

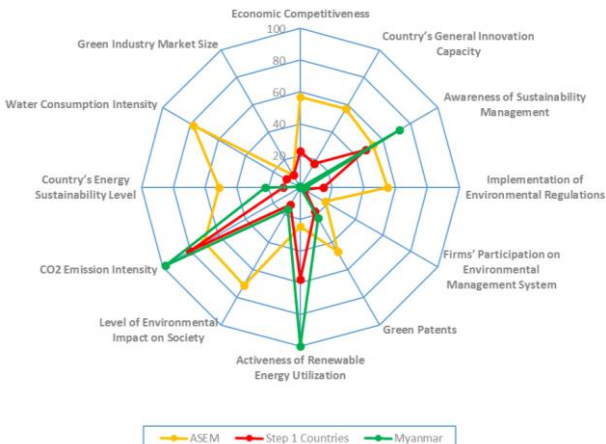


Myanmar

	1,269	53.3 million	38:20:42	0.536 Low	-	-	
Flag	GDP per capita	Population	Industry structure (1st, 2nd, 3rd)	HDI	Sustainable social index	Sustainable env. index	Geographic location

	Score	
ASEI 2015	23.91	
Eco-Innovation Capacity	24.04	
Economic Competitiveness	0.00	
Country's General Innovation Capacity	0.00	
Awareness of Sustainability Management	72.12	
Eco-Innovation Supporting Environment	3.21	
Implementation of Environmental Regulations	3.21	
Eco-Innovation Activities	40.81	
Firms' Participation on Environmental Management System	0.00	
Green Patents	22.42	
Activeness of Renewable Energy Utilization	100.00	
Eco-Innovation Performance	27.59	
Level of Environmental Impact on Society	15.89	
CO ₂ Emission Intensity	98.46	
Country's Energy Sustainability Level	22.18	
Water Consumption Intensity	0.52	
Green Industry Market Size	0.88	

- Myanmar's eco-innovation activity is high. However, eco-innovation capacity, supporting environment and performance are low.
- Awareness of Sustainability Management (indicator no. 1.5) and Activeness of Renewable Energy Utilization (indicator no. 3.5) of Myanmar are higher than the average score of the same development state countries.
- Economic Competitiveness (indicator no. 1.1) and Green Industry Market Size (indicator no. 4.6) of Myanmar are lower than the average score of the same development state countries.

Table 19 Eco-innovation Policy instruments of Myanmar

National plan and strategy	Sustainability	■ Myanmar Agenda 21 (1997)
	Eco-innovation	
Programme and actions	National	
	International	
Legislation		■ Natural Environmental Framework Legislation
Finance		
Information		■ ESCAP-Myanmar Partnership ■ Sustainable Business Myanmar ■ Myanmar Green Economy Green Growth Forum (2011~annually) ■ A pilot Resource Efficient and Cleaner Production (RECP) programme in Myanmar ■ Myanmar Green Energy Summit 2014 ■ Renewable Energy Association Myanmar (REAM) (1993)

In 1997, as the Myanmar's National Commission for Environmental Affairs (NCEA) announced Myanmar Agenda 21, Myanmar's eco-innovation, as a threefold goal for sustainable development, became Myanmar's national vision and strategy. Afterwards, in cooperation with UNEP in 2009, the Forestation Department proposed a national road map for sustainable development. Myanmar currently focuses on the technological developments to support small and medium enterprises, but does not show a clear eco-innovation policy goal or the measures. At the "Myanmar's Legislative Reform for Sustainable Development" seminar hosted by the UNDP, the Japanese government the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), the Myanmar government stated that even though a legislative reform is necessary for stable and sustainable national development, its legislation is in poor state due to the political transition²⁹. Myanmar has prepared a sustainable development strategy to establish a sustainable national roadmap for the environmental, economic, and social sectors.

Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation³⁰ and The UNESCAP have partnered to provide local support for the complete and sustainable development of their agricultural sector and are looking for ways to facilitate eco-innovation with organizations such as the UNIDO and the SECO. After Myanmar's recent change of government, the UMFCCI³¹ held the Myanmar Green Energy Summit (2014), indicating increased interest in the technology and information exchange of the new renewable energies, as well as the financing and facilities.

²⁹ <http://www.mm.undp.org/content/myanmar/en/home/presscenter/speeches/2014/04/opening-remarks--towards-sustainable-development-of-myanmar/>

³⁰ Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation

³¹ UMFCCI (The Republic of the Union of Myanmar Federation of Chambers of Commerce & Industry)