

# ASEAN SWOT ANALYSIS

## Analytical Framework

### Myanmar

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# Analytical Framework

- Strengths

- ✓ Abundant Natural Resources
- ✓ Largest country in Southeast Asia (CLMV) more potential
- ✓ Intensive rice cultivation
- ✓ Different agro ecology
- ✓ Provide for food security and foreign exchange earning from export

- Weaknesses

- ✓ Unattractive production prices
- ✓ High cost for farm inputs (such as fertilizers)
- ✓ Inadequate infrastructure (road, market, irrigation, market information)
- ✓ A lack of access to rural credit
- ✓ No ownership for farmers
- ✓ Poor R&D

# External Factors

- Opportunities

- ✓ Major player in the rice export market
- ✓ Investment in small infrastructure and much electrification can lower price disincentive
- ✓ The completion of partly constructed irrigation schemes can facilitate for higher productivity
- ✓ More participation of private sector
- ✓ More employment opportunities

- Threats

- ✓ Ignoring current price distortions and disincentives can lead to reduce productivity
- ✓ Absence of regulatory mechanisms for land use restrictions
- ✓ Climate change
- ✓ Natural resource degradation
- ✓ Soil structure and ion toxicity in delta area problem, rice after rice region (especially Ayeyarwaddy)

# ASEAN 2030 Aspirations

- 2015

Increase the rice export by

- 70 percent of HYV varieties
- 30 percent of HQV varieties
- With competition in ASEAN's Free Trade

# ASEAN 2030 Aspirations

- 2030
- ✓ Agricultural industrialization
- ✓ Good quality rice production for rural farmers income increasing
- ✓ High competitiveness in region (AEC)
- ✓ GDP per capita increased to 3500-4000 USD

# Challenges

- Primary Challenges

- ✓ Strengthen the Governance and institutions
- ✓ Maintain macroeconomic and financial stability
- ✓ Diversify the economy and strengthen the agriculture, planning, commerce and PPP

- Secondary Challenges

- ✓ Foster Human Capital
- ✓ Strengthen the Industrial Base
- ✓ Develop the economic infrastructure year by year

# Policy Options

- Promotion of GAP (Good Agriculture Practices), basically improved seed system, strengthen the farmers groups and cooperatives with post harvest technology
- Finance the whole rice supply chain providing credit through enterprises participating in contract farming with farmers and private sector
- Develop modern institutions to facilitate risks management and convey information and improve incentives on the whole supply chains
- Promote farmers-agribusiness and Myanmar Agribusiness Public Cooperation (MAPCO) partnerships for the future projects

**THANKS FOR YOUR  
KIND ATTENCTIONS**