Myanmar

Republic of the Union of Myanmar, in Southeast Asia bordered by China, Thailand, India, Laos and Bangladesh.

The Republic of the Union of Myanmar

The Land: The largest country on the mainland of South east Asia.

Total land area: 676,577 sq. km

- 50% mountains and forests (northern and eastern)

Total coastline: 2,832 km

Total international borders of 5,858 km

Population: 60.97 millions

(Male 49.43% & Female 50.57%)

Growth Rate: 1.84%

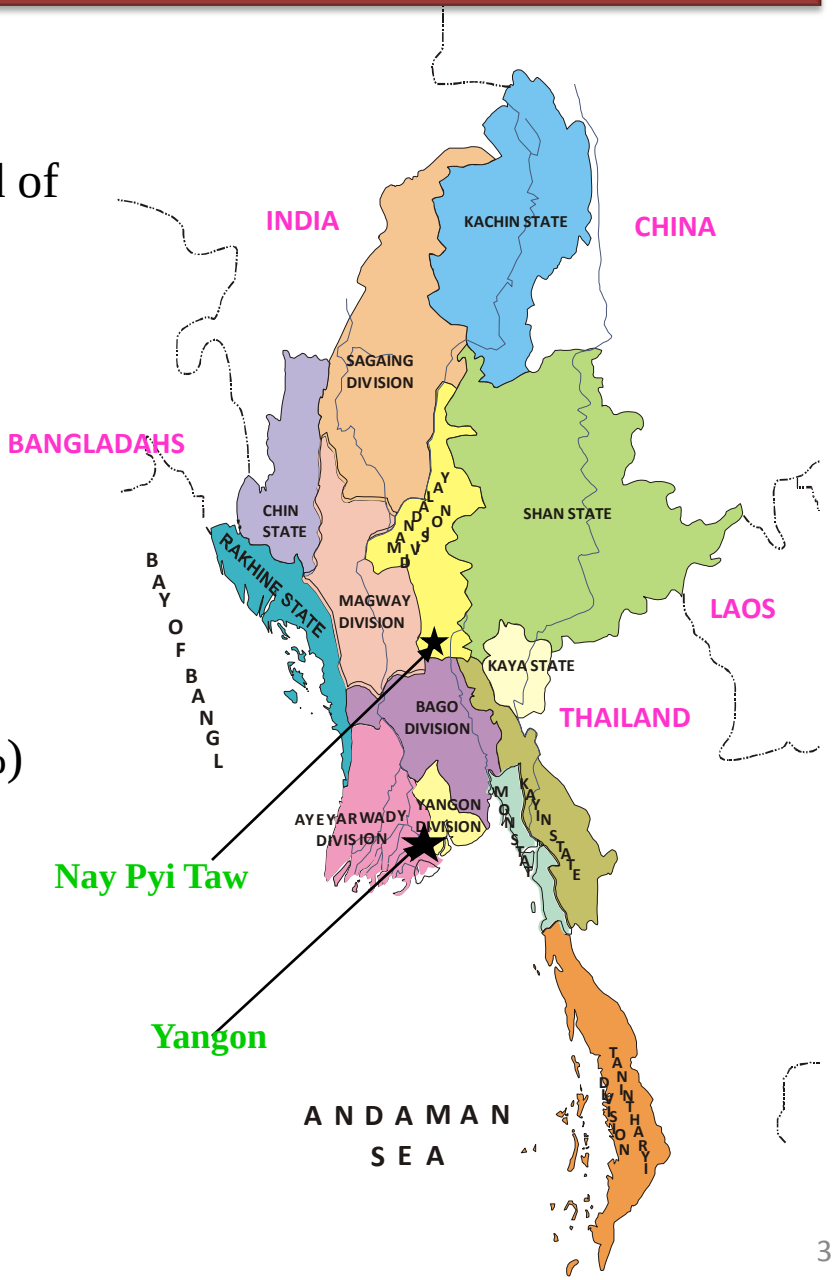
Literacy Rate: 89.9 %

GDP: USD 89.23 Billion

GDP per capita: USD 855

GDP Growth Rate : 7.6% (2012 – 2013)

Inflation : Remained Single digit Since 2009 (3% to 5%)



Htin Kyaw
President
5 year term

Myanmar

- Present capital is Nepidore
- People: Mon, Burmese, Karen, and Shan
- Old capitals: Pagan (11th-13th centuries) Amanrapura, Mandaley (18th-19th century)
- Sources of history: The Great Chronicle composed in 1829 by a committee of scholars; the Glass Palace Chronicle (translated into English in 1923, covered largely Pagan period)

Bagan period

- King Aniruddha (Anawratha) (r. 1044-77)
- King Kyanzittha (c. 1084-1111): legends had it said that he was boren as *brahmin* who worshipped Kassapa Buddha
- Bagan was destroyed by the Mongol invasion in 1283

Religion

- Religion: Theravada Buddhism (from Sri Lanka), Mahayana Buddhism (from Pala region in India), and Hinduism
- Animism calls Nats: Spirits of people who had died violent, unjust deaths; 37 nats; Mt. Popa is their abode
- Nats revolve around land, sky, and water spirits and links to agriculture;
- built small wooden enclosure containing images; offering of food and drinks (offering of the Taungbyon brothers are soft drink and liquor and fried chicken)

- Situated in South East Asia
- Borders with China, Laos, Thailand, Bangladesh, and India
- Area = 676,577 km^2 (261,228 sq miles)
- Population = ~ 55-60 millions

- the world's 24th most populous country
- it is the world's 40th largest country and
- the second largest in Southeast Asia.

Myanmar shares borders with five countries. Its land border of 5,876 kilometers (3,651 mi) is the longest in Southeast Asia. Myanmar's land borders by country and length

Country	Length (km)
China	2185
Thailand	1800
India	1463
Laos	235
Bangladesh	193

- Highest point in Myanmar- Hkakabo Razi, mountain located in Kachin State, at an elevation of 5,881 metres (19,295 ft)

- Myanmar's longest river- The Irrawaddy River, nearly 2,170 kilometres (1,348 mi) long, flows into the Gulf of Martaban.

- The majority of Myanmar’s population lives in the Irrawaddy valley, which is situated between the Rakhine Yoma and the Shan Plateau.

Map of Myanmar

The country is divided into seven states and seven regions, formerly called divisions

- **Independent Day – 4 January 1948**

- **Capital: Naypyidaw**
- **Yangon was the capital of Myanmar**
- **Naypyidaw means "Royal Palace/City",**
- **= "seat of kings“**

- **The administrative capital of Myanmar was officially moved to a west of Pyinmana on 6 November 2005.**

- **Naypyidaw is approximately 320 kilometers north of Yangon.**

- **Currency: Kyat**

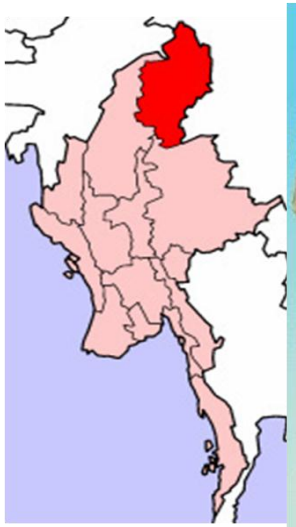
- **Myanmar** is a country rich in jade and gems, oil, natural gas and other mineral resources.

An ethnolinguistic map of Burma.

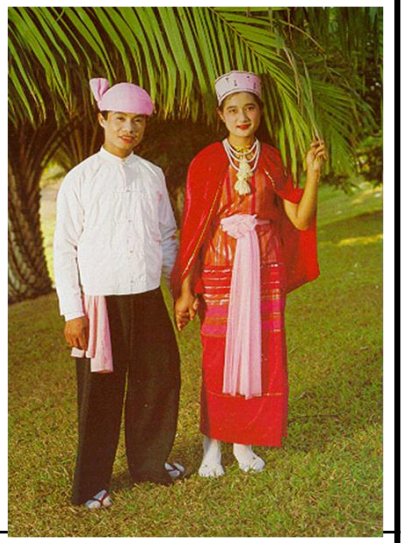
- Myanmar is an ethnically diverse nation with 135 distinct ethnic groups officially recognized by the government.
- These are grouped into **eight "major national ethnic races"**:
- Kachin
- Kayah
- Kayin
- Chin
- Mon
- Bamar
- Rakhine
- Shan

Eight Major Nationalities of Myanmar

Kachin



Kayah

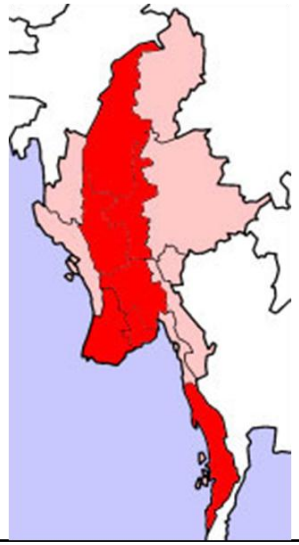


Kayin

Chin

Eight Major Nationalities of Myanmar

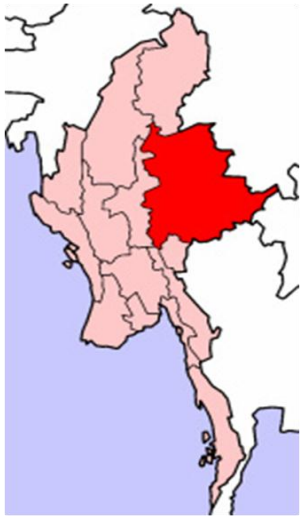
Bamar



Mon

Rakhine

Shan



Ethnic Composition in Myanmar (Rough Estimate)

Ethnic Composition in Myanmar (Rough Estimate)	
Bamar	68.00%
Shan	9.00%
Kayin	7.00%
Rakhine	3.50%
Mon	2.00%
Kachin	1.50%
Kayah	0.75%
Other groups including Wa, Naga, Lahu, Lisu and Palaung	4.50%

Religion

Many religions are practiced in Burma.

- The main religions of the country are

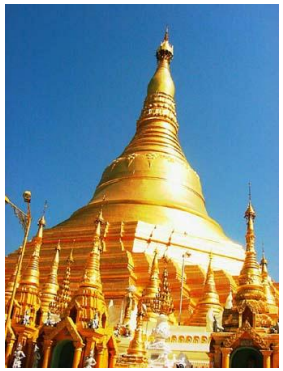
  Buddhism (89.5 %),

  Christianity (4.9 %),

  Muslims (3.8 %),

  Hindus (0.05 %)

Religions



Buddhism

89.2%

Christianity

5.0%

Islam

3.8%

Hinduism

0.5%

Spiritualism
Animism

1.2 %

Language and Literature

- Burmese - the mother tongue of the Bamar and official language of Myanmar.
- Language: belongs to the Sino-Tibetan family of languages.
- 33 consonants and twelve vowels
- Script: originally adapted from the Mon language (derived from Pali, the ancient Indian language of the sacred text of Theravada Buddhism.
- It is written in a script consisting of circular and semi-circular letters, which were adapted from the Mon script, which in turn was developed from a southern Indian script in the 8th century.

Myanmar Scripts and Alphabet

33 consonants

ka [ka]	kha [kʰa]	ga [ga]	gha [ga]	ṅa [ŋa]
ca [sa]	cha [sʰa]	ja [za]	jha [za]	ña [ña]
ṭa [ta]	ṭha [tʰa]	ḍa [da]	ḍha [da]	ṇa [na]
ta [ta]	tha [tʰa]	da [da]	dha [da]	na [na]
pa [pa]	pha [pʰa]	ba [ba]	bha [ba]	ma [ma]
ya [ya]	ra [ya]	la [la]	wa [wa]	sa [θa]
ha [ha]	ḷa [la]	a [a]		

Burmese Basic Vowels

There are 12 basic vowels. They can be extended with two tone marks.

အ a.	အာ a	ဣ (အီ) i:	ဤ (အီ) i
ဥ (အု) u.	ဦ (အူ) u	ဧ (အေ) e	အဲ ɛ
ဩ (အော) ɔ.	ဪ (အော်) ɔ	အံ an	အို o

Numbers

Myanmar Culture

- Generally speaking, Myanmar culture (Burmese culture) means Buddhist culture.

Early civilizations in Myanmar included the Tibeto-Burman speaking Pyu in Upper Burma and the Mon in Lower Burma.

In the 9th century, the Burmans of the Kingdom of Nanzhao entered the upper Irrawaddy valley and, following the establishment of the Pagan Empire in the 1050s, the Burmese language and culture slowly became dominant in the country.

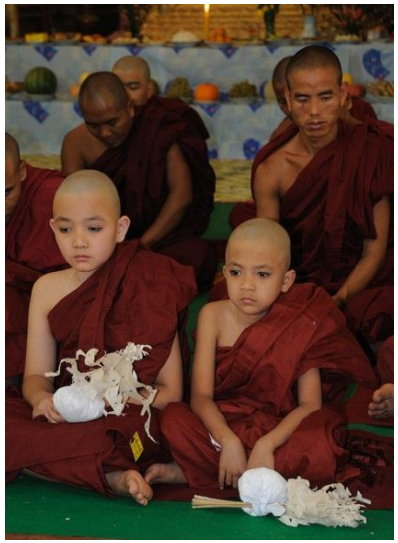
During this period, Theravada Buddhism gradually became the predominant religion of the country.

- A diverse range of indigenous cultures exist in Myanmar, the majority culture is primarily Buddhist and Bamar.
- Bamar Culture has been influenced by the cultures of neighbouring countries (its langauge, cuisine, music, dance and theatre).
- The arts and literature have been influened by Theravada Buddhism
- Buddhism is practised along with nat worship, which involves elaborate rituals to propitiate one from a pantheon of 37 nats.

- In a traditional village, the **monastery** is the centre of cultural life.
- Monks are venerated and supported by the lay people.
- A **novitiation** ceremony called shinbyu is the most important coming of age events for a boy, during which he enters the monastery for a short time.
- All male children in Buddhist families are encouraged to be a novice (beginner for Buddhism) before the age of twenty and to be a monk after the age of twenty.

- Girls have ear-piercing ceremonies at the same time.
- Burmese culture is most evident in villages where local festivals are held throughout the year
- Many villages have a guardian nat, and superstition and taboos are commonplace.

A **novitiation** ceremony called shinbyu



- **In Buddhism,** men have a higher status than women - Buddhists believe in reincarnation, and a woman has to hope that, in her next life, she is reborn as a man.
- The husband is considered the spiritual head of the Myanmar household because of his hpon (PONE), or spiritual status.
- In public, women let men take the lead, often walking behind their husbands or fathers.
- At home, however, a husband usually hands his earnings over to the wife, who manages the family budget and often runs her own small business, too.

Myanmar Wedding

- Women are **excluded** from certain areas of **religious buildings**, such as the middle platform of the Shwedagon Pagoda and Golden Rock Pagoda etc.
- Despite the hierarchy of Buddhism, however Myanmar women have a quiet self-confidence that comes from a tradition of independence.
- Women also have equal rights of inheritance with men.

Proper Etiquette

- Excessive emotion, whether prompted anger or by love are frowned upon (an expression of disapproval).
- Elders and others of a higher status are treated with polite behaviour.
- It is considered rude to pass things over the heads of seated elder
- To show respect to grandparents, parents, and teachers on formal occasions, Kneel down with foreheads and elbows touching the ground
- When passing a pagoda or meeting a monk, they put their palms together in a gesture of reverence.

Ah-nar-Deh

- Myanmar people are also very sensitive about imposing on, or inconveniencing, other people.
- The fear of embarrassing others is called **anade (Ah-nar-Deh).**
- If you asked a Myanmar guest what drink you could serve him or her, your guest would probably say, "Anything is fine," **(ba be pyi pyi ya bar de)** to avoid embarrassing you by asking for something you might not have.

Family Tie

- Myanmar households often consist of three generations.
- Grandparents, Parents, Children

- <u>Children:</u>

➢ learn to share and to participate in family life at an early age.

➢ expected to respect and obey not only their parents but all their elders.

➢ They are also expected to take care of their aged parents.

Some Interesting Myanmar Culture

Burmese Traditional Orchestra

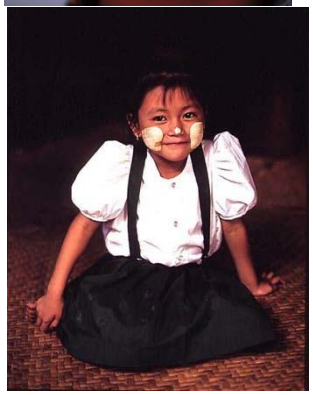
Drum circle

Main Drum

Some Interesting Myanmar Culture

Thanakha (Burmese Make-up)

Thanaka (Burmese: □□□□□□□); is a yellowish-white cosmetic paste made from ground bark. It is a distinctive feature of Myanmar seen commonly applied to the face and sometimes the arms of women and girls and to a lesser extent men and boys.



Thanaka cream is made by **grinding** the bark, wood, or roots of a thanaka tree with a small amount water on a **circular stone slab called *kyauk pyin*** which has a channel round the rim for the water to drain into.

Some Interesting Myanmar Culture

Longyi (Burmese Sarong)

A man wearing *taungshay paso* in late 1800s

A woman dressed in the old *htamein* style prevalent until the 1900s

Some Interesting Myanmar Culture

Longyi (Burmese Sarong)

Some Interesting Myanmar Culture

Longyi (Burmese Sarong)

Food

Curry

Mon-hin-ga - Spicy Noodle with Catfish

Economy

GDP 2010 estimated:

Total - $42.953 billion, Per capita - $702

Currency: Kyat

Myanmar Festivals

Living in one of the Nature's most favored lands, the Myanmar **are lively and enjoyable people.**

With agriculture as their main occupation they make an easy livelihood as their natural environment.

Every month of the Myanmar lunar calendar has its own season, its own flower, its own zodiacal sign, its own constellation and its own seasonal festivals.

The Myanmar year begins in mid-April.

Both the Myanmar and Gregorian calendar are widely used.

Festivals

- There are twelve monthly Myanmar festivals:

- **Tagu** (April) - **Burmese New Year** (Thingyan water Festival)
- **Kason** (May) - (banyan tree watering ceremony)
- **Nayon** (June)- Festival of religious examination
- **Waso** –(July) Waso Festival(Festival of ordination of monks)
- **Wagaung** (August)- festival of giving religious charity by lot
- **Taw Tha Lin** (September)- Regatta Festival
- **Thadingyut** (October) – festival of lights
- **Ta zaung mon** (November) – - *Tazaungdine* (*Kahtein* festival - offering robes to Buddhist monks)
- **Na Daw** –(December) Celebration in honour of the literati
- **Pya Tho** – (January) Equestrian Festival
- **Ta Bo Dwe** – (February) Festival of making Htamanei. (Htamane is made up of glutinous rice, coconut flakes, roasted peanuts, sesame, ground nut oil and fried ginger.)
- **Ta Baung** – (March) Festival of Sand pagodas

Tourism in Myanmar

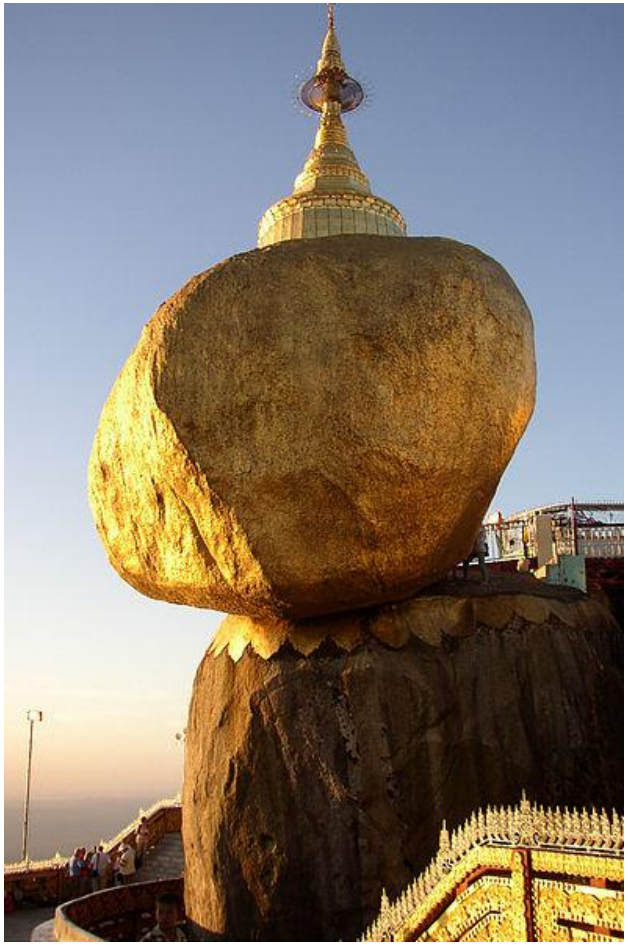
- The most popular available tourist destinations in Myanmar include big cities such as Yangon and Mandalay;
- religious sites in Mon State, Pindaya, Bago and Hpa-An;
- nature trails in Inle Lake, Putao;
- ancient cities such as Bagan and Mrauk-U;
- as well as beaches in Ngapali, Ngwe-Saung, Mergui

Shwedagon Pagoda

- One of the wonders of the world

- Marvelous architecture
  * Conical structure
  * 99.4 meters (326 feet) high
  * 432.8meters (1420 ft)perimeter
  * Covered with 60 tons of gold leaf
  * Priceless Gems on pinnacle

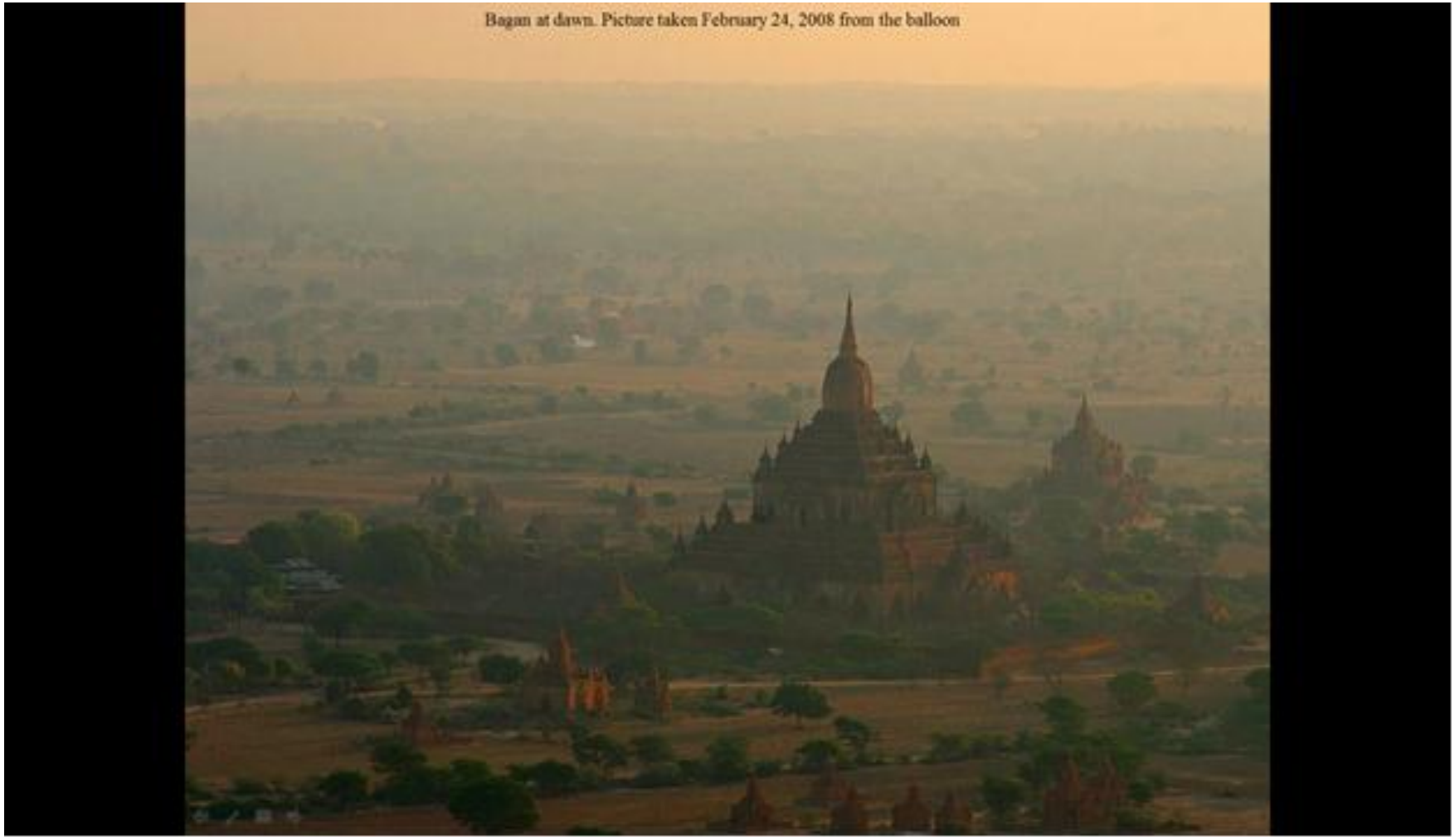
Kyaiktiyo Pagoda also known as **Golden Rock** is a well-known Buddhist pilgrimage site in Mon State, Myanmar. It is a small pagoda (7.3 metres (24 ft)) built on the top of a granite boulder covered with gold leaves pasted on by devotees.



Bago

U Bein Bridge is a crossing that spans the Taungthaman Lake near Amarapura in Myanmar. The 1.2-kilometre bridge was built around 1850 and is believed to be the oldest and longest teakwood bridge in the world.

Bagan

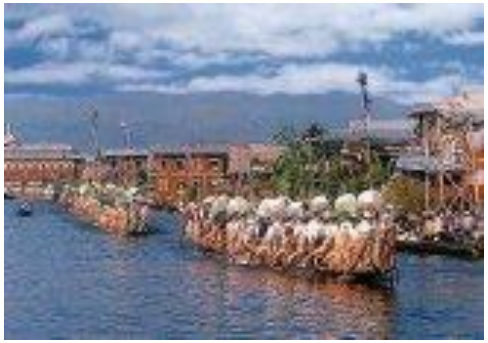

Bagan at dawn. Picture taken February 24, 2008 from the balloon

Bagan

Bagan

Mount Popa is a volcano 1518 metres above sea level, and located in central Burma about 50 km southeast of Bagan. It can be seen from the Ayeyarwady River as far away as 60 km in clear weather. Mount Popa is perhaps best known as a pilgrimage site, with numerous Nat temples and relic sites atop the mountain.

Inle Lake - Shan State



Hkakabo Razi is Southeast Asia's highest mountain, located in the northern Myanmar state of Kachin. It lies in an outlying subrange of the Greater Himalayan mountain system. The mountain lies on the border tri-point among Myanmar, China, and India.

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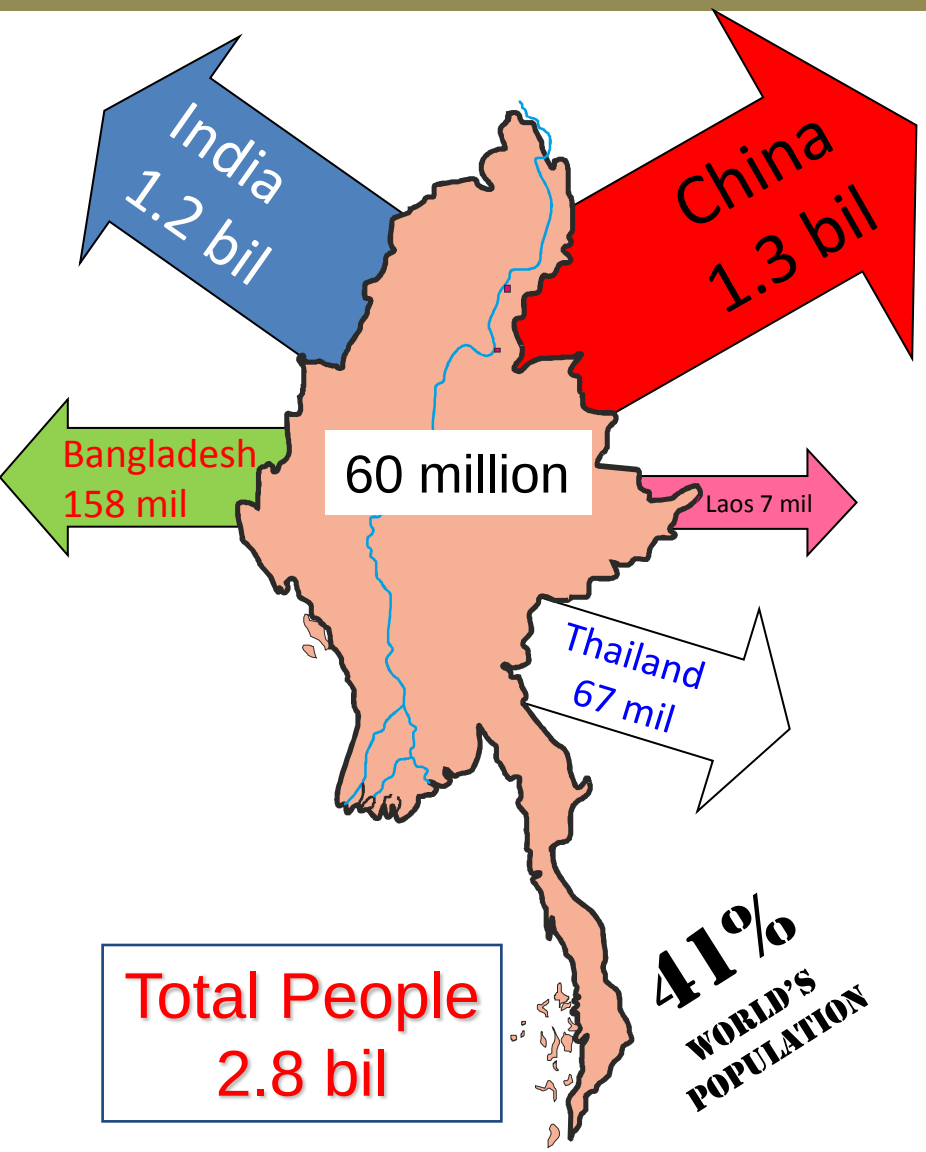
Policy and Economic Landscape in Myanmar

- **Changes in Local : Policy Reforms**
- **Changes in Region :**

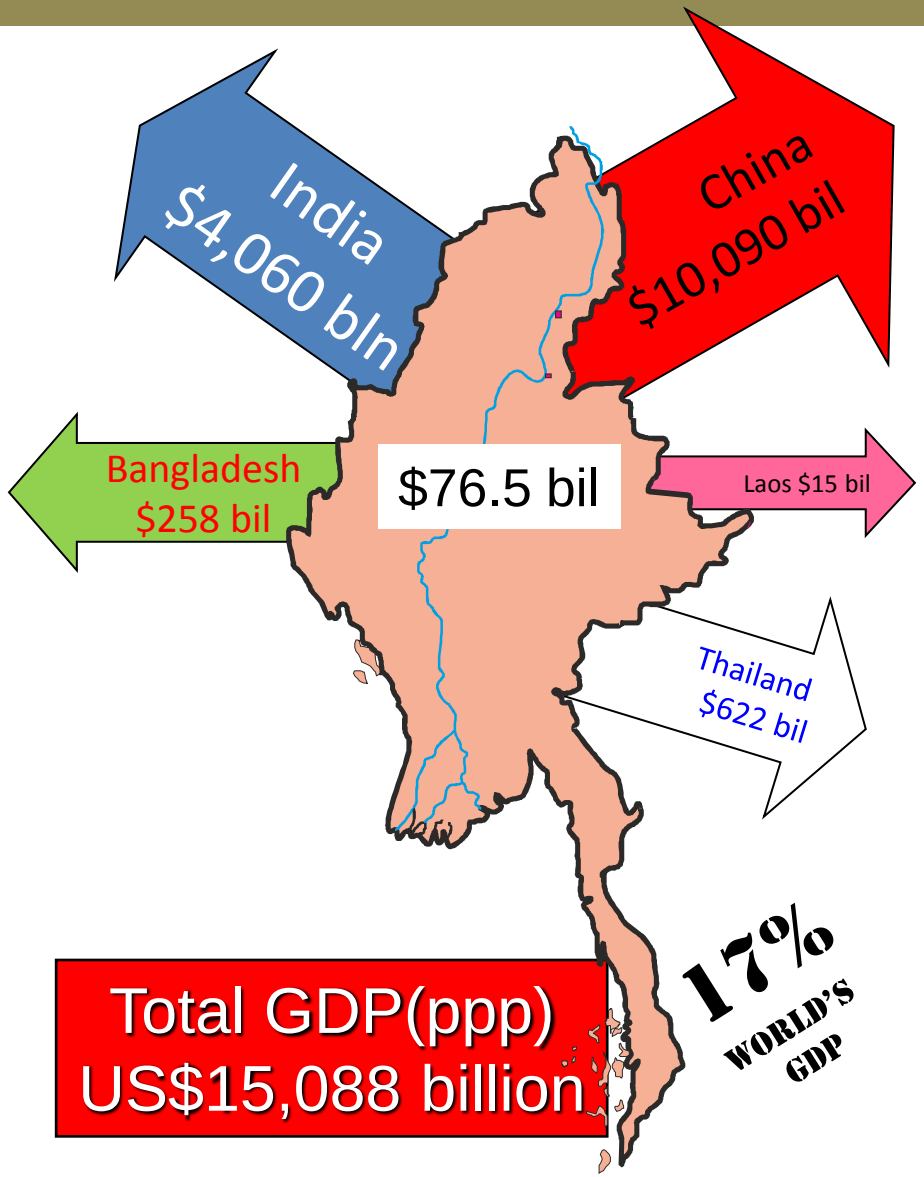
- **Strategic Potential, GMS Economic Corridors, Deep Sea Ports**
- **Special Economic Zones, Special Industrial Zones (Pa-an in Karen State) and Local Industrial Zones**

Reviewing Myanmar Strategic Potential

28th Most Populated, 40th Largest in the world and 2nd Largest in ASEAN



Total People
2.8 bil



Total GDP(ppp)
US$15,088 billion

Source : The World Factbook 2011

Regional Markets' Opportunities

PREFERENCES

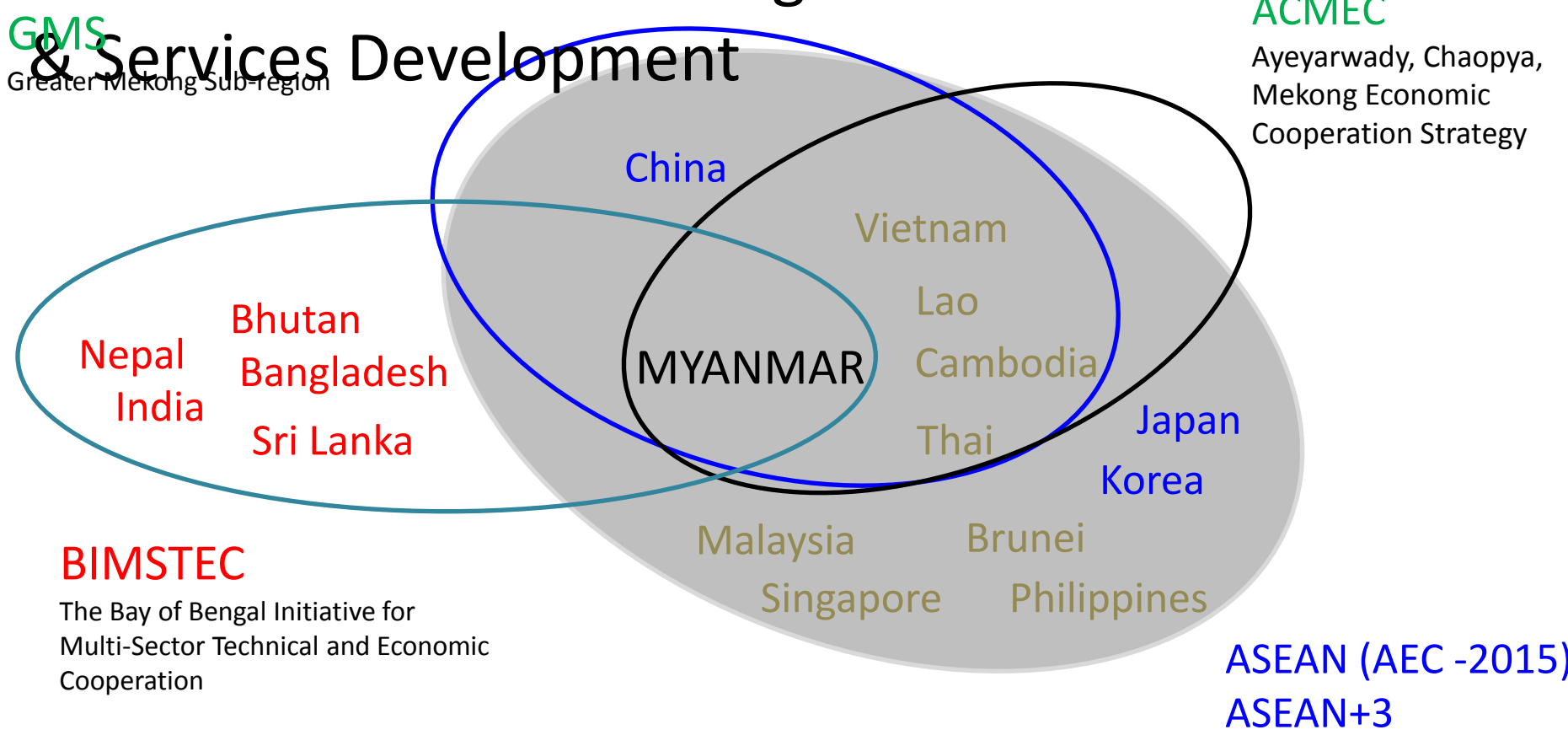
ASEAN FREE TRADE AREA – AFTA
ASEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY - AEC
ASEAN COUNTRY OF ORIGIN (CO)
ASEAN INTEGRATION SYSTEM OF PREFERENCES (AISP)
ASEAN'S & WTO'S SPECIAL AND PREFERENTIAL TREATMENTS TO MYANMAR

Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement With :
Thailand
Singapore
Malaysia
Indonesia
Vietnam

Over 600 millions Population

Regional Connectivity & Emerging Trends

- ASEAN, ASEAN+3, GMS, BIMSTEC
- Harmonized Rules and Regulations and Free Trade & Services Development



GMS CORRIDORS
North-South Corridor
Northern Corridor
Northeastern Corridor
Eastern Corridor
Central Corridor
East-West Corridor
Western Corridor
Southern Corridor
Southern Coastal Corridor
INDIA
BANGLADESH
MYANMAR
LAO PDR
THAILAND
VIETNAM
CAMBODIA
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
YUNNAN PROVINCE
GUANGXI ZHUANG AUTONOMOUS REGION
SOUTH CHINA SEA
ANDAMAN SEA
Gulf of Tonkin
Gulf of Thailand
Gulf of Martaban
MALAYSIA
Kunming
Dali
Longshuanka
Chuxiong
Mangshi
Ruili
Tamu
Muse
Lashio
Mandalay
Myitkyina
Tonzang
Thibaw
Loilem
Pyay
NAY PYI TAW
Yangon
Pathein
Mawlamyine
Dawei
Myeik
Kawthoung
Chumphon
Surat Thani
Phuket
Trang
Hat Yai
Songkhla
Yala
Narathiwat
Nam Can
Ca Mau
Can Tho
Ho Chi Minh City
Vung Tau
Da Lat
Go Dau
Svay Rieng
PHNOM PENH
Koh Kong
Sre Ambel
Kampot
Sihannoukville
Ha Tien
Kampong Cham
Stung Treng
Siem Reap
Pleiku
Quy Nhon
Dieu Tri
Dung Quat
Da Nang
Dong Ha
Hue
Khanthabouly
Saravan
Pakse
Attapu
Thakhek
Mukdahan
Khon Kaen
Kalasin
Nakhon Ratchasima
Chaiyaphum
Nakhon Sawan
Phitsanulok
Mae-Sot
Tak
Denchai
Loei
Nong Khai
Nakhon Phanom
Udon Thani
Vang Vieng
VIENTANE
Pakkading
Ban Lao
Vinh
Thanh Hoa
Luangprabang
Louangphamtha
Nateuli
Mohan
Boten
Jinghong
Tachilek
Mae Sai
Chiang Rai
Simao
Lao Cai
Yen Bai
Hekou
Gejiu
Yuxi
Baise
Nanning
Qinzhou
Fangcheng
Lang Son
Kep
Hai Phong
HA NOI
Hoa Binh
Ninh Binh
Guilin
Hexian
Wuzhou
Yulin
Chonburi
Sattahip
Trat
BANGKOK
Prachuap Khiri Khan
Ruili
Tonzang
Bhamo
Kyaukme
Lashio
Taunggyi
Kyaukme
Mawlamyine
Tak
Phitsanulok
Mae-Sot
Khon Kaen
Kalasin
Nakhon Ratchasima
Chaiyaphum
Nakhon Sawan
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Dieu Tri
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Ho Chi Minh City
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Can Tho
Ca Mau
Nam Can
Phuket
Trang
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Songkhla
Yala
Narathiwat
Kawthoung
Myeik
Chumphon
Surat Thani
Mawlamyine
Pathein
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Loilem
Mandalay
Thibaw
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Mangshi
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Louangphamtha
Tachilek
Mae Sai
Chiang Rai
Luangprabang
Vang Vieng
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Vinh
Thanh Hoa
Ninh Binh
Hoa Binh
HA NOI
Hai Phong
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Lang Son
Fangcheng
Qinzhou
Nanning
Baise
Guilin
Hexian
Wuzhou
Yulin
Loei
Denchai
Nong Khai
Nakhon Phanom
Udon Thani
Thakhek
Mukdahan
Khon Kaen
Kalasin
Nakhon Ratchasima
Chaiyaphum
Nakhon Sawan
Phitsanulok
Mae-Sot
Tak
Saravan
Pakse
Attapu
Khanthabouly
Dong Ha
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PHNOM PENH
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Sattahip
Trat
BANGKOK
Prachuap Khiri Khan
Myeik
Chumphon
Kawthoung
Surat Thani
Phuket
Trang
Hat Yai
Songkhla
Yala
Narathiwat
Ye
Dawei
Pathein
Yangon
Pyay
NAY PYI TAW
Loilem
Mandalay
Thibaw
Lashio
Muse
Tamu
Tonzang
Myitkyina
Ruili
Mangshi
Longshuanka
Dali
Chuxiong

Current Myanmar Economy Outlook (TRADE)
Top Ten Export & Import Items of Myanmar
(2012-2013)

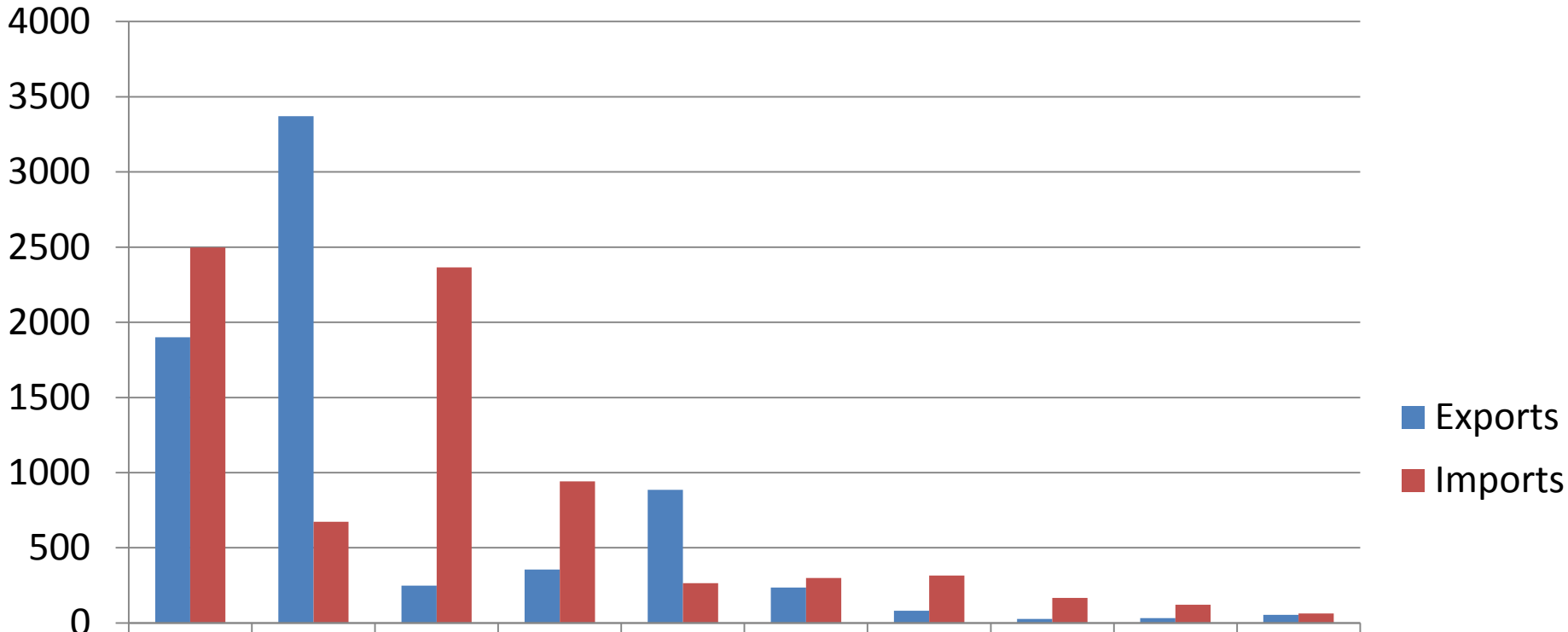
No	Items	Value (USD Million)	Percentage (%)	Items	Value (USD Million)	Percentage (%)
1	Natural Gas	3060.93	40	Petroleum Products	1597.73	20
2	Pulses & Beans	825.78	11	Vehicles & Spare Parts	1243.56	15
3	Garment	592.01	8	Construction materials	704.05	9
4	Marine Products	559.24	7	Iron and Steel Materials	495.59	6
5	Forest Products	527.14	7	Machinery and Spare Parts	352.01	4
6	Rice	451.86	6	Palm Oil	281.63	3
7	Jade	319.23	4	Plastic Raw Materials	268.36	3
8	Sesame	218.56	3	Ships, Boats and Spare Parts	249.38	3
9	Rubber	217.12	3	Pharmaceuticals	239.84	3
10	Maize	154.63	2	Fertilizers	150.52	2
	Total Exports	7612.68		Total Imports	8192.04	

Source : Ministry of Commerce

Top Ten Trading Partners of Myanmar

(2012-2013)

Figures in USD Million



	China	Thailand	Singapore	Japan	India	Republic of Korea	Malaysia	Indonesia	Germany	Vietnam
Exports	1900.1	3370.8	249.05	356.5	886.47	234.93	81.503	26.418	31.702	54.077
Imports	2497.7	673.94	2365	942.79	264.19	299.75	316.53	167.05	121.11	63.718

Source : Ministry of Commerce

Current Myanmar Economy Outlook (INVESTMENT)
Foreign Investment of Existing Enterprises by Country
As of (31/08/2013)

Figures in USD Million

No.	Countries	Permitted Enterprises		%
		No.	Approved Amount	
1.	China	30	14,110.984	41.97
2.	Hong Kong	40	6,353.464	18.90
3.	Republic of Korea	70	2,966.259	8.82
4.	Thailand	30	2,871.683	8.54
5.	U.K	28	2,493.222	7.42
6.	Singapore	57	2,099.169	6.24
7.	Malaysia	19	1,028.192	3.06
8.	Vietnam	6	511.186	1.55
9.	France	1	465.000	1.38
10.	India	8	278.600	0.83
11.	Japan	26	171.339	0.51

For Complete list, please visit : www.dica.gov.mm/dicagraph1.htm

Source : Directorate of Investment and Company Administration

Foreign Investment of Existing Enterprises by Sector (31/08/2013)

Figures in USD Million

No.	Particulars	Existing Enterprises		%
		No. Approved	Amount	
1	Oil & Gas	64	13.630.102	40.54
2	Power	5	13,207.921	39.29
3	Mining	9	2,304.496	6.85
4	Manufacturing	185	2,201.146	6.55
5	Hotel & Tourism	33	1,339.675	3.98
6	Real Estate	9	347.870	1.03
7	Industrial Estate	2	179.113	0.53
8	Agriculture	7	156.670	0.47
9	Transport & Communication	7	137.676	0.41
10	Livestock & Fisheries	8	88.062	0.26
11	Other Services	10	25.267	0.08
	Total	**339**	**33,617.997**	**100**

Source : Directorate of Investment and Company Administration

Criterion for Foreign Investment

- Safeguard of environment conservation
- Transparency and accountability in financial matters
- Create job opportunities
- Abide existing labor law
- Support corporate social responsibilities consistent with regional and international standard and agreements
- Transfer of Technology
- Encourage and create level playing field among investors

Highlights of New Foreign Investment Law

Income Tax Exemption

- For First Five Years
- For reinvestment of profit within 1 year
- 50% exemption on profit from exports

Deductions

- Right to deduct depreciation from profit
- R&D Expenditure deductible from assessable income

Relief from customs and internal taxes

- Machinery and Equipment imported during construction period
- Raw Material used in production over the first 3 year in case of increase investment

MIC will consider investments based on the priority industries

Labor intensive Industries

Industries that contribute to living standard of Myanmar in all aspects

Advanced Technology industries

Value-added industries

Capital intensive industries

Goods & Services which focus on welfare of citizens

Leasing, Mortgaging, Share Transfer & Transfer of Business

Investors can sub-lease or mortgage permitted leased land and building without changing type of investment with the permission of lessor.

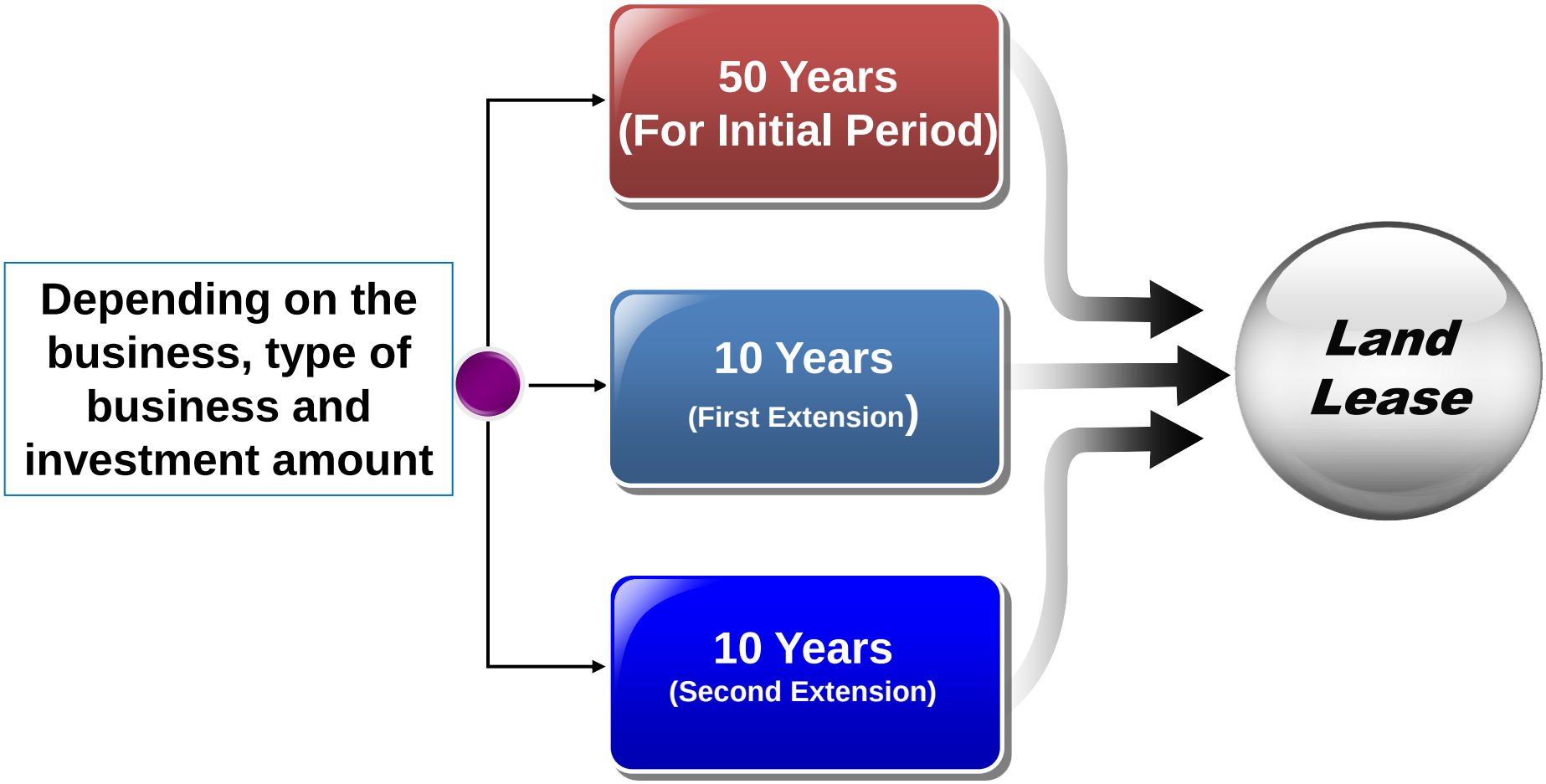
If the land is free land, fallow land and waste land, the permit from the Government shall be attached.

Investors can sell and/or transfer of all shares to foreigners or local citizens.

If foreigner possess all shares, he can apply for company registration or can use existing company name with the approval of transfer or according to MCA 27(a)

Investment Law

Land Lease



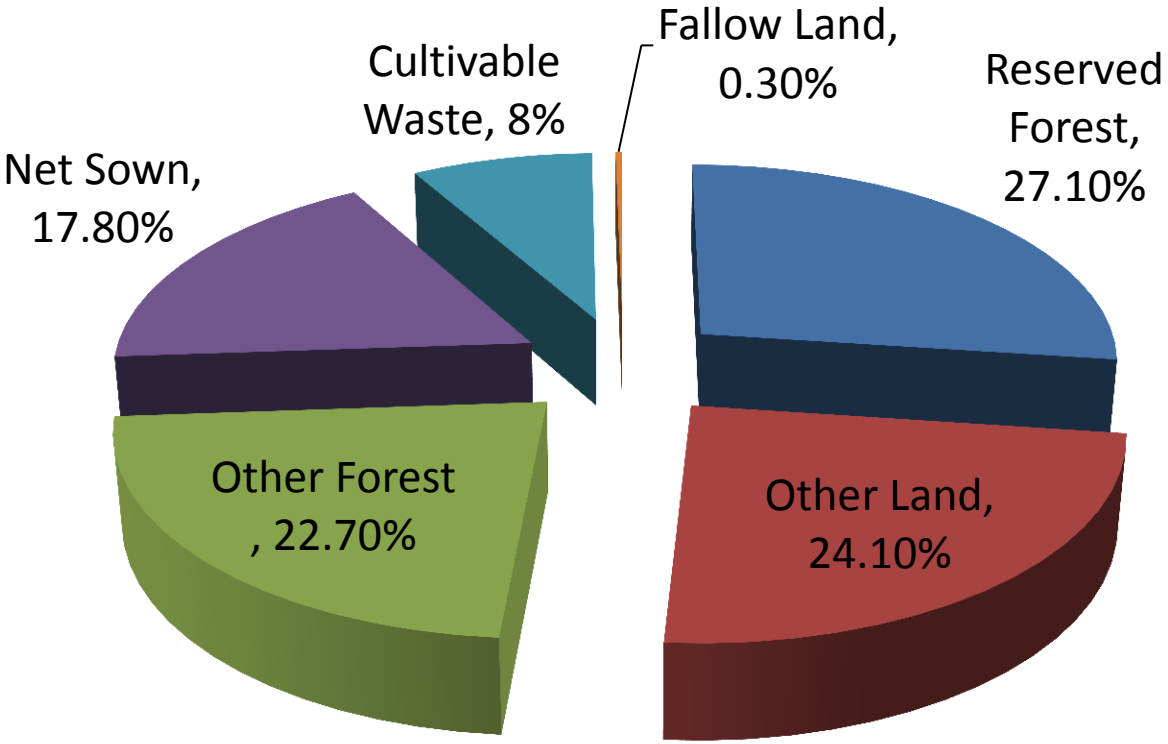
Few Tips for Myanmar Business Environment

- Local currency is Myanmar Kyat and it is around **K 960 per USD.**
- Corporate Tax is **25%** of total profit annually.
- **5% Commercial Tax** for imported items and products outside industrial zones. **3% for products produced in industrial zones**. Items such as alcohol, cigarette etc. subject to much higher tax rate.
- Average worker's monthly wages is around **K80,000 per month** without OT.
- Current commercial and industrial land depends on the location and prices are rather high at this moment.
- Bank deposit rate is **8%** and lending rate is **13%.**
  (Lending rate for SME – 8.5%)
- Electricity rate is K50 for resident & K75 for businesses.

Investment Opportunities in Myanmar

Mature	Growing		Stars
Agriculture	Education	Garments & CMP	Automobiles
Fishery	Hotel & Tourism	Oil & Gas	Electronics and Assembly
Forestry	Hospitality	Energy & Electricity	Biotech
Gems	Healthcare & Beauty	IT & Telecommunication	Insurance
Job Agencies	Food and Consumer goods	Banking & Finance	Investment Firms
Commodities	Mining & Minerals	Logistics	Real Estate & Property
Pharmaceuticals Agency	Construction	Industrial Supplies	Infrastructure

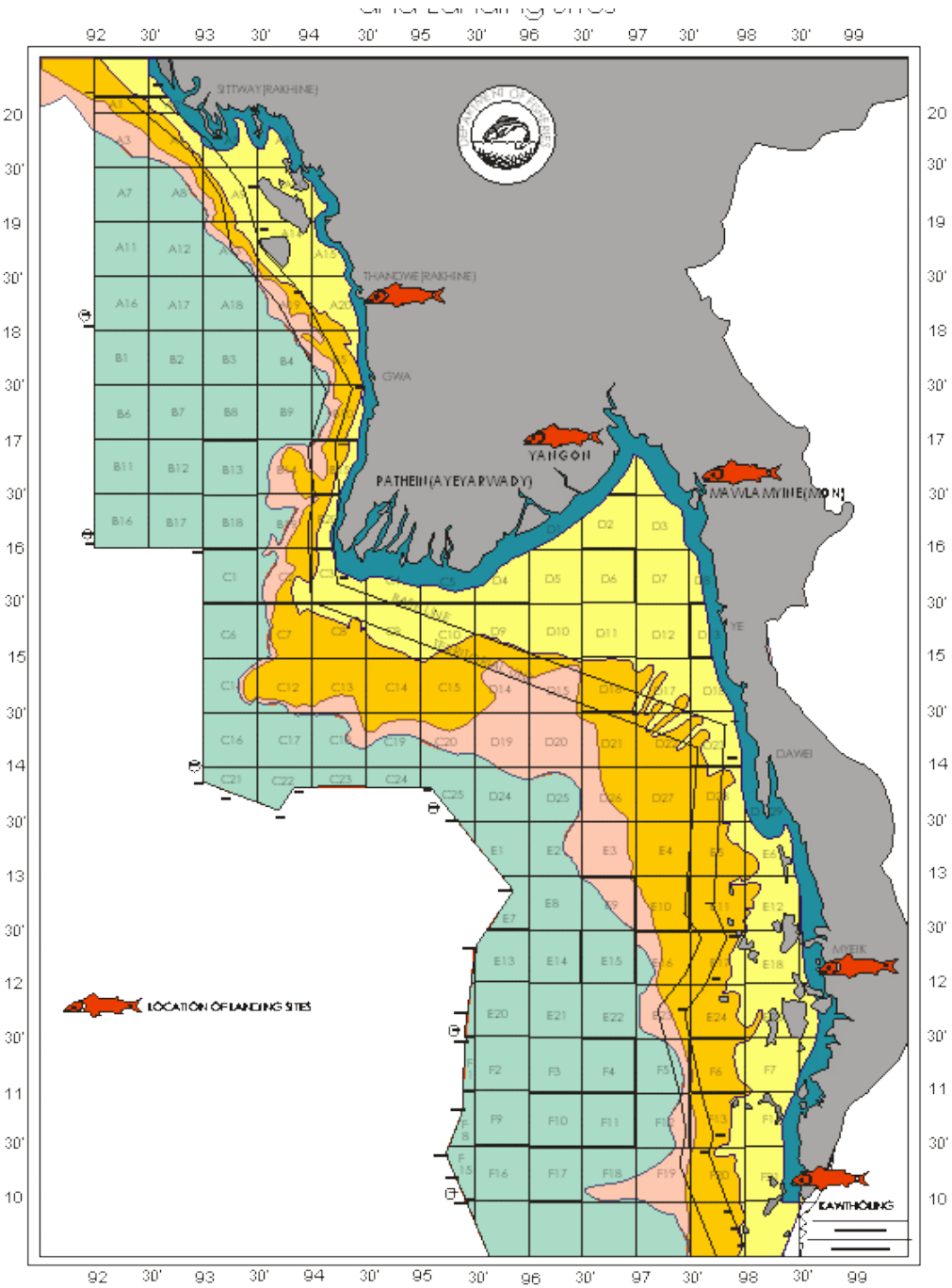
AGRICULTURE SECTOR



Country's Total Area : 676,590 km^2 Land Area : 653,520 km^2 Water Surface : 23,070 km^2

Agriculture is a vital source of income for Myanmar, making up 36% of GDP and 28% of exports value for 2012-2013.

Agricultural Land : 119,840 km^2



Livestock and Fisheries Sector

Continental Shelf area:
228,781 km^2

Length of coastline:
2,832 km

Swamp Land:
0.5 Million Hector

Production (2012)
Over 4.1 Million tons

Exports (2012-2013)
559 USD Millions
5th largest contributor to GDP

Foreign Investment:
USD 88.062 Million as of 31/8/2013

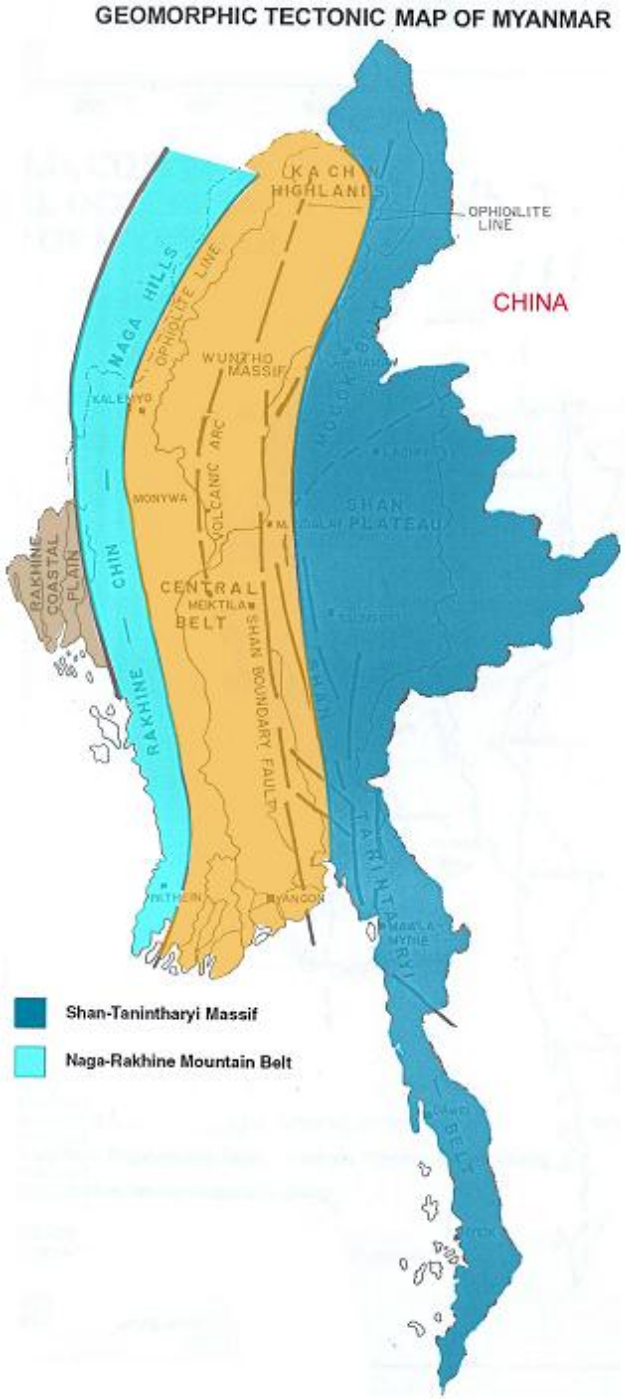
FORESTRY SECTOR

- According to FAO, 48.3% or about 31,773,000 ha of Myanmar is forested.

- Major exporter of teak in the world, takes up 75 percent of the world market.

- About 7% of Total Export.

- Potentials for Value added production of other Forest Products:
Bamboo, Cane, Rattan



MINERAL SECTOR

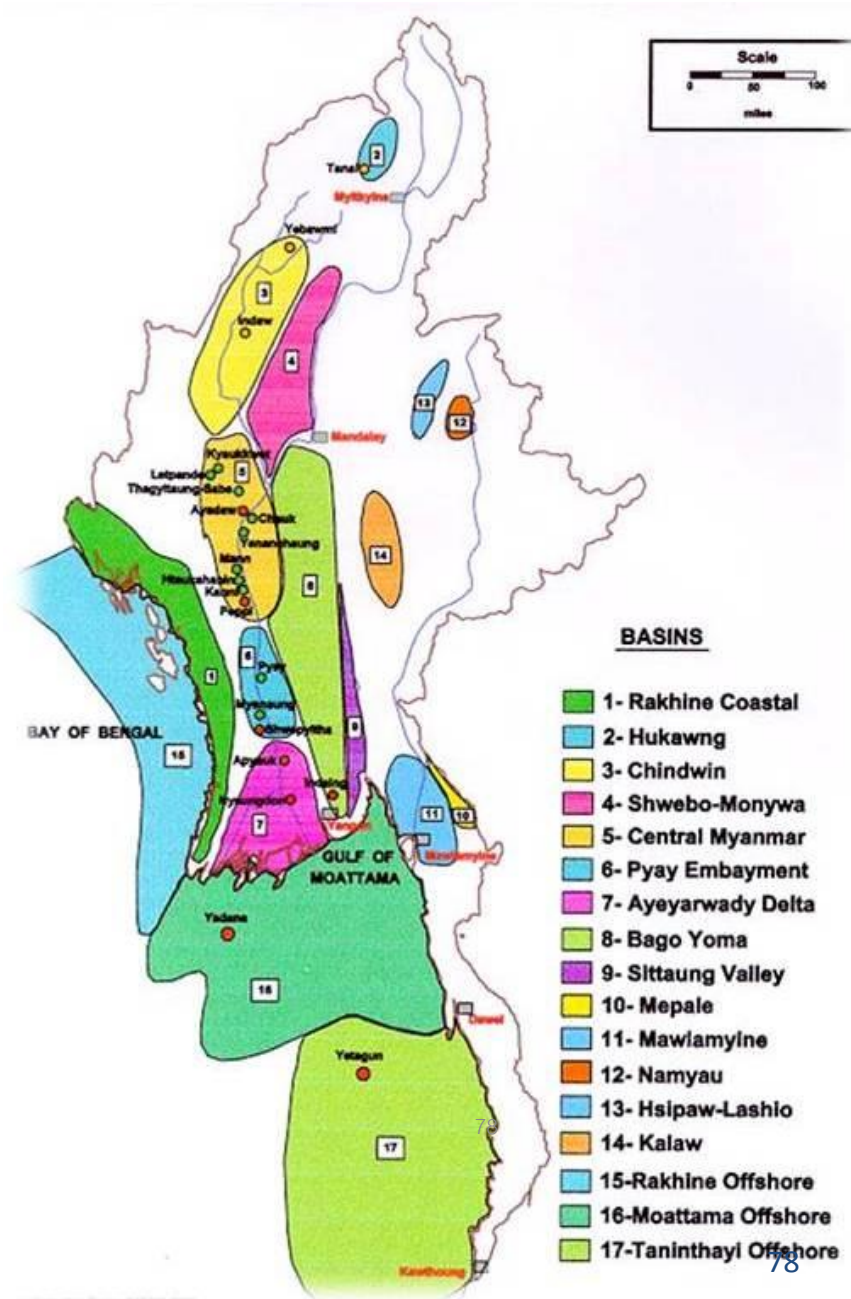
Western Ranges	Central Belt	Eastern Highlands
Nickel	*Porphyry*	*Lead,Zinc*
Chromite	*Copper*	*Copper*
PGM	*Gold*	*Silver*
	Coal	*Tungsten*
	Oil & Gas	*Antimony*
		Iron

Jade is seventh largest export item with the amount of over USD 319 Millions.

2.8 Billion USD investment by 67 Enterprises.

OIL & GAS SECTOR

- 4 offshore projects are currently operated by Foreign Firms.
- USD 4.1 billions are expected from Gas Exports in 2013.
- 53 onshore & 51 offshore blocks available for JV With foreign companies.
- Myanmar offshore reserves are estimated to be 71 Trillion cubic feet (tcf).
- Estimated crude oil reserves is 540 MMBL.



TOURISM SECTOR

Booming sector after reform

Country	Hotel/Apartment	Investment in USD Million
Singapore	12	597,756
Thailand	11	263,250
Japan	6	183,013
Hong Kong	4	77,000
Malaysia	2	20,000
British	1	3,400
Total	36	1,144,419

Annual Tourist Arrival

2010: 791,505

2011: 816,369

2012: 1,058,995

Manufacturing Sector in Myanmar

Competitive Industries

- Food & Beverages Industries
- Garment & Textile
- Household Woodwork Production
- Gems & Jewelry Production

Potential Industries

- Automobile Parts
- Industrial Raw Material
- Minerals & Crude Oil Products
- Pharmaceutical Industries
- Paper & Publishing

Basic Industries

- **Agricultural Machinery**
- Agricultural Fertilizer Production
- Machinery & Spare Parts Production
- Electrical & Electronics Industries
- Renewable Energy Production
- Household Products

34 Industrial Zones in Myanmar

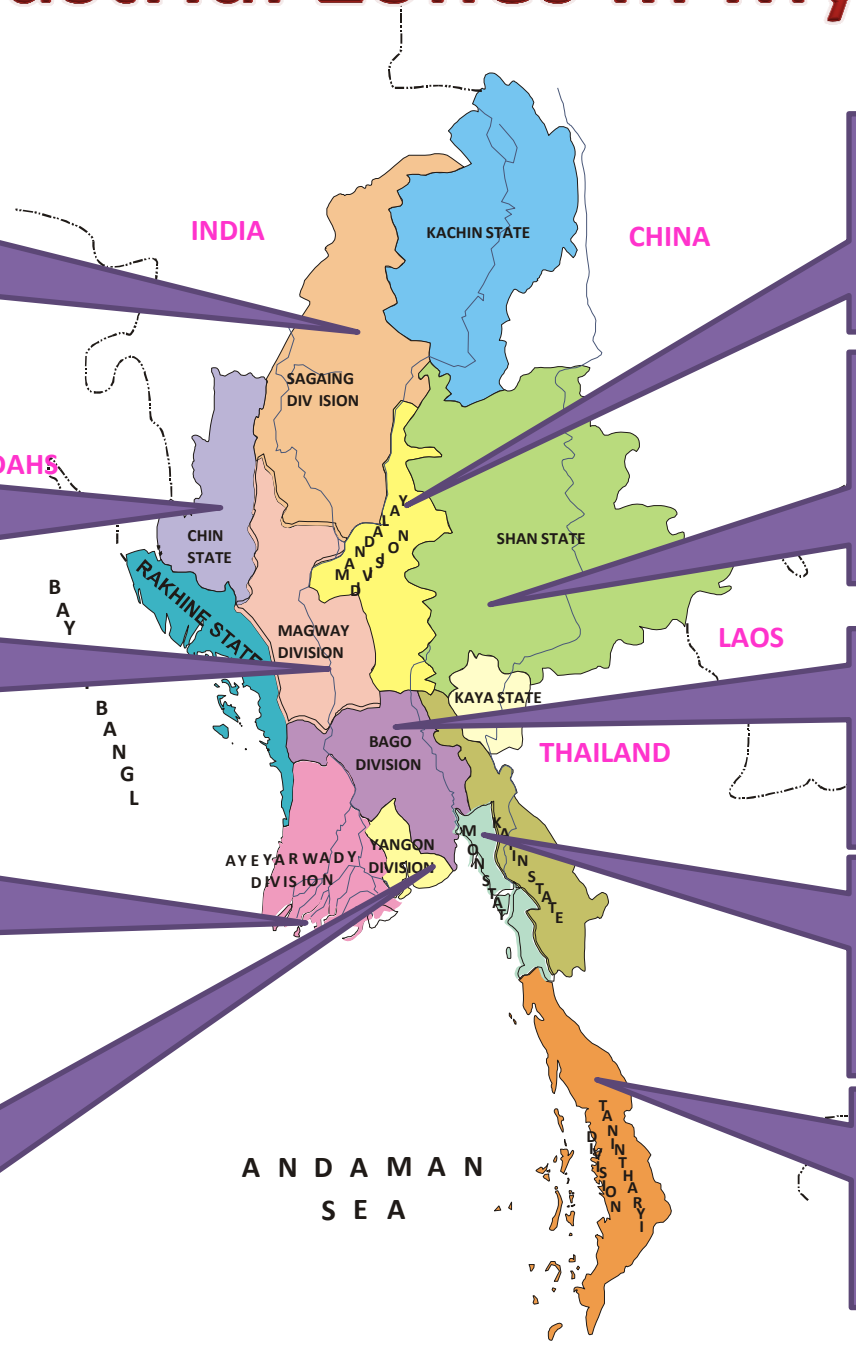
1 Industrial Zone in Sagaing State

1 Industrial Zone in Chin Division

2 Industrial Zone in Magway State

3 Industrial Zones in Ayeyarwaddy State

20 Industrial Zones in Yangon State



3 Industrial Zones in Mandalay State

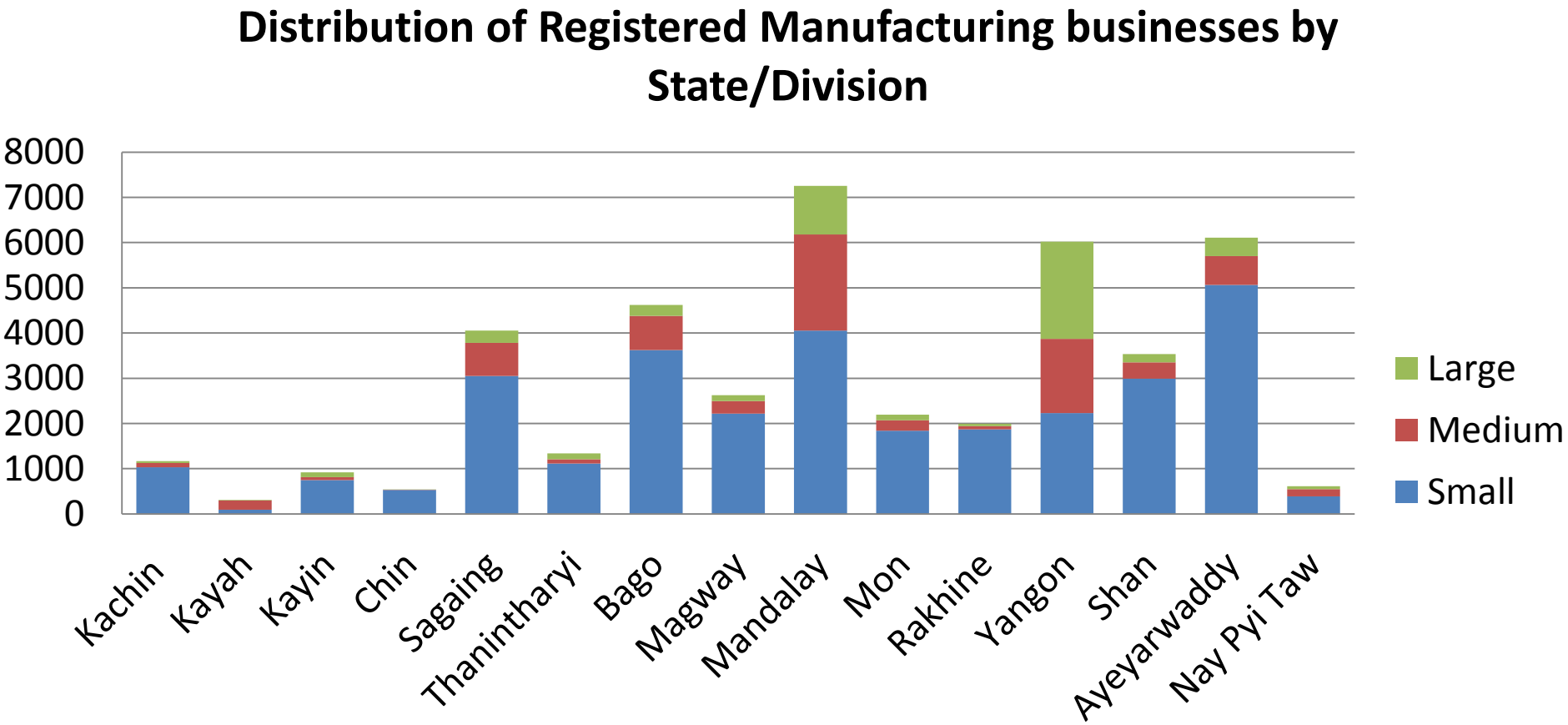
1 Industrial Zone in Shan Division

1 Industrial Zones in Bago State

1 Industrial Zone in Mon Division

1 Industrial Zone in Tanintharyi State

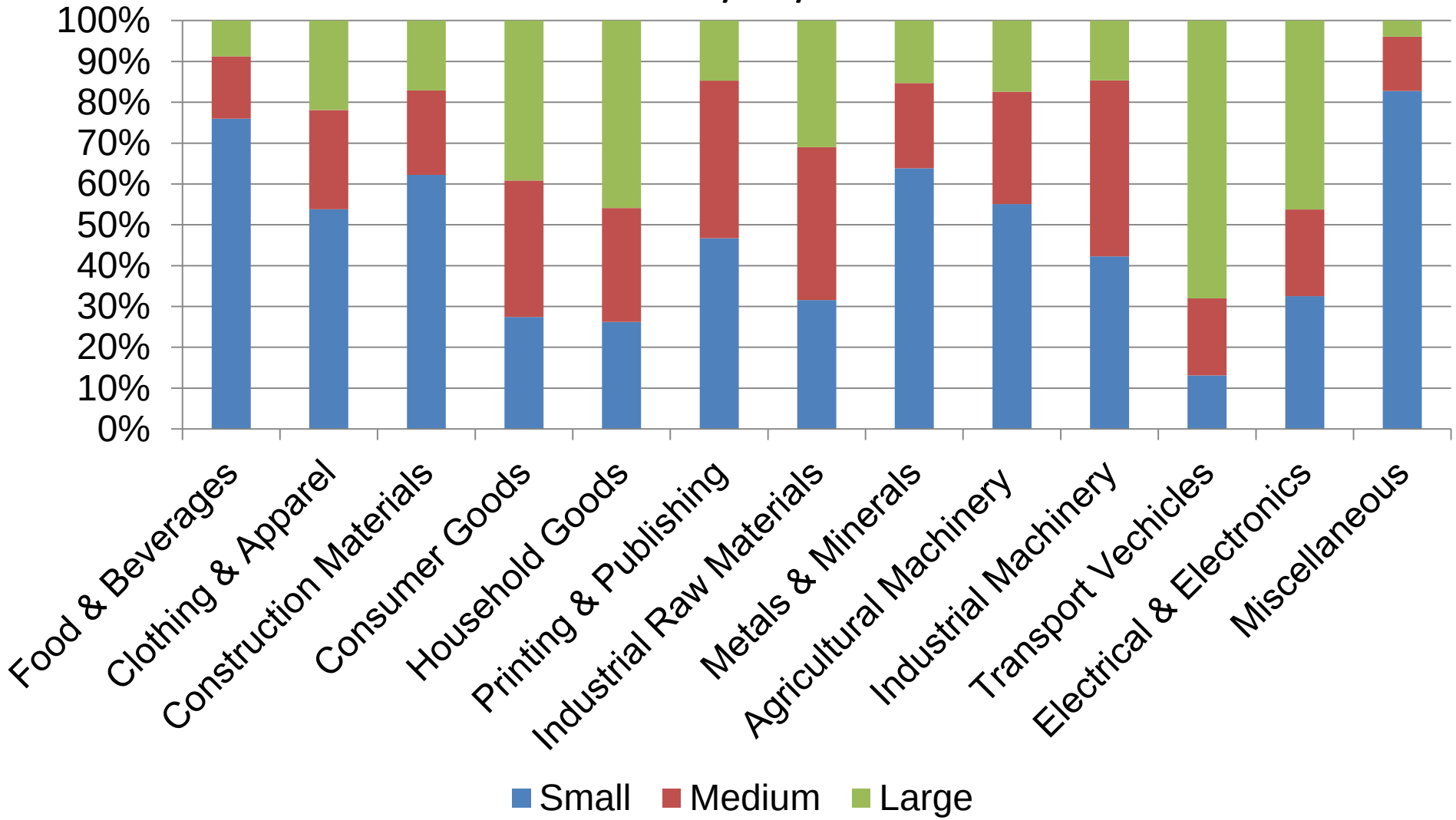
Manufacturing Sector



Monthly wage for Mfg Worker	**USD 68**	**Office Rent per Sq. Meter**	**USD 23**	**Mobile Phone charges per minute**	**USD 0.30**	**Corporate tax**	**25%**

Sectors Distribution of Registered Industries in Myanmar

As of 30/01/2013



Special Economic Zones in Myanmar

- Kyauk Phyu
- Thilawa
- Dawei

Incentives under SEZ Law

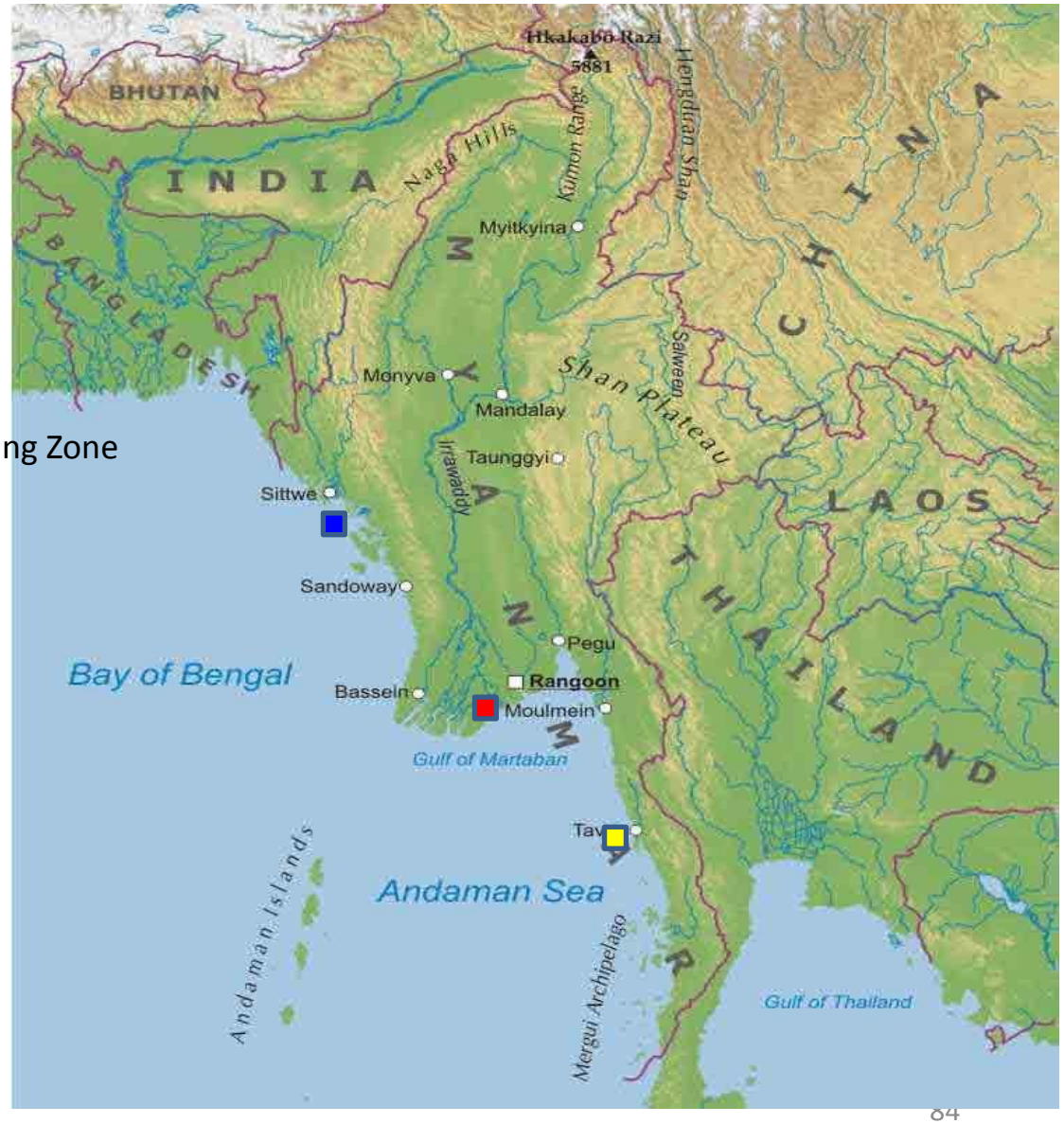
- Imported raw material
- Machineries
- Equipment

Export Processing Zone

- Machineries
- Vehicles

5 years

- Tax holiday - 5 years
- Second 5 years - 50% relief on income tax – overseas sale products
- Third 5 years - 50% relief on income tax – reinvestment obtained from export sale



DAWEI SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONE CONCEPTUAL PLAN

A Trigger for Future of Myanmar

SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONE DEVELOPMENT
THE THILAWA
A TRIGGER FOR FUTURE OF MYANMAR

- A New Gateway to the World

Improve Living Standard

Electric Devices
Agricultural Machine
Motor Cycle
Processed Food
and more...

Supply Commodity Goods to Myanmar

Expand International Trade

Electronic Devices
Machinery Equipments
and more...

Toward the World

Thilawa SEZ

Historical Background

- High literacy rate with 89.9 % of adults and 94.5 % of youth considered literate (UNESCO 2007)
- Asian Example
- Used for political objective - foster resistance to encroachments of Western and Asian imperialism
- 88 student-led demonstration
- Military regime crashed down Education
- Slow and steady decay

Myanmar Education System

Education	School Level	Grade	Age	Years
Primary	Elementary Education	1-5	6-11	5
Middle	Intermediate School	6-9	12-16	4
Secondary	Secondary Education	10-12	17-18	2
Tertiary	Tertiary- Higher Education			4-6

Over 170 Universities

I. Main

- States and Regions

II. Health

- Medical
- Dental
- Public Health
- Traditional
- Veterinary Science

III. Technology

- Engineering
- Aerospace Engineering
- Computer Science

IV. Defend Services Academy

- Defence
- Technology
- Nursing and Paramedical

V. Religion

- Theological Colleges
- Buddhism

VI. Other Specialisations

- Economics
- Forest
- Agriculture
- Education College
- Foreign language

Qs & As Please !