

Myanmar: Reforms and Road Bumps

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Introduction

- Land Area: 677,000 sq km.
- Population (July 2012): est. 60.4 million
- Multi-racial (8 major ethnic groups;135 dialects);
 multi-religious
 (Buddhist, Muslim, Hindu, Christian, Animist)
- Presidential/electoral (30 March 2011 --); military (1962-74; 1988-2011); parliamentary democracy (1948-1962); one-party Socialist (1974-1988)



Fuel & Energy

- Crude oil prod. 18.6 thbbl/d (2010/11; cons. 37 thbbl/d (2010).
 Proven res. 50 Mbbl (Jan. 2011)
- Gas prod. 44.2 bcf/a (2010/11); X. 41 bcf/a (2010/11). Res, 10 tcf (US est. 2010), 15.5-19.3 tcf (Myan Govt. est., c. 2011).
- Uranium ore: mostly low grade (<0.1% U3O8) in 5 sites in Upper Myanmar
- Max. electric power supply 1.610 MWe (rainy season) & 1340
 MWe (Summer) (est, c. 2012)
- Demand: 1,560 MWe (monsoon); 1,850 MWe (summer) (c. 2012)



Economy & Finance

- Planned avg. real GDP growth rate (2011/12-2015/16): 7.7%
- ADB proj. growth rate (2011) 6% for 2012/13
- GDP in ppp (est. 2011): US\$ 82.7 billion; <1,400 per capita. ADB est. GDP growth 5.5% (2011), 6% (2012)</p>



Economy & Finance (Cont.)

- Central bank's F.E. reserves (est.) US\$ 7 billion
- External debt (Oct 2012): over US\$ 15 billion
- Domestic debt: Kyat (K) 9.99 trillion
- Budget deficit (2012 est.): 4.9% of GDP
- Tax/GDP: (2009 est.): 3.2%
- Currency circulation: K 6.2 trillion
- Exchange rate: US\$1 = K 850 (5 Nov 2012)



Trade & FDI

- Exports (FY 2011/12): US\$ 9.1 billion (gas >\$ 3 billion);
- Imports (FY 2011/12): US\$ 9 billion.
- Maj X (FY 2010/11): gas (28.5%), Jade (24.9%), pulses (10%), timber (6.6%), garment (4.3%)
- Maj. M (FY 2010/11): Pet. prod. (22.8%), machinery (13.6%), iron/steel const. mat. (6.7%), cooking oil (3.1%)



Trade & FDI

Approved cumulative FDI (30 Apr 2012): US\$ 40.7 billion

Sectors: Power (47%), O&G (35%), Mining (0.44%) H&T (0.26%)

Actual/Approved total FDI (est. as at July 2011): 24%



Elections (7 November 2010)

- 29 million voters; turnout 77% for all 3 parliaments (73% in 1990)
- USDP (seen as pro-military party) won 76.5% overall
 - Lower House (L): 79.4% (NLD, 80.8% in 1990)
 - Lower House (U): 76.8%
 - Provincial Parliament (7 Regions & 7 States) (P): 74.9%
- Opposition accused USDP & authorities of rigging the elections using advance votes, payouts, public services, coercion



Elections (Contd.)

- NUP (ruling party under Ne Win):
 5.5% overall, 3.7% (L), 3% (U), 7% (P)
- 22 others:4 national. (1.9%); 18 ethnic (15.7%) + 6 indpndt.
- Military 25% in all 3 parliaments



Elections: Aaftermath

- Legitimacy deficit seen by opposition and West but now no longer an issue for the latter
- Constitution in effect from 31 January 2011
- Pluralism & multiple authority structures



Union Executive: No Longer Sole Authority

- Redistributing power among ex-military and co-opted elites
- However, the President has considerable executive authority (in principle): espouses good governance & clean government (whetting the public appetite for change)
- 2 Vice-Presidents; ethnicShan (doctor; USDP MP) & ex. Navy C-in-C (non MP)



Union Executive: No Longer Sole Authority

- The President, V-Ps, all minister and dy. min must resign from MP as per Constitution)
- 30 ministers (35 ministries) [Now 36 Ministers in 30 ministries]
 - 26 USDP MPs (85% retd. mility.) [now 3 more civilian ministers incl. one female]
 - 3 C-in-C nominees (in service-army)
 - 1 non-MP (foreign affairs, ex-col.)
 - 39 deputy ministers (majority non-MPs; technocrats, civil servants, professionals) [Now around 60]
 - 4 C-in-C nominees (2 in defence)



Provincial Executive (Chief Ministers)* Diffused Authority?

- Kachin State & Tanintharyi Region (civilian USDP)
- Karen State (B.G, milty.rep. MP)
- All other five states & six regions (USDP; ex-mility.)
 - > 3 former ministers
 - > 3 former Lt. Generals
 - > 1 former B. G. & 4 former colonels.

^{*} Protocol order: behind Union Minister but same status



Military's Continuing Role/Personalities

- Military's complete autonomy to manage own affairs; special fund for security
- Commander-in-Chief (C-in-C) as supreme commander of all armed forces
- President (P) leads the National Defence and Security Council comprising P, 2 Vice Ps. 2 Speakers of Parliament, C-in-C, Deputy C-in-C, Defence Minister; Foreign Minister, Home Minister, Border Areas Minister



Military's Continuing Role/Personalities

- (Outgoing) C-in-C's nominees to 25 per cent of the seats in all national and regional parliaments (mainly junior officers)
- Nominees of the (outgoing) C-in-C as ministers and deputy ministers for defence, home affairs and border areas
- Executive President (former PM, SPDC), V-P (nominated from milty. rep.), LH Speaker (SPDC & JCS), UH Speaker (Min., BG) UEC Chair (SPDC), CJ (milty.), former Const Tribunal Ch. (JAG)



- Politics/IR
 - ASSK allowed to travel abroad
 - President meeting ASSK; call expatriates to return without fear
 - Substantive dialogues bet. ASSK & liaison minister; free/fair byelec. & NLD won 43 out of 44 contested seats (total 46)
 - > Allow Sp. Rapp. for H.R. to visit
 - Myanmar NHRC formed
 - > Accept ranking legislators/officials from UN., US, UK & Europe
 - Won bid for ASEAN Chair 2014
 - Settled Bgd-M maritime boundary



Security

- ➤ Four amnesties ((sentence reduced). 14,578/55 political prisoners or pp. 16 May 11; 6.359/220 pp. 12 Oct. 11; 6656/36 pp, 4 Jan 12; 65/302pp 13 Jan 12; 80/25 pp, 3 July 12); 514/88 pp, 17 Sept 12.
- Peace overture to all armed groups (August 2011)
- Law allowing peaceful protest
- Visa on arrival at Ygn & Mdy airports
- Removed some 2,000 names from 'blacklist'



- Administration/public affairs
 - Presidential advisory groups (econ., pol., & legal: 3 each)
 - Natl. commission for social & economic affairs; technocrats, academics, NGO & business rep. Highlevel committees to manage ODA.
 - > Open discussion of problems & issues in forums/media
 - > PR system for professionals, investors, academics
 - Media censorship requiring pre-print approval removed for print media



Economic

- Poverty reduction initiative (President); raised pensions to current levels
- Suspension of export tax (countering 30% \$ depreciation)
- Abolishing Trade Council
- Suspension of Myitsone Dam by President (PRC J.V. US\$3.6 B)
- Mining ban along 4 major rivers for env. Protection
- F.E. restrictions relaxed (private Banks as moneychangers); managed float of currency K820/\$ from fixed rate (SDR based) of K5.8/\$)
- Engagement with IMF on F.E. rate unification; Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI).
- 5 private banks allowed F. currency accounts



- Economic (Cont.)
 - Visits by Nobel laureate J Stiglitz, Prof Hla Myint (LSE emeritus) & Prof R. Findlay (Columbia), P Collier (Oxford) & George Soros
 - National seminars/forums on economic reforms & development policy options; hosting WEF (Asia) next year
 - Revised FDI law (max. period from 50 to 70 yr; max. tax holiday from 3 to 5 yr; lease private land)
 - F.E. act under review; citizens allowed F. currency holding.
 - Formulation of new land law (transfer, inherit, sale)
 - Labour law (union; strike, dispute settlement);>80 unions to July
 - Car imports restrictions removed
 - Steps to liberalize ICT services



International Response to Reforms

- E.U. Increased humanitarian aid (H.A. up to US\$200M for 2 yrs) and removed visa ban on the President and 87 Myanmar officials, suspended sanctions for 1 year. Restoring GSP privileges
- U.S. Secty. of State Clinton visited Myanmar & met P in Siam Reap; waived sanctions on IFI's & US NGO/private engmt. and some trade & financial sanctions, allowing US business dealing & investments with safeguards;; eased visa ban; facilitated U Thein Sein's visit to US.
- UK opened trade office (Ygn); sent business mission



International Response to Reforms

- Japan ended ODA moratorium; promised increased H.A. and technical assistance; waived US\$3.7 billion debt Yen loans in 2013. Help develop Thilawa SEZ through ODA and FDI
- EU to give euro 78M in aid.
- Denmark doubled H.A. to US\$17M; U.K. additional aid of US\$15M.
- Norway, Denmark, Japan, Aust., U.K. & France engaged at ministerial level & UK PM, ROK President, India PM..
- Australia promised lifting sanctions & doubling aid in 3 years
- IMF, ADB consultations begin; IFI open offices in Ygn, WB grant US\$ 80M.
- ILO lifted restrictions linked to forced labour



Economy: Challenges

- Budget deficit (austerity measures starving ministries)
- Privatization or assets stripping? Land use disputes
- Currency crisis: xchg rate managed float (1 April) but still overvalued (By some 30%) & unprofitable for X. Holding foreign. currency (cash) illegal for citizens; K not fully convertible yet. Restriction on cashing X earnings
- No stock exchange yet (Tokyo St.Ex. Daiwa Sec. help, 2014?)
- Growth without adequate employment creation
- FDI heavily skewed to resource extraction



Economic: Challenges

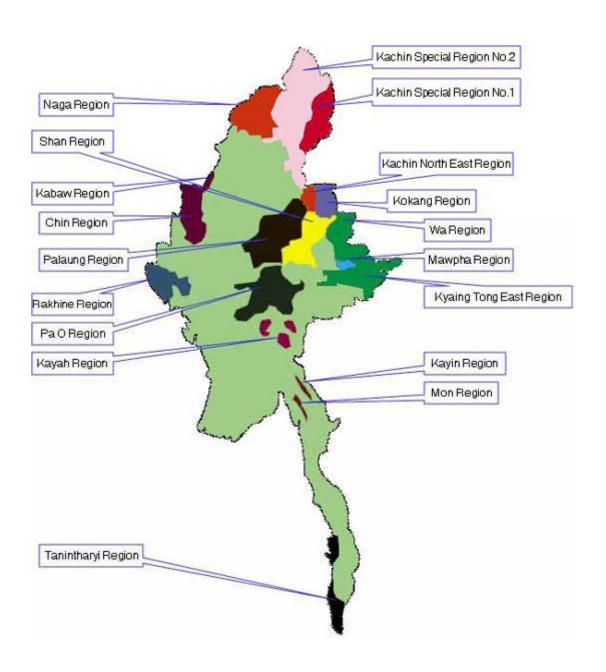
- Energy shortage and poor infrastructure: maintenance shortfalls
- Real estate bubble in major cities & near SEZs/IZs (govt. imposed 35% buyer tax to stop speculation); no strata title law for condo yet.
 Escalating hotel charges
- Very low ODA: \$7.5/cap/a; cf. Cambodia @ \$52, Laos@S69
- No bankruptcy laws yet
- Rules, regulations, procedures for new laws unsettled
- Banking system primitive; no credit card (VISA available in a few months); no consumer lending (intrioducing soon)
- SOE/SIE unprofitable mostly & lack investment
- Narrow tax base; tax evasion rampant
- Workers discontent over wages/work conditions (851 disputes in 2011; >80 protests Feb-June 2012); 2-3 million (mostly undoc.) workers in Thailand



New Complex Interactions

- President & V.Ps
- President & Chief Ministers
- President & C-in-C
- President & NDSC
- Union Minister(s) & Region/State Minister(s)
- Region State/Ministers & State Agencies
- C-in-C & Defence minister
- Regional Commander(s) (RCs) & Chief Minister(s)
- Defence Minister & RC(s)
- Defence Minister & BSO Chief(s)

In eighteen regions of the 7 States and 2 Divisions, measures for the development of border areas and national races are being implemented. The areas is nearly 83415.34 square





Union Govt. Peace Offer

- As the first phase, those national race armed groups wishing to make pace through solutions to armed conflicts may contact the State or Region government concerned group-wise to launch preliminary programmes.
- Upon completion of the preliminary programmes, the government will form a team for peace talks. It is hereby announced that the government invites national race armed groups to peace talks
- Regional level talks; then Union level talks; next inclusive political dialogue (govt., parliament, ethnic groups)
- Presidential Peace Committee and high-level working committee (incl. milty leaders)



Kachin Armed Ethnic Group Position

- Political dialogue before ceasefire
- Equality and self-determination
- A "genuine federal" Constitution
- A "federal" army of ethnic units



Major Ethnic Ceasefire Groups (CFG) No to BGF proposal

- UWSA Wa (former BCP) (CF, Union Govt.; 28 Dec 11)
- NDAA Mongla (former B(CFCP)(CF, Union Govt., 29 Dec 11)
- MNDA Kokang (former BCP; subdued Aug. 2009)
- KIA/KIO Kachin (resisting MDS forays into its territory)
- NMSP/MNLA Mon (several thousands)(to start CF talks end Jan 12)
- SSA Brigade 1 (rouge SSA-North integrated with SSA-S)(CF status unknown)
- Some DKBA Battalions/Kayin units (CF, Provincial Govt., Dec. 11)

Yes to BGF/Militia

- NDA (K) Kachin former BCP (>1,000)
- DKBA Kayin (>5,000)
- SSA (North) Shan (> 2,000)



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BGF Proposal

- Register order of battle and inventory of weapons
- BGF btn: 18 officers & 308 other ranks
- IC and 2IC from CFG
- 30 are from MAF (3 out of 18 officers & 27out of 110 NCOs)
 - □ 1 major (out of 3) admin
 - □ Adj & Qm (2 out of 5 captains)
 - □ WOII HQ supdt (out of 5)
 - □ CQ Sgt
 - □ 8 Sgt Clerks (all)
 - □ 6 Sgts (out of 16)
 - □ 9 Corporals (out of 44)
 - □ Medic (L corporal?)



Ethnic Conflicts: No to CF

Holdout

- Former CF group, Kachin Independence Organization (KIO)/Kachin Independence Army (KIA); several thousand troops. Fighting since June 2011
- Over 70,000 IDP due to prolonged fighting



Communal Violence

- In Western Myanmar Rakhine State
- Two rounds of violence in June and October between (Buddhist) Rakhine & stateless Muslim community selfidentified as "Rohingya" but regarded as illegal immigrant "Bengali" by both authorities & the public
- 139 deaths, >7,500 bldg burnt, > 93,000 IDP
- Independent Inquiry Commission to report findings



Internal Military/Executive Dynamics

- Transition process creates uncertainties/tensions
- Hierarchical structure remains with less authority?
- Consultative C-M relations? Some second guessing?
- The new leaders in Govt. & Military/:
 - Erosion of absolute authority & impunity?
 - Diluted power and privileges
 - Frustrated aspirants?
 - Available resources vs. increasing demands?



ASSK in Parliament

Pros

- NLD as a legal entity.
- Raise intensity & quality of parliamentary process
- Opportunity to represent people's wishes/concerns
- Opportunity to win over other parties (incl. military) in critical issues
- Raise profile of NLD for 2015 elections
- Claimed she's not there to quarrel & expressed amity towards the military



ASSK in Parliament

Cons

- Accept 2008 Constitution and Govt.'s legitimacy
- Play by existing rules set by Govt. & associated constraints on freedom of movement speech & action
- A few months a yr. confined to NPT during parliamentary sessions
- Up against a solid majority by USDP &military reps.
- ➤ Only 6.4% of seats in Union (lower and upper houses combined) Assembly; need 20% for tabling amend. to Const. and get >75% for passing. For amend. impt. sections referendum must win >50% of eligible voters
- Election Commission's control



Known Known?(Naypyitaw, 19/09/ 2011)





"important that they were not left behind entirely" (President)

