment and Furniture		
Objective 4: Increase the accessibility of data (Communication and Information Sharing)					
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	1.1.1	MEITI Report Launch Report Print	On going	
		1.1.2	Forestry Report Launch Report Print	On going	
		1.1.3	MEITI Report Launch Media including TV, Radio, events and activities including press release	On going	Press Conference was also held at the Ballroom, Summit Parkview Hotel, and Yangon on 2nd October 2017. Press release of the MEITI-MSG on 28th June 2018 was held at the Bago Room, Shangila Hotel, Yangon.
		1.1.4	Forestry Report Launch Media including TV, Radio, events and activities including press release	On going	
		1.1.5	Public Debates Public Gathering/ debate and Road Show	Not yet/ Under discussion	

		1.1.6	Prints and Publication Other prints and IEC material development	Achieved/ Partially Achieved	IEC materials include Executive summary, EITI standard (2016 May version), T-shirts, EITI brochure, Sport-shirts, BO brochures, MEITI reports in English and Myanmar versions. Other IEC materials include info-graphic summary of the MEITI Report. These materials are disseminated during outreach activities.
4.2.1	MEITI Website (regular updating and maintenance)	1.1.7 (a)	Website Redesign, regular update and maintenance MEITI Website including on-line library	On going	Currently website had been improved and updated.
		1.1.7 (b)	Video production and broadcasting	Not yet	
		1.1.8	Web-portal and Info graphic Open data, Info graphic and updated data	On going	
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)			Not yet/ Under review and discussion	Currently, due to the space of the NCS office there is no physical library of EITI related. After moving to the new NCS office around November there is a plan to have a physical library.

4.2.3	Review and Update MEITI communications plan/strategy				Achieved	
4.2.4	Implement communications plan/strategy including e.g. information, education and communication materials, outreach events, workshops, seminars etc.				On going	
4.2.5	Possible Outreach Events to include: 1. Seminars and workshops (approx. 15) 2. National EITI Conference	1.1.9	National EITI Conference		On going	Cover Under 4.2.4
4.2.6	Outreach events for each constituency group				On going	Cover Under 4.2.4
4.2.7	To conduct outreach events to establish 14 sub-national coordination units, and to support the effective functioning of subnational coordination units, including the organization of events and activities outlines in subnational coordination unit strategies	2.3.1	SNU Formation and Coordination Establishing Sub-National Coordination Units at State and Division level and further coordination with Union EITI.		On going	The State Level Sub-National Coordination Unit (SNU) formation have been formed with the permission of the Union Minister's Office, Ministry of Planning and Finance. The permission letter from the Ministry of Planning and Finance was issued dated December 13, 2017. The permission letter and TOR of SNU were sent to the relevant Regions and States. SNU unit of Mandalay was founded in February 2018 and Tanintharyi was founded in April 2018.
		2.3.2	SNU Operational Cost (just operations) Supporting regular meetings by SNUs		On going	

		2.3.3	Coordination between MSG and SNUOs Review and evaluate reports from SNUOs and determine coordinate consistent response to issues raised. MSG to establish internal monitoring and evaluation mechanism on work plan implementation?	On going	Cover Under 4.2.4
4.3.1	MSG to review and evaluate reports from subnational coordination units and determine coordinate consistent response to issues raised. (PAR research etc)			Not yet	
4.3.2	MSG to review IA's recommendations in every annual report and agree an action plans to implement them accordingly.			On going	MSG meeting discussion from IA recommendations Action plan draft (U Mg Mg Win letter for action plan requested from Gov sector)
4.3.3	Also refer to IAs recommendations in the EITI Report, procure a consultant to carry out an EITI data needs assessment and then work with government and relevant stakeholders to put in place an effective EITI electronic/online, integrated data management system accordingly.			Under review and discussions	

4.3.4	MSG Work plan and Governance Sub-Committee to regularly review the WP and monitor progress against activities, and to discuss WP progress and priorities at every MSG meeting as appropriate			On going	Review on MSG and Sub-Committee meeting.
4.3.5	MSG to review annual progress (work plan), produce annual activity/progress report and send to International Secretariat and organize an annual focused workshop to review and update the MEITI Work plan	2.2.1	M&E Review of annual progress (work plan), produce annual activity/progress report.	On going Process	Discuss on 14th MSG meeting and approve on 8 June, 2018 Technical and Reporting sub-committee meeting.

2.2 Civil Society-Myanmar Alliance for Transparency and Accountability (MATA)		
No.	Activities	Assessment
1.	EITI awareness raising and advocacy activities	MATA has successfully done EITI awareness raising and advocacy activities in 2017 to 2018 May, which is meeting with other stakeholder like members of parliament, ethnic parties, EAOs, embassies, development partners, Civil society including MATA members and community. As MATA was compose with state and regional CSOs organizations, focal persons from MATA has sharing information to the regional working members. Even though MATA was officially involved in the Myanmar EITI implementation, and has denied for registration of association by Ministry of Home Affairs. Some activists from state and regional member has been threaten and sue for engaging in natural resource issues. Despite from CSO space has been restricted by the authorities, CSOs has more engage on resource governance and anticipated for reform.
2.	Public Debate	CSO Multi-Stake Holder members have joined some public debate on DVB debate to get public aware and attention on Natural resources curse. Also, MATA was activity involve in Myanmar EITI implementation process in order to move forward timely and efficiently.
3.	National conference	In December 2017, MATA has done national conference for “Democracy, Human Rights, Natural Resource Governance and Role of Civil Society” which has been held for 4 days and discuss and sharing about national wide issues on CSOs participation in reform.
4.	Worked with Myanmar Anti-Corruption commission and some Parliament committee	MATA has closely worked with Myanmar Anti-Corruption commission and some Parliament committee to explain about EITI findings and officials should have aware on natural resource revenue sector and its governance.
5.	Jade & Gems supporting committee	Most successful was MATA has involve in the Jade & Gems supporting committee to develop policy for Jade & Gems sector, the policy has been approved by the Ministry of Natural Resource and Environmental Conservation to implement with.
6.	SOE Reform	MEITI reports were pointed out the systematically error in government procedure and operation which has still using now these days. According with the 1st MEITI report and 2nd MEITI report recommendation, role of State Owned Enterprises (SOE) were complicated and conflict of interest. The government has difficulties to control over SOE level of authority because of National Reconciliation with Military. SOEs has authority to issues licenses to companies, operate in extractive sector along Joint venture with company, the role of regulatory and collecting taxes and revenues from the sector. Government must develop strategic plan to reform this segregation of SOEs role.

7.	Myanmar EITI process	<p>Somehow, the national level implemented Myanmar EITI process but in the practice EITI was separate from government regulations and systems. Civil society organization which is involved in the MEITI-MSG representation, made encourage to increase and accessible of information on extractive sector but it seeks some barriers and limitation from government bureaucratic systems. Some laws have still restriction of disclosing information like Myanmar Accountancy law – 49(B) and SOE law, etc. CSOs were pushed for EITI bill drafting and advocate to members of parliament. Contract disclosure has still permitted by the government and private sector according to their Product Sharing Contracts (PSCs) confidentiality clauses. And also, Beneficial ownership term has still had argument between private sector, Oil & Gas sector and Jade & Gems sector were not participated in the BO pilot project. However, compare from the 1st MEITI report, the 2nd MEITI report has include more information like “Other Account” aggregated data, level of threshold has been decreased on thematic sector and include Pearl and forestry sector.</p>
8.	Level of trust	<p>Level of trust has been a bit increase among stakeholders, comparing from the last time. The Government political leader and Civil society has increase trust and not in bureaucratic government. Government and Private sector has increased a lot of trust between them.</p>
9.	Issues of SOE sector and Other Account	<p>The issues of SOE sector and Other Account were not still notice and recognized by the political leaders. Myanmar’s natural resource governance sector has still constraint on weakness of legal framework and enforcement. There is no taken actions from the government to extractive companies who were abuse of environmental and social rights.</p>
10.	EITI implementation	<p>Civil societies, media and members of parliament have used EITI data. Some members of parliament interest on the EITI data and they have some discussion on the parliament meeting such as “Other Accounts”. Thus, EITI implementation has emerge the root of problem on government mismanagement of natural resource governance sector. We have understood the nature of generating revenues from extractive sector like SOEs were the gatekeeper of collecting revenues and taxes, then allocating to the state budget and other account.</p>

2.3 Myanmar Gems Enterprise (MGE)		
No.	Activities	Assessment
1	Extended scope	MGE described Emporium sales of 51 companies in 2015-16 fiscal years and of 70 companies in 2014-15 fiscal years in Gems and Jade Sector for MEITI Reports of those years, and described extended scope including jewelry tax, permit fee and in-kind distribution.
2	Emporium sales data	Emporium sales data of MEC were described in Reporting Templates.
3	Meetings	Two times of meetings, one awareness meeting for EITI and one beneficial ownership awareness meeting, were organized in 2017 at Mani Yadana Jade Room, Naypyidaw.
4	Participation in EITI process	Director of MGE is working as a member of Working Committee in Gems and Jade Sector and General Manager is working as a member of Multi-Stakeholder Group-MSG, Mining Cadaster Subcommittee, Technical & Reporting Subcommittee, Communication and Outreach Subcommittee and Workplan and Governance Subcommittee. Moreover, Department working group itself is serving each sector in respectively in MEITI implementation.
5	Study tour to the extractive field site	Independent Administrator-IA and Cho Cho Toe & Associate who is local partner of IA were travelled to Lone Khinn and Pharkant for field visit from 7th December 2017 to 10th December 2017 in order to study the extractive situation of three share holder companies which were included in scoping of second and third MEITI reports.
6	Participation in Pilot project	MGE was participated in Pilot Project of Beneficial ownership and following 5 companies of Gems and Jade Sector participated in Pilot project; <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Jade Mountain Gems Co;Ltd. 2. Sein Lom Taung Tan Gems Ltd. 3. Thi Raw Mani Gems & Jewellery 4. Pang Huke Duwa Co; Ltd. 5. RUBY DRAGON JADE & GEMS Co.,Ltd
7	Myanmar Gems Policy	Regarding implementation of Myanmar Extractive Industry Transparency Initiatives, English and Myanmar draft version of Myanmar Gems Policy were developed by the efforts of supporting committee in cooperating with International experts in Gems and Jade sector.
8.	Extractive fields	In regard with the extractive fields, the lists of expired extractive fields and unexpired fields were published in MGE website.

9.	Licensing process	Licensing process was published in newspapers in the past but in future digital data only will be published on MGE website.
10.	License registrations	According to the EITI standard 2016 that describes to perform license registrations using Mining Cadaster System which is easy access to public, MGE is contributed two officials to work emphasize on mining cadaster sector.
11.	Actions response to the recommendations for MGE	Among the recommendations for MGE, capacity buildings is working by planning to organize English speaking trainings, Environmental management technical trainings, extractive industry fields monitoring and management technical trainings and training of using advanced gems laboratory apparatus by the help of Australian Volunteer International (AVI). It will start environmental management technical trainings in June 2018 by Mr.Shane Anthony Langdon of AVI.
12.	Launching of Jade website	NRGI and MGE were corporately implemented Jade Website and launched those website openjadedata.org in May 2018.
13.	Gems information	Relating with the Gems information, NRGI is implementing a program to organize Jade Portal in coordinating with Myanmar Gems and Jade Enterprise Association (MGJEA) to show public.
14.	Capacity building	Relating with the capacity building of MGE staffs, assigning the Gems related graduates, making attending Gems related Diploma and Master degrees, sending those staffs abroad to study international Jewelry exhibitions, organizing English Language trainings and making presentations and dialogue with International experts by inviting them were done.
15.	Transparency in Emporium sales	<p>In order to have transparency in Emporium sales, the following actions were taken;</p> <p>Making awareness the public during the period of emporium sale about flooring prices of pairs of gems and jades and other information about those emporiums by sharing on Facebook social media.</p> <p>Daily sales of gems and jade in emporium were publicize in domestic and international news at the last day of emporium.</p> <p>Insurance fees before exhibition and annual fine were publicized.</p> <p>Total gems pairs sales, insurance fees, annual fines, entrance fees, application letters fees and expenditures in emporium were publicized.</p>
16.	Transparency in regional level	In order to get transparency in regional level for extractive sector and to have fair use of revenue in equal division between central departments and sub departments, MGE submitted required information for organizing Sub-National coordination unit.

17.	Conservation activities	It is now working with Valentis and Coffey Company which is based in Australia to develop a design for implementing Au Ru stream conservation activities which is important for Lone Khin and Pharr Kant Extractive areas and also is to prioritize to implement as mentioned in Environmental Management Plan (EMP) developed from Valentis and Coffey Company cooperating with Geosystems Engineering Myanmar Co.Ltd.
18.	Donations	Detail donations of each company and lists of labor, which is created opportunities for them from extractive companies, which were joint, ventured with state.

2.4 Myanmar Federation of Mining Association (MFMA)		
No.	Activities	Assessment
1.	Law, Policy and Procedural reforms with MONREC	MFMA regularly participates in law, policy and procedures reforms with MONREC. MFMA Participated and attended the July 11, 2017 Implementation of the Mineral Policy Working Committee meeting.
2.	MEITI process (Coordination and Cooperation)	Coordination and cooperation for the BO pilot process. In 2 February 2018, discussion held at the UMFCCI, for the implementation of the Beneficial Ownership discussed between BO consultant, Adam Smith International, International EITI secretariat, representative from MFMA altogether with MEITI-NCS staffs. 15 February 2018, MFMA send the company list for the EITI implementation process of BO template demonstration.
3.	MFMA support Mining Cadaster process	Representative from MFMA attended the Mining Cadaster Sub-Committee meeting at NCS office on 23 February 2018
4.	MFMA supported Two State/Regional Mining Association License Registration Processes	MFMA coordinated with MIC and DICA in order to obtain Association licenses for the Kachin Mining Association and the Shan (South) Mining Association. In response to the recommendation form the 1st and 2nd EITI report, 14 August 2018, MFMA send the documents to the DICA for Shan (South) Mining the Association licenses process. 6 September 2017, MFMA send the documents to the DICA for the Kachin Mining Association licenses process. 11, January 2018, MFMA send the revised version of association rules and changing of the office place in the registration process.

2.5 Myanmar Forest Products Merchants Federation (MFPMF)		
No.	Activities	Assessment
1.	Participation for the development of the forest sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MFPMF participated as a private sector representative in the National Exports Strategy Working Group for the development of the forest sector. MFPMF also participated as a private sector representative in the FLEGT Project (Interim Task Force Working Group) for the development of the forest sector. MFPMF is planning to carry out the Forest Law Enforcement Governance & Trade (FLEGT-VPA) Grant Project together with FAO and UN.
2.	Environmental Conservation and Forest Plantation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MFPMF assists and supports private forest plantation and civil society organizations.
3.	Media Announcement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MFPMF published the Timber Digest Journal since January 2017 for improvement on awareness of forest products and the development of the forest products.
4.	Workshop	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MFPMF hold the workshop on 2 October 2017 for each sector getting the Industry Wood and certification of the legal forest product and tax and financial process.
5.	Employment Condition in Forest Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The member companies of the MFPMF employed the employees, which are as follows. 2015-2016 (7500 employees) 2016-2017 (8600 employees) 2017-2018 (9200 employees)
6.	Representing MFPMF at domestic and international seminar workshop and meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MFPMF had been invited the seminar workshop and meeting for domestic (239 times), international (85 times) altogether (324 times) during the year 2017-2018 and attended the domestic (75 times), international (8 times) altogether (83 times) had been attended.
7.	CSR activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During the year 2017-2018, MFPMF donate 100 Millions kyats to the 113 Batch of Forest School graduation in Pyin Oo Lwin. In 2017, MFPMF also donated the 10 Lakhs for the Sin Bo pagoda's Buddha Punima Celebration that is founded by MONREC. MFPMF also donated 1 million kyats through Yangon Regional Government for the Yangon Regional Peace Music festival organized by Ministry of Information and Communication. In the year 2017, MFPMF also donated 0.3 millions kyats to the UMFCI's War So Robes celebration. MFPMF also donated 28.9 Millions Kyats for the Kawtm-huu tree-planting event in Yangon Region. MFPMF donated the 35 Millions Kyats for the Innlay lake conservation.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MFPMF donated the 300 Millions Kyats for both Myanmar's Forest association and MTE staffs retired association. 1 lakhs for the elderly respect and gratitude celebration in 2016. 50 Millions Kyats had been donated to the Kindergarten School of Forest Department under MONERC. • For the Forest Research Institute, 50 Millions Kyats had been donated. • For the NLD's sharing plan, MFPMF and other donors donated the student exercise books about (13200 books which is equivalent to the (2.24 Millions Kyats in total) and for the transportation expenses about (35 Millions Kyats) had also been donated. basic education to the different state and region
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2.6. Myanmar Gems and Jewellery Entrepreneurs Association (MGJEA)		
No.	Activities	Assessment
1.	EITI Related Activities	Myanmar Gems and Jewelry Entrepreneurs Association formed a new executive committee by organizing selection ceremony of the fifth executive committee of MGJEA (2018-2021) at the date of 10th March 2018.
2.		In Training Centre, 200 trainees were trained in 1st Batch, and the 2nd batch, attending 156 trainees, at the opening date of September 2017. The training expenditures, including all educational fees and living expenses, were expensed from MGJEA. Moreover, 50 scholars were sent to Shweli, China to attend jade sculpture training.
3.		Many unemployed were encountered since extractive industries extension was stopped from April 2016. In consequences, at least 300 to 700 workers were unemployed and returned to their respective natives whenever an extractive field of a company. Although about hundred thousand, in the past, workers could have employed in Gems and Jade extractive industries, about 50,000 workers were unemployed since 65 % of those extractive industries were stopped extensions from April 2016 to the beginning of 2018. Some workers were changed their life as illegal extractive workers called Yaemasae. Illegal extractive workers were seeking the jades in wasted piles in the past but now they are coming and mounted in the fields, which was not still extended the license period and the fields, which is still in license period. About five hundred thousand, depending on the Gems and Jade extractive industries, were employed especially in areas of Yangon, Mandalay, Sagaing and Myitkyina such as on industries of Jade bracelet, jade rosary and jade sculpture.

4.	EITI Related Activities	Social Payments and in-kind donation were attached. See in Appendix 2.
5.		Gems Policy, in order to develop Gems and Jewelry sector, is implementing with the coordination of Government, Private sector and Civil Societies.
6.		The recommendations of first MEITI report is implementing with the coordination of Myanmar Gems Enterprise (MGE).
7.		It is now negotiating with Valentis and Coffey Company which is based in Australia to develop a design for implementing Au Ru stream conservation activities which is important for Lone Khin and Pharr Kant Extractive areas and also is to prioritize to implement as mentioned in Environmental Management Plan (EMP) developed from Valentis and Coffey Company.
8.	Others Activities	We MGJEA organized 6th AEC+8 Gems & Jewellery President's Summit in MICC-2, Naypyidaw at the date of 4th August 2017 that is organized ten years rotation by ASEAN member countries and 8 partner countries such as China, American, Hong Kong, India, Japan, Korea, Sri Lanka and Turkish.
9.		Myanmar Gems Day, the very first ceremony for congratulating the Myanmar Gems, was organized in 8th August 2017 at Maniyadana Jade Hall in MGJEA office, Naypyidaw.
10.		Yangon International Gems and Jewellery Exhibition was organized in Lotte Hotel, Pyi Street, Yangon from the days of 11th January 2018 to 14th January 2018 by the supporting of Yangon Myanmar Gems and Jewellery Entrepreneurs Association and by the instruction of Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation.
11.		First time Exhibition of Gems finished product (C/D) and Jade cuttings was organized in Sitapu Block, Industrial Zone, Myitkyina, Kachin from the days of 26th March 2018 to 30th March 2018 by the supporting of Myanmar Gems and Jewellery Entrepreneurs Association, instructions of Myanmar Gems Enterprise and Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation, Kachin.

3 Chapter - 3 Assessment of Performance Against EITI Requirements

The following table summarizes MEITI's significant progress in complying with the requirements of the 2016 EITI Standard.

Requirements:	Progress:
<p>Oversight by the multi-stakeholder group</p>	<p>1.1 Government Engagement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On December 13, 2017, the State Level Sub-National Coordination Unit (SNU) formation with the permission of the President, Planning and Finance Department had been released and the Notification Letter and SNU ToRs to the relevant region and state ministers and the government • On 29 June 2018, the Notification No. 76/2018 had been announced by the Republic of the Union of Myanmar Union Government for the impulsion to cooperate the implementation of the meaningful Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative (EITI) process in Myanmar. • MSG meeting was held every month since July 2017 to March 2018. After April 2018 it held one time in every two months. Within this reporting period, there were ten official MSG meetings (from 5th to 14th) held between July 2017 and June 2018. For more information and details, please see chapter 9. <p>MSG Meeting Schedule: The MSG agreed to hold meetings both in Yangon and Nay Pyi Taw to accommodate the needs of the various stakeholders involved. Within this APR reporting time period, the MSG held nine meetings. They are:</p> <p>5th MSG Meeting: July 28, 2017 at MGJEA Meeting Room, Nay Pyi Taw. 6th MSG Meeting: September 11, 2017 at Summit Parkview Hotel, Yangon. 7th MSG Meeting: October 2, 2017 at Summit Parkview Hotel, Yangon. 8th MSG Meeting: November 6, 2017 at Kempinski Hotel, Nay Pyi Taw. 9th MSG Meeting: December 19, 2017 at Inya Lake hotel, Yangon. 10th MSG Meeting: January 29, 2018 at Horizon Lake View Hotel, Nay Pyi Taw.</p>

	<p>11st MSG Meeting: February 14, 2018 at Nga Laik Kan Thar Hotel, Nay Pyi Taw. 12ndMSG Meeting: March 16,2018 at Inya Lake Hotel,Yangon. 13rd MSG Meeting: March 30, 2018 at Inya Lake Hotel.Yangon. 14th MSG Meeting: June 1, 2018 at Tharaphi Villa, Horizon Lake View Resort Hotel, Nay Pyi Taw.</p> <p>Key MSG Decisions Made: Within this APR reporting period of time, several key decisions were made by MSG within the nine MSG meeting held. These key decisions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approve BO consultant and ToRs Discuss duties and responsibilities of the BO consultant and mining cadaster consultant. Discuss and revise the Forestry report Approve the updated work plan with revised timelines and budget <p>1.2 Company Engagement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MSG is comprised of 25 Members including 7 Private sector representatives who regularly and actively participate in MSG meeting and the MEITI process. 9 companies from mining sector, 4 companies from Oil and Gas sector, 5 companies from Gems and Jade Companies and 2 companies from forestry sector had been participated as a volunteer for the BO pilot project. MFMA and MGJEA also had been collaborated and cooperated between NCS and companies for the easy to communicate and follow up process of the EITI implementation such BO pilot project implementation. <p>1.3 Civil Society Engagement</p> <p>The MSG is comprised of 25 members including 9 civil society representatives who regularly and actively participate in MSG meetings and the MEITI process.</p> <p>1.4 Multi-Stakeholder Group</p> <p>The roles, rights and responsibilities of the MSG's (ToRs) had been approved by MSG meeting.</p> <p>1.5 Work Plan</p> <p>3rd In 14th MSG meeting on 1st June 2018 work plan had been reviewed and discussed. MSG is still in the process of reviewing the three-year work plan to ensure it is in line with the 2016 EITI standard and all reporting and validation deadlines set by the EITI board.</p>
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<p>Legal and institutional framework, including allocation of contracts and licenses</p>	<p>For the ruling of the EITI law for Myanmar, the consultant 's ToRs for legal review discussed in 14th MSG Meeting if it is approval by MSG the consultant will review the laws in Myanmar to be in line with EITI law for Myanmar's Extractive Industries.</p> <p>With the adoption of the 2016 EITI Standard (Requirement 2.5), Beneficial Ownership</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within this APR reporting time period, MEITI conducted the BO Pilot workshop as follows. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) 26 April 2018 workshop in Naypyidaw, (92) participants attended (b) 2 May 2018 workshop in Yangon with the oil and gas, mining and forestry company (54) participants attended (c) 14 May 2018 workshop in Yangon with International Consultant. (43) Participants attended <p>Myanmar would be able to showcase some progress on its work on beneficial ownership.</p> <p>2.6 State Participation</p> <p>To promote budget transparency in line with international practice, budget proposals, laws, publications reports to which public should have access to have been circulated on websites, newspapers and publications. Based on Union Budget Law (2017) Citizen's Budget for 2017-2018 fiscal year is published as a milestone for budget transparency.</p> <p>Union's Tax Revenues Projection for 2017-2018 published information on tax collected on the extraction of forest materials, tax collected on the extraction of minerals materials (excluding minerals for raw industrial materials and decorative stones), tax collected on the production of oil and natural gas, tax on mineral and gemstones in yearly basis.</p> <p>Formation of Beneficial Ownership Task Force for Extractive Industry- Beneficial Ownership Taskforce was formed on 30 June 2018, the Notification No. 60/2018 issued by Union Minister's Office, Ministry of Planning and Finance, Republic of the Union of Myanmar for the implementation of Beneficial Ownership Roadmap.</p> <p>On 29 June 2018, the Notification No. 76/2018 had been announced by the Republic of the Union of Myanmar Union Government for the impulsion to cooperate the implementation of the meaningful Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative (EITI) process in Myanmar.</p>
<p>Exploration and production</p>	<p>In response to the 2016 EITI standard and recommendations made in the 1st report, the 2nd and 3rd reports include the overview of the mining (including jade and gemstones) and oil and gas sectors, including major production activities in the fiscal year(s) covered. Other additional information related to oil and gas sectors data such as lists of applicants, example of PSC template and bidding round example. Presently, there are no database linkages between government agencies, but some of the data had been uploaded in their respective website.</p>

<p>Revenue collection</p>	<p>The 2nd and 3rd MEITI reports disclose more data in revenue collection. Other information related to revenue collection such, as transportation revenues data are included in the 2nd and 3rd MEITI report.</p> <p>4.2 Sale of the state’s share of Production or other revenues collected in-kind</p> <p>At current stage, MEITI-NCS office and Civil Society group (MATA) got the approval and the permission to do research on the in kind subsidies to put in the future EITI report according to the 2016 EITI standard.</p>
	<p>State Economic Enterprises (SEEs) in Myanmar are the equivalent of State Owned Enterprises (SOEs) in other countries. SEEs have been important contributors to the Union Budget, recent developments and a challenging financial outlook suggests the need to further strengthen SEE reforms and fiscal oversight.</p> <p>The Ministry of Planning and Finance is implementing the following activities related to the reform of SEE/SOE.</p> <p>The Ministry of Planning and Finance had collaborated with the World Bank Group to launch the Myanmar Public Expenditure Review (PER) 2017: Fiscal Space for Economic Growth to analyse the net fiscal impact of State Economic Enterprise. In the medium term, the PER proposes to build a new policy framework for SEE ownership, regulation and management that moves away from decentralized ownership by line ministries.</p> <p>The Budget department, Internal Revenue department (IRD), Planning and Treasury department which are under the management of Ministry of Planning and Finance have collaborated with the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD) to implement the Oil for Development Programme (Sustainable Development and Management of the Petroleum Sector in the Republic of the Union of Myanmar 2017-2022). This programme supports to increase the capacity of the government staffs to understand the petroleum fiscal regime and oil and gas revenue management.</p>
<p>Revenue allocations</p>	<p>The 2nd and 3rd EITI reports provide an overview of how revenues are recorded in the national budget. The additional information on revenue management and expenditures also included in the 2nd and 3rd MEITI reports such as description of the national and state/regional government budget process.</p>
<p>Social and economic spending</p>	<p>2nd and 3rd MEITI reports include the social and economic spending by Government and Company in detail.</p> <p>6.2 Quasi-fiscal Expenditures</p> <p>All the information collected regarding the QFE is presented in the section 6.7 of the report.</p>

<p>Outcomes and impact</p>	<p>7.1 Public Debate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MSG is now on going process of the translation of the MEITI report into Myanmar language. After that it will disseminate to a wider audience to raise more awareness and deepen understanding of MEITI. <p>7.2 Data Accessibility</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To increase awareness of the EITI process, improve understanding of the information and data from the reports and encourage use of the information by citizens, the media and others, MEITI-MSG hold the press release on 2nd and 3rd MEITI reports on 28 June 2018 at the Bago Room, Shangila Hotel, Yangon. The English version of the 2nd and 3rd reports disseminate at the press release. The national broadcasting media such as MRTV, MRTV Radio, MNTV, MITV and international broadcasting channel such as VOA, DVB all together 41 participants from media are attended. <p>7.3 Discrepancies and Recommendations from EITI Reports</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MEITI-MSG is proud that this APR includes an update from relevant ministries and departments on the progress of the implementation of recommendations from the 1st MEITI report. <p>7.4 Review the outcomes and impact of EITI implementation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NCS coordinated with Natural Resource Governance Institute (NRGI) to have a study tour for MSG to the Mongolia in September 2017. • The purpose of the trip is to learn and share the knowledge and experience of the two countries in managing EITI processes, the impacts of EITI report in the resource governance sector, the experience and best practice of natural resource revenue management and the mechanism for the contract disclosure for the extractive projects. It is expected that the Myanmar EITI's secretariat team and Mongolia EITI's secretariat team will exchange the country EITI's coordination and implementation experience as well as learn the impact of EITI on the improvement of good governance front of Extractive Industries. Moreover, Myanmar delegation is expected to learn from Mongolia's counterparts' experience in managing public expectation on the extractive industries projects, the community impacts, and the macro economic management policy options in regard to the Public Financial Management. • This is the 4th APR report of the MEITI. MEITI is committed to producing reports that review progress made and outline the future steps of engagement in implementing the EITI Process in Myanmar.
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4 Chapter - 4 Overview of the MSG's responses to the recommendations from the First Report

This chapter details the MSG agencies actions in responses to the recommendations from the first EITI country report. The below tables outline the MSG agencies from the first Country Report.

Recommendations	Implemented (Yes, No, Ongoing, Partially)	Descriptions of the actions maintained
<p>Reliability of the data reported</p> <p>According to EITI Requirements, the reliability of data is one of the critical points for the evaluation of a country's transparency and consequently one of the important criteria during the compliance process.</p> <p>The Office of the Auditor General do not publish any reports relating to audits carried out on Government Agencies. We requested audit reports from OAG for the Government Agencies involved in the extractive sector and these documents are not available for the public.</p> <p>With the purpose of ensuring the reliability of financial information relating to the extractive sector in accordance with international standards we recommend to review the regulation to make OAG reports publicly available in order to raise awareness and importance of the extractive sector in Myanmar.</p>	<p>Partially</p>	<p>OAG communicated to us all the audit reports of the Government Agencies and SOEs involved in the EITI process for the fiscal years 2014-2015 and 2015-2016. However, these reports are not publicly available.</p>

Recommendations	Implemented (Yes, No, Ongoing, Partially)	Descriptions of the actions maintained
<p>Delay in issuing CIT payment receipts CIT payment receipts are issued by IRD with considerable delay. In fact, extractive companies do not receive payment receipts upon money transfer. Payment receipts can be issued by IRD with a delay that can reach one month.</p> <p>The gap between the payment/transfer date made by the extractive companies and the accounting records of the IRD causes significant discrepancies in the reported data. Several companies reported CIT final payment for the year 2013-2014 and presented proof that transfers were made during March 2014. The IRD did not report these payments as receipts were issued during April 2014 which is outside the reconciliation period.</p> <p>We recommend that CIT payment receipts are issued upon receiving transfers from companies. This will avoid cut-off errors in the reported data. IRD should review the process and identify weaknesses that causes the delay in producing the receipts.</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>	<p>IRD implemented some actions in order to address the issue of delayed payments receipts related to the payment of the Income Tax. These actions are described in the following IRD comment: IRD comment: IRD has made the following efforts to urge companies for tax compliance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Informed to submit income declaration form • Invited for investigation in accordance with their annual tax payment • Checked the submitted reports • Asked to provide more information if required • If completed, calculated the amount for taxation (need to pass different levels of authorities) • Having calculated the amount to be taxed, recorded in a register and made entries in e-RTS, issued Tax Requisition Form (Pa Ta Kha (oc)-(8) as per the provision 53 of the Income Tax Law and three-folds chalan for payment • Companies need to pay taxes at the respective Myanmar Economic Bank once they got a chalan. One piece of chalan is to be kept by the tax payer whereas the other one will be kept by the respective bank and the rest by the respective IRD office.

Recommendations	Implemented (Yes, No, Ongoing, Partially)	Descriptions of the actions maintained
		<p>If the tax payer paid the tax in foreign currencies in 2013-2014, they had to pay taxes at Myanmar Foreign Trade Bank (MFTB) or Myanmar Investment and Commercial Bank (MICB), then needed to forward the P.O to the respective IRD offices due to the fact that foreign currency accounts can't be opened up at those offices at that time. Only then has the P.O been received, the IRD offices issue a chalan which states equivalent kyats of cooperate income tax to be paid, whereby tax payers can deposit the tax amount as per the chalan at the nearest Myanmar Economic Bank. That's the main reason of why actual payment date and chalan issued date are different. However, after large taxpayers' office have been set up since 2015, unnecessary bureaucratic procedures are being cut off for tax payers to pay tax more easily.</p>
<p>Reporting deadlines The deadline for reporting template submission from reporting entities was set to 6 November 2015. Four (4) extractive companies and two (2) Government Agencies (IRD and Customs Department) failed to submit their reporting templates on time. This situation caused considerable delays in the reconciliation work and led to additional resources being deployed to try to contact entities and collect reporting templates.</p> <p><i>We recommend for future exercises that the timing of the reconciliation exercise is better planned in order to avoid short deadlines and provide sufficient time for reporting entities to prepare their templates.</i></p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>In general, the reporting deadlines for the 2014-2015 and 2015-2016 EITI reports have been respected. IRD comment: The IRD couldn't submit the information in MEITI template in time because of the following reasons; a) According to the provision 49 of Income Tax Law, the IRD needs to comply with Provision 49; All the particulars appearing in the proceedings dealt with under this law shall be deemed to be of confidential nature. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Evidence Act, no Court shall be competent to summon any public servant to produce such particulars or to give evidence in respect there of.</p>

Recommendations	Implemented (Yes, No, Ongoing, Partially)	Descriptions of the actions maintained
<p><i>This is likely to promote better cooperation from reporting entities and they will be available to provide better support to the reconcilers.</i></p>		<p>However, it is liable to do so if the Union Government itself is a complainant of a case or get involved as contestant in the case and the parties' official assigned by the government agrees to do so.</p> <p>b) No public servant shall disclose such particulars except in the case of a matter relating to the Government.</p> <p>c) Any public servant who contravenes the above provision shall be prosecuted and if he is found guilty, he may be punished with imprisonment up to six months.</p> <p>In addition, the provision 53 of the Commercial Tax Law states; "In addition to that all the particulars in the proceedings shall be kept confidential by law, the provision 49 of the income tax law shall also effect in this law as well, regarding disclosure of those confidential information, enforcing the public servant to present those information, summoning the public servant to give evidence."</p> <p>In the light of above points, IRD is liable to provide the information that MEITI requested. However, that information couldn't be provided in due course due to the fact that they need to be checked with some internal procedures for better accuracy.</p> <p>Customs Department comment: It is stated that the Customs Department (CD) didn't submit the implementation status for the Recommendation 7.3 related with the Department in the specified MEITI template in time —before the 6th of November 2015 which was the deadline for submitting the template.</p>

Recommendations	Implemented (Yes, No, Ongoing, Partially)	Descriptions of the actions maintained
		<p>It was just to fill up the information regarding exports and imports of Gem and Jade Companies, Mining Companies, and Oil and Gas Companies in the template. However, lack of proper details of those companies in the request letter made us difficult in preparing the information necessary for completing the template and thereby causing to delay in submission of those information at that time.</p> <p>A customs committee for MEITI has been formed as per the departmental order of 335/2017 dated 21st July 2017, to submit customs information if requested, to represent CD in MEITI meetings, to response to the questions regarding oil and gas, and mining sectors.</p> <p>The Director General and members of the customs committee for MEITI hosted a meeting with representatives from the independent auditor group on the 1st of August 2017 as part of the scoping studies visit to Myanmar for EITI reporting and discussed with them about the information that need to be provided by CD for the report. For the time being, the CD is preparing statistics and information of 1019 Gems and Jade Companies, 1203 Mining Companies and 86 Oil and Gas Companies for the budget year 2014-2015 and 2015-2016 as requested so that those statistics and information can be submitted in time.</p> <p>To conclude, the CD is currently working to do timely submission of the implementation status on the recommendations of the first MEITI report and the statistics and information requested.</p>

Recommendations	Implemented (Yes, No, Ongoing, Partially)	Descriptions of the actions maintained
<p>Future EITI scope</p> <p>EITI requirement 4 requires the production of comprehensive EITI Reports that include full government disclosure of extractive industry revenues and disclosure of all material payments to government by oil, gas and mining companies.</p> <p>We make the following recommendations which MEITI could consider in this context:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Include the production in the reconciliation process; • extending the coverage of the Gems and Jade sub-sector revenues by including all revenues collected and not only those received from emporium; and study the possibility to include hydro, forestry, fisheries and others; • reconcile revenues collected by SOEs from companies with the transfers made by SOEs to the MoF; • extending the coverage of the report by reducing the materiality thresholds and by considering other relevant criteria for Gems, Jade and other minerals; • include transportation revenues in the reconciliation scope; and • disclosure of social expenditures de-segregated by project and beneficiary; <p>In setting its annual work plan, MEITI should cover the extractive sector in full and consider the progressive extension of the EITI scope.</p>	<p>Partially</p>	<p>The scope of the second and third Myanmar EITI reports was widen by the inclusion of payments from Gems and Jade sector beyond the emporium and the Oil and Gas transportation companies and by reconciling the production and exports data. We understand that Myanmar is preparing its First EITI forestry report as well.</p>

Recommendations	Implemented (Yes, No, Ongoing, Partially)	Descriptions of the actions maintained
<p>Definition of the Beneficial Ownership The 2013 EITI Requirement recommends that beneficial owners of companies which bid for, operate and/or invest in the extractive industries are made public (see below for EITI standard provisions on beneficial ownership). This is a mandatory requirement for government and state owned enterprises, and could become a requirement as from 2016 for private or unlisted public companies, including partners in joint ventures.</p> <p>Myanmar does not currently have a publicly available register of the beneficial owners of the corporate entities that bid for, operate or invest in extractive assets. A brief on the proposed definitions for Beneficial Ownership and Politically Exposed Persons was circulated to Steering Committee members at the MEITI scope validation meeting but has yet to be further discussed at the Committee level.</p> <p>The appropriateness of the beneficial ownership definition proposed in the scoping report needs to be addressed by the MSG on the basis that EITI multi-stakeholders will give their feedback in order to agree the percentage shareholding in a company that a person has to hold or controls in order to qualify as a beneficial owner and take necessary action to implement the beneficial ownership reporting process. The MSG should also agree whether Politically Exposed Persons, who otherwise benefit financially from the company, are also considered to be beneficial owners.”</p>	<p>Partially</p>	<p>A definition of Beneficial Owners (BO) and Politically Exposed Persons (PEP) has been set up by MSG for the 2nd and 3rd MEITI reports. The extractive companies include in the scope of reconciliation of these reports have requested to disclose information about BO and PEP. However, MSG decided that this disclosure is voluntary. We noted that all the companies (when applicable) failed to disclose information about BO and PEP in their reporting templates. There is no register of Beneficial Owners in Myanmar. MOGE comment: A consultative workshop was organized in Novotel Hotel on 23rd and 24th of March 2017 and international companies were also invited to submit their expression of interest for the beneficiary ownership.</p> <p>DICA comment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disclosing the information of an approved investment project at www.dica.gov.mm within 24 hours after the MIC meeting that approved the project, organizing a press conference, uploading investment information by sectors as well as by countries are being conducted. • List of companies registered at DICA is also being uploaded in the DICA’s website <p>(www.dica.gov.mm).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The DICA is coordinating with Mspiral International Design and Web Development Agency for the betterment of the DICA’s website thanks to the supports of GIZ.

Recommendations	Implemented (Yes, No, Ongoing, Partially)	Descriptions of the actions maintained
<p>In this connexion and after agreeing the BO definition and reporting process, we recommend that MEITI Secretariat should ensure that reporting entities are made aware of the importance of the BO declaration. Particular attention should be given to the ownership of companies which are not owned by listed companies or SOEs.</p> <p>Furthermore, we strongly recommend that training should be provided to companies on BO reporting requirements. During training, the BO template should be presented and instructions and guidance notes should be provided for the preparation of BO declaration.</p> <p>It is also recommended that MSG launches a consultation with Government along with extractive industry companies engaged in the country to agree a standard format for companies to display, substantiate and update ultimate beneficial ownership information according to EITI Requirement 3.11. For this purpose, the MSG could consider the setting up of a sub-committee in which Civil Society Organisations, regulators, companies, experts and other stakeholders are represented. This committee will allow for an exchange of information on the effectiveness and future developments of disclosure rules and regulations.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is no separate section yet at DICA for registering beneficial owners of the cooperate entities. • According to provision 38 of the Myanmar Investment Rules (MIR) enacted on 30th March 2017, it is mentioned that an investor needs to submit a summary of proposed investment in which it is a must to include information regarding the investor and any other person holding a significant direct or indirect interest in the investment and provide other information as directed by the commission if necessary. • The provision 45 of MIR also states that the commission can publish the summary of the proposal for public awareness. • In addition, the provision 199 of MIR also calls for publication of an annual report submitted by an investor within three days after submission on the investor's website or DICA's website for public information. <p>MONREC comment: In order to submit a beneficial ownership (BO) road map to the international EITI secretariat office on 31st of December 2015, a road map was drafted in a workshop with the presence of the government, the civil society (MATA), the private sector (MFMA) and Natural Resource Governance Institute (NRGI) on 15th of December 2016 at Royal ACE Hotel in Naypyidaw.</p>

Recommendations	Implemented (Yes, No, Ongoing, Partially)	Descriptions of the actions maintained
		The draft BO road map was then reviewed in a two-day review workshop organized at Novotel Hotel in Yangon in last March (23-24 March 2017) by presenting all important stakeholders such as the government, MATA, MFMA and NRGI together with Ms. Gay from EITI secretariat office and Ms. Shona from the World Bank, so as to have the road map finalized. In addition, the ministry is also negotiating with subcommittee and MSG in order to hire a BO Consultant.
<p>Military holding companies</p> <p>The EITI Standard requires the disclosure by SOE(s) their quasi-fiscal expenditures such as payments for social services, public infrastructure, fuel subsidies and national debt servicing and to develop a reporting process with a view to achieving a level of transparency commensurate with other payments and revenue streams, and which should include SOE subsidiaries and joint ventures. SOEs are also required to disclose their level of beneficial ownership in mining, oil and gas companies operating within the country's oil, gas and mining sector, including those held by SOE subsidiaries and joint ventures, and any changes in the level of ownership during the reporting period.</p> <p>We understand that the two large military holding companies, UMEHL and MEC, hold important positions in Myanmar's economy, including in the mining and gems sectors. We also understand that these two conglomerates which report to the Directorates of the Defence Services are organised under laws which provide protections and privileges to state-based companies.</p>	<p>On going</p>	<p>MEC has been selected in the reconciliation scope of the 2014-2015 and 2015-2016 MEITI reports in application of the materiality thresholds described in the Section 4 of this report.</p> <p>Payments received from UMEHL will be included in the report through unilateral disclosure from Government Agencies and SOEs. However, MSG may consider Military Holding companies and their subsidies as specific entities which are risky and therefore should be subject to higher level of scrutiny, including request to submit an auditors' specific attestation, specific interviews, and / or analysis and auditing of specific transactions within their accounts.</p>

Recommendations	Implemented (Yes, No, Ongoing, Partially)	Descriptions of the actions maintained
<p>We also understand that until 2014, these companies were exempt from certain taxes and contributions applied for private mining companies.</p> <p>We recommend to address the issue whether UMEHL and MEC should be treated as SOEs for the next EITI Report and included in the scope, irrespective of the materiality threshold. Accordingly, these companies will be required to disclose:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • prevailing rules and practices regarding their financial relationship with the government; • level of beneficial ownership in mining, oil and gas companies; • payments and contribution to the national budget; • their quasi-fiscal expenditures such as payments for social services, public infrastructure, fuel subsidies and national debt servicing; and • transactions relating to loans or loan guarantees granted to mining, oil and gas companies operating within the country. 		
<p>Publication of statistics and information on the extractive industry</p> <p>The EITI standard stipulates the disclosure of contextual information and regulations in the extractive industry, including the disclosure of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an overview of the extractive industry in terms of reserves, regions, current structure and size, significant exploration activities etc.; • contribution to the economy in terms of employment and export levels; • government revenues generated by the extractive industry and funds earmarked for specific programmes / geographic regions and sub-national transfers; and 	No	<p>Except the information communicated for the purpose of preparation of the 2nd and 3rd MEITI reports, we did note any progress in the publication of contextual information related to the extractive sector by the Government Agencies.</p> <p>MOGE comment: The Myanmar Investment Commission has already enacted the Myanmar Investment Law, in which how employment shall be done by investors to have a balance between international and local personnel is explained.</p>

Recommendations	Implemented (Yes, No, Ongoing, Partially)	Descriptions of the actions maintained
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> public information on license allocations, register of licensees, beneficial owners, contract terms, etc. <p>Currently, Myanmar EITI Secretariat does not have a comprehensive database including extractive operators, contextual information and statistics on the sector. The contextual information in this report was collected from dispersed sources and meetings held with Government Agencies. Most of the information collected is not available to the public. Some analyses were limited due to the lack of statistics in the sector such as employment.</p> <p>We also noted that many figures such as exports and production vary from one source to another (See Section 3.11 of this report).</p> <p>In order to enhance the integrity, accuracy, reliability and accessibility of contextual information, we recommend that MEITI Secretariat, MoM, MoE and CSOs publish contextual information at least annually including: the industry potential, the contribution to the economy, the strategy for the sector, relevant events and facts, current regulations and upcoming changes, amongst others.</p> <p>We also recommend that the MSG assists the EITI Secretariat with adequate resources in order to consider implementing reporting requirements that are similar to the international directives regarding accounting and transparency.</p>		<p>Besides, taxes gained from extractive companies and SOEs are being paid to the Ministry of Planning and Finance on a monthly basis as well as an annual basis whereas those facts and figures are also being publicized through CSOs.</p> <p>MONREC comment: The statistics and information regarding the government revenues generated from the extractive industry and funds allocated for separated plans; license allocations and registration; law, related rules, orders and instructions and sample contracts have been sent to Moore Stephens that will do independent reconciliation for the second MEITI reporting. That information will be officially disclosed to the public once through organizing press conferences and launching event. In addition, the website (www.mining.gov.mm) has been being updated with statistics of cadastral mines licensed by the ministry since May 2015.</p>
<p>Register of licenses</p> <p>The EITI Standard requires implementing countries to maintain a publicly available register or cadastral system including comprehensive information regarding each of the licenses pertaining to companies covered in the EITI Report. This register should cover the following information:</p>	<p>On going</p>	<p>The progress on the implementation of unified Mineral Cadastre System is described in the Section 3.3.16 of the report.</p>

Recommendations	Implemented (Yes, No, Ongoing, Partially)	Descriptions of the actions maintained
<p>i. license holder(s); ii. coordinates of the license area; iii. date of application, date of award and duration of the license; and iv. in the case of production licenses, the commodity being produced.</p> <p>We noted that the current permit register has the following weaknesses: i) it is not available online; ii) transfers of mineral rights are not computerised; iv) intensive manual manipulation required to extract the list of licenses; v) licences are not systematically pre-numbered.</p> <p><i>We recommend that the Mining Cadastre ensures that all records are computerised and kept up to date. This would then allow the generation of reports of all licensed operators with relevant details.</i></p> <p><i>An online cadastral system should be installed, which includes information on coordinates of concessions and transfers of mineral rights as well as fees paid. The MoM and the MoE should have official online cadastre maps with details of licences.</i></p>		
<p>Government accounting systems</p> <p>During the reconciliation work, we noted that government accounting systems are not always set up in such a way that it is easy for Government Agencies to provide information required for EITI purposes and to report on a timely basis.</p> <p>The records in departments and SOEs under the MoF, the MoM and the MoE are kept using manual systems. This made the collection of information time-consuming and prone to error. It also makes management of the information and the control over Government revenues more difficult.</p> <p>Government Agencies do not use Tax Identification Number. Payments are recorded in most cases using companies' names. In several instances, we noted that payments were allocated to the wrong company because the company</p>	<p>On going</p>	<p>Many reforms with relation to the government accounting system are being implemented by the different Government Agencies. These reforms are as follows:</p> <p>IRD comment:</p> <p>A reform process is being undertaken in IRD to have a modern and effective tax management system installed since 2012 with the supports of international organizations such as IMF, World Bank, ADB, ITIC, JICA, OECD and OTA (USA). Two strategies employed in tax reforms include the transformation of taxation system from OAS to SAS, and from current commercial tax system to value added tax system. Similar to other countries, large taxpayer office (LTO) has been set up to enhance transitions towards</p>

Recommendations	Implemented (Yes, No, Ongoing, Partially)	Descriptions of the actions maintained
<p><i>name is similar to other companies. This renders the identification of payments per company laborious as payments can be made by other entities on behalf of the company.</i></p> <p><i>We recommend that the Government introduces appropriate computerised systems to record and control information relating to taxation and revenues. We also recommend that the Myanmar Tax Authorities (IRD and Customs Department) implement the use of Unique Tax Identification Numbers for all taxpayers in order to avoid unnecessary confusion and mistakes. TIN would also lead to information being reported reliably and efficiently.</i></p>		<p>SAS system since 1st April 2014 and a counsellor from USOTA has been recruited to help the system be in place. Based on the suggestions of international experts from LTO, taxpayer identification numbers (TIN) have been issued using tax revenue management software (TRMS) as taxation software is not yet ready. Likewise, TINs have been granted to medium taxpayers as well from medium tax payer office (MTO). Besides, TINs are being issued to tax payers who want to start using SAS system in accordance with the tax they pay.</p> <p>In order to develop a digital taxation system, IRD is preparing to procure integrated tax administration system (ITAS), which is a commercial off-the-shelf taxation system based on international taxation standards, with the World Bank loan and supports for Myanmar modernization of public financial management project (M-MPFMp) and with the technical expertise being provided by the tax administration and IT experts from the World Bank and IMF. Electronic taxpayer registration system being part of the ITAS, transitions towards the employment of TIN could be properly implemented in accordance with the tax reform plan.</p> <p>MOGE comment: MOGE has started using a computerized accounting system for salary payments and store accounting in the Head Office and the offices in Yangon Region. When the Naypyitaw Head Office uses a computerized accounting system for monthly reporting of cash budget,</p>

Recommendations	Implemented (Yes, No, Ongoing, Partially)	Descriptions of the actions maintained
		<p>commercial budget, trial balance, etc., to the higher authorities and in preparing annual balance sheet, field offices can only employ a computerized accounting system for other accounts rather than salary payments and store accounts.</p> <p>DICA comment: With regard to the introduction of an appropriate computerized system, information of the companies registered at DICA are being recorded using a company registration software developed by Myanmar Information Technology Co., Ltd.</p> <p>DICA is coordinating with the ADB to implement an electronic registry system.</p> <p>DICA is working closely with Data Focus Co., Ltd. to be able to set up an investment database starting from the budget year 2017-2018.</p> <p>In addition, a FDI Pilot Survey is being conducted in order to have a reliable information with the financial supports of EU-ASEAN COMPASS and the technical supports of IMF.</p> <p>Capacity building trainings are also being provided to the staff for documentation and database development.</p> <p>MONREC comment: Since it is planned to include the information about computerized mining cadaster (MCS) that can record all license information in one place in the second MEITI report, the World Bank has committed to support one million dollars for MEITI implementation in 2017-2018.</p>

Recommendations	Implemented (Yes, No, Ongoing, Partially)	Descriptions of the actions maintained
		<p>Evidently, the ministry has learnt that one million dollars has now been budgeted by the bank for MCS. At the same time, Mr Morten Larsen, a mining specialist, and Mr. Jesus Jose Artieda, GIS & Cadaster Consultant from the World Bank visited to the ministry in last October 2016 and conducted a pre-feasibility study for a week in order to implement MCS. In addition, Mr. Morten Larsen and Mr. Chorn Nak, a mining cadaster specialist and consultant, visited again and discussed about MCS at the Department of Mines on 8th of August 2017 and subsequently conducted a knowledge sharing workshop on the following day, followed by a meeting with the responsible ministerial officials on 11st. Moreover, the ministry is actively participating in sub-committee and MSG to be able to recruit an international mining cadaster consultant.</p>
<p>Budget comprehensiveness and transparency</p> <p>The EITI standard requires that the EITI Report should indicate which extractive industry revenues, are recorded in the national budget and whether these include cash or in-kind payments. When revenues are not recorded in the national budget, the allocation of these revenues must be explained.</p> <p>According to the Union budget for the year 2013/2014, the revenues are detailed by source such as revenues from Ministries and department revenues, State Owned Enterprise Revenues and NPT development committee.</p> <p>The Union budget for FY2013/2014 does not show specific line for the extractive sector revenues.</p>	<p>Partially</p>	<p>The Union Budget Law does not include details related to the revenues from extractive sector and information about the Other Accounts. However, we understand from the below comments from MoPF that these information are included in the Citizens Budget.</p> <p>MoPF comment:</p> <p>The department expressed its receipt (In Cash) and the material collected by (In Kind) from the mineral resource extractive industries in the Current revenue account issued in the annually published Union Budget Law.</p> <p>According to annual Union Budget Law, the revenue of mineral resources extractive industries sector</p>

Recommendations	Implemented (Yes, No, Ongoing, Partially)	Descriptions of the actions maintained
<p>Figures mentioned for each ministry or SOEs are detailed by sector or activity and include total revenue collected from all sectors. As a result, we were not able to determine the contribution of the extractive sector in the State revenues. Furthermore, there is extensive use of “other accounts” in the budgetary system in Myanmar. These ‘other accounts’ are essentially accounts held by ministries and SEEs at the Myanmar Economic Bank (MEB) for management of their own resources. Functioning modalities and use of these accounts were not provided to us. As a result we cannot provide explanation on rules and practices governing transfers of funds between the SOE(s) and the State, retained earnings, reinvestment and third-party financing as requested by Requirement 3.6 of the EITI Standard.</p> <p><i>In order to improve the transparency and comprehensiveness of the budgeting process, we recommend that the Ministry of Finance considers whether own-source revenues from extractive sector could be redefined as normal budgetary revenue and whether more information need to be disclosed with regards to “other accounts” in the budget.</i></p>		<p>do not mention a specific topic. However, the related revenue & expenditure of mineral resource extractive industries are expressed in details in Citizens Budget (Citizen’s Budget) publication which is intended for citizens to ensure open and transparent Budget and to know the revenue of the extractive industries sectors.</p> <p>The status of the purpose of opening OA Account, the opened patterns of OA Account, the expenditures incurred from OA Account, the payments to OA Account are expressed with the title of financial management of State-Owned Enterprises and other information related to accounts published in the Citizen’s Budget plan (2016 - 2017) for the clear public understanding. Regarding the recommendation on the revenue from mineral resource extractive industries, it should be separated and should be described with the title of Normal budgetary. Although the revenue of the State-owned enterprises (SEEs) working as the mineral resource extractive industries displayed together, the revenues details of annual current budget submitted to Ministry of Planning and Finance are listed by title of sale revenue, dividends revenues from the service of partnership contract.</p> <p>Budget Department comment: Incomes, either in-cash or in-kind, from the extractive industries gets published as normal incomes in Union Budgetary Law, which is published every year.</p>

Recommendations	Implemented (Yes, No, Ongoing, Partially)	Descriptions of the actions maintained
		<p>The yearly published budgetary law hasn't yet elaborated the detailed headings of extractive industries from which the incomes were generated. However, Citizen's Budget, that is published to improve budget transparency by highlighting how extractive industries play a role in nation's income, entails incomes and expenditures regarding those extractive industries.</p> <p>To enhance peoples' understanding, information regarding OA Accounts such as the purposes of opening up OA Accounts, the status of those accounts set up so far, the settlement of expenditures from those accounts and how incomes are remitted into the accounts is clearly mentioned with the title namely 'Financial management plan of the State Owned Enterprises (SOE)' in the Citizen's Budget published in 2016-2017.</p> <p>With regard to the recommendation 'to make a separate reporting on incomes from extractive industries as normal budget', though the SOEs doing extractive industries illustrate collective incomes in Union's Budgetary Account, they entail separate incomes items such as sale incomes, benefit shares from joint venture and other incomes in the Normal Budgetary Account, that needs to be submitted to the Ministry of Planning and Finance every year.</p>

Recommendations	Implemented (Yes, No, Ongoing, Partially)	Descriptions of the actions maintained
<p>Enactment of EITI reporting regulations EITI is established by the Presidential Decree 99/2012 of December 2012 which formally established EITI and states the Government's intention and commitment to implement EITI.</p> <p>However, we understand that the EITI reporting obligations are not covered by any other Law organising the process of collection in the current Legislation. This is one of the main reasons which led to delays to submit EITI reporting templates by some extractive companies and also the lack of contextual information's covering the extractive sector in Myanmar.</p> <p><i>We recommend to develop a legal framework for EITI in Myanmar including an EITI law that can be harmonised with existing legislation. The law can include provisions relating to:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reporting obligations for extractive companies and Government Agencies alike, while specifying the level of disaggregation of the data to be submitted; and • a time schedule for updating and publishing forms and instructions and selection of the reporting entities and submission of declarations and completion of all reconciliation work. 	<p>No</p>	

Recommendations	Implemented (Yes, No, Ongoing, Partially)	Descriptions of the actions maintained
<p>Allocation of licenses</p> <p>The EITI standard requires the disclosure of information related to the award or transfer of licenses pertaining to the companies covered in the EITI Report, including: a description of the process for transferring or awarding the license; the technical and financial criteria used; information about the recipient(s) of the license that has been transferred or awarded, including consortium members where applicable; and any non-trivial deviations from the applicable legal and regulatory framework governing license transfers and awards.</p> <p><i>The mining legislation does not precise if bidding procedure is to be applied for the award of licences or permits or the application of the principle of “first come, first served”. However, the right to the production permit is guaranteed in case of the discovery of a deposit by the holder of prospecting permit.</i></p> <p>We recommend that the MoM reviews the current legislation to state clearly the process used for awarding licenses and when a round of bidding should be conducted with the highest bidder obtaining the concession. This will ensure transparency and could also generate higher revenues.</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>	<p>We understand that the new Gemstone Law (actually drafted) will include the procedures for awarding licenses for exploration and production.</p> <p>MONREC comment: First come first serve policy is employed in awarding licenses for exploration of minerals. However, an auction system is practised to award licenses if the proposed exploration areas fall into an area with certain mineral reserve, upon which many investors are of interest. On the other hand, according to the provision 25, Section A of the Myanmar Mines Rules (1996), the ministry shall grant a large scale mine production permit if the application is made by a holder of mineral exploration permit. An auction system was once used in awarding licenses for mineral exploration. However, license renewal and awarding of new licenses have been suspended for the time being. On the other hand, the ministry is planning to include the procedures for awarding licenses for exploration and production in the new gemstone rules that is currently being formulated.</p>
<p>Confidentiality provisions in PSCs</p> <p>The model PSC used by MOE contains confidentiality provisions preventing public disclosure of information relating to Oil & Gas operations by both parties (MOGE and the operators). This issue was addressed by the MOGE before the reconciliation stage by providing to each company selected in the scope a letter of consent allowing them to disclose information about the amounts paid to MOGE and the MoF.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>MOGE comment: MoEE will disclose confidential contract information once both parties (MOGE and its contractors) agree to do so even though PSCs between them usually contains confidentiality provisions preventing public disclosure of contract information. The MOEG also provided that information when the first MEITI report was being prepared.</p>

Recommendations	Implemented (Yes, No, Ongoing, Partially)	Descriptions of the actions maintained
<p><i>However, over the long term such provisions should be amended to allow disclosure for EITI purposes and include an EITI reporting obligation on the operators and MOGE. These amendments should be considered for the forthcoming contracts and those currently being negotiated.</i></p>	<p>Yes</p>	
<p>Strengthening transparency at the subnational level</p> <p>We understand that there is no regulation or procedure allowing the distribution of extractive revenues to region/states and local population in Myanmar. We also understand that the influence of illegal mining in the regions is particularly problematic in terms of negative health impacts and environmental effects, poor safety standards and monitoring, and in some cases human rights violations.</p> <p>In order to strength transparency and promoting good governance in extractive sector, we recommend to review the mining regulation in order to setup a fair revenue sharing mechanism of extractive revenues between central and local level. <i>It is also useful to reflect the establishment of subnational EITI units in mining regions/states such us Mandalay and Magway regions and Rakhine and Shan states. This process can provide a valuable forum for dialogue at the state/regional level on the distribution/collection of extractive revenues and environmental and social issues associated with the extractive industries. We also recommend the involvement of General Administration Department (GAD) in local resource management, which can further improve local efforts to increase transparency.</i></p>	<p>Ongoing</p>	<p>MONREC comment:</p> <p>The Table 2-F of the 2008 constitution defines the rights of state and regional governments and those have been enacted in the provision 6 and 10 of the amended Myanmar Mines Law (2015). The Law Amending Myanmar Gemstones Law Rules is currently being discussed at the Hluttaws and the ministry is trying to enact a new mine rules.</p>



5 Chapter - 5 Specific Strengths or Weakness identified in the EITI process by Myanmar's experience

Strength	Weakness
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scoping Area increased in 2nd and 3rd report <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the second and third report Myanmar Pearl Sector as well as a separate report on forestry sector. • For the Jade and Gems sector, emporium data is included • Strengthened effort in gathering EITI Data • EITI Report Analytical result is more reliable based on the reconciliation result from the 1st report as well. • Data from extractive industry cover by the implementation of the EITI standard in Myanmar • Transparency of revenue stream in extractive industry • MSG Meetings had more procedural <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More involvement from Government and Private Sector • Mining Cadaster pilots and set up for implementations. • New BO Activities base on EITI Standard 2016 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Auditor General Law • Lack of legal requirement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Require EITI law • Low level of understanding on MEITI from the general public • In common sense, EITI is like a preparing the report for extractive industry in Myanmar. • In state and regional level, the awareness of the MEITI is quite low. • At present only a few people from general public, private and as well as the regional government level knows about MEITI. And awareness on the 2016 MEITI standard is very low. • For the MSG meeting, most of the meetings are attended by the alternative and sometimes alternative replace another alternative again. • Low interest in validation from working and leading committee

Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In some government entity reform process had been processed these are the opportunities for MEITI process. • The EITI process offers the opportunity for more openness and willingness to share data. This transparency creates the opportunity for publicity available data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The implementation of the Beneficial Ownership (BO) process is a sensitive issue for some cases in Myanmar. • To perform as mainstream activities in Government entities will take time. For the implementation of the EITI process in Myanmar.

How to overcome challenges?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In response to the existing Auditor General law: MEITI can advocate to revise the Attorney General Law to be in line with EITI standards. • In response to raise more awareness about MEITI: MSG is planning to make the lengthy documents digestible such as through cartoons, summaries and/or animation.

6

Chapter-6 Implementation of Beneficial Ownership Disclosure Plan

The adoption of the 2016 EITI Standard (Requirement 2.5), the EITI Board has agreed that by 1 January 2020, all implementing countries must ensure that corporate entities who bid for, operate or invest in extractives assets disclose the identity of their beneficial owners. In addition, any politically exposed persons who are beneficial owners must be identified. It was recommended that the beneficial ownership information is made available through public registers. In order to ensure that the necessary preparatory steps and reforms are undertaken, implementing countries were also required to agree and publish roadmaps for their beneficial ownership disclosures by 1 January 2017.

The Myanmar EITI Multi-Stakeholder Group submitted a draft Beneficial Ownership Roadmap by January 1st 2017. This Roadmap was then updated in February 2017 and approved by the MSG on the 31st of March. The Roadmap outlines key stakeholders, legislation and challenges to implementing the EITI Beneficial Ownership Requirement in Myanmar, identifies a number of activities to be undertaken including a legal review, consultations, seminars and workshops, and commits to the establishment a beneficial ownership Subcommittee (or Task Force), under the MSG, and the recruitment of a

dedicated staff to work on implementation of the Roadmap. A Beneficial Ownership Work Plan including clear definition of institutional and implementation arrangements.

- A Beneficial Ownership Communications and Capacity Development Plan
- Data from the Beneficial Ownership Pilot Project to integrate into the MEITI Reports, and proposed formatting guidelines for the data's presentation.
- Establishment of agreed BO Task Force and staff team to implement the Beneficial Ownership Work Plan.
- Beneficial Ownership Taskforce was formed on 30 June 2018, the Notification No. 60/2018 issued by Union Minister's Office, Ministry of Planning and Finance, Republic of the Union of Myanmar for the implementation of Beneficial Ownership Roadmap.

Within this APR reporting time period, MEITI conducted the BO Pilot workshop as follows.

- (a)** 26 April 2018 workshop in Naypyidaw, (92) participants attended
- (b)** 2 May 2018 workshop in Yangon with the oil and gas, mining and forestry company (54) participants attended
- (c)** 14 May 2018 workshop in Yangon with International Consultant. (43) Participants attended

9 companies from mining sector, 4 companies from forestry sector had been participated as a volunteer for the BO pilot project. from Oil and Gas sector, 5 companies from Gems and Jade Companies and 2 companies



7 Chapter-7 Total Costs of Implementation

MYANMAR EITI PROJECT PHASE II 3-YEAR MASTER PLAN (2017 TO 2019)				
Strategic Goals: To promote transparency and accountability in the extractive industries and material revenue management of the Union of Myanmar. (in line with the National Economic Policy 1 and 2, laid down by the Republic of the Union of Myanmar)				
Activity No.	Category of Activity	Activities	Total	
			USD	MMK
Objective 1: To acquire & disseminate accurate, correct and up-to-date information regarding the management of natural resources and associated material revenues in a timely manner and to make the information publicly available				
1.1.6	Prints and Publication	Other prints and IEC material development	-	6,876,915
1.1.7a.	Website	Redesign, regular update and maintenance MEITI Website & on-line library	1,050	779,850
Sub Total 1			1,050	7,656,765
Objective 2: To create an enabling environment for the effective implementation of the EITI Standard				
2.1	HR, Operation and Office Administration			
2.1.1	MOBD Operational Cost	MOBD Staff travel and Office Supplies	63	16,409,839
2.1.2	NCS Operation Cost	NCS Staff Salaries	23,950	174,011,800
2.1.3a.	NCS Operation Cost	NCS Overheads (Utilities, Travel, Communication service, Maintenance, Stationary, consumable material and other miscellaneous)	-	55,150,692

2.1.4	NCS Operation Cost	NCS Office Rental	-	29,025,000
2.1.5	Office Set Up Cost	Equipment and Furniture	-	19,629,640
2.1.8	MSG Meeting	MSG Meeting	1,890	45,387,437
2.1.9	Sub-committee Meeting	MSG Sub-Committee Meetings	-	12,751,478
Sub Total 2.1			25,903	352,365,886
2.2	Workplan and Governance (APR, M&E- Review workshops)			
2.2.5	Implementation of the recommendations from EITI reports	Implement the workplan for EITI recommendations	-	4,369,774
2.2.7	Validation	Data Collection and Stakeholder Consultation workshops for initial assessment	-	5,637,384
2.2.8	Validation	Contribution to International Secretariat	-	-
Sub Total 2.2			-	10,007,158
2.3	Sub-National Coordination Unit (Formation and Functioning)			
2.3.1	SNU Formation and Coordination	Establishing Sub-National Coordination Units at State and Division level and further coordination with Union EITI.	-	18,997,962
Sub Total 2.3			-	18,997,962
Sub Total 2			25,903	381,371,006

Objective 3: To support implementation of sustainable development and natural resource governance reforms through the successful execution of EITI.				
3.1	Technical and Reporting (IA main report, Forestry, BO, Mining Cadaster, SOE, Review of Artisanal Mining, Feasibility studies, Sub-national study, Implementation of recommendations, & other technical studies)			
3.1.3	EITI Reconciliation Report	Independent Administrator and procure firm each year for the annual report (including scoping study)	276,850	-
	EITI Reconciliation Report	Report reconciliation and Reporting entities workshops-Main IA	-	20,223,578
3.1.4	Forestry Reconciliation Report	IA - Forest First report	128,000	
	Forestry Reconciliation Report	Reporting entities workshops-Forestry IA	-	5,371,990
3.1.5	Mineral and Gemstone Cadaster	Design Phase	80,041	19,629,640
3.1.11a.	Beneficial Ownership	Development of Workplan, Communication Plan, Capacity Building Plan and Pilot Project	78,000	-
3.1.12	Beneficial Ownership Meetings	BO workshops and Taskforce Meetings	-	4,876,041
Sub Total 3.1			562,891	30,471,609
3.2	Training and Capacity Development (Capacity Development for 3 MSG entities, MOBD, NCS & SNU capacity building)			
3.2.1	Capacity Development	Implement Capacity Development Plan (MSG, Private Sector, Government, CSO, Media, EAOs, MOBD, NCS, SNU, Parliament and others)	-	810,000
3.2.5	Financial Management Training (MOBD)	MOBD Financial management capacity development	-	8,090,100

Sub Total 3.2	-	8,900,100
Sub Total 3	562,891	39,371,709
GRAND TOTAL	589,844	428,399,480

8

Chapter-8 Discussion Beyond MSG

8.1 Beyond the MSG: Additional Activities outside of MEITI (MSG)

NCS coordinated with Natural Resource Governance Institute (NRGI) to have a study tour for MSG to the Mongolia in September 2017. MSG attended the EITI conference on Beneficial Ownership Transparency meeting in October 2017, at Jakarta Indonesia. NCS worked with the collaboration of the International EITI Secretariat office to attend the Regional EITI MSG and NC workshop in October 2017 at Philippines, Manila. Also, representative from NCS and MOBD also attended the "IMF-Singapore Regional Training Institute (STI) for the ST18.34 Workshop on Natural Resource Revenue: Measurement and Analysis" from 30 April 2018 to 2 May 2018.

MEITI is further committed to share this existing July 2017-June 2018 APR with the public. The MSG committed to undertake the following activities and initiatives with relation to consulting the public on the production of this year's APR:

- Upon publishing this report with the EITI Secretariat, the MSG will translate the APR into Myanmar language for better understanding.
- Budget has been allocated to print several

hard copies of the APR in addition to the electronic copies so that a larger audience outside of the MSG can be reached.

- Not only for the APR but also for the Info graphics summary and short movies broadcasting are also ongoing process to connect with the public about the MEITI activities.

There was also a workshop on sharing the experience of Liberia's forest sector EITI conference collaboration with MTE and ALARM. There was also a discussion with Myanmar Union Parliament about the EITI process undertaken.

The results from these several activities and decisions are distributed to the relevant representatives, ministries, departments, companies and civil society.

9 Chapter-9 MSG Governance and details of MSG Membership (including record of attendance in the meetings held) during the July 2017-June 2018)

MSG Members: The MEITI-MSG is formed with the participation of 25-member representatives. They are:

- Seven (7) representatives from the government;
- Seven (7) representatives from private companies; and
- Nine (9) representatives from civil society organizations (CSOs).
- Chair (1) and Vice-Chair (1)

To ensure that the MSG meetings are conducted smoothly, MEITI has appointed 1 Chair and 1 Vice-Chair. The sectorial representatives are freely and fairly elected in their respective sector with their own agenda.

The tenure of office for (duration of) the primary MSG members is stipulated for 5 years, in line with the term of the government and they have the right to be re-elected in the MSG's next term of office. In the MSG's new term, it is recommended that at least one third (1/3) of primary members from each constituency group shall be included in the MSG. If an MSG Member is absent from a MSG meeting, that MSG member's alternate may attend, participate in discussions, contribute to decision-making and generally perform all the functions of that MSG member during the MSG meeting. However, only primary MSG members

can make specific decisions regarding the MEITI Work Plan, MSG Terms of Reference, EITI Reports and annual activity reports.

Quorum for the meeting shall be at least 50% of the total MSG members and over 50% of representatives from each constituency group.

MSG Meeting Schedule: The MSG agreed to hold meetings both in Yangon and Nay Pyi Taw to accommodate the needs of the various stakeholders involved. Within this APR reporting time period, the MSG held nine meetings. They are:

5th MSG Meeting: July 28, 2017 at MGJEA Meeting Room, Nay Pyi Taw.

6th MSG Meeting: September 11, 2017 at Summit Parkview Hotel, Yangon.

7th MSG Meeting: October 2, 2017 at Summit Parkview Hotel, Yangon.

8th MSG Meeting: November 6, 2017 at Kempinski Hotel, Nay Pyi Taw.

9th MSG Meeting: December 19, 2017 at Inya Lake hotel, Yangon.

10th MSG Meeting: January 29, 2018 at Horizon Lake View Hotel, Nay Pyi Taw.

11st MSG Meeting: February 14, 2018 at Nga Laik Kan Thar Hotel, Nay Pyi Taw.

12nd MSG Meeting: March 16, 2018 at Inya Lake Hotel, Yangon.

13rd MSG Meeting: March 30, 2018 at Inya Lake Hotel. Yangon.

14th MSG Meeting: June 1, 2018 at Tharaphi Villa, Horizon Lake View Resort Hotel, Nay Pyi Taw.

Key MSG Decisions Made: Within this APR reporting period of time, several key decisions were made by MSG within the nine MSG meetings held. These key decisions include:

Approve BO consultant and ToRs

Discuss duties and responsibilities of the BO consultant and mining cadaster consultant.

Discuss and revise the Forestry report

Approve the updated work plan with revised timelines and budget

Details of membership of the MSG during the period (including details of the number of meetings held and attendance record). Please see table in Appendix 1.

Approved By MSG

Date - 30, June 2018

Appendix 1
 Government

MSG Meetings (July 2017-March 2018)

Representatives	5 th (28.7.2017)	6 th (11.9.2017)	7 th (2.10.2017)	8 th (6.11.2017)	9 th (19.12.2017)	10 th (14.2.2018)	11 st (14.2.2018)	11 st (15.2.2018)	12 nd (16.3.2018)	13 rd (30.3.2018)	14 th (1.6.2018)
U Maung Maung Win (MOPF)	-	-									✓
U Win Htein (DOM, MoNREC)	-	-									✓
U Tin Myint (GAD)	-	-									✓
U Myo Myint Oo (MOGE)	-	-		✓			✓			✓	
U Kyaw Thet (DOM, MoNREC)	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
U Myo Naing (MGE, MoNREC)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
U Aung Soe Naing/U Nay Lin Soe (IRD, MOPF)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Daw Khin Than Kyi (OAG)/ Daw Htar Yee	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
U Soe Yee (MTE, MoNREC)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

***U Aung Soe Naing attended the first two MSG meetings, but he was then transferred to another department. Therefore, U Nay Lin Soe has replaced him as an official MSG member since the 4th MSG meeting. U Kyaw Thet has replaced as an official MSG member instead of U Nay Lin Soe.

***U Min Thu has replaced as an official MSG member instead of U Myo Naing.

***Daw Htar Yee has replaced as an official MSG member instead of Daw Khin Than Kyi.

Civil Society Organizations													
MSG Meetings (July 2017-March 2018)													
Representatives	5 th (28.7.2017)	6 th (11.9.2017)	7 th (2.10.2017)	8 th (6.11.2017)	9 th (19.12.2017)	10 th (14.2.2018)	11 st (14.2.2018)	11 st (15.2.2018)	12 nd (16.3.2018)	13 rd (30.3.2018)	14 th (1.6.2018)		
U Win Myo Thu (MATA)	-	-	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	✓	✓		
U Kyaw Thu (MATA)	-	✓	-	-	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Daw Moe Moe Tun (MATA)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Daw Su Hlaing Myint (MATA)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
U Thant Zin (Dawei) (MATA)	✓	-	-	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-		
U Aung Kyaw Moe (MATA)	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
U Saw Me Bway Doh Htun (MATA)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
U Naing Lin Htut (MATA)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	✓		
U Mung Dum (MATA)	✓	✓	-	-	-	✓	✓	-	-	-	-		

Private Sector													
MSG Meetings (July 2017-March 2018)													
Representatives	5 th (28.7.2017)	6 th (11.9.2017)	7 th (2.10.2017)	8 th (6.11.2017)	9 th (19.12.2017)	10 th (14.2.2018)	11 st (14.2.2018)	11 st (15.2.2018)	12 nd (16.3.2018)	13 rd (30.3.2018)	14 th (1.6.2018)		
U Khin Maung Han (MFMA)	✓	✓	-	-	-	✓	✓	✓	-	-	✓		
Mr.Dong Yunfei (Myanmar Yangtse Copper Company)	✓												
U Zaw Bo Khant (MGJEA)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
U Nann Win (MGJEA)	✓	-	-	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	✓		
Dr. Sein Win (MFPMF)	✓	✓	-	-	✓	-	✓	-	✓	✓	✓		
Mr.Xavir Prael (Total E&P)													
Mr.Romarc Roignan		✓											
U Myo Tin (MPRL)													
U Saw Lahu Say Wah	-	-	-	✓	-	-	-	-	✓	-	✓		

Alternative Members													
MSG Meetings (July 2017-March 2018)													
Representatives	5 th (28.7.2017)	6 th (11.9.2017)	7 th (2.10.2017)	8 th (6.11.2017)	9 th (19.12.2017)	10 th (14.2.2018)	11 st (14.2.2018)	11 st (15.2.2018)	12 nd (16.3.2018)	13 rd (30.3.2018)	14 th (1.6.2018)		
U Aye Maung Kyi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	✓		
U Kyaw Hoe Hlaing	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	-	-	-		
Daw Myat Phyu Pyar Kyi	-	-	-	-	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-		
U Thein Htun	-	-	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
U Aung Myo Thein (Government)	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
U Hla Wai (Government)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Daw Mi Mi Win (Government)	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
U Than Htay Aung (Government)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Daw Thandar lay (Government)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	✓		
U Win Tin (Private Sector)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	-	✓	✓		
Daw Eaindray Kyi Htoo (Private)	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		

U Soe Lwin	-	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓
Daw Kyel Sin (Private Sector)	-										
U Myo Zaw Oo (Private Sector)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Daw Myint Myint Swe (Private)										✓	
Dr.Thandar Aung (Private)	-	-	✓	✓	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	-
Dr. Ag Kyaw											✓
U Kyaw Soe									✓	✓	
U Khin Maung Swe										✓	✓
U Ye lin Maung (Private)									✓		
U Aye Lwin (Private)	-	-	-	✓							
U Thet Natin Win	-	-	-	✓							
Daw Saw Lu Lu Say Wah (Private Sector)	-										
U Ye Linn Myint (MATA)	✓	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	-
U Htoo Aung (MATA)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

U Aung Phyo Kyaw (MATA)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
U Khine Za Pau (MATA)	-																		
U Thant Zin (Magway) (MATA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-

*** U Aung Phyo Kyaw has replaced instead of Daw Su Hlaing Myint as an official MSG Member since 14th MSG meeting.

Appendix 2. Donations within 2016-2017 fiscal year

No.	Descriptions	Amount
1	Donation for Phar Kant and Bamaw internal displaced persons	100,000,000
2	Donation for Internal Displaced persons of North-Shan State	30,000,000
3	Donation for Monastery of Yangon and Mandalay Region	10,000,000
4	Contribution to Phar Kant Association to organize activities for Phar Kant area Development	220,000,000
5	Donation for accident case of Tatmadaw Jet	30,000,000
6	Donation for ceremony of passing away of Monk from Myitkyina	10,000,000
7	Donation for education fund of Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation	20,000,000
8	Donation for Birthday ceremony of Bamaw Sayardaw	15,000,000
9	Donation for Phon Kan Football Association represented for Kachin State	50,000,000
10	Donation to Malon San Hluu Association	1,000,000
11	Donation for supporting the family members left from Rakhine Case	6,500,000
12	Donation for supporting the family members left from dying civil staff in Maung Taw, Rakhine	500,000
13	Expenditure for The first batch of Myanmar Gems training Center (Aug' 2017 to Dec' 2017) (202 trainees)	336,891,450
14	Expenditures for 50 scholars who went to Shweli, China	5,000,000
15	Contribution the expenditures for two representatives from MONREC who were attended in Meeting of Expertes on Safety and Health in Pencost Mine, organized in Jenever, Switzerland from 16th Oct to 20th Oct 2017	15,600,000
16	Donation for Music festival organized for Rakhine state Rehabilitation	5,000,000
17	Donation for Humanitarian support, replacement and development in Rakhine State	500,000,000
		1,355,491,450



“We are committed to the EITI,
which will help us recover
earnings from natural resources.”

**Daw Aung San Suu Kyi,
State Counsellor of Myanmar**



Becoming the member of EITI, Myanmar aims to help national reconciliation, protect natural resources as well as to promote transparency and accountability in extractive sectors and now Myanmar is implementing EITI process in order to achieve peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, and setting an economic framework in order that natural resources will be allocated equally among states and regions as a whole.

**U Soe Win
Myanmar EITI Champion and Union Minister of Planning and Finance**



The 2nd Myanmar EITI report, that covers fiscal year 2014-15 and 15-16, informs about large revenue streams and identifies gaps to a certain extent and highlights crucial recommendations for reforms that can be applied to carry out key reforms worth of billions of dollars to bring benefits effectively to the ethnic and local communities in the coming fiscal years of 2018-2019 and 2019-2020.

**Dr. Kyaw Thu
Civil Society Representative
Myanmar Alliance for Transparency and Accountability
(MATA)**



Myanmar's process in adopting EITI, spells her interest moving towards globalization, fighting corruption as well as illicit financial flows. The private sector's interest in EITI, stems from the attraction if international investors and financiers. This is due to the recognition and EITI's criteria which provides a form of security and assurance. Reforms are being made with regular MSG meetings and the entirety of the process has been meet with many obstacles. However and against the odds, things have been moving forward at a brisk pace. Eventually and hopefully Myanmar will be able to sustain her EITI status indefinitely.

**U Khin Maung Han
President
Myanmar Federation of Mining Association**