

The Republic of the Union of Myanmar

**Data Collection Survey
on Investment Promotion and Export Promotion
in the Republic of the Union of Myanmar**

**Final Report
(Appendix)**

May 2019

**Japan International Cooperation Agency
(JICA)**

Koei Research & Consulting Inc.

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Appendix 1:

Investment Potential Analysis

Preparatory work for Investment Potential Analysis

Dec. 24, 2016
JICA Study Team

■ Objective:

- To identify priority industrial sectors for investment promotion that shall be analyzed investment potential to review/update FDIPP

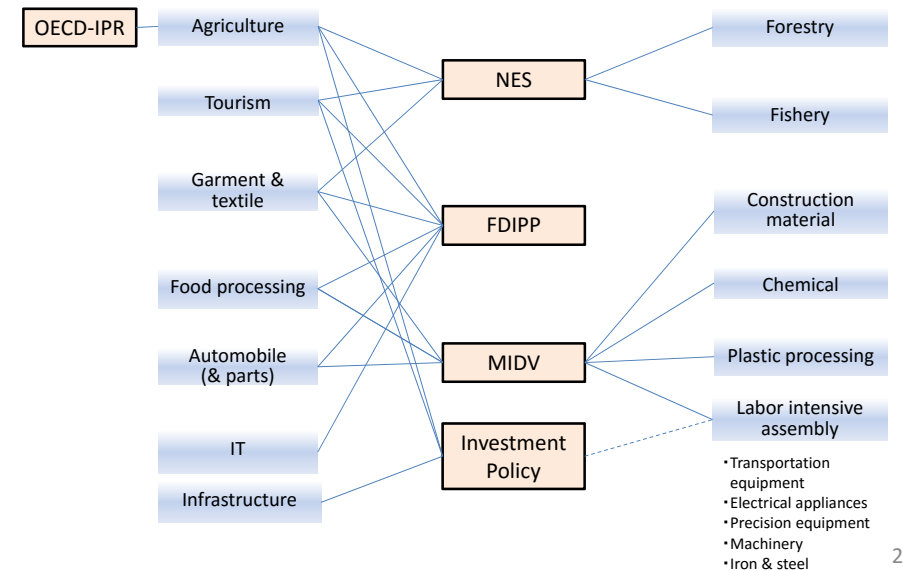
■ Work items:

- Review of investment related policies and visions
- Review of FDI situation in Myanmar and neighboring countries
- Review of Investment policies & promoted sectors in Thailand & Malaysia

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1. Review of investment related policies and visions

- Major investment related policies & visions which indicate industrial sectors to be promoted (even as references) are as follows.



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1. Review of investment related policies and visions

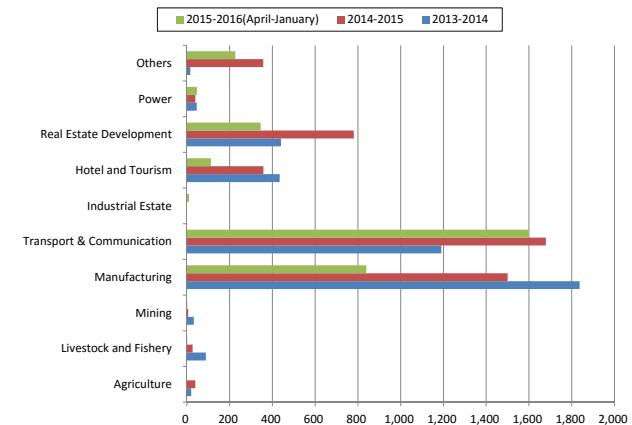
- Observations derived from the review of investment related policies and visions are :

- FDIPP, NES and Investment Policy tend to mention promoted industries from the view point of economic development of Myanmar. In these policies, agriculture, tourism and garment & textile are strongly expected to contribute to economic growth, job creation and income growth.
- Regarding agriculture, NES and OECD-IPR point out that rice, beans, rubber and oilseeds have large production volume and related processing industries.
- On the other hand, MIDV introduce promoted industries from the view point of investment potential. Among others, garment & textile, food processing and automobile are also mentioned by FDIPP and NES, thus should be regarded as the priority industries.
- MIDV also focuses electrical appliances as one of the labor-intensive assembly, which have potential for development in middle and long term as seen in Vietnam. Motorbikes are also recognized similar potential.
- Investment Policy mentions infrastructure as promoted business area, as well as agriculture and tourism. Therefore, energy (power generation) and communication industry, road, railway, port, airport, and water & sewerage shall be identified as the priority industries and sectors.
- Other types of business promoted by Investment Policy correspond to the industries mentioned above.
- Although IT, forestry and fishery that are respectively mentioned by FDIPP and NES need to be examined their investment potential, priorities are lower than other industries.

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2. Review of FDI situation in Myanmar and neighboring countries

FDI to Myanmar by Sector (million US\$)



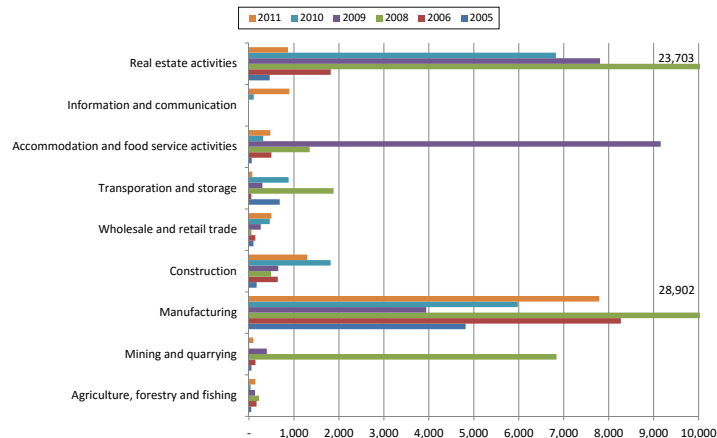
Source : Central Statistical Organization

- Among the FDI to Myanmar by sector from 2013 to 2016 (January) (excluding oil & gas), transport & communication and manufacturing sectors received the largest amount of FDI. Real estate development, hotel & tourism also received certain amount. FDI to agriculture and livestock & fishery are quite small, collectively amounting 20-30 million dollars.

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2. Review of FDI situation in Myanmar and neighboring countries

FDI to Vietnam by Sector (million US\$)



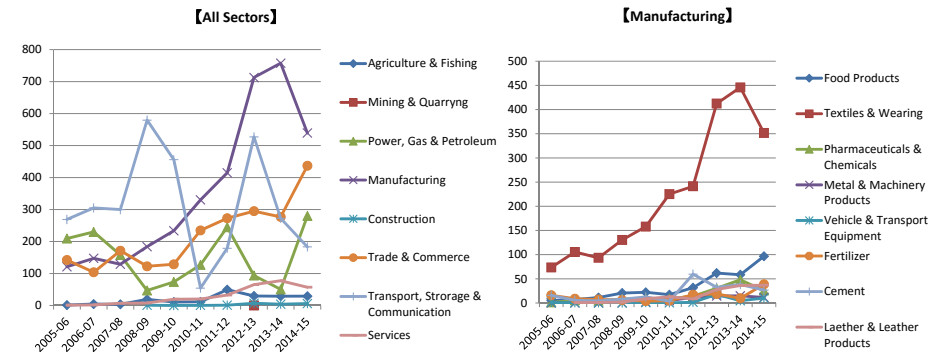
Source: General Statistics Office of Viet Nam

■ FDI to Vietnam by sector from 2005 to 2011 (excluding electricity, gas and water) concentrates to real estate and manufacturing. Among other sectors, accommodation & food service, transport & storage, wholesale & retail, construction received small but steady investment. FDI to agriculture, forestry & fishing is limited to 100-200 million dollars.

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2. Review of FDI situation in Myanmar and neighboring countries

FDI to Bangladesh by Sector (million US\$)



Source: Bangladesh Bank

■ Among the FDI to Bangladesh by sector from 2005 to 2015, manufacturing, trade & commerce, transport, storage & communication, power & gas are the main targets. Among the manufacturing sector, textiles & wearing has received a remarkable amount of FDI (which has just decreased recently). Among other sub-sectors, there is no notable increase of FDI, except for food products.

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2. Review of FDI situation in Myanmar and neighboring countries

■ Observations derived from the review of FDI situation in Myanmar and neighboring countries are as follows:

- FDI to Myanmar, Vietnam and Bangladesh tend to concentrate to almost same sectors, such as transport & communication, manufacturing, real estate and hotel & tourism.
- Considering the FDI situation in Vietnam and Bangladesh, FDI to the above mentioned sectors are expected to continue in Myanmar. Among these sectors, manufacturing, transport & storage (or logistics including cold chain), and hotel & tourism sectors need to attract foreign investment by appropriate guidance of investment policy to realize economic development.
- Among manufacturing sector, FDI to garment & textile and food processing are expected to increase, as Myanmar could become a production & export base of garment & textile products following Bangladesh and production of food will increase to meet the domestic demand.
- On the other hand, FDI to the primary sector including agriculture is quite limited in the three countries mainly due to the reasons inherent in the sector (farm land acquisition, irrigation, organizing farmers, etc.). To promote FDI to the primary sector, government needs to manage and improve these issues.

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3. Review of Investment policies & promoted sectors in Thailand & Malaysia

(1) Thailand

Investment Promotion Act
B.E. 2520 (A.D. 1977)
(amended in 1999, 2001)

Board of Investment
Announcement No.2/B.E. 2536
(A.D. 1993)

Board of Investment
Announcement No.2/B.E. 2557
(A.D. 2014)

• The activities which are eligible for investment promotion by the Board are those which are important and beneficial to the economic and social development, and security of the country, activities which involve production for export, activities which have high content of capital, labor or service or activities which utilize agricultural produce or natural resources as raw materials, provided that in the opinion of the Board, they are non-existent in the Kingdom, or existent but inadequate, or use out-of-date production processes.

Activities Eligible for Investment Promotion by BOI

- Agriculture
- Livestock raising
- Fishery
- Mining
- Manufacturing
- Services

Activities Eligible for Investment Promotion by BOI

- Agriculture/ Agricultural Products
- Minerals, Metals/ Ceramics,
- Light Industry
- Manufacture of Metal Products, Machinery/ Transport Equipment
- Electronics/ Electrical Industry
- Chemical Industry, Paper/ Plastics
- Services/ Public Utilities

Investment Promotion Vision:

“To promote valuable investment, both investment in Thailand and Thai overseas investment, in order to enhance the nation's competitiveness, to overcome the middle income trap and to achieve sustainable growth in accordance with the philosophy of sufficiency economy”

Activities Eligible for Investment Promotion by BOI

- Agriculture/ Agricultural Products (20 types)
- Mineral, Ceramics/ Basic Metals (16 types)
- Light Industry (11 types)
- Metal Products, Machinery/ Transport Equipment (15 types)
- Electronics/ Electrical Appliances Industry (8 types)
- Chemicals, Paper/ Plastics (14 types)
- Service/ Public Utilities (23 types)

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3. Review of Investment polices & promoted sectors in Thailand & Malaysia

(2) Malaysia

Promotion of Investment
Act 1986

A list of promoted activities/ products are determined taking into consideration following:
(a) whether or not any activity is being carried out or any product is being produced in Malaysia on a commercial scale suitable to the economic requirements or development of Malaysia or at all; or
(b) whether there are -(i) favorable prospects for further development of the activity or product; or
(ii) insufficient facilities in Malaysia to enable the activity to be carried out or a product to be produced on a commercial scale suitable to the economic requirements.

Promoted Activities/ Products, which are eligible for consideration of Pioneer Status and Investment Tax Allowance

<2005>	<2012>
1. Agricultural production	1. Agricultural production
2. Processing of agricultural produce	2. Processing of agricultural produce
3. Forestry and forestry products	3. Manufacture of rubber products
4. Manufacture of rubber products	4. Manufacture of palm oil products and their derivatives
5. Manufacture of palm and palm kernel oil products and their derivatives	5. Manufacture of chemicals and petrochemicals
6. Manufacture of chemicals and petrochemicals	6. Manufacture of pharmaceutical and related products
7. Manufacture of pharmaceutical and related products	7. Manufacture of wood-based products
8. Manufacture of wood and wood products	8. Manufacture of pulp, paper and paperboard
9. Manufacture of pulp, paper and paperboard	9. Manufacture of kenaf-based products
10. Manufacture of textile and textile products	10. Manufacture of textile and textile products
11. Manufacture of clay-based, sand-base and other non-metallic mineral products	11. Manufacture of clay-based, sand-base and other non-metallic mineral products
12. Manufacture of iron and steel	12. Manufacture of iron and steel
13. Manufacture of non-ferrous metal and their products	13. Manufacture of non-ferrous metal and their products
14. Manufacture of machinery and machinery components	14. Manufacture of machinery and machinery components
15. Manufacture of transport equipment, components and accessories	15. Supporting products of services
16. Supporting products or activities	16. Manufacture of electrical and electronics products and components and parts thereof and related services
17. Manufacture of electrical and electronics products and components and parts thereof	17. Manufacture of professional, medical, scientific and measuring devices or parts
18. Manufacture of professional, medical, scientific and measuring devices or parts	18. Manufacture of plastic products
19. Manufacture of photographic, cinematographic, video and optical goods	19. Protecting equipment and devices
20. Manufacture of plastic products	20. Manufacturing related services
21. Miscellaneous	21. Hotel business and tourism industry
22. Hotel business and tourism industry	22. Miscellaneous
23. Film industry	

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3. Review of Investment polices & promoted sectors in Thailand & Malaysia

■ Observations derived from the review of investment policies & promoted sectors in Thailand and Malaysia are as follows:

- Past Investment promotion policies & promoted sectors of the two counties, that have now developed to middle-income stage, targeted quite wide range of industrial sectors that were expected to contribute to economic, social and regional development of the nation.
- Largely common sectors for both countries include agriculture, agricultural products (including processing), light industry (textile and garment), metal products, machinery, transport equipment, electrical and electronics products, chemical products, paper, and plastics. They are regarded as basic priority industrial sectors for the least developed countries to promote industrial development through foreign investment.

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4. Priority industry sectors for investment promotion to be analyzed

■ Through the reviews, the study proposes to set following industrial sectors and commodities/ products as priority industrial sectors for investment promotion to analyze their investment potential.

- Agriculture (rice, beans, rubber, oilseeds), agricultural products processing (including food processing), transport & storage (logistics), tourism
- Manufacturing (automobile & motorbike and parts, textile & garment, construction material, chemical, plastic, electrical & electronics and parts)
- Infrastructure (energy & communication industry, road, railway, port, airport, and water & sewerage)

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Annex

■ Industrial, Producers, Traders or Business Associations in UMFCFI concerned with the above-mentioned priority industries (those marked with circle)

(1) Myanmar Rice Miller's Association	○
(2) Myanmar Pulses, Beans and Sesame Seeds Merchants Association	○
(3) Myanmar Rice and Paddy Traders Association	○
(4) Myanmar Edible Oil Dealers' Association	○
(5) Myanmar Timber Merchants Association	
(6) Myanmar Industries Association	
(7) Myanmar Fisheries Federation	○
(8) Myanmar Printers and Publishers Association	
(9) Myanmar Customs Brokers Association	○
(10) Myanmar Livestock Federation	
(11) Myanmar Women Entrepreneurs Association	
(12) Myanmar Pharmaceuticals and Medical Equipment Entrepreneurs Association	
(13) Myanmar Gold Entrepreneurs Association	
(14) Myanmar International Freight Forwarders' Association	○
(15) Myanmar Mercantile Marine Development Association	
(16) Myanmar Paddy Producer Association	○
(17) Myanmar Plastic Industries Association	○
(18) Myanmar Marine Engineers Association	
(19) Myanmar Farm Crop Producer's Association	
(20) Myanmar Garment Manufacturers Association	○
(21) Myanmar Computer Industry Association	
(22) Myanmar Fruit, Flower and Vegetable Producer and Exporter Association	○
(23) Myanmar Food Processors and Exporters Association	○
(24) Myanmar Onion, Garlic and Culinary Crops Production and Exporting Association	
(25) Myanmar Rubber Planters and Producers' Association	○

Annex

- Industrial, Producers, Traders or Business Associations in UMFCFI concerned with the above-mentioned priority industries (those marked with circle)

(26) Myanmar Perennial Crop Producers' Association

(27) Myanmar Sugar Cane and Sugar Related Products Merchants and Manufacturers Association ○

(28) Myanmar Gems and Jewelry Entrepreneurs Association

(29) Myanmar Travel Association ○

(30) Myanmar Petroleum Trade Association

(31) Myanmar Rice Federation ○

(32) Myanmar Construction Entrepreneurs Association ○

(33) Myanmar Hotelier Association ○

(34) Highway Freight Transportation Services Association ○

(35) Myanmar Real Estate Services Association (MRESA)

(36) Myanmar Publishers and Booksellers Association

(37) Myanmar Seafarer Employment Services Federation

(38) Myanmar Container Trucks Association (MCTA) ○

(39) Myanmar Fertilizer Seed and Pesticides Entrepreneurs Association ○

(40) Myanmar Young Entrepreneurs Association

(41) Myanmar Federation of Mining Association

(42) Myanmar Automobile Manufacturer and Distributor Association ○

(43) Myanmar Oil Palm Producers' Association ○

(44) Myanmar Retailers Association ○

(45) Myanmar Tourism Federation ○

(46) Myanmar Wheat Association

(47) Myanmar Pulp and Paper Industry Association (MPPIA)

Appendix 2:

Potential Sector Survey

JICA Project on Enhancement of Investment Promotion
and Export Development in Myanmar

Potential Sector Survey

March 2018

JICA Project Team

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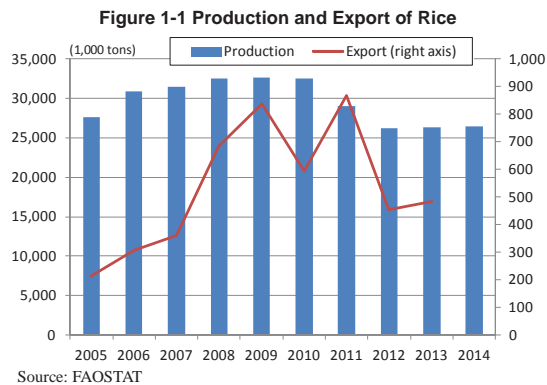
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1. RICE INDUSTRY

1.1. Outline of Rice Industry in Myanmar

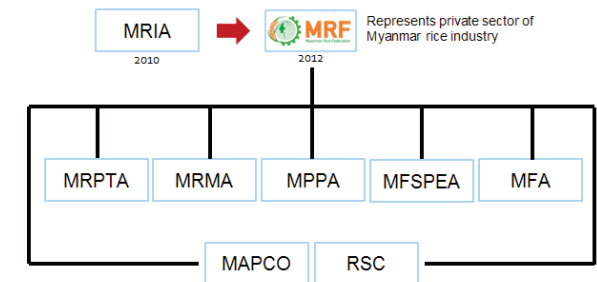
Rice is the most important item in agricultural products and the most important item for export in Myanmar. In 1920's Myanmar was the number-one exporter of rice in the world and exported about 3 million tons. However during Burma's socialist period, all production and distribution of rice was nationalized, which eroded farmers' motivation of production and delayed investment for agricultural infrastructure, then production of rice decreased until end of 1980's. In the middle of 1990's, government liberalized policy of controlling rice industry and promoted public investment in agricultural infrastructure like irrigation/dam etc., then production of rice recovered. Especially in 2008 under the direction of the government, local large private companies were recommended to increase rice production and reached high level of 30 million tons as annual rice production. (quantity: paddy -with hull- base)



Myanmar Rice Industry Association (MRIA), the former of Myanmar Rice Federation (MRF) was established in 2010 by organizing Myanmar Rice and Paddy Traders Association (MRPTA), Myanmar Rice Millers Association (MRMA) and Myanmar Paddy Producers Association (MPPA). From 2010 to 2012, MRPTA, MRMA and MPPA could not stand as associations and stood as team members under MRIA. In 2012, Myanmar Rice Federation was formally formed as a national level association by restructuring and upgrading MRIA. MRF represents the private sector of Myanmar rice industry. After the establishment of MRF, MRPTA, MRMA, MPPA, Myanmar Fertilizer, Seed and Pesticide Entrepreneurs Association (MFSPEA) and Myanmar Farmers Association (MFA) came alive as associations under MRF. In addition to the associations, Myanmar Agribusiness Public Corporation Ltd (MAPCO) and Rice Specialization Companies (RSC) are organized as the members of MRF. MRF is supporting and implementing the sustainable development of Myanmar rice industry by optimizing the effective and efficient utilization of all the available resources in the rice industry. Moreover, MRF is implementing and encouraging market-based mechanism to ensure supply and price stability to modernize and upgrade processing and storage facilities, to

incentivize producers and stakeholders, and to secure national food security.

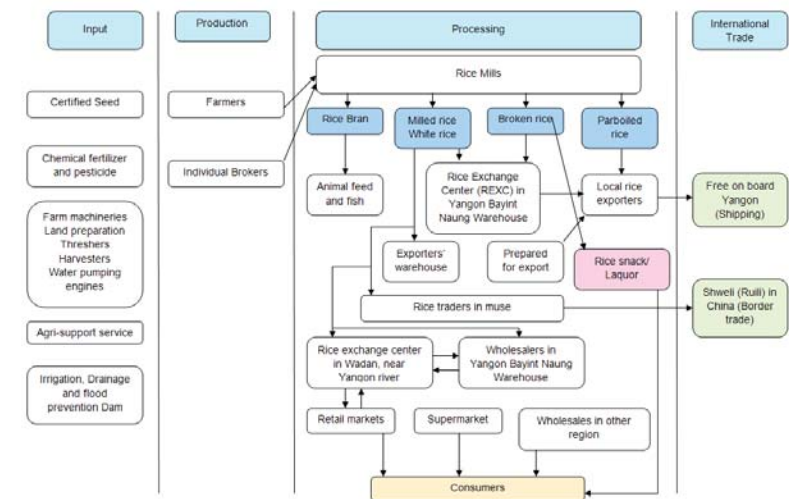
Figure 1-2 Formation of MRF



Source: Myanmar Survey Research

1.2. Industry Structure and Value Chain of Rice Industry

Figure 1-3 Supply Chain of Rice Industry



Source: Myanmar Survey Research

There are four main stages in rice industry—input, production, processing and trade:

Input stage

In input stage, certified seeds are supplied mostly by the government, chemical fertilizer and pesticide, farm

machineries, water pumping engines by private companies, land preparation, threshers, harvesters by the farmers and agri-support service, irrigation, drainage, flood prevention and dam by the government.

Production stage

In paddy production stage, the main actors are farmers and some farmers are contract workers of contract farming by rice specialization companies. There are paddy collectors/brokers in this stage who receive paddy from the farmers and supply to rice mills.

Processing stage

In rice processing stage, the key players are rice mills and there are four products from these rice mills—rice bran, milled rice/white rice, broken rice and parboiled rice. Rice bran is supplied to livestock and fishery industry for feeding animal and fish. According to Myanmar Rice Millers Association, there are 1,361 rice mills in Myanmar that can produce 15 tons and above per day and 15,472 rice mills that produce below 15 tons. However, there are only 22 international standard rice mills which can produce well above 15,000 tons per day.

Table 1-1 Number of Rice Mills in Myanmar

Kind	Number	Size (in tonnage)
Huller rice mill	15,472	Under 15 tons, operating 8 hours a day
Big rice mill	1,361	15 tons and above, operating 8 hours a day
Modern new rice mill	22	
Parboiled rice mill	6	
Total	16,861	

Source: Myanmar Rice Millers Association

Trading stage

Milled rice/white rice are supplied not only to international market through Rice Exchange Center (REXC) in Yangon Bayint Naung Warehouse, exporters' warehouse and local exporters but also to local market through Rice Exchange Center in Wadan Street, near Yangon River and Yangon Bayint Naung Warehouse. Milled rice/white rice are also transported to China via border trade by the rice traders in Muse Township, Shan State. Broken rice is supplied to rice snack and liquor producers and also to international market through REXC in Yangon Bayint Naung Warehouse and local exporters. Parboiled rice is only exported to the international market by the exporters.

1.3. Advantage and Disadvantage of Rice Industry

The advantage and disadvantage of the rice industry in Myanmar can be summarized as in the following table.

Table 1-2 Advantages and Disadvantages of Rice Industry

	Advantage	Disadvantage
Market	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Big demand in domestic market • World rice market is growing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domestic consumption will decrease gradually because of diversity of eating habits after lifting

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Myanmar can export to EU with duty/quota free under EBA scheme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • of economic sanctions • Myanmar rice brand is low
Industry Structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6 associations are supporting whole supply chain • Largest crop in Myanmar • One of the most important export items in Myanmar 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mixture of seeds at harvesting area that leads to lower quality • Lack of supporting industry (seed, fertilizer, machine, logistics) • Lack of knowledge/technology of farming • Old machines at most of rice mills that leads to high percentage of broken rice
Key Player	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A lot of farmers for rice farming 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Majority of farmers is small landholder • Majority of rice mills is low capacity mills with old machines
Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lower labor cost • Land space for farming with fertile soils • Abundant water resources (rain, rivers) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shortage of labor at farming sector • Low unit crop yield • Lower quality of raw material
Infrastructure		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unstable electricity supply • Poor logistic infrastructure (inland transportation, storage) • Poor facility at Yangon port • No international standard laboratory
Competitiveness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lower labor cost compared with neighboring countries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low productivity (50% of other competitive countries) due to poor knowledge/technology of farming • Poor rice quality at farm level • Damage by insect and unforeseen climate (floods, droughts etc.) • Shortage of labor at farming area • 15-20% loss in quantity and quality during milling due to old machines • Need time and cost to send samples to laboratory in Thailand for export approval
Policy Framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government has intention to support rice industry because rice is the most important agricultural products with covering half of cultivated land • Objects of this industry is "increase rice production and quality substantially" and "increase export of milled rice for famers and millers". Government has plan to help achieve this objects through coordinating with concerned stakeholders in investors, financial partners and technical partners etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need technical support and training system for farmers and small-size mills to increase quantity and quality from government • Need more attractive and practical system for famers and small-size mills to get financial support easier from public/private sectors based on up-dated this industrial situation

1.4. Opportunities of Rice Industry for Investment

There are investment opportunities in farming and processing sectors. In farming, supporting industry (supply of good seeds/fertilizers, farm machines, logistics), training of knowledge and new technology of farming Providing better weather report, agricultural information and market movement have potential. In processing, new machine at rice mill and supporting industry (machines, inland transportation, storage, etc.) may have markets. Export of rice also has high potential.

Investment opportunities for the rice industry in Myanmar can be summarized as shown in the following table.

Table 1-3 Opportunities of Rice Industry for Investment

Sub-Sector or Type of Investment	Investment Opportunities	Effect to Local Economy
• Farming sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supporting industry (supply of good seeds/fertilizers, farm machines, logistics) Training of knowledge and new technology of farming Provide better weather report, agricultural information and market movement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strong potential for increasing unit crop yield and quality -> increase income of farmers Possible to minimize influence of insect and unforeseen bad climate by earlier information lack of manpower covered by farm machines Job creation
• Processing sectors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New machine at rice mill Supporting industry (machines, inland transportation, storage) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase rice quality and decrease percentage of broken rice, and thus increase export quantity Job creation
• Export of rice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Myanmar can export to EU with duty/quota free under EBA scheme. Good location for export to Asia, EU, ME, Africa. Modern milling and processing for producing high quality rice for export Good facility at Yangon port for export International standard laboratory 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase quality and quantity of export rice Minimize logistic cost and export procedure for export promotion Minimize time and cost to send samples to laboratory in Thailand for export approval Job creation

1.5. Bottlenecks of Rice Industry for Investment

The bottlenecks of rice industry for investment promotion are shown in the following table.

Table 1-4 Bottlenecks of Rice Industry for Investment

Areas of Bottlenecks	Description of Bottlenecks	Countermeasures
Policy & Regulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Current regulations and policies are not attractive/practical for stakeholders, in particular exporters (limited financial support, poor operation/ enforcement of laws/ regulations) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formulate positive and good policies to attract investment in the rice sector
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Necessity of taxation system and regulation for export promotion Need of governmental support to export promotion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review taxation and regulations based on updated rice industry situation (GOM) Support export market development by negotiating special conditions (import tariffs and quota) with each country (GOM)
Industry Structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of supporting industry (seed, fertilizer, farm machine, logistics) Lack of information (weather report, agricultural technology, market movement) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop supporting industry (seeds, farm machine, miller, logistics etc.) by public and private investment Provide more accurate market information to participants on production, market movement, technology etc. for smooth function of rice market
Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unstable electricity supply 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand electricity supply at farm area and rice processing area
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Insufficient farming machinery Insufficient infrastructure like irrigation, transportation, storage, port 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote farm machines by promoting FDI in manufacturing of farm machinery Promote investment in logistics (road networks,

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> facility High cost at port and ocean freight for export No laboratory of international standard 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> trucking, facility at river ports) at farming area for transportation cost reduction Promote the establishment of storage at the township level for small-size farmers to borrow space to reduce post-harvest loss and free up farm space for new crops Lower port charge and reduce export procedure cost for export promotion Promote the establishment of laboratories
Human Resource	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of knowledge and technology of farming Lack of labor at farming area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote new farming system by setting up training centers Promote the establishment of model farms to provide training of new technology (seeding, weeding, fertilizing) Promote the introduction of farm machines to cover manpower at farming area
Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supporting banks & organizations show interest of funding Farmers cannot get fund easily 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reform financial regulations and policies of supporting bank based on current farmers' financial situation (farming, import of farm machines, storing etc.) Allow FDI to farming, miller, logistics, trading Expand practical use of JICA's agricultural two-step loan

Note 1: Currently "rice flour" attracts food processing industry's attention as a healthy food because of gluten-free. In food processing industry wheat flour is the most popular material for bread, cake, noodle, confectionery etc. But wheat flour contains wheat gluten which is one of major allergen, and it is required to indicate contains of wheat flour on label. If rice flour is used as material of bread, cake etc. in place of wheat flour, there is no risk of allergy and no need to indicate contains of rice flour on label as one of allergen. However, in this case, it is needed to use special machine to crush rice to smaller size as same as wheat flour.

In Myanmar mixture of broken rice is currently higher and quality of rice is lower, then it is one of good idea to utilize these lower rice products to rice flour for food processing industry and have a chance to develop new healthy foods by using rice flour for both domestic and export market.

Note 2: New Myanmar Investment Law was established in October, 2016 and detailed enforcement regulations were issued in April, 2017 one by one. According to Notification 15/2017, in a move to expand the potential opportunities for foreign investors, the list of activities a foreign investor is allowed to carry out in Myanmar only under a joint venture (JV) with a Myanmar citizen or company has been cut significantly (from 92 down to 22).

Notable for prospective investors is that 100% foreign ownership is now permissible for production and distribution of seeds and hybrid seeds, crops, new plant varieties, pesticides, fertilizers, hormone, weed killer and other agriculture related services and research. Approval from the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation is still required, however previously these activities strictly required a joint venture with local partner.

It is necessary to carefully investigate which item/industry will be attractive for investment.

Note 3: There are several strong competitive countries in international rice export market. Then this is one of idea for Myanmar to produce rice for Japanese sake (rice for sake). Only limited countries in this field can produce this rice for sake and Myanmar has big opportunity to produce good quality rice for sake owing to land with fertile soil and abundant water resource. However this rice for sake is sensitive item and need close communication with Japanese sake maker regarding suitable seeds and farming method/technology etc.

2. PULSES, BEANS AND SESAME SEEDS INDUSTRY

2.1. Outline of Pulses, Beans and Sesame Seed Industry in Myanmar

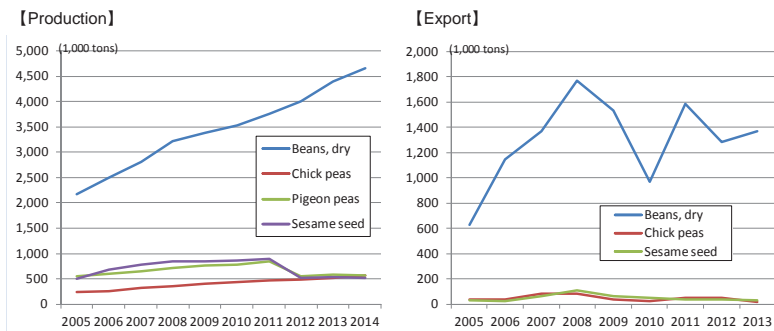
Pulses and Beans sector:

Myanmar is one of the world's top five producers of pulses and beans, which include Canada, India, Australia and Tanzania. Approximately 20 million tons of pulses and beans are globally produced and Myanmar produces more than 4 million tons (second largest sown area after rice) and main varieties are black gram, green mung bean (green gram), chick pea and pigeon pea. About 1.3 mil tons of pulses and beans are annually exported mainly to India. They are the second largest item in volume after rice and the largest in value-wise among agricultural commodities.

Sesame seeds sector:

Sesame seeds is the second largest item after groundnut in oil seeds category in Myanmar and annual produce quantity of each item is about 1 mil tons and 1.5 mil tons respectively. In sesame seeds field, Myanmar is one of the world's top three producers which include China and India (global produce quantity is 4.3 million tons) and practically only Myanmar can export black sesame. Then Asian countries like Japan, Korea and European countries show keen interest of import from Myanmar and market price is increasing. Currently sesame seeds is one of important export items in agricultural commodity.

Figure 2-1 Production and Export of Pulses, Beans and Sesame Seeds



Source: FAOSTAT

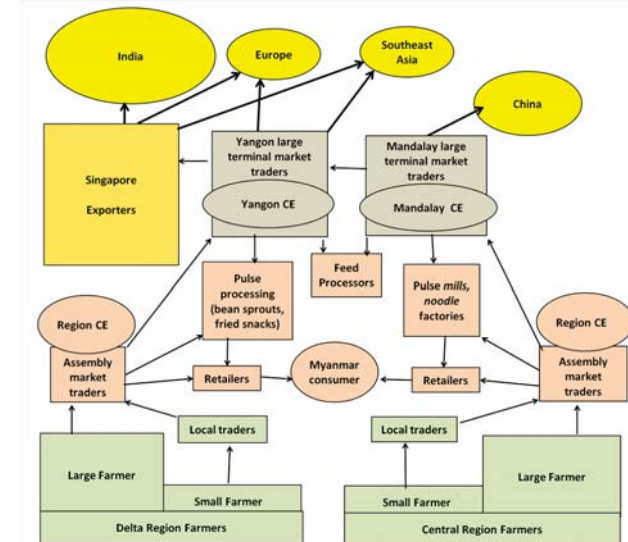
Myanmar Pulses, Beans and Sesame Seeds Merchants Association (MPBSA) was founded in 1992 with the purpose of ensuring fair benefits for local producers, local traders, exporters and foreign buyers. Currently, Myanmar is the second or third largest exporter of pulses and beans in global market and the largest exporters in South East Asian market. According to the record of MPBSA, there are over 1,000 members of which over 500 members are active. MPBSA formulates policies by analyzing the issues of members and solves members' disputes. The association also recommends procedures for export license and CO (country

of origin) form. Although the association is the group of merchants, it is also involved in the government meetings by sending a representative for the development of Myanmar pulses, beans and sesame seeds industry. MPBSA is currently cooperating with European Union (EU). As EU wants to buy green gram and beans sprout, they provide training to stake-holders, show the place for cultivation, conduct consultation and send audit teams to the cultivation areas. It has been already 3 years for this project but there is no Memorandum of Understanding (MOU). MPBSA declares about this project and interested members implement the project.

2.2. Industry Structure and Value Chain of Pulses, Beans and Sesame Seeds Industry

The supply chain of pulses, beans and sesame seeds in Myanmar is as shown in the following figure.

Figure 2-2 Supply Chain of Pulses, Beans and Sesame Seeds Industry



Source: Myanmar Survey Research

There are differences at the farm level between production systems in Upper Myanmar and the Delta Zone. There are also differences in the post-farm parts of the value chain. In the supply chain, the Central Region is on the right side and the Delta Zone on the left side and Commodity Exchanges are referred to as CE. In production line, small farmers from both Delta and central regions supply to the local traders/brokers and large farmers to assembly market traders. Assembly market traders from both regions supply to retailers and pulses processing (value-added processing) places. Assembly market traders from Delta region also supply to terminal market traders in Yangon (Yangon Commodity Exchange Center) and those from Central Region supply to terminal market traders in Mandalay (Mandalay Commodity Exchange Center). Some of

the traders from Mandalay CE export the products directly to China. The traders from Yangon CE export the products directly to EU and Southeast Asia market. The exporters from Singapore export the products to India, EU and Southeast Asia market by collecting the products from Yangon CE.

2.3. Advantages and Disadvantages of Pulses, Beans and Sesame Seeds Industry

The advantage and disadvantage of the pulses, beans and sesame seeds industry in Myanmar can be summarized as in the following table.

Table 2-1 Advantages and Disadvantages of Pulses, Beans and Sesame Seeds Industry

	Advantage	Disadvantage
Market	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demand of domestic market increasing Increase demand from EU, USA, Asia, Middle East Rising of market value Myanmar can export to EU with duty/quota free under EBA scheme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 80% of export products go to India (market rely on demand of India) Mostly trade as raw material. Market of processed item is limited
Industry Structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crops are increasing Production cost is lower and price is higher than rice production 2nd largest crop in Myanmar Cultivation by irrigation (abundant suitable land) Main trade as raw material 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Many varieties of seeds are used/mixed, and thus reduce export quality Limited technology and knowledge of farming for increase of quantity and quality Lack of supporting industry (seed, fertilizer, logistics, farm machine) Need more manpower at harvesting time than rice Limited processing sector
Key Player	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farmers: a lot of farmers in farming sector and still increasing owing to better profitability than rice 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Majority of farmers is small landholder Farmers produce several items for risk distribution Many brokers/traders involved in supply chain
Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lower labor cost Land space for farming with fertile soils by irrigation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low unit crop yield and lower quality of raw material Lack of manpower at harvest time
Infrastructure		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor logistic infrastructure (inland transportation, storage) that leads to high costs and long time transportation Unstable electricity supply No international standard laboratory
Competitiveness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lower labor cost compared with neighboring countries Rising market price in export market 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lower quality due to mixture of many varieties Damage by insect and unforeseen climate (floods, droughts etc.) Lack of information (weather report, updated market information, new technology etc.) Raw material trade is much more than processed good because capital recover is faster and limited market of processed item. Need time and cost to send samples to laboratory in Thailand for export approval
Policy Framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Governmental vision for this industry is "to be a global provider of environmentally sustainable and value added products based on modern farming and trading techniques" 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Current governmental support regarding improvement of infrastructure, enhancing of inter-institutional collaboration and private-public partnerships and modernizing processing facilities and techniques is limited

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Then government has plan to strengthen ability of each sector, increase production and productivity and develop quality management systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Governmental support to farming sector (including training of farming techniques (selection of seeds and fertilizers, financial support etc.) is limited.
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2.4. Opportunities of Pulses, Beans and Sesame Seeds Industry for Investment

There are opportunities for 100% FDI or JV in farming, broker/trade and supporting sectors because of increasing demand from both local and export market (EU, USA, Asia and Meddle East). Supporting sectors include weather report system, seeds/fertilizers supply, infrastructure (irrigation, logistics, electricity) and laboratory with international standard.

Investment opportunities for the pulses, beans and sesame seeds industry in Myanmar can be summarized as shown in the following table.

Table 2-2 Opportunities of Pulses, Beans and Sesame Seeds Industry for Investment

Sub-Sector or Type of Investment	Investment Opportunities	Effect to Local Economy
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farming sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demand from both local market and export market (EU, USA, ASIA, M/E) is increasing Supporting industry (supply of good seeds/fertilizers, farm machine, logistics) Provide better weather report, agricultural information and market movement How to make risk distribution ? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farmers will grow pulses and beans more (change from rice) Productivity/quality will increase Minimize damage by insects and unforeseen bad climate if updated information coming earlier Lack of manpower covered by farm machine Job creation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Broker/Trader sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Convince farmers to grow pulses and beans instead of rice. Supporting farmers by providing updated information, new technology/knowledge, weather report etc. Foreign investors have more capital, technology and market access Myanmar can export to EU with duty/quota free under EBA scheme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase production quantity Minimize damage of insect and bad weather by earlier information Job creation Increase handling quantity/quality, then more inquiry from domestic and export market
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supporting sectors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Better weather report system Selection of good seeds/fertilizers Infrastructure (irrigation, logistics, electricity) Cost down of export charge at port and ocean freight International standard laboratory 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase of export quantity/quality Minimize time and cost for export approval Minimize export cost for export promotion

2.5. Bottlenecks of Pulses, Beans and Sesame Industry for Investment

The pulses, beans and sesame industry of Myanmar has the following bottlenecks for investment promotion.

Table 2-3 Bottlenecks of Pulses, Beans and Sesame Seeds Industry for Investment

Areas of Bottlenecks	Description of Bottlenecks	Countermeasures
Policy & Regulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Although government has a vision to develop the sector, it is not fully implemented. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure full implementation of the vision and provide support (indicated below) to the farmers and processors.
Industry Structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of processing factory Increase export of processed products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve quality management of processing through certification of HACCP (Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points), ISO (International Organization for Standardization), GMP (Good Management Practices) Organize public-private committee (joint committee), and hold public-private dialogue on regular basis (this committee will support developing new market, strengthening Myanmar brand, feedback of reputation and collecting market information etc.)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low productivity and low quality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government ensure reliable and constant supply of certified good seeds by inviting foreign seed companies and seed technicians Joint committee (above) encourage public-private partnerships by holding dialogues/meetings regarding all concerned matters and sharing information with all stakeholders Need attractive investment policy for the industry
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of supporting industry (seed, fertilizer, farm machine, logistics) Lack of information (weather report, market movement, latest technology etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop supporting industry (seeds, fertilizer, farm machine, logistics etc.) by promoting investment Provide more accurate information to participants on production, market movement, technology etc. (through joint committee)
Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unstable electricity supply 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand electricity supply at farm area and processing area
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor facility and high cost of logistics High cost at port and ocean freight for export No international standard laboratory 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improvement of logistics and supply chain by public and private investment Lower port charge and reduce export procedure cost for export promotion Develop ports and warehouse Establish good laboratory
Human Resource	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of knowledge and technology of farming Shortage of labor at farming sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote new farming system by providing training Promote the establishment of model farms to provide training of new technology (seeding, weeding, fertilizing) Promote the introduction of farm machines to cover manpower at farming area
Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farmers and Processing sector cannot get access to finance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage banks and microfinance banks to develop rural finance through the establishment of public special fund and guarantee mechanism Allow FDI to farming, storing, trading, and processing Expand practical use of JICA's agricultural two-step loan

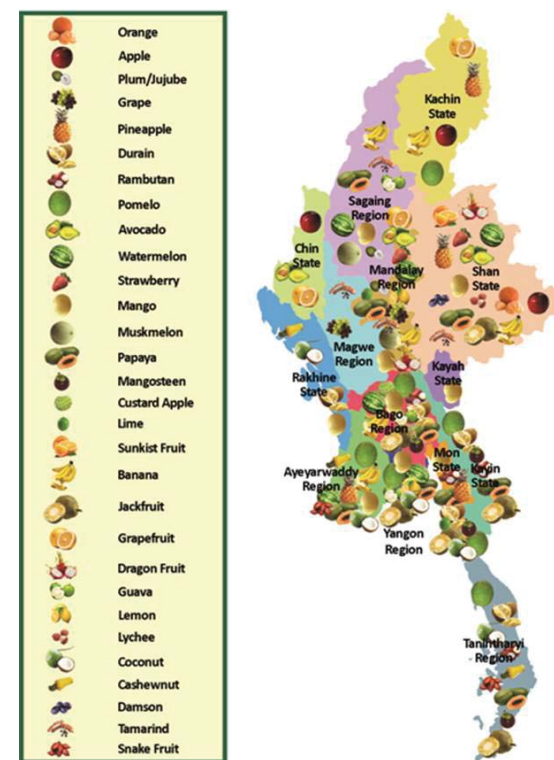
3. HORTICULTURE INDUSTRY

3.1. Outline of Horticulture Industry in Myanmar

Myanmar's unusually fertile soils and abundant water source (rain and river) are legendary in South-East Asia. It is even said that Myanmar has the most favorable agricultural conditions in all of Asia, almost all can be grown in this country from fruits to vegetable, from rice to pulses.

According to concerned persons, the most suitable harvesting area for fruits and vegetables is in Shan state, especially Taunggyi area (1600m) and Heho area (1200m), and in Mandalay state, especially Pyin Oo Lwin area (1100m). Temperature difference between daytime and nighttime in these area is significant because of highlands and this difference make fruits and vegetables sweeter.

Table 3-1 Map with Fruits Cultivated Area



Source: MFFVPEA, fruit calendar 2012

One Joint Venture (Myanmar and Japan) set up new frozen vegetable factory in Nay Pyi Taw (capital city area) in July 2016 and owing to capital city area electricity is supplied continuously. However, this location is several hours away from supplying area of raw material by car, and this company is still new comer in this industry, therefore they are having a hard time to make up good relationship and agricultural support system with contract farmers. This JV is requesting financial support for agricultural machines/facilities to growers, training program of new agricultural technology to growers and set-up of laboratory with international standard (to check agricultural chemicals for export) from government.

Myanmar Fruit, Flower and Vegetable Producers and Exporters Association (MFFVPEA) was established in 2006. Like other associations in Myanmar, It is affiliated to UMFCCI Its members are fruits and vegetable farmers (producers), crop buyers (traders), wholesalers, distributors, and exporters as well as service providers, covering the entire business chain. MFFVPEA is associated with the ministry of commerce and the ministry of agriculture in order to do effectively networking and searching market of fruit. MFFVPEA has more than 40,000 members throughout the country. MFFVPEA is providing three types of services to its members: i) development of farmer clusters, ii) capacity building of farmers and other chain actors, and iii) marketing support and business linkages.

The main functions of MFFVPEA are as follow:

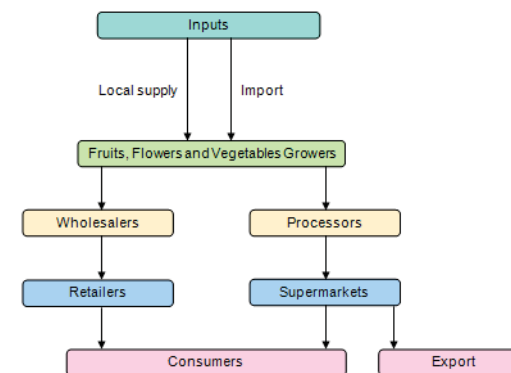
- Intermediary between government departments/agencies and private sector
- Advocacy and trade negotiation
- Promotion, standards and quality development
- Capacity building program for members through organizing and providing of seminar, symposium, workshop and trainings
- Exhibition, fair, market (e.g. farmer market and 105 mile trade center) and other information provision, including business-matching
- Overcoming logistical difficulties
- Dispute settlement (mediation and arbitration)
- Market research

Together with head office in Yangon, MFFVPEA has branch offices in Bago Region, Mon State, Southern Shan State, Northern Shan State, Mandalay Region, Sagaing Region and Rakhine State. There are 11 clusters under MFFVPEA: bamboo, coffee, flower, mango, watermelon, mushroom, pomelo, potato, star bean, oconut and organic.

3.2. Industry Structure and Value Chain of Horticulture Industry in Myanmar

The supply chain of horticulture products (vegetables and fruits) in Myanmar is as shown in the following figure.

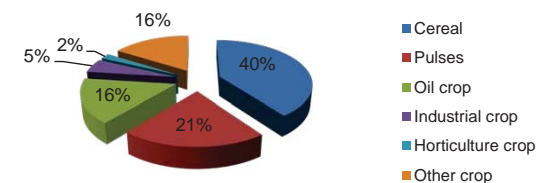
Figure 3-1 Supply Chain of Horticulture Industry



Source: Myanmar Survey Research

In input section, seeds, fertilizers and pesticides are provided from both local and international suppliers. Horticulture growers then cultivate various kinds of fruits, flowers and vegetables. In Myanmar agricultural sector, horticulture crops occupy only 2 percents of total sown area as follows:

Figure 3-2 Sown Area of Crop in Myanmar



Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation

The horticulture crops are then sold to the wholesalers and processors. According to MFFVPEA, only 20% of horticultural crops are processed. The wholesalers sell fresh horticultural crops to retailers and retailers sell to customers through wet markets. The processors not only sell to the customers via modern trade such as hypermarkets and supermarkets but also export to the foreign markets.

3.3. Advantages and Disadvantages of Horticulture Industry

The advantages and disadvantages of the horticulture industry in Myanmar can be summarized as in the following table.

Table 3-2 Advantages and Disadvantages of Horticulture Industry

	Advantage	Disadvantage
Market	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sufficient local demand (fresh) • Increase of global demand • Good geographic location export to Asian countries (Japan, China etc.) • Myanmar can export to EU with duty/quota free under EBA scheme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Competing countries in South East Asia (Thailand, Vietnam etc.) • Limited local demand of processed products
Industry Structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of MFFVPEA (40,000 members) • 80% crops for fresh market, 20% crops for processing sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most of growers is small size who have limited knowledge and technology about seeds, pesticides, fertilizers and industrial standard quality/size/norm etc. • Unstable crops • Lack of supporting industry (seed, fertilizer, machines, cold chain) • High cost of packaging material
Key Player	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growers: A lot of horticulture growers can produce many varieties of raw material 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of knowledge/technology of growing (select of seed, weeding, fertilizing, farm chemical) • Unstable crop and quality of raw material • Limited processing sector due to unstable electricity supply
Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lower labor cost • Rich land space with good weather • Rivers for water supply 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low productivity and lower quality of raw material • Shortage of labor
Infrastructure	•	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unstable electricity supply • Lack of inland transportation and storage for raw material • No international standard laboratory
Competitiveness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lower labor cost compared with neighboring countries • Rich resources land is available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not suitable seeds (poor selection of seeds), pesticides and fertilizers • Limited knowledge and technology of growing and industrial standard • Limited financial support for introduction of farm machines to cover shortage of growers' sector • Need time and cost to send samples to laboratory in Thailand for export approval
Policy Framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government has intention to support this industry owing to increase of growers' income, development of local agricultural economy and development of sustainable cultivation techniques for horticultural products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited support for supplying of certified seeds and training of knowledge/new technology for cultivation • limited financial support to growers by government

3.4. Opportunities of Horticulture Industry for Investment

Myanmar has good weather and rich land for horticultural products, and a lot of horticulture growers with low labor cost. There are opportunities for 100% FDI or JV in farming, processing and supporting sectors because of sufficient local demand and increasing global demand. Supporting sectors include packaging, farm machines, infrastructure (electricity, logistics infrastructure, port facility) and laboratory with international standard.

Investment opportunities for the horticulture industry in Myanmar can be summarized as shown in the following table.

Table 3-3 Opportunities of Horticulture Industry for Investment

Sub-Sector or Type of Investment	Investment Opportunities	Effect to Local Economy
• Growers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good weather for horticultural products (tropical and sub-tropical climates) • Good rich land for horticultural products (flatlands and highlands) • This industry is still at initial stage and huge potential to be "Vegetable garden in the region" • Training of new technology (seed, farm chemicals etc.) • Support infrastructure like irrigation, electricity, inland transportation, storage etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase of unit crop yield and quality of goods, then increase of growers' income • Job creation at cultivation area • Development of cultivation technology
• Processing sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New technology/machine for value added products • Development of export (ME & EU) and local market for frozen products and dry products • Myanmar can export to EU with duty/quota free under EBA scheme • This sector is still at initial stage which can attract FDI • Necessary introduction of GMP and HACCP system for export • Necessary of international standard laboratory • Support industry like machine, logistics, packaging etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Job creation • Development of new sale route of processed foods to institutional market (restaurant, hotel, lunch box etc.) • Supply of safe and security foods to local market in Myanmar
• Supporting industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support infrastructure (electricity, logistics infrastructure, port facility) • Support industry like packaging, farm machines • International standard laboratory 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Job creation • Farm machines can cover shortage of manpower at growers' sector • Minimize time and cost to send samples to laboratory in Thailand for export approval

3.5. Bottlenecks of Horticulture Industry for Investment

The horticulture industry has faced with the following bottlenecks for investment promotion.

Table 3-4 Bottlenecks of Horticulture Industry for Investment

Areas of Bottlenecks	Description of Bottlenecks	Countermeasures
Policy & Regulation	• Insufficient support to growers by government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organize public-private dialogues about technical, financial and market issues on regular basis by MFFVPEA • Set-up R&D sector and/or laboratory which can support growers totally (include training)
	• Taxation system and regulation for export	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review taxation and regulations based on updated this industry's situation

Industry Structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of supporting industry (seed, fertilizer, farm machine, packaging, logistics) Lack of information for weather report and latest industrial data etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop supporting industry (seed, fertilizer, machine, cold chain, packaging) by promoting investment Provide more accurate information to participants on weather, market movement, technology etc. Lower port charge and reduce export procedure cost for export promotion
Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unstable electricity supply Not enough cold storage to maintain freshness of products (vegetable, fruits) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand electricity supply at farm area and processing area Promote the development of cold chain by promoting investment
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor infrastructure (irrigation, transportation, port facility etc.) No international standard laboratory 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote the development of irrigation, transportation facilities Develop ports and warehouse Establish good laboratory
Human Resource	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of knowledge and technology about seed, pesticides, fertilizer, weeding in growers' sector Shortage of labor at growers' sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need training program for growers by government Farm machines can cover shortage of manpower at growers' sector
Finance etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Growers cannot get fund easily 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage banks and microfinance banks to develop rural finance through the establishment of public special fund and guarantee mechanism Allow FDI to farming, storing, trading, and processing Expand practical use of JICA's agricultural two-step loan

Note 1: Coffee industry has opportunity of export and is attractive for foreign investors.

Note 2: Flower cluster is also attractive for foreign investment and export development. Necessary of selection of suitable seeds and introduction of knowledge and new technology of green house for winter season.

Note 3: Dry fruits products have good opportunity to export to Middle East and EU. There is big demand of dry date palm in ME and Islamic countries (best seller products are imported from USA) and constant demand of dry fruits in EU countries. Also there is local demand of traditional dry fruits (jam?). However need good/deep communication between local farmers/processors and buyers in EU/ME.

Note 4: New Myanmar Investment Law was established in October, 2016 and detailed enforcement regulations were issued in April, 2017 on by one. According to Notification 15/2017, in a move to expand the potential opportunities for foreign investors, the list of activities a foreign investor is allowed to carry out in Myanmar only under a joint venture (JV) with a Myanmar citizen or company has been cut significantly (from 92 down to 22)

Notable for prospective investors is that 100% foreign ownership is now permissible for production and distribution of seeds and hybrid seeds, crops, new plant varieties, pesticides, fertilizers, hormone, weed killer and other agriculture related services and research. Approval from the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation is still required, however previously these activities strictly required a joint venture with local partner.

Manufacturing of packaging have been removed from JV list. This is one of supporting industry of frozen vegetable/fruits industry and helpful for this industry.

It is necessary to investigate carefully which items are attractive for investment including FDI.

4. FISHERY INDUSTRY

4.1. Outline of Fishery Industry in Myanmar

Marine Fishery sector

Myanmar has good fishing ground like Andaman Sea and Bay of Bengal and catching quantity is increasing gradually. However Marine Fishery products are mainly consumed in coastal area only due to insufficient inland transportation and cold storage. On the other hand, current appropriate resource management is not sufficient and it is necessary to check exact amount of each resource and statistical data of fish catch and fishing efforts by using scientific resource survey since current these data are limited. And invasion of fishing boats from neighboring countries is reported, therefore Myanmar need international supports to set up monitoring, surveillance system to protect own resources.

Freshwater Fishery sector

Myanmar has 3 big rivers in land, namely Ayeyarwady River (2000 km), Thanlwin River (2000 km) and Sittaung River (400 km). Then wide river zone is available and freshwater fishery and freshwater cultivation are popular. Regarding freshwater cultivation, currently only limited feeding, additives and medicines are used in cultivation ponds to avoid environmental issue, especially water pollution. This is due to lack of knowledge and experience of cultivation. New technology and modern cultivation system (including infrastructure and fish disease control technique etc.) should be introduced to this sector for improvement of productivity and fish quality.

Production

According to fisheries statistics, total production in Myanmar is about 4,000,000 tons and 50% is from marine fishery sector and 50% is from freshwater fishery sector. Reportedly consumption of fishery products in Myanmar is mostly from freshwater fishery sector since most of living area is located far from coastal area, although statistics shows 50%/50% of total production (most of small-size/non-fresh fish from marine fishery products are consumed as fish meal). Freshwater cultivation sector has a chance to increase production quantity/improve fish quality after receipt of new technology of cultivation system, which will support more consumption in domestic market and increase export quantity.

Industry Association

The Fishery Technicians Association was founded on May 15, 1989 and then reorganized as the Myanmar Fisheries Association in 1994. The Myanmar Fisheries Association was then updated to Myanmar Fisheries Federation (MFF) on December 1, 1998 as one of the highest national level for business organization to encourage and promote the fishery industries of Myanmar. As of Dec 31, 2014, the total number of MFF and functional association members amounts to 34,455 in which 29,504 are individual members and 840 are corporate members. MFF is organized with 10 functional associations and 13 state and region fishery

associations.

The functional associations under the umbrella of MFF are as follows:

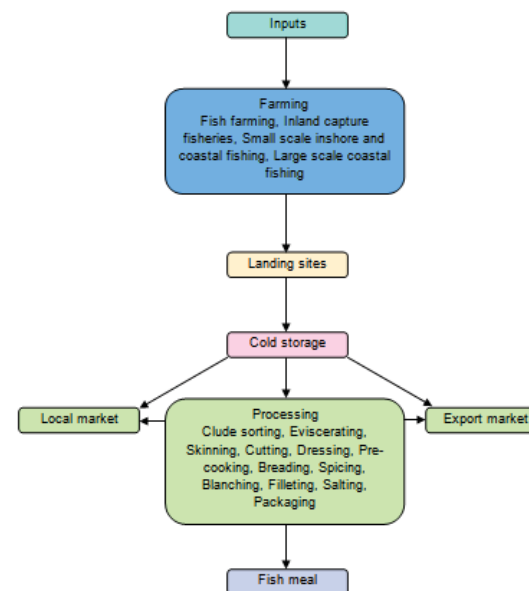
- i) Myanmar Shrimp Association
- ii) Myanmar Fish Farmers Association
- iii) Myanmar Fishery Products Processors and Exporters Association
- iv) Myanmar Aqua-feed Association
- v) Myanmar Marine Fisheries Association
- vi) Myanmar Freshwater Capture Fisheries Association
- vii) Myanmar Crab Entrepreneurs Association
- viii) Myanmar Eel Entrepreneurs Association
- ix) Myanmar Ornamental Fish Entrepreneurs Association
- x) Myanmar Fish Paste, Dried Fish, Fish Sauce Entrepreneurs Association

MFF has 13 state and region fisheries federations except in Chin State and Nay Pyi Taw Territory Area.

4.2. Industry Structure and Value Chain of Fishery Industry

In input section, human resources, certificates, authorization and fish feed are provided locally by both public and private sector and fishing fleets, catching equipments like nets, ice making machine, chemicals, post-larvae, fingerlings and brood stock are provided both locally and internationally. According to the Department of Fishery (DoF), there were 28,350 registered small-scale fisheries boats in 2011 and only 47 % of these boats were motorized. In addition, there were 2,450 registered offshore boats, of which 16 % were registered to foreigners. The inputs are then provided to 4 farming processes—fish farming, inland capture fisheries, small-scale inshore and coastal fishing and large-scale coastal fishing. After that, the captured fishes are brought to landing sites for grading, registration and certifying and are sent to cold storage. The fisheries sector is supported by 125 cold storage facilities and 378 ice plants. The majority of ice plants are privately owned and located in the Yangon and Ayeyarwady regions. Some of the fishery products are sold out to local market via brokers, retailers and wholesalers directly or in auction system and some of them are sold out to exporters for exporting directly or in auction system. Some of them are provided to processing sector. The processed fishery products are then provided to local and export markets directly. The waste and fish meal are then reused as inputs to farming sector. About 80% of the fishery products are supplied for direct consumption and the rest is processed into fish meal or fishery products.

Figure 4-1 Supply Chain of Fishery Industry



Source: Myanmar Survey Research

4.3. Advantages and Disadvantages of Fishery Industry

The advantages and disadvantages of the fishery industry in Myanmar can be summarized as in the following table.

Table 4-1 Advantages and Disadvantages of Fishery Industry

	Advantage	Disadvantage
Market	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Big local consumption (mostly fresh water fish) • Increase international demand • Good geographic location export to neighboring countries (China, S/E Asia, India, Australia), ME and EU • Myanmar can export to EU with duty/quota free under EBA scheme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor inland transportation (road, truck) from unloading area to consumption area and lack of cold storage at both area disturbing smooth distribution of fishery products • Invasion of fishing boats from neighboring countries
Industry Structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of many associations • Many fishing boats 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor treatment after catching on board ->less freshness lower quality • Poor infrastructure (electricity, cold storage, road, transportation, port facility) • Poor supporting industry (fishing gear, machines, logistics) • Dominant of small-size fishing boats with not equipped enough

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor data of resources and catching Limited knowhow/technology of cultivation (fresh water fish/prawn) Insufficient introduction of GMP, HACCP system in processing sector
Key Player		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of knowledge, technology and facility on board for better quality due to small-size fishing boat Lack of technology for aquaculture practice for better quality and productivity
Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lower labor cost Good fishing ground - Andaman sea, Bay of Bengal and river zone Abundant freshwater resources Abundant land for freshwater cultivation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unstable catching Poor data of each resource/species Lower quality/less freshness fish Environmental issue (freshwater cultivation)
Infrastructure		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unstable electricity supply Poor weather report Lack of cold storage and ice plants at unloading/consumption area High cost of inland transportation, storing and ocean freight) No international standard laboratory
Competitiveness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lower labor cost compared with neighboring countries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lower efficiency of fishing due to small boat, old catching method/ facility Limited use of feed, additive, medicines during cultivation for better productivity/quality due to limited knowledge of cultivation and fear of environmental pollution Poor technology/knowledge, old machine at processing sector
Policy Framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government recognize fisheries industry is an important sector as important source of protein in the national diet, supporting 3.5 mil jobs nationwide, contribution of GDP and export potential Government has following vision for export development, "an integrated and responsible fisheries sector, producing and exporting quality and value-added products for the sustainable socioeconomic development of Myanmar" 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need improvement of infrastructures, adequate financial support and improved production and processing technology by government Need improvement of quality management system across the supply chain

4.4. Opportunities of Fishery Industry for Investment

Myanmar has good fishing ground - Andaman Sea, Bay of Bengal and river zone, abundant freshwater resources, and abundant land for freshwater cultivation. There are opportunities for 100% FDI or JV in marine fishing, freshwater cultivation and processing sectors because of big local consumption (mostly freshwater fish) and increasing global demand. Myanmar has good geographic location for export. As for export to EU, Myanmar can enjoy duty/quota free under EBA scheme.

Investment opportunities for the fishery industry in Myanmar can be summarized as shown in the following table.

Table 4-2 Opportunities of Fishery Industry for Investment

Sub-Sector or Type of Investment	Investment Opportunities	Effect to Local Economy
• Marine Fishery sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> World market of fishery products is booming and international demand is increasing New technology and knowhow needed in every aspect of supply chain (catching, treatment, storing) Supply of new fishing boats with catching equipment and need training of fishing/treatment after catching on board 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase catching quantity and quality of fish, then increase of fisherman's income Cold chain will support increase of consumption of sea water fish at upper Myanmar area Increase of export Job creation
• Freshwater cultivation sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technology for cultivation (design of pond, feeding, medicine, collection and treatment of daily data, water treatment) and need training of this technology 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase quantity of cultured fish and quality of fish, then increase of farmers' income Increase of consumption of fresh water fish in all Myanmar area Increase of export Job creation
• Processing sectors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Necessary of quality control system like GMP/HACCP to catch up EU standard Necessary of new technology and machines for value added products for export Infrastructure (electricity, cold storage, port facility) Good laboratory with international standard 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase quality control level and can supply safe and security food to consumers in Myanmar Increase of processing sector's income Job creation Cold chains will support increase of consumption of processed goods in local market and export market

4.5. Bottlenecks of Fishery Industry for Investment

The fishery industry of Myanmar has the following opportunities for investment.

Table 4-3 Bottlenecks of Fishery Industry for Investment

Areas of Bottlenecks	Description of Bottlenecks	Countermeasures
Policy & Regulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Foreign investment in freshwater fisheries and relevant services is prohibited. Import restriction of sub-material for food processing is not clear and takes time for import (taxation system, regulation) Insufficient support to farming and hatchery with modern technology Insufficient dialogues between public and private sectors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clarify allowed investment activity/condition for foreign investors in freshwater setting Allow duty-free-import of sub-material by revising the regulation, law and taxation system to increase quality and types of processed products Set up governmental JV of pilot integrated prawn/fish farm which can support training of farmers and can attract FDI in this industry Organize public-private dialogues about technical, financial and market issue on regular basis by MFF Develop a national responsible fisheries policy and appropriate legislative framework in line

		with international best practice (FAO Code of Conduct)
Industry Structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of supporting industry (catching facilities, machines, packaging, cold-chain) Lack of information (weather report, catching data, market information etc.) Lack of training in both of fishery and cultivation sector No international standard laboratory 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improvement of supporting industry by public and private investment Need governmental support of good weather report Development training by public and private investment Current laboratory level/service is low level-> need improvement by public and private investment
Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unstable electricity supply Poor inland transportation and limited cold storage at delivery /consumption area Poor weather report Limited port facility 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand electricity supply Development of supporting infrastructure (transportation, cold storage, weather report) by public and private investment Develop ports and warehouse Establish good laboratory
Human Resource	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of technology and knowledge of catching/treatment on board Lack of technology and knowledge of cultivation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need new catching facilities and technology with training of catching, treatment and storing after catching on board Need training of new cultivation technology
Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fisheries and cultivation sector cannot get access to finance easily Foreign company cannot join cultivation sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish fund/credit lines for fisheries sector through commercial banking sector or specialized funding organization with governmental support Need governmental new policy for rural finance development of fishery communities Need governmental new attractive investment policy in the cultivation sector

Note: MPEA (Myanmar Fishery Products Processors & Exporters Association) quoted following 5 items as possible export development item:

Black Tiger: This is one of cultured prawn and currently the best species for environmental issue (water pollution)

Sea Tiger: This is sea catch prawn and can get baby prawn of Black Tiger

Tilapia: Meat texture is more gentle than other countries and may have a chance to export to EU.

Pangush (Pangasius): This is a kind of cat fish and Vietnam export big volume to USA as white meat. However meat color of Pangush in Myanmar is yellowish and cannot export to USA. Now investigating the reason of this color difference (problem of feeding and/or water quality?). If this color problem will be solved, this item will be promoted for export to EU, ME and USA.

Fresh water prawn: Currently this item is cultivated in Myanmar. Yield rate of this prawn is very low due to big head and long legs. However MPEA learned that size of head and legs of current this prawn in Thailand is smaller owing to selective breeding and yield rate is much better. If this new prawn is available in Myanmar, this item also will be promoted for export to EU.

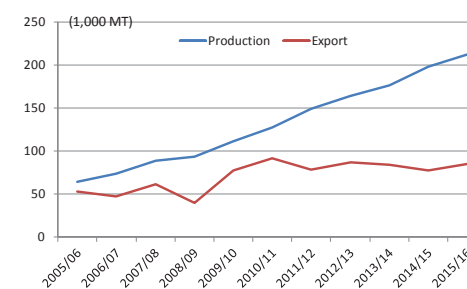
Eel: Several Japanese companies show their interest of cultivation in Myanmar due to big shortage of eel in Japan. However it is difficult to secure shirasu (baby eel) of Anguilla Japonica here, then now considering to secure shirasu of Anguilla Bicolor. On the other hand, Myanmar company have no experience and technology of eel cultivation which is strictly controlled in feeding, sizing, water circulation, collection of daily data (water temperature etc.). If shirasu will be secured for cultivation here, some Japanese companies will come and teach technology of eel cultivation in Myanmar. Now is just starting stage in this item.

5. RUBBER INDUSTRY

5.1. Outline of Rubber Industry in Myanmar

Commercial plantation of rubber in Myanmar started in 1905 and the planted areas reached a peak of 220,000 acres in 1969. Although the rubber area declined to 190,000 acres in the 1980s due to nationalization of many rubber estates and the Government's control of the rubber planting industry from the 1960s to 1980s, the Industry has started to grow since the end of 1980s when the Government changed country's economic policy with the adoption of a market-oriented policy. However, Exports of rubber were allowed only after fulfilling the obligatory sale of 45 % to the Government and the remaining balance (55 %) could be exported at the Government's approved price. This system was abolished in 2004 with the total liberalization of the sector.

Figure 5-1 Production and Export of Rubber



Source: Department of Agriculture (DOA), Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation

In 2014, Myanmar ranked 11th in the world production of natural rubber with 1.4% share. On the other hand, it ranked far behind the top ten exporting countries with less than 0.1% share of the world export in 2013. Myanmar mainly exports natural rubber mostly to China and Malaysia, while value added manufactured rubber products are imported, mostly from China and Thailand.

Table 5-1 Top 10 Natural Rubber Producing/Exporting Countries and Myanmar (tones)

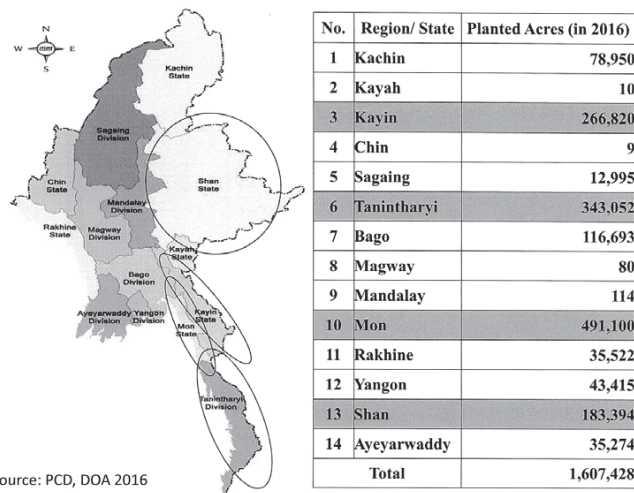
Rank	Country	Production	% of total	Rank	Country	Export	% of total
1	Thailand	4,546	32.3%	1	Thailand	1,038	82.5%
2	Indonesia	3,153	22.4%	2	Belgium	55	4.4%
3	Viet Nam	961	6.8%	3	Viet Nam	43	3.4%
4	India	940	6.7%	4	Malaysia	34	2.7%
5	China, mainland	840	6.0%	5	Guatemala	24	1.9%
6	China	840	6.0%	6	Cameroon	10	0.8%
7	Malaysia	669	4.7%	7	Germany	8	0.7%
8	Philippines	453	3.2%	8	Indonesia	6	0.5%
9	Guatemala	370	2.6%	9	USA	5	0.4%
10	Cote d'Ivoire	312	2.2%	10	China	5	0.4%
11	Myanmar	195	1.4%	35	Myanmar	0.1	0.01%

Note: Production in 2014 and export in 2013.

Source: FAOSTAT

Major rubber growing areas are Mon, Tanintharyi, Kayin and Shan. These four states account for 80% of the total planted areas (1,284 acres out of 1,607 acres, 2016).

Figure 5-2 Rubber Planted Areas by Region/State in 2016



Source: PCD, DOA 2016

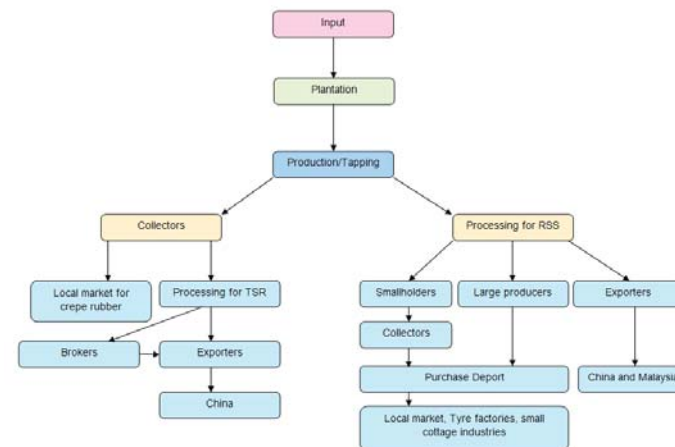
In 2005, the government encouraged to organize associations in rice, beans & pulses, perennial crops, rubber and palm oil industry. Government also allowed that anyone can plant, trade, transport and distribute freely in the same year. Thus, Myanmar Rubber Planters & Producers Association (MRPPA) was established in March 2005 as a non-profit organization working towards for the development of rubber planting and production industry in Myanmar.

5.2. Industry Structure and Value Chain of Rubber Industry

The members of MRPPA are local rubber planters and producers, processors, traders and exporters as well as the end product rubber goods manufacturers. MRPPA is the affiliated member of UMFCCI since its establishment, member of International Rubber Research and Development Board (IRRDB) since 2007 and also a member of International Rubber Association (IRA) in May 2016. MRPPA has branch offices at major rubber planting states and regions—Mon State, Tanintharyi Region, Kayin State, Bago Region and Ayeyarwaddy Region. There are over 10,000 members at major rubber planting states and regions and 300 EC members.

The value chain of Myanmar rubber industry is as follows:

Figure 5-3 Value Chain of Rubber Industry



Source: Myanmar Survey Research

In input stage, the main inputs include seeds, fertilizers, herbicides, planting materials and lands. However input products are mostly in low quality and expensive as most of them are imported. The planters need necessary financial support for these issues. After having the necessary inputs, the planters prepare land and rubber trees are planted and have to wait for about seven years before they become viable for harvesting rubber. When the trees have reached the appropriate level of maturity, they will be tapped to get raw rubber. The tapping stage includes fertilization, treatment against fungi, and the actual tapping operation or harvesting of crops. It also involves the acquisition of equipment and the use of skilled workers who can handle the tapping process. Production is mainly performed by individual farmers; most of them are the owners of the rubber land in smallholdings. The latex is then collected and sent for processing into Ribbed Smoked Sheets (RSS) rubber. RSS rubber is collected by small holders, collectors and large producers and distribute to local market, tire factories and small cottage industries via purchase depot. Regarding tire production, Myanmar has a total of four tire factories, two state-owned under the Ministry of Industry (Mol), one in the private sector (Yangon Tire Factory) and the last one owned by the Myanmar Economic Corporation, a conglomerate which is operated by Myanmar's military. The exporters also collected RSS rubbers and export into China and Malaysia via normal and boarder trade points. The low quality rubbers are sent to the collectors and the collectors distribute to local market for crepe rubber and to processing place for Technically Specified Rubber (TSR). TSR is then collected by brokers and exporters and exported to China via boarder trade.

5.3. Advantages and Disadvantages of Rubber Industry

The advantages and disadvantages of the rubber industry in Myanmar can be summarized as in the following

table.

Table 5-2 Advantages and Disadvantages of Rubber Industry

	Advantage	Disadvantage
Market		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no specific market. Myanmar rubber industry currently depends on foreign market as 92% of the raw rubber is exported to foreign market (China and Malaysia). MRPPA is planning to establish Rubber Central Market at Mawlamyine in Mon State. The black market of illegally exporting rubber occupies 55% of total export.
Industry Structure		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The value-added processing such as tire factory is very small and of low quality.
Key Player	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presence of MRPPA and its membership of International Rubber Research and Development Board and International Rubber Association Support from international organizations (JICA, HIDA, etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Rubber Board The rubber farmers have to sell their products at low prices because of poor quality, price manipulation of Chinese businessmen, and difficulty in transportation.
Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Abundant vacant lands (virgin, fallow, waste land) are still available and the number of plantation areas is increasing year by year. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Very low production rate is as there is no certified seed. The technology is mostly traditional and has limited access to international technology as there is no enough capital. The small holder rubber farmers have to buy inputs at high prices and cannot use formic acid because it is more expensive than they can afford. Lack of skilled labors
Infrastructure		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor electricity and transportation No specific law for rubber industry
Competitiveness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low operation costs including labor cost 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low quality of rubber products as the tapping and molding system is not clean. Myanmar rubber has only RSS 3 while the international rubber is RSS 5. Low productivity due to old cultivars and seedlings, non use of quality planting materials and lack of good agriculture/tapping practices. The main disadvantage for local industries is lower price than international market. The price differs about USD 350 – 400 to international price.
Policy Framework		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of any control and related regulation along the supply chain. No certification system for the quality of export rubber No quality control laboratory at most TSR factories. No financial support and scholarship for the development of industry.

5.4. Opportunities of Rubber Industry for Investment

There are opportunities for 100% FDI in natural rubber plantation and rubber processing. Local industry

prefers 100% FDI in processing than JV as the local business owners have no enough capital for JV. Investment in rubber production related facilities is another opportunity. Investment in smokehouses, nurseries on higher-yielding perennial crops and latex concentrate production, which are needed by smallholders but not invested by them due to little access to finance.

Investment opportunities for the rubber industry in Myanmar can be summarized as shown in the following table.

Table 5-3 Opportunities of Rubber Industry for Investment

Sub-Sector or Type of Investment	Investment Opportunities	Effect to Local Economy
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100% FDI in rubber processing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MRPPA prefers 100% foreign direct investment than joint-venture as the local business owners has no enough capital for JV.. The main area for FDI is value added processing sector as many factories are required for this sector. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> When foreign companies can produce international standard rubber products, the quality of raw rubber will increase and will get the international price.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investment in rubber production related facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investment in smokehouses, nurseries on higher-yielding perennial crops, and latex concentrate production, which are needed by smallholders but not invested by them due to little access to finance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening supplies by improving the quality, reliability and pricing of upstream operations. Efforts to regulate and control nursery operations should also be implemented in order to distribute recommended and proven cultivars and to tackle illegal imports and widespread planting of those imported cultivars without sufficient prior local testing.

5.5. Bottlenecks of Rubber Industry for Investment

The rubber industry has faced with the following bottlenecks in investment promotion.

Table 5-4 Bottlenecks of Rubber Industry for Investment

Areas of Bottlenecks	Description of Bottlenecks	Countermeasures
Policy & Regulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are almost no regulations and laws related to planting and production of rubber, processing and local trading or marketing (including certification system and quality control laboratory at most TSR factories). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a Rubber Board. TSR factory regulations and a quality certification system. Create and enact rubber nursery regulations. Formulate a natural rubber policy, based on the planned "Myanmar Sustainable Natural Rubber Policy" by MRPPA.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prohibitive taxation system, in which the rubber exporters have to pay income tax 2% and commercial tax 5% while other agricultural products exporters are free from commercial tax. The export companies also have to pay corporate tax 25%. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop incentives in the taxation system for rubber to support the development of the sector.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prohibitive regulations regarding land use seriously hinder the development of the sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ease procedures for land use and rights to attract local and foreign investors Reinforce dialogue between the private sector and public authorities to implement land-use rights for vacant, fallow and waste land.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited investment promotion for rubber 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish sector-specific development fund or

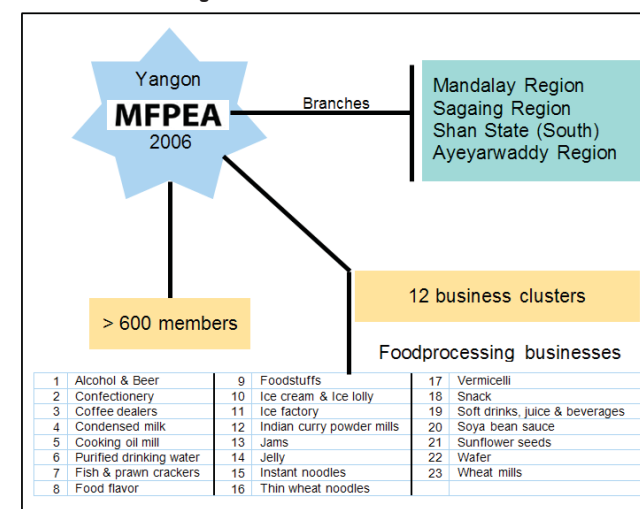
	sector	guarantees for land ownership are required to better promote the potential of the rubber products sector.
Industry Structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where the government has allotted more land to the farmers without providing foreign seeds, farmers have no choice but to use low quality local species, with seeds from wild plants. The small holder rubber farmers have to buy inputs at high prices and cannot use formic acid because it is more expensive than they can afford. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase the supply of locally produced inputs and developing advocacy campaigns aimed at informing farmers about alternatives. Introduce better market regulation and surveillance in terms of technical requirements and standards
Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Insufficient and unstable electricity supply Poor logistics infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote infrastructure development by public investment (supported by ODA) and private investment
Human Resource	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As young persons have migrated to Thailand where they can earn better income, the rubber farmers are now faced with difficulties in recruiting workers, who are unskilled (for weeding) and skilled (tapping latex). No vocational education for the industry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide various training programs for skill improvement and technology update. Provide scholarships for postgraduate diploma or degree courses to universities / institutes. Establish a Myanmar Rubber Research Institute to undertake upstream and downstream research activities
Market	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no specific market within the country and the industry heavily depends on foreign raw rubber market in China and Malaysia. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a Rubber Central Market at Mawlamyine as planned by MRPPA. Build up cooperatives and organize business matching between buyers and sellers, investors and producers. Establish a Myanmar Rubber Trade Promotion Committee and increase participation in trade fairs
Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rubber farmers are cash strapped because the profits they get from selling their produce are so small that they cannot support their families. Sometimes, income and expenditure are not balanced. Private Banks do not disburse loans to small-holder farmers, as they do not hold land ownership document. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish Government guarantees and subsidies to support short and long term credit for rubber farmers and producers in the sector. Establish a Rubber Development Fund.

6. FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRY

6.1. Outline of Food Processing Industry in Myanmar

The Myanmar Food Processors and Exporters Association (MFPEA) was established in 2006 under the leadership of U Tin Naing Thein, former Minister for Commerce. In 2012, MFPEA was officially registered at DICA. The main objective of MFPEA is to provide priority to the food processing industry which accounts for 64% of small and medium enterprise (SME) industry in Myanmar. MFPEA will promote and develop the quality and quantity of the food processing industry and try to set up standardization of all kinds of foods in Myanmar. MFPEA has over 600 members nationwide. The headquarter is situated in Yangon and MFPEA has branch offices in Mandalay Region, Sagaing Region, Southern Shan State and Ayeyawaddy Region. There are 12 business clusters under MFPEA to operate the following food processing (23 category) :

Figure 6-1 Formation of MFPEA



Source: Myanmar Survey Research

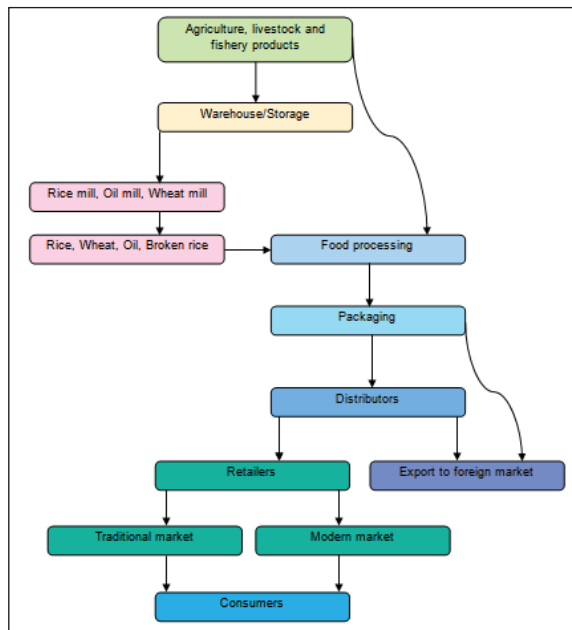
With the help of UNIDO, MFPEA is trying to achieve ISO certificate for 10 members—2 edible oil mills, 4 fish cold storage, 2 snack factories, 2 peeling factories for beans & pulses. There is also a laboratory, Food Industries Development Supporting Laboratory (FIDSL) under MFPEA and providing testing services to its members. UNIDO is delivering training sessions to laboratory staff on International accreditation requirements such as ISO 17025.

6.2. Industry Structure and Value Chain of Food Processing Industry

Agriculture, livestock and fishery products are the main inputs of food processing industry. Some inputs are directly supplied to food processing factories and some products are supplied via warehouses. After

processing, food processors send the finished foods to the packaging sector. Some of packaged products are then exported directly to the foreign markets but it is very rare and only 3% of products are exported. Most of packaged products are distributed by distributors to retailers. The retailers sell products to consumers via traditional market and modern market.

Figure 6-2 Supply Chain of Food Processing Industry



Source: Myanmar Survey Research

6.3. Advantages and Disadvantages of Food Processing Industry

The advantages and disadvantages of the food processing industry in Myanmar can be summarized as in the following table.

Table 6-1 Advantages and Disadvantages of Food Processing Industry

	Advantage	Disadvantage
Market	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sufficient local demand • Good location access to international market • Myanmar can export to EU with duty/quota free under EBA scheme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local brand power is weak • International brands are strong and penetrating in Myanmar with attractive packaging and low price
Industry Structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over 60% of SME is in food processing industry • Only 3% of products are exported 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Productivity is very low due to old machines and facilities • Most food processors do not have enough

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abundant supply source of raw material (agriculture, livestock and fishery products) • Good potential to set up integrated this industry (from raw material to final products) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> capital to update machines and renewal of products/packaging • Limited knowledge regarding international standards and norms by local processors and consumers • Quality of local raw material is poor due to lack of knowledge and technology in each field • Limited supporting industry (subsidiary material, packaging material, machines, logistics etc.)
Key Player	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A lot of suppliers of raw material (agriculture, livestock and fishery products) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unstable supply/quality of each raw material • SMEs use old technology and old packaging system, thus facing high operation cost and no international certificates like HACCP, ISO22000. • Low mind of safety and security foods of SME
Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abundant supply source of raw material (agriculture, livestock and fishery products) • Lower labor cost • Good location export to big market (China, India, Thai, Bangladesh) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low productivity and lower quality of raw material • Low productivity of processors • Shortage of labor at raw material sector
Infrastructure		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unstable electricity supply • Lack of inland transportation and storage at each sector • High cost of export charge and ocean freight • No international standard laboratory
Competitiveness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lower labor cost compared with neighboring countries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Productivity is very low due to old machines/facilities and unstable supply of electricity • Unstable supply and low quality of raw materials • Weak local brands difficult to compete with strong international brands in packaging and pricing
Policy Framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government have intention to support this industry because over 60% of SME belonging 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Necessity of new financial support for SME to make renewal of old facilities by the government • Unfair taxation for import foods (collecting only 3%) • Government cannot control quality of import foods due to no testing laboratory for import products • No accreditation organization for local processed foods to export to overseas market like ISO, HACCP etc.

6.4. Opportunities of Food Processing Industry for Investment

Myanmar has abundant supply of raw materials (agriculture, livestock and fishery products) and good

potential to set up integrated agro-industry (from raw material to final products). There are opportunities for 100% FDI or JV in processing and supporting sector because of sufficient local demand (“rice flour” attracts food processing industry’s attention as big potential products because of its healthy and gluten-free nature). Myanmar has good geographic location for export to neighboring big market (China, India, Thai, and Bangladesh).

Investment opportunities for the food processing industry in Myanmar can be summarized as shown in the following table.

Table 6-2 Opportunities of Food Processing Industry for Investment

Sub-Sector or Type of Investment	Investment Opportunities	Effect to Local Economy
• Raw material sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need new technology and knowledge for better productivity and better quality in each field • Need storage to maintain quality at both supplier side/processing side • Training of new technology in farming, fishing etc. • Infrastructure like irrigation, transportation, storage etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase of productivity and quality of raw material, then increase of suppliers’ income • Job creation at farming/fishing side
• Processing sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need change to updated machines and facilities • Requirement of GMP and HACCP (Hazard Analysis & Critical Control Points) for safe and security food which is good for consumers in both of local and export market • How to increase local brand power? • Myanmar can export to EU with duty/quota free under EBA scheme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase of productivity and quality of processed foods, then increase of processors’ income • Job creation • Increase supply of safe and security foods to consumers in Myanmar • Strong local brand that increases consumption in Myanmar
• Supporting sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need new technology for attractive packaging for Myanmar • Improvement of logistics infrastructure (storage, inland transportation, export facilities etc. • International standard laboratory 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attractive packaging can compete with imported foods if taxation of imported foods will be revised and consumption will increase • If logistics infrastructure improved, processed foods will be consumed more in northern area (upper Myanmar) • Mind of safe and security food will be popular in Myanmar

6.5. Bottlenecks of Food Processing Industry for Investment

The food processing industry of Myanmar has the following bottlenecks for investment.

Table 6-3 Bottlenecks of Food Processing Industry for Investment

Areas of Bottlenecks	Description of Bottlenecks	Countermeasures
Policy & Regulation	• Government allow exporting of raw material and importing of foods with 3% tax freely	• Review of taxation and quality control system of imported foods based on updated situation

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient introduction of accreditation organization for export 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need regular public-private dialogues in technology, finance and export market information • Need to set up laboratory to check quality of imported foods by public and/or private investment
Industry Structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every sector need technology development • No GMP (Good Manufacturing Practice) in processing sector • Packaging sector need new technology to create attractive packaging for local brand • Requirement of HACCP ISO etc. for export promotion • How to increase local brand power? • No international standard laboratory, that needs time and cost to send samples to Thailand for export approval. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training to farmers, fisher-man, processing workers and managing staff of concerned sectors about quality control and mind of safe and security foods by public and private investment • Myanmar can create attractive packaging and design of final products because this is depending on Myanmar’s sensitivity. • Need FDI for new technology and training in raw material/processing sector • Need governmental support for increasing of local brand power
Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unstable electricity supply • Not enough storage to maintain freshness of raw material (vegetable, fruits, fish, meat etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand electricity supply • Develop industrial zones and SEZs for factories
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor logistics infrastructure (transportation, storage, export facilities etc.) • International standard laboratory 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of logistics infrastructure • Establish good laboratory
Human Resource	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of experience and knowledge in raw material sector including farming, fishing etc. • Lack of mind of producing safe and security foods for consumers in processing sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need skill transfer in agricultural, livestock and fishery field for constant supply with good quality • Promote training to processing workers and managing staff of concerned sectors about quality control and mind of safe and security foods
Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current loan system of mortgaging properties is big issue for local processors due to no big property to mortgage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish fund/credit lines for food processing sector or SMEs through commercial banking sector or specialized funding organization with governmental support

Note: Currently “rice flour” attracts food processing industry’s attention as a healthy food because of gluten-free.

In food processing industry wheat flower is the most popular material for bread, cake, noodle, confectionery etc. But wheat flower contains wheat gluten which is one of major allergen, and it is required to indicate contains of wheat flour on label. If rice flour is used as material of bread, cake etc. in place of wheat flour, there is no risk of allergy and no need to indicate contains of rice flour on label as one of allergen. However, in this case, it is needed to use special machine to crush rice to smaller size as small as wheat flour.

In Myanmar mixture of broken rice is currently higher and quality of rice is lower, then it is one of good idea to utilize these lower grade rice products to rice flour for food processing industry and have a chance to develop new healthy foods to both of domestic and export market.

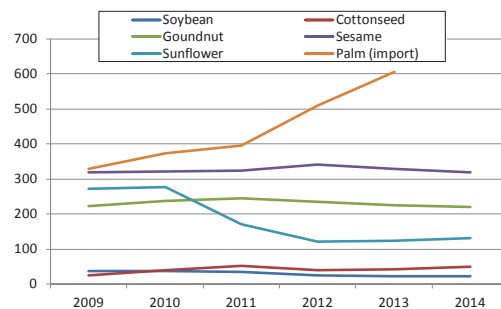
7. EDIBLE OIL INDUSTRY

7.1. Outline of Edible Oil Industry in Myanmar

The oilseed market was not liberalized in the early 1990s, as edible oil is a key component of the domestic diet. In order to ensure that the local population could access adequate supply of edible oil at stable prices, the government banned oilseed exports, which could only be lifted once domestic demand had been met. However, the government allowed for the import of inexpensive palm oil. This resulted in artificially low prices that discouraged expansions in domestic production. The controls and attempts to maintain stable prices have resulted in depressed returns for domestic producers. This in turn has caused those producers to reduce the amount of inputs they dedicate to the sector, thereby resulting in reduced crop intensity, stagnant yields and low uptake of capacity-enhancing technologies¹.

The most important oilseed crops in Myanmar are sesame, groundnut and sunflower seeds, which are the major materials for edible oil. Recent production shares of oils made from respective oilseeds are 43%, 30% and 18% (2014). Whereas the production of these oils have not been increased or rather decreased in recent years, import volume of palm oil has rapidly increased, almost doubled from 2009 to 2013.

Figure 7-1 Production and Import of Edible Oils by Oilseed (Thousand Tons)



Source: FAOSTAT

Palm oil is the most used edible oil in Myanmar, accounting for nearly 60% of oil consumption. Nevertheless, the population relies on imports for an estimated 90% of supply: 80% is officially imported and 20% is unofficially imported from Thailand and China. It should be noted that reliance upon informal imports increases drastically in certain regions. In the Thai border region, for example, informally imported oil accounts for nearly 80% of consumption. The remaining 10% of palm oil consumption is produced locally. Cultivation is centered in Tanintharyi region and Mon state². However, the market is shifting towards greater

¹ Myanmar Ministry of Commerce and International Trade Centre, The Republic of the Union of Myanmar National Export Strategy: Beans, Pulses and Oilseeds Sector Strategy 2015-2019.

² Ibid. Domestic production data of palm oil in Myanmar is not covered by FAOSTAT nor Myanmar national statistics.

demand for higher value products such as edible snacks and high quality processed sesame oils. Recent concerns regarding the health effects of palm oil and unsustainable farming practices have also led to some consumer backlash³.

Myanmar Edible Oil Dealers Association (MEODA) was officially established on October 2, 1992 under the leadership of Ministry of Commerce. It is the only one officially registered association in edible oil industry of Myanmar. In 1992, there were only 192 members. Under the military government, the import license was allowed to only one importer and the members of MEODA received 2-3 tanks per member. Therefore, the number of members increased significantly at that time with 9,000 members. However, as everyone was allowed to import edible oil in 2011 under former President U Thein Sein, the number of registered members have decreased to 5,510, of which 739 are active members at the present. MEODA has done the following activities during previous 5 years:

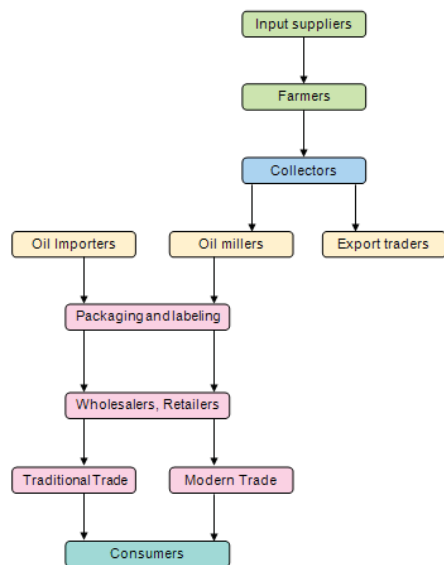
- Cooperate with related government departments to stabilize the edible oil price
- Calculating import and local production of edible oil to distribute enough edible oil to local consumers with reasonable price
- Participating in oil seed crop plantations and oil mill operation to provide local demand
- Recruiting more members
- Attending important meetings with government departments
- Attending international workshops and seminars
- Providing knowledge sharing to consumers for food safety

7.2. Industry Structure and Value Chain

In edible oil milling sector, the supply chain starts from input suppliers to farmers such as fertilizers, seeds and land. Farmers plant and produce oil seed crops and provide to collectors who are brokers, commission agents, etc. The collectors supply oil seed crops especially groundnut, sesame seeds, sunflower seed, and soya bean seeds to oil millers for edible oil production and to export traders for export. The oil millers then sell the edible oil to whole-sellers and retailers after packaging and labeling of their products. The wholesalers and retailers sell edible oil to consumers through both traditional trade and modern trade. In import sector, the edible oil dealers imported various types of oil such as palm oil as in bulk import and sunflower oil, vegetable oil and soya bean oil as consumer packs. The palm oil is sold to the wholesalers and retailers after packaging and labeling. The sunflower oil, vegetable oil and soya bean oil are directly sold to the wholesalers and retailers. The wholesalers and retailers sell imported edible oils to consumers via traditional and modern trade channels.

³ Ibid.

Figure 7-2 Supply Chain of Edible Oil Industry



Source: Myanmar Survey Research

The processing of edible oil in Myanmar is carried out by a diverse range of small and medium -and large-scale oil mills as follows⁴.

Small-scale millers are usually located near villages. They produce oil on demand for local clients, who either use the oil product or else sell it to other families in the village. Roughly 20 % (25 % for groundnuts) of production is held for the miller’s own private consumption.

Medium-scale millers are more involved in distributing the product at retail level, often marketing production to local wholesale markets and maintaining retail capacities at the mill. Some mills even maintain a retail point in the local urban center where they sell their own production as well as other goods.

Large-scale millers produce and supply oil to larger urban wholesalers, with whom they usually have a long-term relationship. They increasingly supply their product on credit and are paid upon delivery and sale of the goods on the part of the wholesaler (generally 2-4 weeks from delivery). Some of these millers have developed their own brands, especially for groundnut oil, and sell their products at supermarkets, door-to-door and in company show rooms.

⁴ Ibid.

FAO calculates that the total milling capacity for edible oilseed crops in Myanmar is 1.7 million tons, which is more than twice the amount of domestic oilseed crops used for crushing. As existing capacity exceeds the availability of seeds, many mills have stopped operations altogether. Moreover, those that are still online only operate from five to six months out of the year, and even then only when grid electricity is available. It is estimated that only 20 % of the 3,600 registered oil mills in Myanmar are operational. These include small and medium-and large-scale millers. The greatest concentrations of mills can be found in the central and south central regions of the country.

7.3. Advantages and Disadvantages of Edible Oil Industry

The advantages and disadvantages of the edible oil industry in Myanmar can be summarized as in the following table.

Table 7-1 Advantages and Disadvantages of Edible Oil Industry

	Advantage	Disadvantage
Market	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The development of tourism sector in which hotels and restaurants are the main users of edible oil is a big strength for the industry. The local consumers demand is increasing gradually. ASEAN Economic Community is coming and there will be more markets for both locally produced oil and imported oil. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As the consumers have less knowledge about edible oil, there are many types of mixed oils and illegally imported oils in the local market. The traditional selling styles of retailers in wet market are not good for health and may have many losses. Imported palm oil shares more than 50% of local consumption.
Industry Structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The emergence of crop exchange centres in the capitals of states and regions promotes selling and purchasing of oil seeds. The price information for both oil seeds and edible oils is transparent as MEODA collect, update and share this information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The processing and production technologies are outdated. Packaging technology is not in the international standard which makes local oil millers to export to international market. Although the storage capacity has increased in previous years, there is no enough storage space for current importing capacity
Key Player	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Importers have international knowledge and specification of any types of edible oils very well. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The processing procedures in local oil mill are very dirty. The quality of locally produced oil is very low. They are not refined oils, just mild flavor oil. Some retailers are selling mixed oil and edible oil with no labeling which are imported illegally The consumers reuse the oil repetitively and it is a big weakness for consumer safety. The local business owners do not have unity
Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Growing of oil seeds is high during the previous years as the farmers realize that oil seeds can make more profit. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nevertheless, there is not enough groundnut and sesame seeds for processing as most of them are exported to foreign market. The use of unqualified seeds, fertilizers and pesticides. The local business owners, as well as farmers and importers, have no capital to upgrade their services in plantation, milling, processing and exporting to foreign markets.

Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Many industrial zones are developed including special economic zones which will provide more space of production facilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor electricity and transportation
Competitiveness		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most of the domestic industries have no capital, weak in skilled labour and weak in technology. They also do not know about the current laws and regulation.
Policy Framework		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no specific law and regulation and also no law reinforcements. It takes long time for FDA inspection of edible oil.

7.4. Opportunities Edible Oil Industry for Investment

Although palm oil is the most used edible oil in Myanmar, the market is shifting towards high quality processed sesame oils due to the recent concerns regarding health effects of palm oil and its unsustainable farming practices. There are opportunities for 100% FDI or JV in plantation, processing, milling, etc., to meet big demand of tourism sector (hotels and restaurants) and increasing local consumers demand.

Investment opportunities for the edible oil industry in Myanmar can be summarized as shown in the following table.

Table 7-2 Opportunities of Edible Oil Industry for Investment

Sub-Sector or Type of Investment	Investment Opportunities	Effect to Local Economy
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100% FDI or JV in plantation, processing, milling, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MEODA wants 100% FDI in every sector which they are not able to operate. For example, importing crude palm oil and refining, plantation of palm to produce palm oil in Myanmar. They also welcome JV in the same fields of other oil seed crops. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There will be more job opportunities for local worker Do not need to import edible oil from foreign countries Technology development and skill transfer in the whole supply chain. Good Agriculture Practice and Good Manufacturing Practice are introduced

7.5. Bottlenecks of Edible Oil Industry for Investment

The bottlenecks of investment promotion for edible oil industry in Myanmar are as shown in the following table.

Table 7-3 Bottlenecks of Edible Oil Industry for Investment

Areas of Bottlenecks	Description of Bottlenecks	Countermeasures
Policy & Regulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are no specific laws and regulations in edible oil processing industry and no law reinforcements. As the government does not inspect the illegal entry of oils from boarder trade which do not have clear description on the package, this illegal entry of unspecified oils and mixed oil make the local oil millers lose their 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen border inspection system and organization through capacity enhancement Establish a labeling law Develop and align national standards for oil seeds and edible oils with international standards. Upgrade existing laboratories and establish new laboratories to test physical analysis, phytosanitary and fumigation, chemical

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> markets. No control/restriction of use of unqualified seeds, fertilizers and pesticides Long time taken for FDA inspection of edible oil 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> residues, food quality testing, etc. Increase quality and quantity of production through the implementation of ASEAN GAP and introduction of certification (HACCP, ISO and GMP) Develop targeted support plans to ensure FDA can have sufficient and adequately trained staff, a stable supply of financial resources, and increased motivation and support to build up inter-institutional coordination
Industry Structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outdated processing and production technologies that lead to low quality products Unsanitary processing procedures Low packaging technology 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide incentives (tax reduction, duty free-imports, etc.) to sector enterprises (non SEZ companies) aiming to renovate product facility and acquire new production technologies by advocating and making policy proposals. Organize more businesses to have ISO international standards by promoting awareness, adopting good practices, and improving production management
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not enough storage space for importing capacity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen rural / regional storage and processing by encouraging small and medium-sized enterprises to invest in these facilities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not enough groundnut and sesame seeds supply for processing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve post-harvest management to produce higher quantity and quality through implementing a warehouse receipt credit system. Improve productivity and profitability of oil millers so that they can pay for farmers in better price than exporters
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The use of unqualified seeds, fertilizers and pesticides 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure a reliable and consistent supply of certified seeds and inputs through technical capacity building of seed technicians and farmers
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of unity among local business owners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote cooperation through organizing seminar, trade fair and training programs, etc.
Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor electricity and transportation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand electricity supply Development of logistics infrastructure Provide an incentive package to encourage relocation of traders and processors to industrial zones and SEZs
Market	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Less knowledge of consumers about edible oil (reuse of oil) The traditional selling styles of retailers in wet market Edible oil consumption largely depends on imported palm oil. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Raise awareness among producers, retailers and consumers of sanitary requirements Improve productivity and profitability of oil millers to enhance production capacity
Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The local business owners, farmers and importers have no capital to upgrade their services and export to foreign markets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish Government guarantees and subsidies to support short and long-term credit for oilseed farmers and producers in the sector Establish an Oilseed and Edible Oil Development Fund.

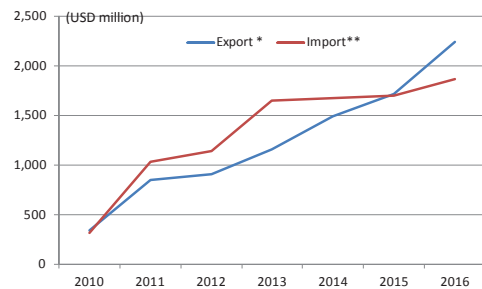
8. TEXTILE AND GARMENT INDUSTRY

8.1. Outline of Textile and Garment Industry in Myanmar

The garment sector in Myanmar has shown dynamic growth since the rise of wages in China and major political and economic reforms in Myanmar in the beginning of 2010s. As international sanctions are relaxed, an opportunity for the world's garment manufacturers to tap into Myanmar's large pool of 29 million, mostly low-skill and low-cost, workers. According to Myanmar Garment Manufacturers Association (MGMA), the garment industry is already growing at a rapid pace with exports growing from US\$349 million in 2010 to approximately \$1.6 billion in 2014⁵. On the other hand, for the textile sector, only 6% of domestic demand was met by domestic production in 2012. Textile manufacturing, in general, is a notoriously low-margin and environmentally dirty enterprise and is not to set up to support garment factories but rather to support production of longyis and other garments for domestic market⁶.

Due to the prevailing CMP System in Myanmar garment industry, which is explained later, increase of export has inevitably entailed increase of import, and the latter has mostly exceeded the former until 2015.

Figure 8-1 Export and Import of Textile and Garment Products and Materials



Note: *Aggregated value of HS61 & HS62.

**Aggregated value of HS50, HS52, HS53, HS54, HS55, HS56, HS58, HS59, HS60, HS61, HS62 and HS63.

Source: UNCOMTRADE

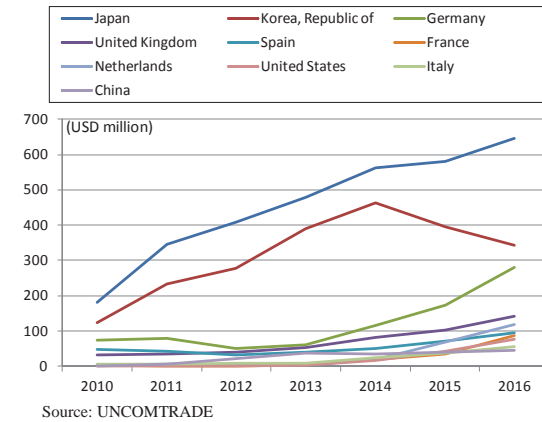
The major export markets are Japan, Republic of Korea, Germany and other countries of EU and US. It is pointed out that this is the effect of booming demand and FDI from Japan and the Republic of Korea for the production of men's suits, coats, dress shirts and uniforms⁷.

⁵ MGMA, Myanmar Garment Industry: 10 Years Strategy 2015-2024, November 2014. Based on the UN trade data (COMTRADE), export of apparel products (HS61&HS62) was US\$337 million in 2010 and US\$2.2 billion in 2016 (see above figure).

⁶ Myanmar Ministry of Commerce and International Trade Centre, The Republic of the Union of Myanmar National Export Strategy: Textile and Garments Sector Strategy 2015-2019.

⁷ Ibid.

Figure 8-2 Export of Myanmar Garment Products by Country



Source: UNCOMTRADE

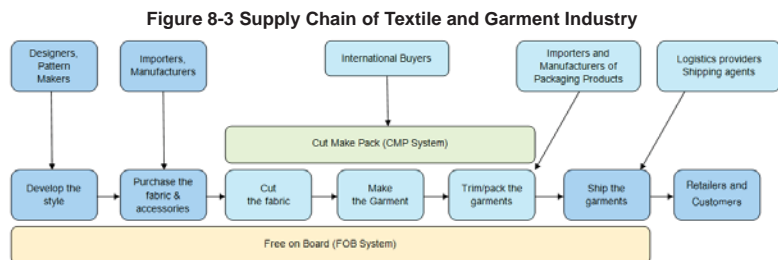
MGMA was founded with 30 to 40 local companies in 2004 and grew up with 65 companies in 2014. Most of the new members are foreign-invested garment manufacturers. As of October 2015, MGMA membership has risen up to 335 active member companies. In 2017, there are approximately 400 member companies in MGMA. MGMA members consists of more than 300 garment factories, several design firms, commodities inspection companies, a few retail shops and a pattern-making training school. MGMA is a government-supported organization under UMFCFI and led by a small group of factory owners. The member factories provide jobs and livelihoods for approximately 300,000 workers

8.2. Industry Structure and Value Chain of Textile and Garment Industry

In Myanmar, there are two types of garment manufacturing system—Cut, Make and Pack (CMP) System and Free On Board (FOB) System. Most of the factories in Myanmar operate with CMP system and only 5 to 6 factories which are 100% owned by foreign investors operate with FOB system.

Table 8-1 Definition of CMP System and FOB System

Cut Make Pack (CMP)	Free on Board (FOB)
CMP system (also called Cut Make Trim) is a type of contract work. Generally, a foreign buyer with the necessary financial and technical abilities will pay contracting fees to a garment factory in Myanmar to carry out the labor-intensive task of cutting the textile fabric, sewing garments together according to design specifications and then packing the garments. In packing process, the products are supplied by both local and international importers and manufacturers for exporting of the garment, the logistics service providers is assigned by the foreign buyers. The other tasks in the FOB systems are carried out by foreign buyers.	In FOB system, the factories need to make design, pattern, import raw materials (textile fabric, buttons, needles, labels, hangers, packaging, etc). The factory is responsible for all the process of CMP system and also for the procurement of packaging products and shipping process to buyers in which are retailers from international market. In Myanmar, only a few foreign-owned factories can handle FOB system because of high capital.

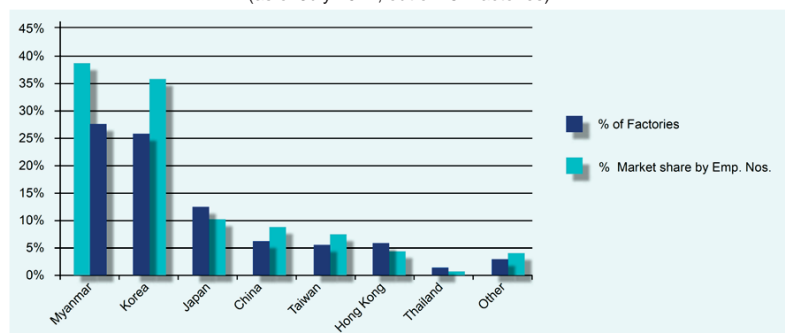


Source: Myanmar Survey Research

The ownership of the garment factories is various. Except for Myanmar, the largest share is held by the Republic of Korea, followed by Japan, China, Taiwan, and other countries. The industry is also growing in terms of factory numbers with the greatest number of new factories being supported by Chinese investment⁸.

Figure 8-4 The Share of Myanmar Export Apparel Factories by Ownership

(as of July 2014, out of 157 factories)



Source: MGMA (2014)

8.3. Advantages and Disadvantages of Textile and Garment Industry

The advantages and disadvantages of the textile and garment industry in Myanmar can be summarized as in the following table.

Table 8-2 Advantages and Disadvantages of Textile and Garment Industry

	Advantage	Disadvantage
Market	• Demand from EU and US has increased after the removal of sanctions	• Due to CMP system, factories have to cease production if there is no order

⁸ MGMA, Myanmar Garment Industry: 10 Years Strategy 2015-2024. It is supposed that many of these Chinese investments may be substantially controlled by foreign (Japanese, etc.) owners.

Industry Structure		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High dependency on buyers • No seasonal price offered from buyers • If the factories use FOB system, the raw material procurement will be an issue, because most locally owned factories lack sourcing networks and knowledge necessary to procure the raw materials for production
Key Player	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In joint-venture factories, technology development and skill transfer for human resources development have already been performed • MGMA has introduced BSCI (Business Social Compliance Initiative) standard code of conduct for the garment factories in order to get international standard to export to western countries • MGMA is focusing on training of laborers to increase the labor force from current 300,000 to 1,000,000 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local factory owners cannot get access to finance • Local-owned factories and some small joint-venture factories have not enough capital to change from CMP system to FOB system, and to follow the standards • As most of the factories cannot produce new products, they cannot find new buyers and so they need to give priority to the current buyers.
Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Big labor force occupying 70% of the total population and most of the laborers in garment industry do not need education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of skilled labor • Low social standard of laborers • High labor turnover
Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SEZs (Thilawa and Kyaukphyu) can increase more spaces for garment factories for foreign investors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak logistics infrastructure • Prolong transportation time • Unstable electricity supply
Competitiveness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low cost for production • Domestic factories have an advantage of Employer – Employee Relationship 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Production quality in neighboring countries is very high
Policy Framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CMP garment production enjoys a duty and tax free status 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The new rules for container trucks not to enter the downtown area within daytime

8.4. Opportunities of Textile and Garment Industry for Investment

There are opportunities for 100% FDI or JV under the current CMP system utilizing comparative advantage of lower labor cost. There are opportunities for foreign and local investors to solely or jointly invest in textile manufacturing with modern production facilities, only when the industry shifts to FOB system.

The textile and garment industry of Myanmar has the following opportunities of investment.

Table 8-3 Opportunities of Textile and Garment Industry for Investment

Sub-Sector or Type of Investment	Investment Opportunities	Effect to Local Economy
• Joint-venture in garment industry	• Foreign companies provide technologies and investment capital, local companies provide management and operation	• Development of Myanmar garment industry can improve the income and social standard of local people and Myanmar's economy.
• Joint-venture in textile industry	• Foreign investors invest in textile manufacturing with proper technicians and good waste water management systems	• If joint-venture businesses have developed in textile manufacturing, the garment industry will also follow suit

8.5. Bottlenecks of Textile and Garment Industry for Investment

The bottlenecks of the textile and garment industry for investment are as shown in the following industry.

Table 8-4 Bottlenecks of Textile and Garment Industry for Investment

Areas of Bottlenecks	Description of Bottlenecks	Countermeasures
Policy & Regulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prolonged time of company registration process to get MIC's permit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Articulate clear and objective eligibility requirements for MIC approval of wholly foreign-owned garment factories
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • prolonged customs clearance procedures and the high import, and export taxation for FOB system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The MGMA is currently lobbying the government to introduce duty drawback facilities for FOB • Provide the same tax incentive for CMP to FOB
Industry Structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Difficult to evolve from CMP to FOB 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide tax exemptions for capital investments and duty exemptions for imports of capital goods, to encourage increasing the sector's productive capacity with modern equipment • Encourage linkage between textile factories and garment factories
Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unstable electricity supply and weak logistics infrastructure give the investors limited alternatives for factory setting sites. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prioritize existing clusters of garment firms in national power grid development plans, for example, by providing them with dedicated electricity substations.
Human Resource	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of skilled labor and high labor turnover. While companies provide in-house training individually, there may be organized training courses at industry level or vocational training programs in cross-sectoral levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishing worker training, testing and certification centers for the garment labor force at sector clusters using public funding or public-private partnerships
Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is difficult for local factory owners to get access to finance, that becomes constraint for foreign partners (investors) to expand business. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish government guarantees for short- and long-term credit to the sector

9. AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY

9.1. Outline of Automobile Industry in Myanmar

Since the ease of vehicle import regulations in 2012, the number of imported passenger cars has rapidly increased. The Myanmar Port Authority (MPA) said over 640,000 units of cars were imported during 2011/12 - 2015/16. According to the MPA documents,⁹ the number of cars imported in fiscal 2013/14 was the highest and then fell again in 2014/15. More than 500,000 import license for cars have already been issued for fiscal 2016/17. In November 2016, the Ministry of Commerce announced that car import would be restricted only to the cars with the steering wheel on the left side and manufactured after 2015.

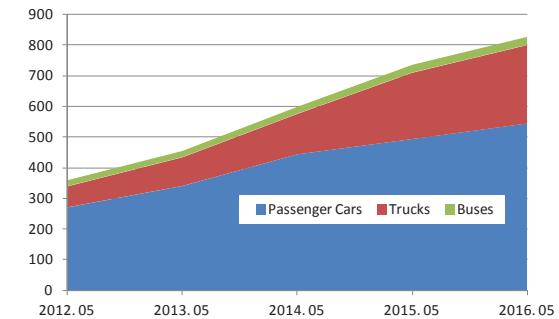
Table 9-1 Number of Imported Cars

Financial year	No. of imported cars
2011/12	54,779
2012/13	132,848
2013/14	189,102
2014/15	166,326
2015/16	106,349

Source: Myanmar Port Authorities

According to Myanmar's Road Transport Administration Department (RTAD), the total number of registered vehicles (passenger cars, truck and buses) in Myanmar is 827,000 as of May 2016.

Figure 9-1 Registered Motor Vehicles by Type



Source: Myanmar Statistical Information Service (Department of Road Transport Administration)

More than 90% of registered private vehicles are used vehicles imported from Japan. Toyota is the most famous and bestselling brand in Myanmar due to its affordable price, availability of spare parts, and reliability. Toyota has over 65% market share of all passenger vehicle imports¹⁰.

⁹ Documents of Myanmar Port Authorities

¹⁰ The U.S. Commercial Service of the U.S. Department of Commerce, "Burma Country Commercial Guide", December 2016.

Regarding brand-new vehicles, 4,000 units were sold in 2016, of which 1,100 were Suzuki and 1,000 were Toyota, according to Toyota Yangon Office. Both Suzuki and Toyota have recently introduced passenger cars of B/C segment that could be sold in relatively affordable price. Whereas Toyota imports completed cars from Thailand, Suzuki assembles the cars with imported parts from Thailand and India in a local factory in Myanmar.

The Myanmar Automobile Manufacturer and Distributor Association (MAMDA) was founded in June 6, 2013. The main purpose of MAMDA is to help local Automobile Community by listening to voices from local motorists and serve as a bridge between the public and the authorities concerned. MAMDA is supporting the people (local and international) who are related with automobile business and help to get benefits from it. MAMDA is also co-operating with all the private automobile businesses to become as one association and supporting the development of Myanmar Automobile Industry. Automobile experts from MAMDA, UMFCI Central Executive Committee Members, UMFCI Association, Myanmar Engineering Society, and Myanmar Investment Commission are included in the Automobile Taskforce Committee. The Automobile Policy Taskforce was formed on April 22, 2015 in order to resolve a number of automobile-related issues. There are a total 833 members in MAMDA and MAMDA drives its organization with 5 committees: Member Committee; IT and Exhibition Committee; Treasury Committee; Foreign Communication Committee; and R&D Committee.

The regional distribution of 833 members of MAMDA is as follows.

Table 9-2 Number of Members of MAMDA by Region

Region	Number of Members
Yangon region	534
Mandalay Region	230
Shan State	30
Sagaing Region	39

Source: MAMDA

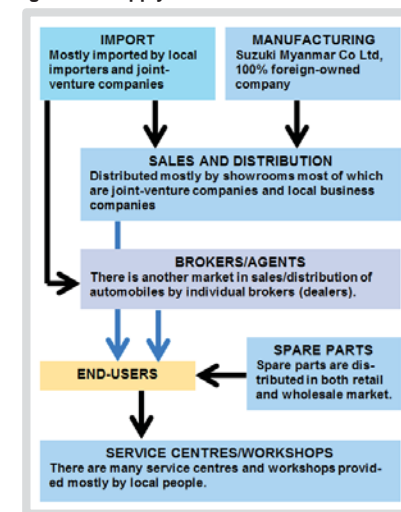
9.2. Industry Structure and Value Chain of Automobile Industry

The import of automobiles is now mainly operated by local importers and joint-venture companies between original equipment manufacturers and local companies. For the manufacturing sector, Suzuki Myanmar Co Ltd, 100% foreign owned company is now operating and Nissan Manufacturer has also started to assemble at the factory of Tan Chong Motor (Myanmar), a wholly owned subsidiary of Tan Chong Motor Holdings Berhad (TCMH) of Malaysia. Imported cars (second-hand and brand-new) are sold in two ways—1) displaying in a showroom or, 2) selling through dealers (who are popularly known in Myanmar as brokers). The dealers also buy old cars from users and re-sell them.

End-users have their cars serviced or repaired at service centres and workshops. In Myanmar just as there are corporate maintenance centers like Toyota, which used modern diagnosing or fault-finding equipments, there are also many local, manual workshops. Consumers prefer automobiles, especially of Japan, for which

spare parts are easily available. Only a few, but wealthy people, use European cars.

Figure 9-2 Supply Chain of Automobile Industry



Source: Myanmar Survey Research

9.3. Advantages and Disadvantages of the Automobile Industry

The advantage and disadvantage of the automobile industry in Myanmar can be summarized as in the following table.

Table 9-3 Advantages and Disadvantages of Automobile Industry

	Advantage	Disadvantage
Market	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase local market demand (rising income; the traffic is congested in Yangon only, and there is demand in other cities; large demands from commercial, industrial and services sectors) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consumer demand remains stagnant because of the slow economic growth
Industry Structure		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of supporting industry
Key Player	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> local companies know better about local market, local culture and local context, and have better relations with the local people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of technology in local businesses The presence of state-owned or state-linked enterprises could be a barrier to private companies
Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lower cost and abandon labor force 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scarcity of skilled labor and technical expertise
Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of SEZs (Thilawa and Kyaukphyu) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unstable electricity supply
Competitiveness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lower labor cost compared with Thailand and China 	

Policy Framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Everyone can start the business if they have capital • Automobile related taxes has reduced 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of middle-to-long term industrial policy • Unstable and unforeseeable government policy • The importers need to inform 3 months in advance to get the approval, due to the lack of internal relations between related departments
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9.4. Opportunities of Automobile Industry for Investment

The areas of opportunities for the automotive industry are manufacturing of labor-intensive automotive parts, as a part of the main production process of its factories in ASEAN countries, assembly of CKD or SKD and manufacture of automobile targeting the domestic market, and maintenance and repair service.

Investment opportunities for the automobile industry of Myanmar can be summarized as the following table.

Table 9-4 Opportunities of Automobile Industry for Investment

Sub-Sector or Type of Investment	Investment Opportunities	Effect to Local Economy
• Manufacturing of labor intensive automotive parts	• Setting a branch factory, which is responsible for production as a part of the main production process of its mother factories in ASEAN countries and return their products to the mother factories	• Job creation for young and unskilled labor
• Assembling automobiles	• Setting a CKD or SKD factory to sell domestic market	• Job creation and technology transfer
• Maintenance and repair service	• Large demand for maintenance and repair of imported cars	• Technology transfer and creation of demand for various after-parts

9.5. Bottlenecks of Automobile Industry for Investment

The automobile industry of Myanmar has faced with the following bottlenecks for investment.

Table 9-5 Bottlenecks of Automobile Industry for Investment

Areas of Bottlenecks	Description of Bottlenecks	Countermeasures
Policy & Regulation	• Lack of middle-to-long term industrial policy	• Establishment of middle-to-long term industrial policy
	• Cumbersome and time consuming import procedure	• Promotion of trade facilitation (improve transparency on approval, license and evaluation)
Industry Structure	• Lack of supporting industry	• Manufacturing on CKD or SKD
Infrastructure	• Unstable electricity supply • Weak logistics infrastructure	• Expand electricity supply • Develop logistics infrastructure
Human Resource	• Scarcity of skilled labor and technical expertise	• Establish a training center for the industry (initiated by MAMDA)

10. PLASTICS INDUSTRY

10.1. Outline of Plastics Industry in Myanmar

The plastic processing and production industry of Myanmar is around 1 hundred million dollars based on plant shipment. However, Vietnam having advanced economic development is 10 times higher in terms of production standard than Myanmar based on shipment amount and similar growth is anticipated in Myanmar also¹¹. According to Thai Embassy in Myanmar, the plastic industry in Myanmar now processes up to 250,000 metric tons per year, and is expected to grow by 15 -20 percent or more¹².

Myanmar Plastics Industries Association was established in 1995 with 10 members. MPIA is supporting the members to attend the international plastic exhibition and also holding exhibitions and seminars in Myanmar for knowledge sharing such as the condition of performance and development of plastic industry in international countries, international market of raw materials and the challenges of local plastic business owners. MPIA comprises over 400 companies as members, 26 of which are EC members. Plastic manufacturing factories are mostly located in Yangon, Mandalay and Taungyi.

10.2. Industry Structure and Value Chain

There are 4,000 plastic manufacturing factories in Myanmar producing plastic and related products, however, in input section, there is no raw material manufacturing in Myanmar like plastics resin. Therefore, plastics resins are imported from foreign countries, including Thailand, Singapore, Japan, Taiwan and Saudi Arabia. The major plastics resins imported by Myanmar are polypropylene, polyethylene, polyethylene terephthalate, polystyrene/ expandable polystyrene and acrylonitrile butadiene styrene/ styrene acrylonitrile. Some of the recycled products in local market are also used as input in processing of plastics.

In processing division, there are many processing services as below:

- Blow film
- Extrusion for film
- Injection molding
- Blow molding
- Packaging
- Printing
- Lamination
- Recycling

The products mostly manufactured in Myanmar are house-wares, stationery, film, sheet foils, shoes, container boxes, packaging materials, pipes and construction materials and electronics accessories. In Myanmar most of the plastics manufacturers produce packaging materials.

In distribution section, locally produced plastics products receive the major market share. However, the

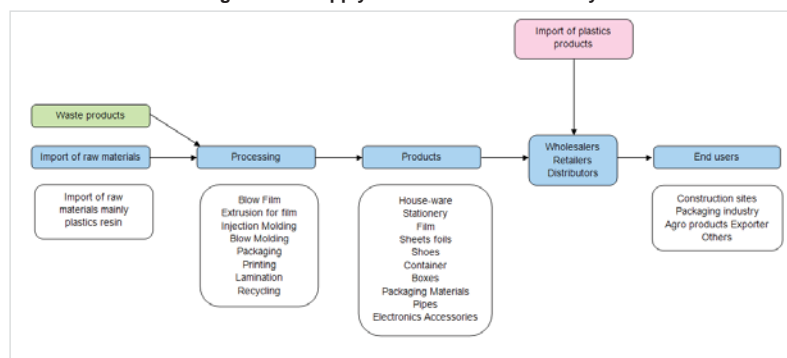
¹¹ Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry of Japan, "Myanmar Industrial Development Vision~Next Frontier in Asia: Factory, Farm, and Fashion~"(Provisional Translation), June 2015.

¹² Business Information Center (BIC), Royal Thai Embassy in Myanmar, "Plastic Industry in Myanmar", March 2017.

demand of domestic consumption in Myanmar is higher than domestic production, some of the plastics products mainly packaging materials are imported from foreign countries.

Packaging industry, and building and construction sites are the largest consumers of plastics products in Myanmar.

Figure 10-1 Supply Chain of Plastics Industry



Source: Myanmar Survey Research

10.3. Advantages and Disadvantages of Logistics Industry

The advantages and disadvantages of the plastics industry in Myanmar can be summarized as in the following table.

Table 10-1 Advantages and Disadvantages of Logistics Industry

	Advantage	Disadvantage
Market	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Higher domestic demand for plastics products than local production ASEAN Economic Community will develop the plastics products market 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Entry of foreign products with the same quality and low price
Industry Structure		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No raw material manufacturing and processing machines
Key Player	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> local industries have knowledge of the local culture, laws, rules and procedures related with government and abundance of land spaces for production as the business location MPIA can help members to have unity and to access the international relation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 50 years of lateness in production industry compared with foreign countries
Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Large unskilled labor force Domestic factories have an advantage of Employer – Employee Relationship 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of skilled labor No vocational education for the industry Labor strikes due to low wages and benefits
Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of SEZs (Thilawa and Kyaukphyu) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Insufficient electricity supply Poor logistics infrastructure and too long transportation time No loan for SMEs
Competitiveness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cheap production cost 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Entry of foreign products with the same quality and low price

Policy Framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ASEAN Economic Community will improve intra-ASEAN trade 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Taxations on import and export High import taxation (tax rate for raw materials and of finished products are the same) The importers need to inform 3 months in advance to get the approval, due to the lack of internal relations between related departments Lack of standards for local products
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10.4. Opportunities of Plastics for Investment

There is high domestic demand for plastic products and the ASEAN Economic Community will develop plastic products market. There are opportunities for 100% FDI or JV in manufacturing of all kinds of plastics products, raw material and plastic processing machines. Some local manufacturers want to operate contract-based manufacturing offered by foreign investors like “CMP” system in garment industry.

Investment opportunities for the plastics industry in Myanmar can be summarized as shown in the following table.

Table 10-2 Opportunities of Plastics Industry for Investment

Sub-Sector or Type of Investment	Investment Opportunities	Effect to Local Economy
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Joint-venture in manufacturing of all kinds of plastics products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Foreign companies provide technologies and investment capital, local companies provide management and operation Some local manufacturers want to operate contract-based manufacturing offered by foreign investors like “CMP” system in garment industry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase of country's revenue, more job opportunities for Myanmar citizens, better export product quality and fulfilling of local demand of plastics products.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Joint-venture or 100% FDI in raw material and plastic processing machines manufacturing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are no such manufacturers in Myanmar and domestic processors/manufacturers of plastics products do not require high quality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce imports and contribute to improve trade imbalance

10.5. Bottlenecks of Plastics Industry for Investment

The bottlenecks for investment of the plastics industry of Myanmar can be summarized as the following table.

Table 10-3 Bottlenecks of Plastics Industry for Investment

Areas of Bottlenecks	Description of Bottlenecks	Countermeasures
Policy & Regulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of standards for local products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply foreign standard consistent with international standards (eg., JIS)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prolonged customs clearance procedures and the high import taxation for raw materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce import tax levied on raw materials Promotion of trade facilitation
Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unstable electricity supply and weak logistics infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expansion of electricity supply Develop logistics infrastructure by public investment (supported by ODA) and private investment

Human Resource	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of skilled labor No vocational education for the industry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance in-house training to workers and managing staff about quality control and mind of safe and security by public and private initiative. Establish training center for the industry (initiated by MPIA)
Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No loan for SMEs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish government guarantees to support long-term credit for firms in the sector

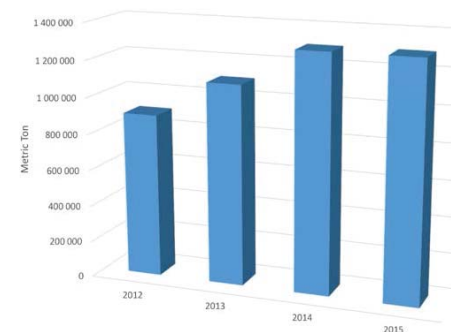
11. FERTILIZER INDUSTRY

11.1. Outline of Fertilizer Industry in Myanmar

In Myanmar, chemical fertilizers were first introduced in 1956, and used widespread since 1978 when the government encouraged fertilizer use to support the Green Revolution Campaign by subsidizing fertilizer prices. Fertilizer prices were heavily subsidized by the government before the 1990s, however, due to the gradual increase of domestic fertilizer price, the government was obliged to totally withdraw subsidies after 2003. Subsequently, the market prices have risen to international level and the government has also allowed the private sector to import and distribute fertilizers. The fertilizer price has become totally free market price based on the international fertilizer price, transportation cost and exchange rate between currency of Myanmar and trade partners after 2003¹³.

According to the Myanma Awba Group, who has the largest market share in Myanmar fertilizer market, current size of Myanmar fertilizer market is about 1.3 metric tons. Volume share by nutrient are; nitrogen 58%, phosphate 17%, potash 2%, and NPK 23%¹⁴.

Figure 11-1 Fertilizer Market Trend in Myanmar



Source: Myanma Awba Group

The fertilizer (mainly urea) market is dependent on imports which is about 80% of volume sold. The main import is from China through border trade and is approximately about 75% and only 5% are imported from Thailand and India via border trade. The rest 20% are imported through Yangon Port. Of the 80% of imported fertilizer, there are some illegally imported fertilizer especially from China.

Myanmar Fertilizer, Seed and Pesticides Entrepreneurs Association (MFSPEA) was founded in 2006. There were only 20 corporate members at the time of establishment and now MFSPEA has 70 corporate members. U Thadoe Hein, Chairman of Myanma Awba Group is president of the Association. MFSPEA is affiliated to

¹³ July Soe, "Fertilizer Supply Chain and Market Structure in Myanmar: A Case Study in Tatkon Township, Nay Pyi Taw", February 2017; Hnin Yu Lwin, et. al., "Role of Fertilizer Policy in Transforming Agriculture of Myanmar", October 2013.

¹⁴ Thadoe Hein (Myanma Awba Group), "Myanmar Fertilizer Market Update", October 2015.

Myanmar Rice Federation (MRF) and Union of Myanmar Federation of Chambers of Commerces and Industry (UMFCCI). The Association has subcommittees on pesticides, fertilizers, seeds, organics, and international relations. Agricultural machinery is not part of the Association. The Association is national in scope and there is no formal organization of agro-input retail distributors in districts and townships. The management committee of MFSPEA is composed of 12 companies as follows:

Table 11-1 Management Committee Companies of MFSPEA

Company	Fertilizer	Seed	Pesticides
Myanma Awba Group	✓	✓	✓
Golden Lion	✓		✓
Capital Diamond Star Group	✓		✓
Mar Lar Myaing	✓	✓	✓
Golden Key	✓		✓
Su San	✓		
Sin Shwe Li		✓	
Agrobio		✓	✓
Arysta			✓
Forward			✓
Supreme Biotech	✓		
Asiatic			✓

Source: Myanmar Survey Research

11.2. Industry Structure and Value Chain of Fertilizer Industry

The domestic fertilizer industry in Myanmar is concentrated around the production of urea fertilizer from the abundant sources of natural gas in the country. They are all state owned enterprises (SOEs) and no private fertilizer manufacturers. There are 5 SOEs of which;

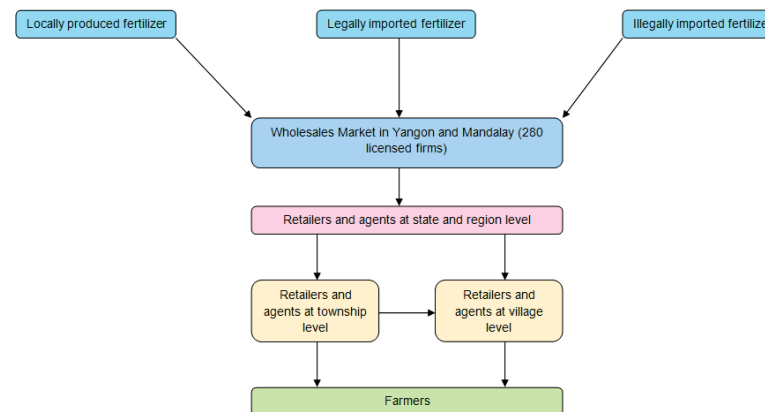
- Sale Factory, Myaung Daga Factory and Kan Gyi Dauk Factory are operating and have the annual production of 208,600 metric tons although the actual production capacity is 397,650 metric tons,
- Kyaw Zwa Factory and Kyung Chaung Factory are stopped operating at the present. Some leading local companies produce small amounts of compound fertilizer, bio-fertilizer, and foliar fertilizer from imported ingredients

The market leaders are, on the contrary, private companies who import fertilizes from abroad. The top leader is Myanma Awba Group, who holds about 40% of market share, followed by Capital Diamond Star Group and Gold Lion as the second and third respectively. The total market share of these three companies is more than 60% share of legal products.

The imported and locally produced fertilizers are then provided to wholesales market in Yangon and Mandalay with 280 licensed firms including the above marketing leading companies. They do not supply directly to the farmers and they supply to state and region level retailers and agents. These retailers and agents supply to the township and village level retailers and agents. The farmers purchase fertilizer from both township and village level retailers and agents. Currently there are approximately 3,093 township level

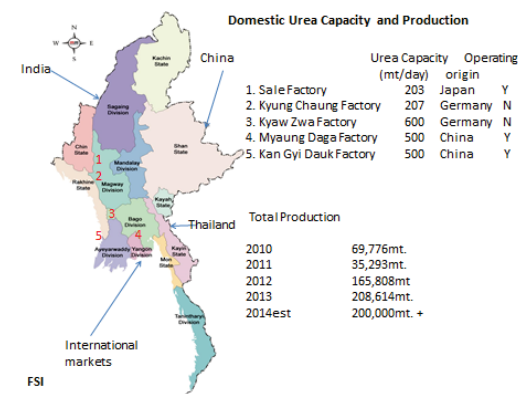
retailers and agents, and each township has averagely 2-7 retailers and agents.

Figure 11-2 Supply Chain of Fertilizer Industry



Source: Myanmar Survey Research

Figure 11-3 Domestic Urea Production and Imported Fertilizer Sites for Myanmar



Source: IFDC, "Myanmar Fertilizer Policy Evaluation", August 2014.

In expectation of rapid growth of agriculture sector and thus fertilizer demand in Myanmar, several foreign companies have announced the investment in fertilizer production and distribution in Myanmar, including followings:

- Mitsui & Co. Ltd. agreed with the Behn Meyer, a major distributor of chemicals in Southeast Asia, to establish a investment company to set up a joint venture company with MAOCO, a private fertilizer distributor in Myanmar, to manufacture and distribute imported fertilizers in Myanmar. A fertilizer manufacturing plant is under construction in the Thilawa SEZ with aiming to commence production in

2017¹⁵.

- Marubeni announced that it would commence a manufacturing fertilizer and repackaging business with a local partner in the Myanmar Thilawa SEZ. Marubeni plans to sell 30,000 metric tons primarily for the Yangon delta area in the first year of operations in 2017, and expects to expand this volume to 150,000 metric tons across Myanmar in 2020¹⁶.
- TCCC, a fertiliser producer based in Thailand will be importing, manufacturing and carrying out wholesale trade of fertilizer products in Myanmar. The company will invest in the Thilawa SEZ, where NPK (Nitrogen, Phosphorus, Potassium) compound fertilizer and single fertilizer will be imported, repacked and be sold in wholesale¹⁷.
- Tailnand's CPP Fertilizer Co., Ltd. is investing in the manufacturing and wholesale of fertilizer in Myanmar. Bulk blending (mixed) fertilizers will be produced at the Thilawa SEZ¹⁸.

11.3. Advantages and Disadvantages of Fertilizer Industry

The advantages and disadvantages of the fertilizer industry in Myanmar can be summarized as in the following table.

Table 11-2 Advantages and Disadvantages of Fertilizer Industry

	Advantage	Disadvantage
Market	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liberalization of input supply and agricultural markets. • Increasing product lines as there are many imports from border and Yangon Ports. • The development of agriculture sector is the biggest opportunity (Myanma Awba Group has announced its plan of building a world class Hmawbi Agricultural Inputs Complex in Hmawbi Township). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No awareness raising campaigns on chemical use in agriculture sector. • Some of the imported fertilizer especially illegal imports are of poor quality, and make imitation in packaging using the popular brand name. • Illegal input through cross-border trade increases the risk of unregulated, harmful chemicals entering the food chain. • Market purchasing decisions based on price, not on quality.
Industry Structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The sector is highly concentrated and coordinated at the national level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The foreign currency exchange fluctuations can increase the price of fertilizer as the market is depending on the import volume. • Difficult to control, coordinate, change, or improve the services provided by retailers due to the fragmentation at the local retail level. • Locally produced fertilizer is only urea and mainly produced by the state owned factories, and which is not popular in the local market because of its inconsistent granule type, easily solvent and improper packaging. • Producing less than optimal production capacity due to the efficiency of the equipment and shortage of suitable gas for urea production.

¹⁵ Mitsui & Co., Ltd. Press Release on March 10, 2016. (https://www.mitsui.com/jp/en/release/2016/1218730_8910.html)

¹⁶ Marubeni Corporation, News Release on January 15, 2016. (<http://www.marubeni.com/news/2016/release/00005.html>)

¹⁷ Deal Street Asia, "Thailand fertiliser firms TCCC and CPP to invest Myanmar", November 7, 2016. (<https://www.dealstreetasia.com/stories/myanmar-dealbook-thailands-tccc-approved-for-12-5-m-investment-in-thilawa-cpp-fertilizer-invests-10-5m-for-production-and-sales-57541/>)

¹⁸ Ibid.

Key Player	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good marketing outreach of the leading companies. • Input suppliers (particularly large companies) could play a significant role in the microfinance sector and improve the quantity, terms, and risk profile of agricultural input credit (eg, Awba Group is operating micro finance program, and is planning to provide health and life insurance for farmers). • Donor agencies (UN, Word Bank, KOICA, JICA, etc) are aiming to assist in agricultural sector. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of agri- inputs knowledge of farmers, which may lead to wrong use of pesticides and fertilizers. • Most farmers have limited access to high quality inputs, particularly seeds and fertilizers. • The township and village level retailers are selling both legal and illegal fertilizers. • Shortages of staff and resources, lack of capacity to decentralize, and inadequate coordination between ministries (Agriculture, Trade, Public Health, Environment and Food Safety).
Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Myanmar Agricultural Development Bank, Myanma Awba Group and Golden Key Co Ltd are providing loans to farmers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited access to financial services of the small holders. • Financial support is primarily in the hands of informal moneylenders. It can make the farmers to have high debt because of high interest rate.
Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many industrial zones are developed including special economic zones which will provide more space of production facilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor electricity and transportation
Competitiveness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local companies have wider distribution networks and knowledge about the purchasing behavior of farmers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Production technology of international standard fertilizers of local companies is still lower than the foreign industries.
Policy Framework		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absence of law enforcement for illegally imported fertilizer. • The system of input registration for seeds and agrochemicals is inefficient, with unclear, centralized procedures and highly concentrated in decision-making, which may lead to exploitation and bribery. • Different sizes of packaging require separate import registration. • Delay time in registration to get the approval because the committees meet infrequently.

11.4. Opportunities of Fertilizer Industry for Investment

Rapid growth of agriculture sector and thus fertilizer demand is expected in Myanmar. There are opportunities for 100% FDI or JV in production/distribution of various types of fertilizer. Several foreign companies already have launched investment projects in fertilizer production and distribution in Myanmar.

Investment opportunities for the fertilizer industry in Myanmar can be summarized as shown in the following table.

Table 11-3 Opportunities of Fertilizer Industry for Investement

Sub-Sector or Type of Investment	Investment Opportunities	Effect to Local Economy
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% FDI or JV in production/distribution of various types of fertilizer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Foreign investments are needed in agro inputs supply sector as only a few companies control the market and there should have more 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There will be more job opportunities for local worker • Inputs sector will increase significantly

	competitiveness. • Foreign investors are expected to establish a joint-venture with private companies or SOEs, but they are able to enter the market by themselves (100% FDI) with the approval of the Ministry of Agriculture.	and the quality of export agro- products will match with international standards.
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11.5. Bottlenecks of Fertilizer Industry for Investment

The bottlenecks of investment for the fertilizer industry in Myanmar can be summarized as the following table.

Table 11-4 Bottlenecks of Fertilizer Industry for Investment

Areas of Bottlenecks	Description of Bottlenecks	Countermeasures
Policy & Regulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Absence of law enforcement for illegally imported fertilizer. Inefficient and prolonged input registration system for seeds and agrochemicals. Shortages of staff and resources, lack of capacity to decentralize, and inadequate coordination between ministries (Agriculture, Trade, Public Health, Environment and Food Safety). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adopt and enforce a regulation requiring imported fertilizers to come with instructions for use written in Burmese. Improve specifications of business requirements for fertilizer imports. Strengthen border inspection system and organization through capacity enhancement. Develop targeted support plans to ensure Fertilizer (Technical) Committee has sufficient and adequately trained staff, a stable supply of financial resources, and increased motivation and support to build up inter-institutional coordination.
Industry Structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Difficult to control, coordinate, change, or improve the services provided by retailers due to the fragmentation at the local retail level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen training and incentive for the township and village level retailers to sell only legal fertilizer. Organize more businesses to have ISO international standards by promoting awareness, adopting good practices.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Producing less than optimal production capacity due to the efficiency of the equipment and shortage of suitable gas for urea production. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FDI should be made for establishing new fertilizer plant with efficient equipments to produce non-urea fertilizer (eg, organic fertilizer) or urea fertilizer with imported urea in stable condition.
Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor electricity and transportation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop industrial zones and SEZ with developed infrastructure Development of logistics infrastructure
Market	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of knowledge of agricultural inputs among farmers, which may lead to wrong use of pesticides and fertilizers No awareness raising campaigns on chemical use in agriculture sector. Market purchasing decisions based on price, not on quality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Raise awareness and provide training for safety and effective use of fertilizers among farmers and retailers.
Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited access to financial services of the small holders. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote the Myanmar Agricultural Development Bank and private input suppliers to extend credit to the small holders.

12. CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL INDUSTRY

12.1. Outline of Construction Industry in Myanmar

Recently construction industry in Myanmar has achieved rapid growth and become a major growth engine for its economy. Ken Research reports that an annual average rate of growth was 7.2% between 2011 and 2015. Timetric's Construction Intelligence Centre calculates the sector value at 9 trillion MMK (USD7.31 billion) in 2015 and estimates its annual growth at 10.37% until 2020 to 15 trillion MMK (USD12.2 billion). As of 2015, construction of residential real estate is the chief growth driver and the largest segment (49.9%, USD5 billion). In particular public investment in affordable housing largely accounts the segment's growth. Construction of infrastructure is the second-largest segment (19.4%, 3 trillion MMK (USD2.4 billion) and it is expected to keep the position until 2020, reaching a value of 6 trillion MMK (USD4.9 billion).¹⁹ Based on this rapid growth of construction industry, material industry also has high potential of growth.

In Myanmar, in general building owners and developers source construction materials directly from manufacturers, and contractors only provide manpower to complete the project. Sand, cement, and granite are available in Myanmar, though most of other materials are imported from China.²⁰ Local construction materials have been low-quality and counterfeit materials have been produced locally or smuggled from borders of the country.

The government changed its policy and opened the market to foreigners in November 2015, though licenses for material trading are given only to local-foreign joint venture companies. It was expected that increase of investment by foreign companies would bring high-quality construction materials and promote the construction sector of Myanmar.²¹

Currently foreign companies present high interest in investment in construction materials. For instance in April 2016 a group of companies from Macau presents its plans to invest 2.5 million US dollars to set up new distribution channels for construction materials in Myanmar. The expected distribution facilities are to provide cement, iron, hammers, and household paint for import and sales. New suppliers, Heidelberg Cement showed its intention to enter the Myanmar market in April 2016. Siam Cement Group (SCG) started its brand of Masonry Cement in August 2016.

Such influx of new material investment is affecting the existing market. Competition rises by new investment, and local importers and producers are put under pressure with limited access to credit. Slowdown of the industry is ongoing and material prices tend to fall down. For example prices of cement decreased from 110 dollars per 50kg bag in 2014 to around 70-80 dollars as of mid of 2016.²²

Myanmar Construction Entrepreneurs Association (MCEA) was established in 1996 and officially registered as a civil society on August 20, 1998 under Ministry of Home Affairs. At the time of its establishments there are only 150 members and at present there are 1650 members. In the year 2000, with the permission of the Government, the former Department of Human Settlement & Housing Development, leased 1.92 acres land plot situated at the junction of the Thuwunna to the association. MCEA's office was built on that plot and completed by the end of 2001. MCEA started residing at the new office on February 10, 2002. The functions of the Association are being carried out by (36) executive committee members.

12.2. Industry Structure and Value Chain of Construction Material Industry

In Myanmar construction material supply industry, there are 5 types of sources, government (state owned) factories, semi-government factories, private owned factories, import from normal trade via ports and

¹⁹ Oxford Business Group, The Report Myanmar 2017, p135-137.

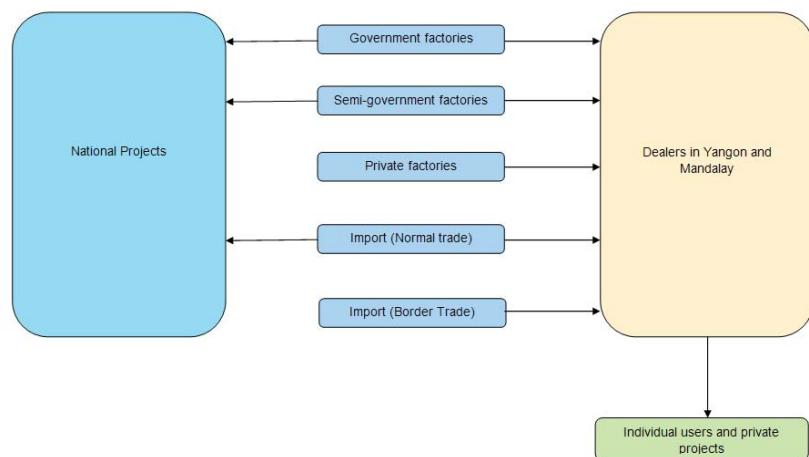
²⁰ International Development Group Building & Construction Authority, "2013 Country Report-Myanmar," <https://www.bca.gov.sg/exportservices/others/myanmarcountryreport.pdf>.

²¹ Myanmar Times, "Construction materials trade opened to local-foreign joint ventures," 11 July 2016, <http://www.mmtimes.com/index.php/business/property-news/21303-construction-materials-trade-opened-to-local-foreign-joint-ventures.html>.

²² Oxford Business Group, The Report Myanmar 2017, p140.

import from border trade. State owned factories, semi-government factories and import from normal trade supply to national projects and semi government factories to military construction sites. All 5 types of sources supply to the dealers from Yangon and Mandalay markets. The dealers then sell the construction materials to the individual users and private projects directly and via township level retailers.

Figure 12-1 Supply Chain of Construction Material Industry



Source: Myanmar Survey Research

12.3. Advantages and Disadvantages of Construction Material Industry

The advantages and disadvantages of the construction material industry in Myanmar can be summarized as in the following table.

Table 12-1 Advantages and Disadvantages of Construction Material Industry

	Advantage	Disadvantage
Market	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The strong domestic demand of various infrastructure projects and building construction projects in energy, business, health, education, transportation, housing, travel, and other public and private sector. Steady and consistent progress of urban redevelopment. Growth of tourism and hotel needs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Production of materials by local companies is low quality and not enough to meet market demand; relying on import from China and Thailand.
Industry Structure		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heavy equipment is limited Limited technology Poor productivity and efficiency of local construction No quality control system for local products. No warranty of quality by local companies.
Key Player		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to capital and appropriate partners is

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> difficult People are not used to market competition.
Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Abundance of human resources with low labor wages Rich natural resources (water, sand, stone, gas, minerals, etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of skilled labor and techniques No loan or financial support for production sector.
Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demand of upgrading outdated infrastructure and facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heavy equipment is limited Limited supply of electricity necessary for production equipment. Bad road conditions
Competitiveness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strategic geographical and commercial location; transportation cost is lower, duration of transportation is shorter than those of imported products. Access to international market 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High competitions of global and regional construction materials The price of local products is higher than that of China-made. Low product quality due to the lack of purity of raw materials.
Policy Framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Positive and stable political change New FDI law No regulation to obligate domestic procurement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Little or no investment in industry standards, research and development; limited access to technology. Lack of institutional capability to regulate the construction industry Import permit is necessary; purpose should be construction, resale is not allowed.

12.4. Opportunities of Construction Material Industry for Investment

The strong domestic demand of various infrastructure projects and building construction projects in energy, business, health, education, transportation, housing, travel, and other public and private sector. Foreign companies can establish a factory to produce construction materials with cheap labor and local raw materials. By JV with a local company, foreign companies can distribute high quality imported materials in Myanmar for luxury hotels, residences and office buildings.

Investment opportunities for the construction material industry in Myanmar can be summarized as shown in the following table.

Table 12-2 Opportunities of Construction Material Industry for Investment

Sub-Sector or Type of Investment	Investment Opportunities	Effect to Local Economy
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manufacturing of labor intensive construction materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Setting a factory to produce construction materials with cheap labor and local raw materials. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Job creation and technology transfer
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Import high quality materials from Japan or other countries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distribute high quality imported materials in Myanmar for luxury hotels, residences and office buildings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve quality standard of materials Introduce quality control and warranty system in Myanmar

12.5. Bottlenecks of Construction Material Industry for Investment

The bottlenecks of investment for the construction material industry in Myanmar are as shown in the following table.

Table 12-3 Bottlenecks of Construction Material Industry for Investment

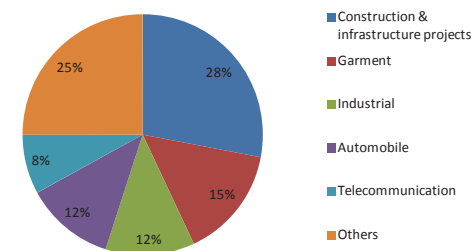
Areas of Bottlenecks	Description of Bottlenecks	Countermeasures
Policy & Regulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of institutional capability to regulate the construction industry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity building of government staffs
Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unstable electricity supply Poor road condition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve electricity supply Promote investment in road construction
Human Resource	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scarcity of skilled labor and technical expertise. Limited knowledge on materials Less concern on product quality and warranty 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In-house training by JV partners Promote research and development by FDI YCDC should conduct seminar or workshop to raise awareness on product quality control and warranty Trains local staffs in other advanced countries such as Thailand.
Market	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As many foreign brand materials are coming to Myanmar, the competition between local and international brands becomes very high. Illegal import of construction material can cause unfair competition in local market. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advance competitiveness with introducing quality control and techniques. The government should restrict illegal import and counterfeit. Develop financial loan scheme by private banks
Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No loan or financial support for industrial sector. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand financing to the industrial sector

13. LOGISTICS INDUSTRY

13.1. Outline of Logistics Industry in Myanmar

The logistics industry in Myanmar has undergone significant development in the past few years spurred by increasing trade flow, better connectivity and the influx of big international players. Sea trade has handled approximately 70% of the total trade, approximately 20% of the trade is handled via border trade with air freight and railroad trade accounting for the rest. Construction, automotive, industrial and garment sectors accounted for majority of the logistics spending²³.

Figure 13-1 Logistics Volume Demand by Sector in 2014



Source: Myanmar Business Today

In the recent years, the industry has witnessed the entrance of large international players such as SDV and Wallenius Wilhelmsen Logistics through joint venture with local companies²⁴. Japanese logistics companies have also entered into the market with expecting increase of the commodity flow for the Japanese manufacturers. As of March 2017, 36 Japanese logistics companies have branch offices, subsidiary companies and/or joint-venture companies.

Myanmar International Freight Forwarders Association (MIFFA) was formed in 1999 under the supervision of the Ministry of Transport and received official association license in 2004. MIFFA is member of ASEAN Federation of Forwarders Association (AFFA), International Federation of Freight Forwarders Association (FIATA) and Union of Myanmar Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry (UMFCCI). MIFFA has 422 regular members which are logistics service providers and 182 associate members which are individuals.

13.2. Industry Structure and Value Chain of Logistics Industry

The logistics service providers serve as the third party between the consigner and consignee. Currently, the logistics service providers operate the following services:

- Customs clearance mostly by local customs brokerage firms
- International transport by ship, by airline and by truck for border trade by all types of logistics

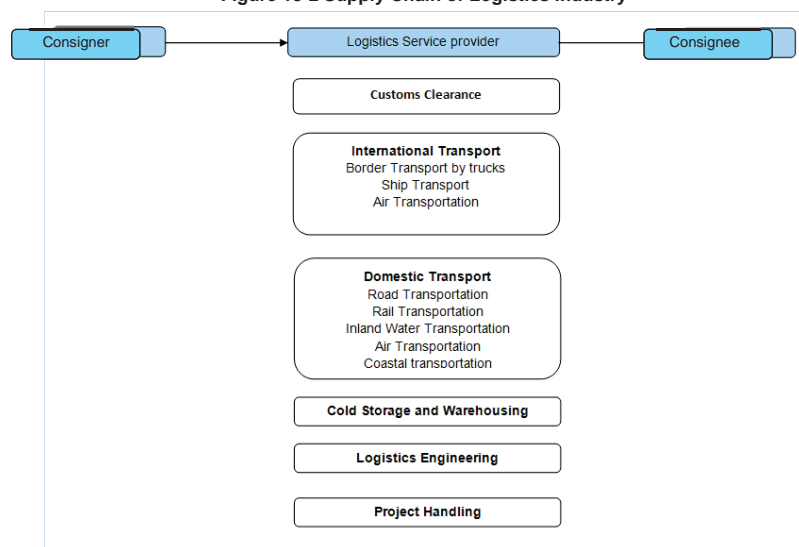
²³ Myanmar Business Today, "Logistics Sector Set to Grow Amid Trade Boom, Better Connectivity", February 20, 2015.

²⁴ Ibid.

- service providers
- Domestic transport by truck, train, vessels and air mostly by local logistics service providers
- Cold storage and warehousing mostly by big logistics companies
- Logistics engineering offered mostly by big logistics companies
- Project handling for government and semi-government projects mostly by big logistics companies

At the present, approximately 75% of the logistics service providers in Myanmar are involved in freight forwarding, customs clearance and trucking services while the rest provides air freight, distribution, project logistics and total logistics services.

Figure 13-2 Supply Chain of Logistics Industry



Source: Myanmar Survey Research

13.3. Advantages and Disadvantages of Logistics Industry

The advantages and disadvantages of the logistics industry in Myanmar can be summarized as in the following table.

Table 13-1 Advantages and Disadvantages of Logistics Industry

	Advantage	Disadvantage
Market	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Automobile, construction, garment, and oil and gas industry constitute the majority of logistics spending • Increasing trade flow 	
Industry Structure		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approximately 85 percent of the providers provide classic services while only 15 percent of them provide value added services such as labelling, shipment tracking and cold storage
Key Player		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Foreign competitors have advantages of wide business network, strong capital, good

		technologies, best skills and also customer base
Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MIFFA has its own logistical training centre 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scarcity of skilled employees
Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of SEZs (Thilawa and Kyaukphyu) • Construction of Hantharwaddy International Airport Project and the establishment new Yangon International Airport • Upgrading of railway infrastructure by JICA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor logistics infrastructure (port facilities, road /rail road network, separate air cargo transport, inland container deport capability, warehouse, cold chain management system, tracking system) • Prolong transportation time • Insufficient access to modern financial tools
Competitiveness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic location for trade • Cheap labor cost • Growing country economy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • high and volatile transportation costs • Long transportation time because of road and port congestion, as well as bad weather
Policy Framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ASEAN Economic Community will improve intra-ASEAN trade 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak rules, regulations and laws • Shippers are required to provide an advance payment on income tax of 2 % throughout the year based on invoice values • The new rules for container trucks not to enter the downtown area within daytime

13.4. Opportunities of Logistics Industry for Investment

There are opportunities for 100% FDI or JV in logistics service because of increase of trade volume. Major customers of logistics industry are automobile, construction, garment, and oil and gas industry. Development of various infrastructure (airport, railway, port) induce further demand for logistics.

Investment opportunities for the logistics industry in Myanmar can be summarized as shown in the following table.

Table 13-2 Opportunities of Logistics Industry for Investment

Sub-Sector or Type of Investment	Investment Opportunities	Effect to Local Economy
• Joint-venture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Foreign companies provide technologies and investment capital, local companies provide management and operation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technology development in every aspect of the logistics industry that will improve efficiency and productivity of the industry
• 100% FDI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Foreign investments are expected to enter in infrastructure projects such as the construction of warehouse, ports and airports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement of efficiency and productivity of the industry

13.5. Bottlenecks of Logistics Industry for Investment

The logistics industry in Myanmar has faced with the following bottlenecks for investment.

Table 13-3 Bottlenecks of Logistics Industry for Investment

Areas of Bottlenecks	Description of Bottlenecks	Countermeasures
Policy & Regulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Underdeveloped legal framework and rules inhibit the development of domestic logistics services • In particular, there is no government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve related laws and rules (Carriers Act, Bill of Land Act, Marine Transport Administration Act, Myanmar Merchant Shipping Act, Road Transport and Inland

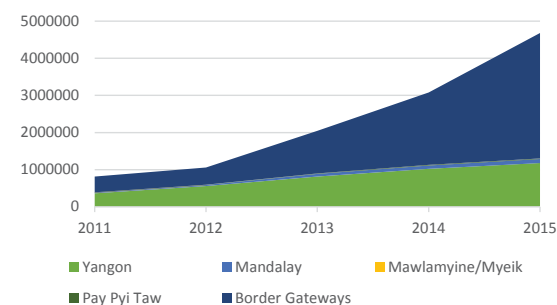
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> regulation exclusively designated for freight forwarders and other players 2% income tax advance payment for export and import (excluding MIC permitted and CMP companies) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water Transport law, etc.) Remove unnecessary taxation practice
Industry Structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approximately 85% of the providers provide classic services while only 15% of them provide value added services such as labeling, shipment tracking and cold storage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote foreign investment and JV with local service providers Strengthen and utilize the Logistical Training Centre of MIFFA (Myanmar International Freight Forwarders Association)
Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weak logistics infrastructure (port facilities, road /rail road network, separate air cargo transport, inland container deport capability, warehouse, cold chain management system, tracking system) Prolong transportation time 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of logistics infrastructure
Human Resource	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scarcity of skilled employees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Utilize MIFFA training center
Market	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Far less export than import (scarce commodities/products to export) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Export promotion through technology transfer and marketing
Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local logistics companies cannot get access to modern finance tools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish Government guarantees to support short- and long-term credit for firms in the sector

14. TOURISM INDUSTRY

14.1. Outline of Tourism Industry in Myanmar

Due to the reform since 2011, the tourism industry in Myanmar has grown significantly. The Ministry of Hotels and Tourism (MOHT) reports that the total number of tourist arrivals in Myanmar has increased from 0.8 million in 2011 to 4.68 million in 2015. MOHT even predicts 6 million inbound travelers for 2016, which is 125% of the previous year in the context of political and economic stability. Visitors from Asian region accounts 72.1%, the largest portion of tourist arrivals, and West Europe (16.1%) and North America (6.4%) follows. In Asia, original countries of arrivals are mainly Thailand, China, and Japan²⁵.

Figure 14-1 Tourist Arrivals in Myanmar



Source: MOHT

According to the report by the Asian Development Bank (ADB), tourism is becoming a critical driving momentum of the economy. ADB reports that revenues of tourism increased 19% in 2015, which account for 2.1 billion US dollars, namely more than 4% of GDP of Myanmar²⁶. The World Travel and Tourism Council (WTTC) shows further positive prospects. It forecasts that tourism sector's contribution to national GDP grows 5.9% in 2016 and 7.8% annually through to 2026, and that employment in tourism industry increases by 66% through 2015 to 2026, resulting in 2.1 million US dollars. In line with growing demand of international carriers for tourism, foreign airlines flying from outside of the country to the inside increased from 13 in 2012 to 24 in 2016. For details, Thai Lion Air started their service to Myanmar in 2016. Hotels for tourists have also increased and there are 1279 hotels and guest houses in 2015.

In 2016, the Department of Civil Aviation and a consortium comprising Japan's JGC Corporation, Yongnam Holdings and Changi Airports International signed a framework agreement to develop the Hanthawaddy International Airport in the place 80 km to the north-east of Yangon. The completion is planned in 2022 and

²⁵ MOHT, "Myanmar Tourism Statistics 2015," <http://www.myanmar-tourism.org/images/tourism-statistics/2015.pdf>
Frontier Myanmar, "Opportunities and challenges abound for tourism sector," October 27, 2016, <http://frontiermyanmar.net/en/opportunities-and-challenges-abound-for-tourism-sector>.

²⁶ ADB, Asian Development Outlook 2016: Asia's Potential Growth, 2016, p216.

the airport will be able to handle 12 million passengers per year, which is twice of the upgraded Yangon International Airport in 2016²⁷.

Union of Myanmar Travel Association (UMTA) was established under the supervision of MOHT in 2002 and is the principal association formed with the purpose of organizing the private sector travel agencies, tour operators and travel-related businesses in the promotion of Myanmar as a premier travel destination. Working under the guidance of MOHT, UMTA is responsible also for the comprehensive and systematic development of the tourism-related sectors in Myanmar. It aims to achieve this by inviting all registered travel agencies, tour operators and all other travel related businesses to become members, facilitating contacts with and establish friendly relations with international NGOs and other professional organizations, disseminating modern methods of tourism management, assisting tour operators to enhance their operational and professional standards, to help develop the human resources capacity of the tourism industry etc. There are 3 member types as follows:

- 1) Active members: Tour operators, travel agents
- 2) Allied members: Hotels and resorts, tour guides, restaurants, transport operators
- 3) Associate members: River cruise, Airlines, Gem and Souvenir shops

14.2. Industry Structure and Value Chain of Tourism Industry

In Myanmar tourism industry, the inputs are destination points such as Yangon, Mandalay, Bagan, Inle, etc, human resources such as skilled labours and information such as promoting destination awareness to tourists.

In service sector, there are two services:

- **National level services** like airlines, information, booking, large hotels and resorts are provided by large national or international companies and
- **Destination level services** are provided by national operators, ground handlers, local people, tour guides, entrepreneurs and investors.

In product division, there are two kinds of products:

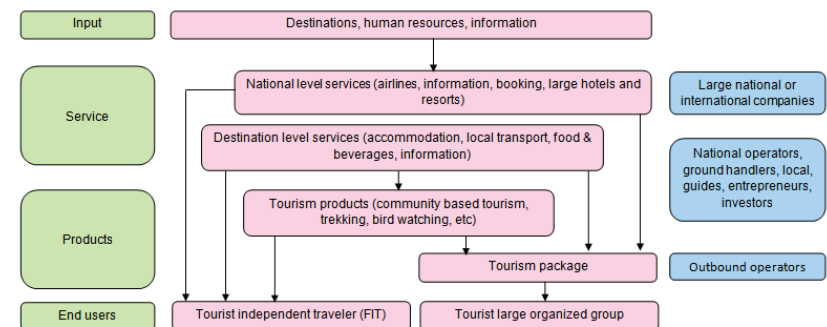
- **Tourism products** such as community based tourism, ecotourism, trekking, bird watching are offered by inbound operators and
- **Tourism package** is offered by outbound operators.

End users are of two groups:

- Tourists large organized group and
- Independent travelers.

²⁷ Oxford Business Group, "Myanmar's tourism industry set to rapidly expand," 16 May 2016, <http://www.oxfordbusinessgroup.com/news/myanmar%E2%80%99s-tourism-industry-set-rapidly-expand>.

Figure 14-2 Supply Chain of Tourism Industry



Source: Myanmar Survey Research

According to 2014 summary statistics on tour operators as at 31 August by the Ministry of Hotel and Tourism, there are 1,492 local companies, 1 foreign company and 30 joint ventures operating as tour operators in Myanmar. The following table shows the popular tourism products in Myanmar:

Table 14-1 Products of Tourism

Products	Types	Destinations
Cultural and creative tourism	Sightseeing, cultural tours, festivals, heritage tours, pilgrimages, culinary tours, handicrafts, and meditation courses	Kengtung, Pyin Oo Lwin, Hsipaw, Mrauk U, Hpa-an, Hakha, Nat Ma Taung, Loikaw
Nature-based activities	Visits to protected areas, sites of natural beauty, and beach tourism	Inle, Bagan, Ngapali, Ngwesaung, Chaungtha, Kengtung, Kawthaung, Myeik Archipelago
Adventure and experiential tourism	Ballooning, cycling, motorbike tours, kayaking and rafting, caravans, walking and trekking, volunteer tourism, community based tourism, and professional development initiatives	Inle, Bagan, Kengtung, Pyin Oo Lwin, Hakha, Nat Ma Taung, Putao, Loikaw, Myeik Archipelago
Cruise tourism and yachting	River and ocean cruises	Yangon, Bagan-Mandalay, Ayeyawady, Kawthaung
MICE tourism	Meetings, incentive, conferences, and exhibitions	Nay Pyi Taw, Yangon, Mandalay, Ngapali

Source: Myanmar Tourism Master Plan 2013–2020, Final Draft Report, Figure 10, p. 24

14.3. Advantages and Disadvantages of Tourism Industry

The advantages and disadvantages of the tourism industry in Myanmar can be summarized as in the following table.

Table 14-2 Advantages and Disadvantages of Tourism Industry

	Advantage	Disadvantage
Market	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased number of tourist arrivals since 2011. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No awareness to tourism knowledge and real time information related to the industry. • Inadequate destination marketing by the

		tourism services providers; inadequate information of Myanmar in other countries.
Industry Structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rapid development of the tourism-related industries 	
Key Player	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population in Myanmar is over 50 million. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Travelling abroad was discouraged under the military rule, so awareness to foreign travel is not high among Myanmar people. Inadequate, limited capital for the entrepreneurs and local companies to expand and modernize their business. Lack of creative ideas of introducing new tourism products.
Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rich natural resources, historical and cultural heritage. People's friendliness Rich ethnic diversity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The lack of skilled labour and customer service instead of having a large labour force
Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase of the hotel spaces and adequate hotels to accommodate tourist arrivals. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor infrastructure, bad road, railways, electricity, and telecommunication Limited access to beaches in southern regions. Taxies are outdated and dirty. Undeveloped tourism sites and coastline Natural disaster such as earthquakes, typhoons, etc destroys the tourism destinations. Expensive flight fees due to high fuel rates for airplanes. Many people do not have bank record and cannot apply for foreign visa. No travel insurance system
Competitiveness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Many tourism destinations such as beaches, mountains, etc. People's friendliness Cheap commodity price 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tourist spots (eg. Bagan) are not well known in other countries. Limited transportation Limited place for night life Safety is not adequately secured: no street lamps in night times.
Policy Framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No laws/regulations to restrict Myanmar people from travelling abroad. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No start-up and award system for SME owners. No travel bureau, less promotion by the government

14.4. Opportunities of Tourism Industry for Investment

The number of tourist arrivals has increased since 2011. Opportunities for tourism industry are the existence of rich natural resources, historical and cultural heritage, and an increase in hotels and attractive restaurants.

Investment opportunities for the tourism industry in Myanmar can be summarized as shown in the following table.

Table 14-3 Opportunities of Tourism Industry for Investment

Sub-Sector or Type of Investment	Investment Opportunities	Effect to Local Economy
Travel companies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Both inbound but outbound business 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New employment opportunities Improvement of skill level and customer service

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New tourism products New information about foreign travel destination
Hotel construction, renovation, management, and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investment in hotel construction and renovation. Hotel management and services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase of the number of hotels and spaces for accommodation Better customer services at hotels and increase of customer New employment opportunity and increase of management skills
Airline and rental car businesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investment in upgrading airline services and car facilities Management and provision of airline and car services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase of airlines and car services Better skills and customer services New employment

14.5. Bottlenecks of Tourism Industry for Investment

The bottlenecks of investment for the tourism industry in Myanmar are as summarized in the following table.

Table 14-4 Bottlenecks of Tourism Industry for Investment

Areas of Bottlenecks	Description of Bottlenecks	Countermeasures
Policy & Regulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No travel bureau, less promotion by the government Licenses are needed for both inbound and outbound business. Foreign company cannot obtain outbound license, so JV is necessary. Complicated and time-consuming procedures for VISA. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MOHT should review the regulation of outbound tourism license or remove it totally. Waive the visa requirement for short-term stays for selected source countries and extend bilateral visa waiver agreement with neighboring countries. The government should appeal tourist spots abroad and set up the Tourism Bureau.
Industry Structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited backward linkages with other industries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen linkages between the tourism and other industries such as sectors of agricultural and food & beverage, handicrafts and souvenirs, weaving and textiles, art and design, and entertainment.
Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bad road, railways, electricity, and telecommunication Undeveloped transportation infrastructure: frequent delays and long travel times of national railway; most ships and ports are outdated; poor taxi and bus service Undeveloped tourism sites and coastline Limited diversity of entertainment and nightlife offerings. Safety of tourists is not secured. Limited airport capacity and civil aviation safety. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upgrade inland water transport and railway system Improve taxi system and facilities Develop a program to promote cultural dance, theatre and music through festivals, fairs and events, and to promote the cultural and ethnic diversity and endowments of Myanmar. Create a night bazaar in major tourist destinations. Improve safety levels in major destinations, attractions, hotels, public areas. Improve the standard of food safety in food outlets. Expand capacity of exiting airports to plan for expected growth in visitor numbers and establish related investment plans.
Human Resource	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Insufficiency of skilled labor and tourism professionals; lack of customer-oriented services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop technology, transfer and increase skills in customer services, create own tourism products and learn more about marketing. Partner with foreign/western hotel schools to develop a foreign training and internship program for students. Establish an independent board of quality

		assessment to monitor service qualifying the tourism industry, certify compliance with quality standards and issue the national tourism quality mark.
Market	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate destination marketing by the tourism services providers; inadequate information of Myanmar in other countries. • Few traditional or major festivals popular for foreigners. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design detailed marketing strategies based on existing or new tourism product offers and specific intervention angles, such as enhancing promotion, improving quality of service and developing new packages. • Present traditional and cultural events/ festival yearly in order to attract for International visitors. • Arrange tourism events/ fund fairs and sports.
Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inconvenient use of credit cards. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a network of Card Acceptance Systems, ATMs and other electronic payment models. • Simplify foreign exchange rules and regulations and extend foreign exchange counters • Place ATMs in all tourist destinations.

Appendix 3:

Additional Potential Sector Survey

INVESTMENT PROMOTION ROADMAP FOR FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRY OF MYANMAR

CHAPTER 1 Definition of Food Processing Industry

1.1. Classification of Industry by Product

The International Standard Industrial Classification classifies food processing by type of products as shown in the following sub-classifications.

Table 1 Classification of Food Processing Industry

10	Manufacture of food products
101	Processing and preserving of meat
102	Processing and preserving of fish, crustaceans and molluscs
103	Processing and preserving of fruit and vegetables
104	Manufacture of vegetable and animal oils and fats
105	Manufacture of dairy products
106	Manufacture of grain mill products, starches and starch products
107	Manufacture of other food products
1071	Manufacture of bakery products
1072	Manufacture of sugar
1073	Manufacture of cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery
1074	Manufacture of macaroni, noodles, couscous and similar farinaceous products
1075	Manufacture of prepared meals and dishes
1079	Manufacture of other food products n.e.c.
108	Manufacture of prepared animal feeds
11	Manufacture of beverages
110	Manufacture of beverages
1101	Distilling, rectifying and blending of spirits
1102	Manufacture of wines
1103	Manufacture of malt liquors and malt
1104	Manufacture of soft drinks; production of mineral waters and other bottled waters

Source: United Nations Statistics Division, International Standard Industrial Classification.

1.2. Classification by Level of Processing

The food processing can be classified into three types, i.e., primary processing, secondary processing and tertiary processing according to the level of processing.

Primary processing is the processing of food that occurs after agricultural production to make food ready for consumption, in other words, the conversion of agricultural raw materials to food commodities. Secondary processing is the alternation of primary products after primary processing. Tertiary processing includes adding together multiple ingredients leading to ready-to-eat food.

For example, primary processing of cereals includes cleaning, grading, hulling, milling, pounding, grinding, tempering, parboiling, soaking, drying, sieving to produce whole grains, flakes or flour. Secondary processing of cereals includes fermentation, baking, puffing, flaking, frying and extrusion.

Tertiary processing includes adding together multiple ingredients leading to ready-to-eat food like bakery products, ready meals and snacks.

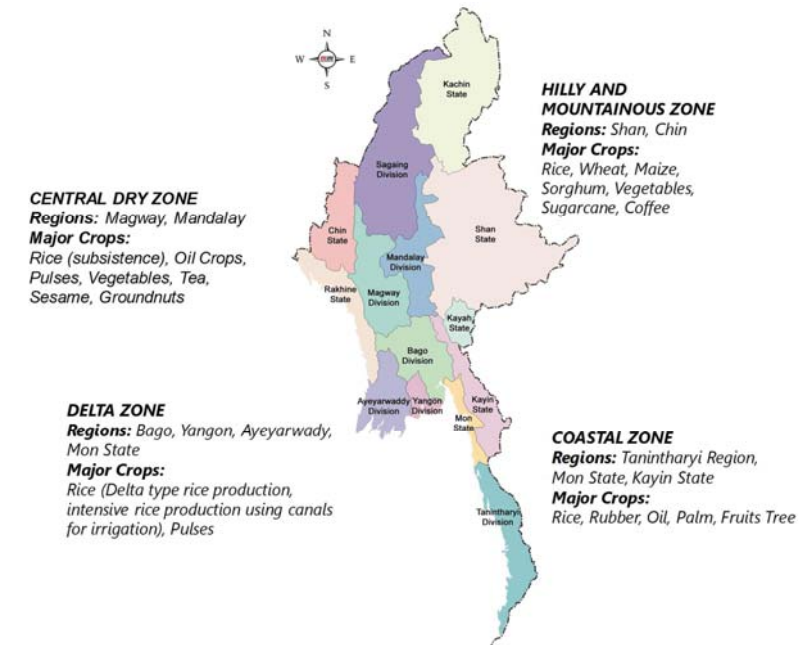
Table 2 Example of Food Processing by Level of Processing

	Primary Processing	Secondary Processing	Tertiary Processing
Grains and Cereals	Sorting, grading	Rice puff, flour, malt, etc.	Biscuits, noodles, flakes, cakes, etc.
Fruits and Vegetables	Cleaning, sorting, grading, cutting	Pulp, flakes, dried, flavored, preserved, paste, etc.	Ketchups, jam, juices, pickles, preserves, candies, chips, etc.
Beverages	Sorting, bleaching, grading	Powder, dust, leaf, etc.	Tea bags, flavored coffee, soft drinks, alcoholic beverages, etc.

Source: Prepared by the JICA Project Team based on Bizminder Advisory Group, "Indian Food Processing Industry – A Synopsis", 2013.

1.3. Agriculture Production in Myanmar

An overview of agricultural production in Myanmar is presented below:



Source: Eurocham, Agriculture Guide 2018.

Figure 1 Agriculture Production in Myanmar

Ayeyarwady, Sagaing, Mandalay and Shan are major production areas of agricultural products. Major planted areas of selected crops are as follows:

Table 3 Planted Areas of Selected Crops by Region and State

(Unit: Square kilometres)

State/Region	Paddy	State/Region	Groundnut	State/Region	Sesame
Ayeyarwady	20,343	Sagaing	3,084	Magway	5,412
Bago	12,060	Magway	2,045	Sagaing	4,194
Sagaing	8,605	Mandalay	1,620	Mandalay	4,016
Yangon	5,602	Bago	795	Bago	709
Shan	5,440	Shan	530	Nay Pyi Taw	301
Rakhine	4,519	Ayeyarwady	451	Kayin	172

State/Region	Matpe	State/Region	Vegetables	State/Region	Fruits
Bago	5,022	Sagaing	1,093	Tanintharyi	1,017
Ayeyarwady	4,642	Shan	789	Ayeyarwady	890
Sagaing	770	Ayeyarwady	763	Bago	815
Nay Pyi Taw	334	Bago	566	Mon	692
Yangon	202	Magway	510	Kayin	471
Rakhine	152	Mandalay	483	Sagaing	402

State/Region	Rubber	State/Region	Tea	State/Region	Coffee
Mon	1,987	Shan	811	Shan	112
Tanintharyi	1,388	Mandalay	69	Kayin	40
Kayin	1,080	Sagaing	37	Mandalay	20
Shan	742	Kachin	14	Kayah	7
Bago	472	Chin	8	Kachin	7
Kachin	319	Nay Pyi Taw	6	Magway	4

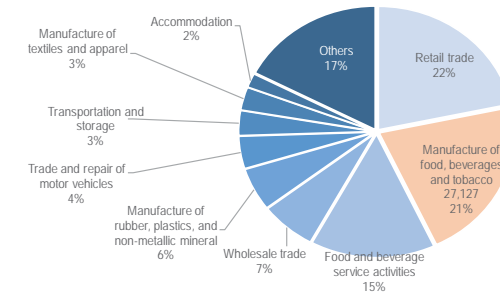
Source: Myanmar Statistical Information Service.

CHAPTER 2 Outline of Food Processing Industry in Myanmar

2.1. Data from Business Survey

2.1.1 Breakdown of Whole Business Establishments by Sector

In the Myanmar Business Survey in 2015, there were 126,928 businesses, among which the food, beverage and tobacco industry accounted for 27,125 business, 21%.



Source: CSO and UNDP, Myanmar Business Survey 2015.

Figure 1 Total Businesses in Myanmar by Sector

2.1.2 Geographical Distribution

The geographical distribution of the food, beverage and tobacco industry is shown in the table below. Top five states and regions, namely, Sagaing, Mandalay, Bago, Ayeyarwady and Magwe account for 63% of total.

Table 1 Geographical Distribution of Food, Beverage and Tobacco Businesses

	State/Region	Share (%)		State/Region	Share (%)
1	Sagaing	16.8	9	Thanintharyi	4.9
2	Mandalay	12.6	10	Mon	2.8
3	Bago	11.9	11	Nay Pyi Taw	2.7
4	Ayeyarwady	11.4	12	Kachin	1.4
5	Magwe	10.5	13	Kayin	1.3
6	Yagon	9.2	14	Chin	1.3
7	Shan	7.2	15	Kayah	0.5
8	Rakhine	5.5			

Source: CSO and UNDP, Myanmar Business Survey 2015.

2.1.3 Size-wise Distribution

Approximately 80% of food, beverage and tobacco companies earn annual income of less than 100 million MMK.

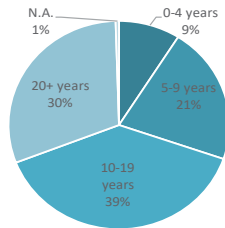
Table 2 Composition of Food, Beverage and Tobacco Businesses by Size of Income

Total Income/Turnover	Share (%)
Less than 10 million MMK	50.2
Less than 100 million MMK	31.0
Less than 1 billion MMK	17.0
Less than 10 billion MNK	1.3
More than 10 billion MNK	0.5

Source: CSO and UNDP, Myanmar Business Survey 2015.

2.1.4 Years of Operation

Approximately 30% of food, beverage and tobacco companies have been established within less than 10 years. It is estimated that more than half of companies have been established since 2000.

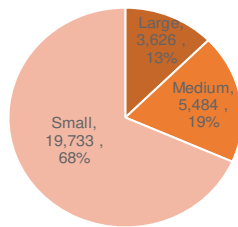


Source: CSO and UNDP, Myanmar Business Survey 2015.

Figure 2 Composition of Food, Beverage and Tobacco Businesses by Year of Experience

2.2. Data from Ministry of Industry

According to the statistics of the Ministry of Industry, there are 28,843 food processing companies which account for 57% of total manufacturers as of June 2018. Among total food processing companies, 3,636 (12.6%) are large-sized enterprises, 5,484 (19.0%) are medium-sized enterprises and 19,733 (68.4%) are small-sized enterprises.



Source: Statistics of the Ministry of Industry.

Figure 2-3 Food Processing Companies by Size

By type of product, rice mills account for 59% of total food processing companies followed by edible oil processors of 11%. Others are rice and bean powder, drinking water, rice noodle, etc.

Table 3 Breakdown of Food Processing Companies by Product (based on registered entries in 2012)

	Processing	Number with respect to size			Total Number	% of All
		Large	Medium	Small		
1	Rice milling	599	1767	14,828	17,194	39.79
2	Edible oil extraction	282	833	2,202	3,317	7.68
3	Grain/chilly pounding	49	197	880	1,126	2.61
4	Assorted foods	131	255	332	718	1.66
5	Pulses & bean milling	40	144	410	594	1.37
6	Cane jaggery processing			350	350	0.81
7	Sugar processing	84	75	86	245	0.57
8	Wheat/maize grinding	50	69	106	225	0.52
9	Cassava grinding			150	150	0.35
10	Jujube berry grinding	8	30	72	110	0.25
11	Sorghum stalks/tobacco crushing	20	27	52	99	0.23
12	Fish paste and sauce	13	14	70	97	0.22
13	Vermicelli/noodle	27	35	33	95	0.22
14	Bean grading	64	16	8	88	0.2
	Total Foods/Beverages	2,359	4,088	21,109	27,556	63.77

Source: Tin Maung Shwe, Business Development of Downstream Agro-Industries.

2.3. Data from Association

2.3.1 Outline of Association

The Myanmar Food Processors and Exporters Association (MFPEA) was established in 2006 under the leadership of U Tin Naing Thein, former Minister for Commerce. In 2012, MFPEA was officially registered at the Directorate of Investment and Company Administration (DICA).

The main objective of MFPEA is to provide priority to the food processing industry which accounts for 64% of small and medium enterprise (SME) industry in Myanmar. MFPEA will promote and develop the quality and quantity of the food processing industry and try to set up standardization of all kinds of foods in Myanmar.

The headquarter of MFPEA is situated in Yangon and MFPEA has branch offices in Mandalay Region, Sagaing Region, Southern Shan State and Ayeyawaddy Region.

There are 12 business clusters under MFPEA to operate the following food processing (23 categories):

Table 4 Food Processing Categories under MFPEA

	Category		Category
1	Alcohol & Beer	13	Jam
2	Confectionery	14	Jelly
3	Coffee Dealers	15	Instant Noodle
4	Condensed Milk	16	Thin Wheat Noodle
5	Cooking Oil Mill	17	Vermicelli

6	Purified Drinking Water	18	Snack
7	Fish & Prawn Crackers	19	Soft Drink, Juice and Beverages
8	Food Flavor	20	Soya Bean Sauce
9	Foodstuffs	21	Sunflower Seeds
10	Ice Cream & Ice Lolly	22	Water
11	Ice Factory	23	Wheat Mill
12	Indian Curry Powder Mill		

Source: MFPEA.

2.3.2 Members of Association

MFPEA has 792 members nationwide. Among them, 598 are corporate members and 194 are individual members. The members of MFPEA are relatively larger scale companies among the total food processors in Myanmar as seen in the examples of their products below. Traders and exporters account for a certain share in MFPEA members.



Source: MFPEA members' websites.

Figure 4 Products of Member Companies

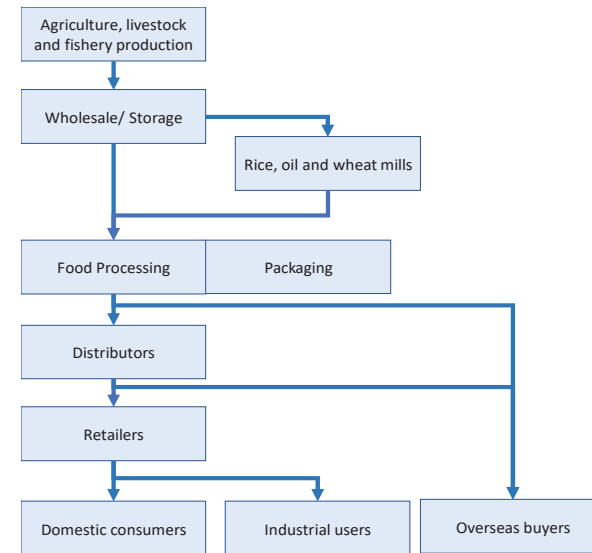
2.3.3 Technical Service by MPFEA

With the help of UNIDO, MPFEA is trying to achieve International Organization for Standardization (ISO) certificate for 10 members—2 edible oil mills, 4 fish cold storage, 2 snack factories, and 2 peeling factories for beans & pulses.

There is also a laboratory, Food Industries Development Supporting Laboratory (FIDSL) under MFPEA. FIDSL provides testing services to MFPEA members. The United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) is delivering training sessions to laboratory staff on international accreditation requirements such as ISO 17025.

CHAPTER 3 Industry Structure and Value Chain of Food Processing Industry

Agriculture, livestock and fishery products are the main inputs of the food processing industry. Some inputs are directly supplied to food processing factories and some products are supplied via warehouses. After processing, food processors send the finished foods to the packaging sector. Some of packaged products are then exported directly to the foreign markets but it is very rare and only 3% of products are exported. Most of packaged products are distributed by distributors to retailers. The retailers sell products to consumers via traditional market and modern market. The figure below depicts the supply chain of the food processing industry:



Source: Prepared by the JICA Project Team.

Figure 1 Supply Chain of Food Processing Industry

CHAPTER 4 Advantages and Disadvantages of Food Processing Industry

The advantages and disadvantages of the food processing industry are summarized in the table below:

Table 1 Advantages and Disadvantages of Food Processing Industry

	Advantage	Disadvantage
Market	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sufficient local demand Good location access to international market Myanmar can export to the European Union (EU) with duty/quota free under the Everything but Arms (EBA) scheme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local brand power is weak. International brands are strong and penetrating in Myanmar with attractive packaging and low price.
Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Abundant supply source of raw material (agriculture, livestock and fishery products) Lower labor cost Good location export to big markets (China, India, Thai, and Bangladesh) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low productivity and lower quality of raw material Low productivity of processors Shortage of labor at raw material sector
Infrastructure		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unstable electricity supply Lack of inland transportation and storage at each sector High cost of export charge and ocean freight No international standard laboratory
Industry Structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Over 60% of SME belong to the food processing industry. Only 3% of products are exported. Abundant supply source of raw material (agriculture, livestock and fishery products) Good potential to set up integrated this industry (from raw material to final products). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Productivity is very low due to old machines and facilities. Most food processors do not have enough capital to update machines and renewal of products/packaging. Limited knowledge regarding international standards and norms by local processors and consumers. Quality of local raw material is poor due to lack of knowledge and technology in each field. Limited supporting industry (subsidiary material, packaging material, machines, logistics etc.) SMEs use old technology and old packaging system, thus facing high operation cost and no international certificates like Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point (HACCP) and ISO 22000. Low mind of safety and security foods of SME
Competitiveness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lower labor cost compared with neighboring countries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Productivity is very low due to old machines/facilities and unstable supply of electricity

	Advantage	Disadvantage
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unstable supply and low quality of raw materials Weak local brands difficult to compete with strong international brands in packaging and pricing
Policy Framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government have intention to support this industry because over 60% of SME belonging to this sector. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Necessity of new financial support for SME to make renewal of old facilities by the government Unfair taxation for import foods (collecting only 3%) Government cannot control quality of import foods due to no testing laboratory for import products No accreditation organization for local processed foods to export to overseas market like ISO, HACCP etc.

Source: Prepared by the JICA Project Team based on various information.

CHAPTER 5 Policies for Developing Food Processing Industry in Myanmar

5.1. Policies Related to Food Processing Industry

Several policies and plans have been formulated related to the agricultural sector development and food processing industry development as listed below:

- Myanmar National Action Plan for Food and Nutrition Security
- Myanmar Climate Smart Agriculture Strategy
- Myanmar Rice Sector Development Strategy
- White Paper from Rice Bowl to Food Basket
- White Paper on Vegetables
- Food Value Chain Road Map (2016-2020)
- Intensive Agriculture Promotion Program (Final report, 2016, JICA)
- Agricultural Policy (October 2016)
- Agricultural Development Strategy and Investment Plan (Draft December 2016)

5.2. Food Value Chain Road Map

The Food Value Chain Road Map (2016-2020) was formulated in 2017 jointly by Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation, Myanmar and Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Japan. The major strategies in the Road Map are as follows, which will be explained in turn:

- Strengthening food industry through SME development (short term measures)
- Introduction of foreign companies investment with techniques (short term measures)
- Processed food quality standard (short term measures)
- Cluster formulation (medium to long term measures)

5.2.1 Strengthening Food Industry through SME Development (Short Term Measures)

SME policy could contribute a lot to the development of the food industry. The SME Development Policy (2015) selected food, fisheries and marine products as priority industries in the short time and value-added food production industries as priority industries in the long term. The following measures advocated in the policy are relevant to the food industry:

- Transfer of technology and knowledge to SME
- Necessary information dissemination to SME
- Capacity of SME development
- Tax relief and exemption for eligible SMEs
- Encourage to modernize processing facilities using a financial scheme (Two-Step Loan for SME) with credit guarantee scheme

- Acquire the capacity of producing primary-processed products (wheat flour, bean flour, cereal flour, ingredients for condiments, etc.) of uniform quality for large-scale foreign and domestic joint food companies

5.2.2 Introduction of Foreign Companies Investment with Techniques (Short Term Measures)

It is necessary to raise the level of the domestic food processing industry to acquire competitiveness, to compete with imported processed food and to occupy a certain share of the domestic market; otherwise, the domestic market of processed food would be completely occupied by imported products. The Road Map shows the measures below for increasing its competitiveness and market share:

- Invite foreign investment to introduce for a short period high-level food processing technology for agricultural products (high-precision powdering technology, freeze-dry technology, packaging material, etc.)
- Promote investment for infrastructure to improve expeditiously the production capacity of processed food.
- Develop the package industry through foreign investment

5.2.3 Processed Food Quality Standard (Short Term Measures)

In order to ensure the high quality and safety of processed food, it is necessary to set a Food Quality Standard by relevant agencies such as the Food and Drug Administration (FDA). It is also necessary to organize a Consumer Protection Association to respond to consumers' needs or claims and disseminate the information of the standard to consumers.

5.2.4 Cluster Formulation (Medium to Long Term Measures)

A strategic approach should be taken to establish a whole value chain system from the production of agricultural products in its upstream to the transportation, storage, processing in factories, distribution and marketing in its downstream, rather than considering solely the modernization of processing factories.

5.3. Agriculture Sector Second Five-year Short-term Plan

According to the Agriculture Sector Second Five-Year Short-Term Plan (2016-17 to 2020-21), the establishment of special economic zones for agriculture should be integrated to the cluster formulation in the food industry.

The development of a wider dimensional area is also a useful approach, where Myanmar-Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) is applied to the production of raw materials, Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) is applied to the factory and a system for the control of pesticide residue and HACCP for food hygiene are established nearby. Currently, Myanmar-GAP guidelines for fruits and vegetables are adopted by the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)-GAP.

It is an issue to further consider how a research system could be integrated as a cluster in the area to solve technical problems, which the whole value chain will be facing.

CHAPTER 6 Development Opportunities in Food Processing Industry

6.1. Reasons to Invest in Food Processing Industry

The major opportunities of the food processing industry are the following three points:

Abundant Raw Materials

Myanmar has abundant supply of raw materials (agriculture, livestock and fishery products) and good potential to set up integrated agro-industry (from raw materials to final products).

Existence of Big Local Demand

There are opportunities for the food processing sector and supporting sectors because of sufficient local demand. “Rice flour” attracts the food processing industry’s attention as a big potential product because of its healthy and gluten-free nature.

Potential to Export

Myanmar has good geographic location for export to neighboring big markets (China, India, Thai, and Bangladesh).

6.2. Investment Opportunities in Food Processing Industry

6.2.1 Investment Opportunities by Sub-Sector

The table below explains investment opportunities by sub-sector and their likely effects on the Myanmar economy.

Table 1 Investment Opportunities in Food Processing Industry by Sub-Sector

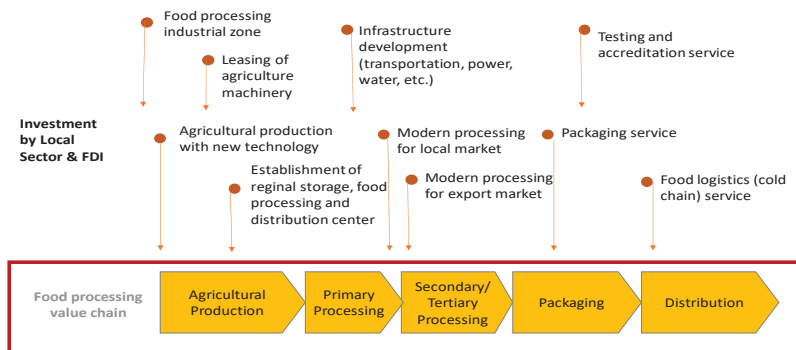
Sub-Sector	Investment Opportunities	Effect on Local Economy
Raw material sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need new technology and knowledge for better productivity and better quality in each field Need storage to maintain quality at both supplier side/processing side Training of new technology in farming, fishing etc. Infrastructure like irrigation, transportation, storage etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase of productivity and quality of raw material, then increase of suppliers’ income Job creation at farming/fishing side
Processing sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Production with updated machines and facilities Production with high level of quality and safety with GMP and HACCP for safe and security food which is good for consumers in both of local and export market Production of products which are new in local market 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase of productivity and quality of processed foods, then increase of processors’ income Job creation Increase supply of safe and security foods to consumers in Myanmar Strong local brand that increases consumption in Myanmar

Sub-Sector	Investment Opportunities	Effect on Local Economy
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Export-oriented production (targeting EU with duty/quota free under EBA scheme). 	
Supporting sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need new technology for attractive packaging for Myanmar • Improvement of logistics infrastructure (storage, inland transportation, export facilities etc). • International standard laboratory 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attractive packaging can compete with imported foods if taxation of imported foods will be revised and consumption will increase • If logistics infrastructure improved, processed foods will be consumed more in northern area (upper Myanmar) • Mind of safe and security food will be popular in Myanmar

Source: Prepared by the JICA Project Team based on various sources.

6.2.2 Investment Opportunities along the Value Chain

The figure below illustrates investment opportunities along the value chain. Agricultural production has investment potential for food processing industrial zones, advanced agricultural production, leasing of agricultural machinery, and regional centers for storage, food processing, and distribution. In processing, there are investment opportunities for the development of basic infrastructure, such as transportation, power and water. Modern processing for the local and export markets is another potential area. The packaging stage provides opportunities for investment in packaging services, and testing and accreditation services while distribution has a need for the development of food logistics, such as the cold chain.

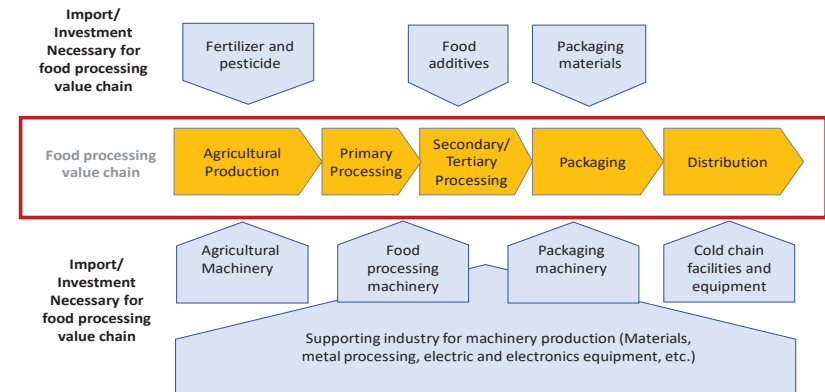


Source: Prepared by the JICA Project Team.

Figure 1 Investment Opportunities in Food Processing Industry along Supply Chain

6.2.3 Investment Opportunities in Supporting Sectors

Supporting sectors of the food processing industry have investment potential in the areas shown in the figure below. Agricultural production needs investment in agricultural inputs, such as fertilizer and pesticide, and agricultural machinery whereas food processing machinery and food additives in the processing. There is also a need for packaging machinery and materials. In addition, distribution requires cold chain facilities and equipment. Along the entire supply chain, there are also investment opportunities in supporting industries to manufacture the abovementioned machinery and equipment, such as materials, metal processing, and electric and electronics equipment.



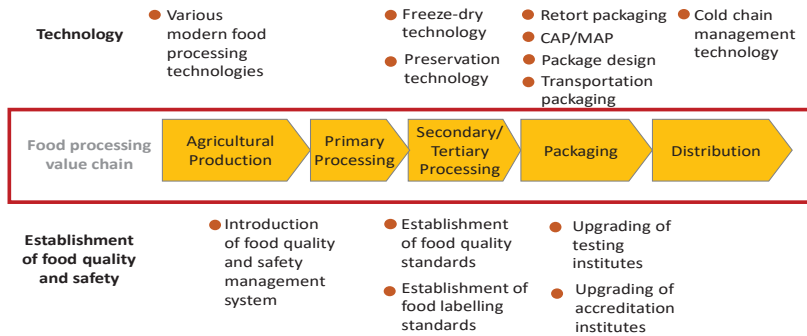
Source: Prepared by the JICA Project Team.

Figure 2 Investment Opportunities in Supporting Sectors of Food Processing Industry

6.3. Need for Technology Transfer

Technology transfer is needed to upgrade the food processing industry and provide quality and safe food. As shown in the figure below, advancing agricultural production requires various modern food processing technologies. Technologies for freeze-drying and preservation are necessary for processing. Packaging needs those for retort packaging, controlled atmosphere packaging (CAP) and modified atmospheric packaging (MAP), package design, and transportation packaging. In distribution, cold chain management technology is essential.

For upgrading the food processing industry, apart from these technologies, it is vital to ensure food quality and safety in the entire industry of not only value chain actors but also consumers. It requires the establishment of institutions, such as food quality and safety management systems, standards for food quality and labelling, and upgraded testing and accreditation institutes.



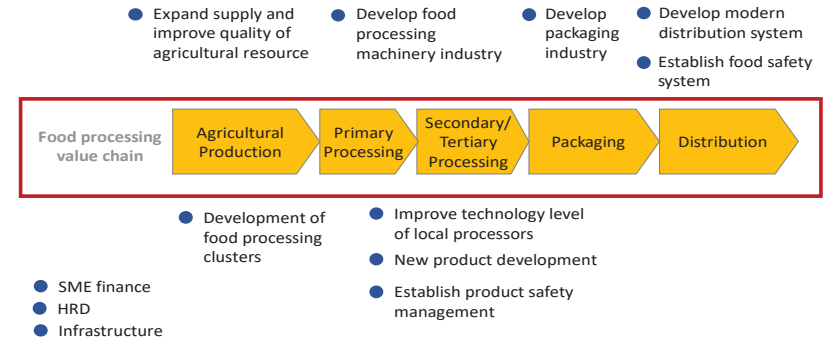
Source: Prepared by the JICA Project Team.

Figure 3 Necessary Technology Transfer for Upgrading Food Processing Industry

CHAPTER 7 Road Map for Investment Promotion in Food Processing Industry

7.1. Issues of Investment Promotion in Food Processing Industry

The figure below presents key issues of investment promotion in the food processing industry. For investment promotion, agricultural production requires increased supply and quality of agricultural resources and food processing cluster development. Important issues of processing are the development of the food machinery industry, advanced local processors' technology, product development, and product safety management. In packaging, the development of the packing industry is a challenge. In distribution, systems need to be developed for modern distribution and food safety. Apart from these industry-specific issues, there are general issues, such as financing for SMEs, human resource development, and infrastructure development.



Source: Prepared by the JICA Project Team.

Figure 1 Key Issues of Investment Promotion in Food Processing Industry

7.2. Components of Road Map

The following components are proposed for the Road Map for Investment Promotion in the Food Processing Industry:

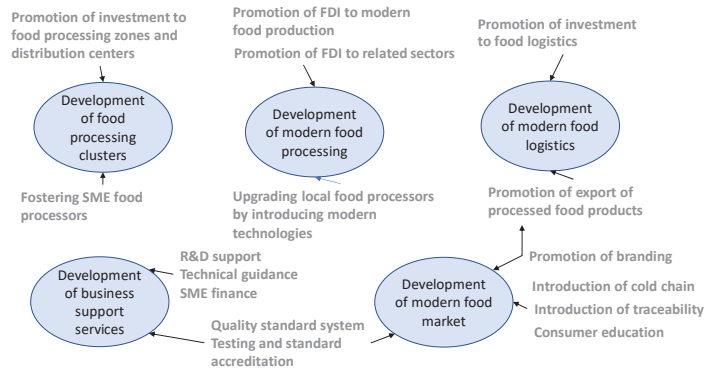
Looking clockwise from top left, firstly, investment in food processing zones and distribution centers and SME food processors are anticipated to develop food processing clusters.

Secondly, the development of modern food processing can be achieved by promoting foreign direct investment (FDI) in modern food production and other related sectors and upgrading local food processors with modern technologies.

Thirdly, promotion of investment in food logistics, export of processed food, and branding will lead to the development of modern food logistics.

Fourthly, the modern food market will be developed by promoting branding, introducing cold chain, traceability, and quality standard systems, and testing and standard accreditation, and equipping customers for modern food.

Lastly, business support services can be developed with research and development (R&D) support, technical guidance, SME finance, quality standard systems, and testing and standard accreditation.

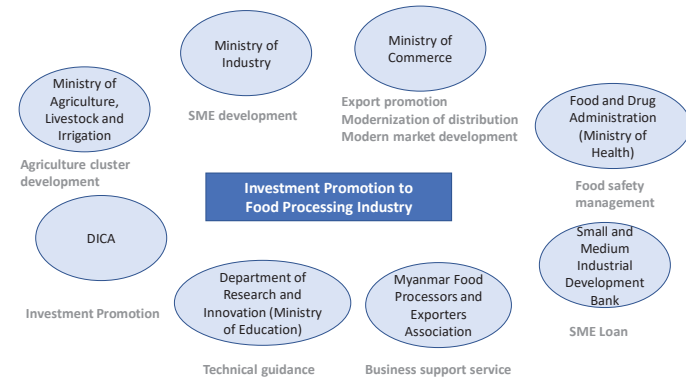


Source: Prepared by the JICA Project Team.

Figure 7-2 Components of Road Map for Investment Promotion in Food Processing Industry

7.2.1 Implementing Organizations of Road Map

The Road Map will involve various stakeholders. The following are organizations for its implementation: The Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock and Irrigation for agricultural cluster development; Ministry of Industry for SME development; Ministry of Commerce for export promotion, modernized distribution, and modern market development; FDA for food safety management; Small and Medium Industrial Development Bank for SME loan; MFPEA for business support services; Department of Research and Innovation for technical guidance; and DICA for investment promotion.



Source: Prepared by the JICA Project Team.

Figure 3 Organizations for Implementation of Road Map

POTENTIAL SECTOR STUDY: TEXTILE INDUSTRY

CHAPTER 1 Definition of Textile Industry

The International Standard Industrial Classification classifies textile and textile products as shown in the following sub-classifications.

Table 1 Classification of Textile and Textile Products

Division 13	Manufacture of textiles
131	Spinning, weaving and finishing of textiles
1311	Preparation and spinning of textile fibres
1312	Weaving of textiles
1313	Finishing of textiles
139	Manufacture of other textiles
1391	Manufacture of knitted and crocheted fabrics
1392	Manufacture of made-up textile articles, except apparel
1393	Manufacture of carpets and rugs
1394	Manufacture of cordage, rope, twine and netting
1399	Manufacture of other textiles n.e.c.
Division 14	Manufacture of wearing apparel
141 1410	Manufacture of wearing apparel, except fur apparel
142 1420	Manufacture of articles of fur
143 1430	Manufacture of knitted and crocheted apparel
Division 15	Manufacture of leather and related products
151	Tanning and dressing of leather; manufacture of luggage, handbags, saddlery and harness; dressing and dyeing of fur
1511	Tanning and dressing of leather; dressing and dyeing of fur

Source: International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities Revision 4

CHAPTER 2 Current Situation of Textile Industry in Myanmar

2.1. Outline of Textile Industry in Myanmar

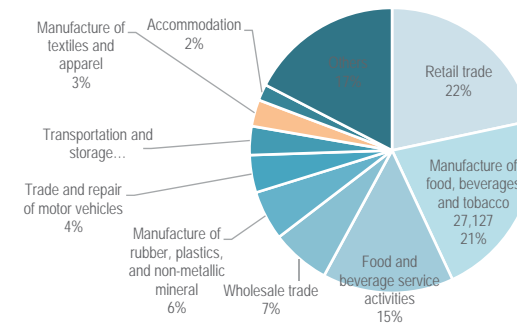
The textile industry in Myanmar can be summarized as below:

- The garment sector in Myanmar has shown dynamic growth since the rise of wages in China and major political and economic reforms in Myanmar in the beginning of 2010s.
- As international sanctions are relaxed, an opportunity for the world's garment manufacturers to tap into Myanmar's large pool of 29 million, mostly low-skill and low-cost, workers.
- According to the Myanmar Garment Manufacturers Association (MGMA), the garment industry is already growing at a rapid pace with exports growing from US\$349 million in 2010 to approximately \$1.6 billion in 2014.
- On the other hand, for the textile sector, only 6% of domestic demand was met by domestic production in 2012. Textile manufacturing, in general, is a notoriously low-margin and environmentally dirty enterprise and is not to set up to support garment factories but rather to support production of longyis and other garments for domestic market.

2.2. Data from Myanmar Business Survey

2.2.1 Positioning of Textile Industry in the Whole Economy of Myanmar

In the Myanmar Business Survey in 2015, there were 126,928 businesses, among which the manufacturers of textiles, wearing apparel, leather products accounted for 3.0% of the total, 3,830 businesses.

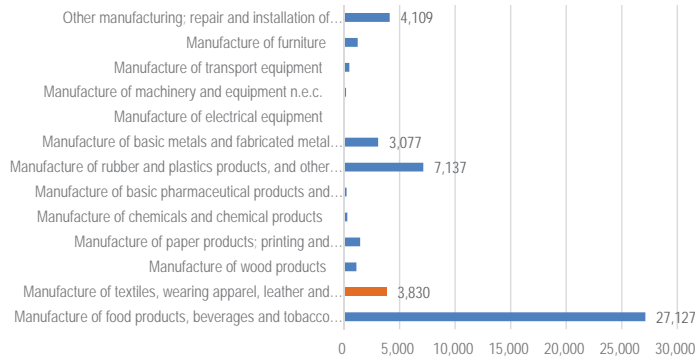


Source: CSO and UNDP, Myanmar Business Survey 2015.

Figure 1 Number of Businesses in Myanmar by Sector

2.2.2 Breakdown of Manufacturing Sector by Sub-Sector

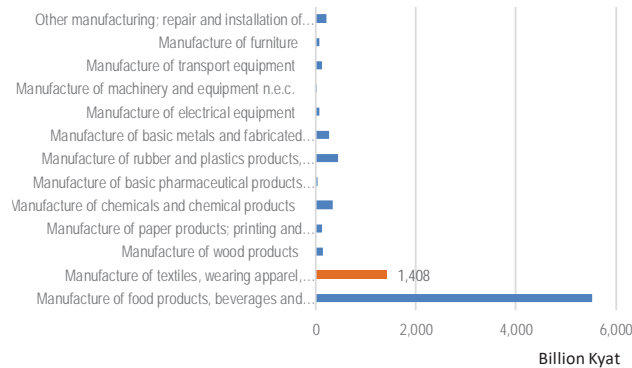
In the manufacturing sector, the sub-sector of food, beverage and tobacco is the largest in number. The number of businesses of the food, beverage and tobacco sector is 27,127 and accounts for 54% of the total manufacturing businesses of 50,329. The sub-sector of rubber and plastics, the sub-sector of textile, apparel and leather products and the sub-sector of basic metals and fabricated metal follow the food, beverage and tobacco. The number of businesses of the sub-sector of textile, apparel and leather products is 3,830 and accounts for 8% of the total manufacturing businesses.



Source: CSO and UNDP, Myanmar Business Survey 2015.

Figure 2 Number of Businesses by Sub-sector of Manufacturing Sector

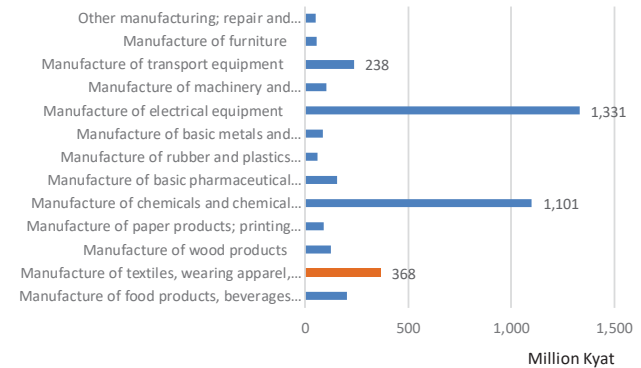
As for income from productive activities, the sub-sector of textile, apparel and leather products is the second largest in the manufacturing sector, 1,408 billion kyat.



Source: CSO and UNDP, Myanmar Business Survey 2015.

Figure 3 Income from Productive Activities by Sub-sector of Manufacturing Sector

As for income from productive activities per business, the manufacture of electrical equipment and the manufacture of chemicals and chemical products are outstandingly high, 1,331 million kyat and 1,101 million kyat respectively. The income from productive activities per business of the textiles, apparel and leather products is 368 million kyat and the third largest.



Source: CSO and UNDP, Myanmar Business Survey 2015.

Figure 4 Income from Productive Activities per Business by Sub-sector of Manufacturing Sector

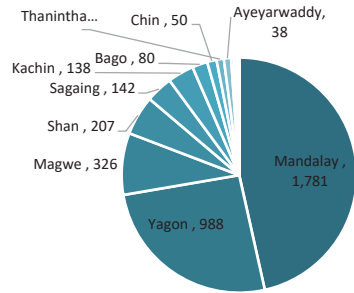
2.2.3 Geographical Distribution

The geographical distribution of them is shown in the table below. Top two regions, namely, Mandalay and Yangon account for 72% of total.

Table 2 Geographical Distribution of Manufacturers of Textile, Apparel and Leather Products

	State/Region	Share (%)		State/Region	Share (%)
1	Mandalay	46.5	9	Thaninthary	1.0
2	Yangon	25.8	10	Ayeyarwaddy	1.0
3	Magwe	8.5	11	Kayah	0.4
4	Shan	5.4	12	Mon	0.4
5	Sagaing	3.7	13	Kayin	0.3
6	Kachin	3.6	14	Rakhine	0.0
7	Bago	2.1	15	Nay Pyi Taw	0.0
8	Chin	1.3			

Source: CSO and UNDP, Myanmar Business Survey 2015.

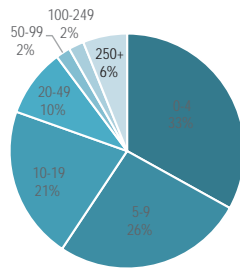


Source: CSO and UNDP, Myanmar Business Survey 2015.

Figure 5 Geographical Distribution of Manufacturers of Textile, Apparel and Leather Products

2.2.4 Distribution by Size of Employee

Most of textile, apparel and leather products manufacturers are small- and medium-sized enterprises. Approximately 90% of textile, apparel and leather products manufacturers have less than 50 employees.



Source: CSO and UNDP, Myanmar Business Survey 2015.

Figure 6 Manufacturers of Textile, Apparel and Leather Products by Size of Employee

2.2.5 Distribution by Size of Income

Approximately 70% of textile, apparel and leather products manufacturers earn annual income of less than 100 million MMK.

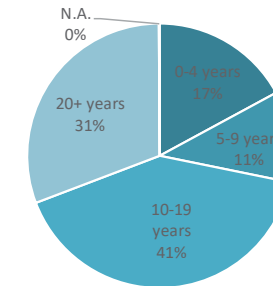
Table 1 Composition of Textile, Apparel and Leather Products Industry by Size of Income

Total Income/Turnover	Share (%)
Less than 10 million MMK	25.0
Less than 100 million MMK	44.4
Less than 1 billion MMK	25.3
Less than 10 billion MNK	4.8
More than 10 billion MNK	0.5

Source: CSO and UNDP, Myanmar Business Survey 2015.

2.2.6 Years of Operation

Approximately 30% of textile, apparel and leather products manufacturers have been established within less than 10 years. Approximately 40% are of 10 - 19 years and 30% are of 20 years or more.



Source: CSO and UNDP, Myanmar Business Survey 2015.

Figure 7 Years of Experience of Manufacturers of Textile, Apparel and Leather Products

2.3. Data of Myanmar Garment Manufacturers Association

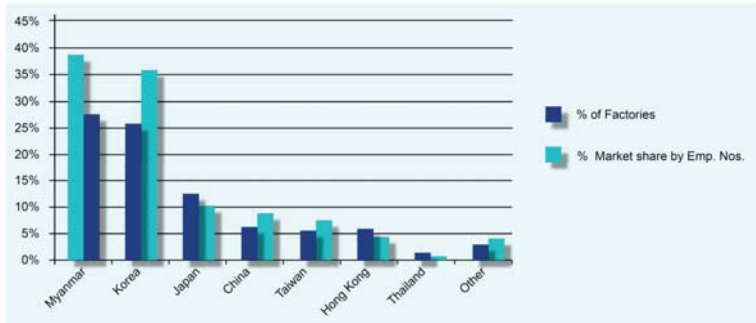
2.3.1 Outline of Association

The Myanmar Garment Manufacturers Association (MGMA) is the apex business association for the Myanmar garment sector. MGMA is a government-supported organization under UMFCCI and led by a small group of factory owners. MGMA supports factory members by providing technical training and supporting members in finding business opportunities. MGMA facilitates foreign investment in the sector. MGMA has introduced business-to-business networking events and a business matchmaking service.

MGMA was founded with 30 to 40 local companies in 2004 and grew up with 65 companies in 2014. As of December 2017, MGMA membership included nearly 500 active member companies who are garment factories, several design firms, commodities inspection companies, a few retail shops and a pattern-making training school. The member companies employ approximately 450,000 workers.

According to data of MGMA, the ownership of the garment factories is various. Except for Myanmar, the largest share is held by Korea, followed by Japan, China, Taiwan, and other countries. The industry

is also growing in terms of factory numbers with the greatest number of new factories being supported by Chinese investment. MGMA supposes that many of these Chinese investments may be substantially controlled by foreign owners such as Japanese companies.



Note: As of July 2014, out of 157 factories
Source: MGMA (2014)

Figure 8 Share of Myanmar Export Apparel Factories by Ownership

2.3.2 Technical Service by Association

The Myanmar Garment Human Resource Development Center (MGHRDC) is owned and managed by MGMA. MGHRDC run by MGMA and supported by experienced garment specialists from JETRO, Japan External Trade Organization since on 2009. It was functioning from 2009 and MGHRDC is offering several trainings with a full-time training facility in north Yangon. Regular training covers basic sewing training (3 weeks training monthly) and supervisor level industrial engineering course (2 weeks training 2 months a time). Irregular training is often supported by outside experts, for example, machine repairing training, adjusting and tuning technique training, production management training, inspection course training, etc.

MGHRDC is also one of the assessment centers of NSSA (National Skill Standard Authority) under MOLIP, Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population to provide a nationally recognized vocational certification for all industries, as well as improving the scope of offerings for middle management human resources management and productivity management training.

SMART Myanmar is a four-year project (2016-2019) funded by the European Union that builds on the initial SMART project implemented between 2013-2015. The project actively supports and promotes sustainable consumption and production (SCP) of garments “Made in Myanmar” - a concept with emphasis on resource efficiency and social responsibility.

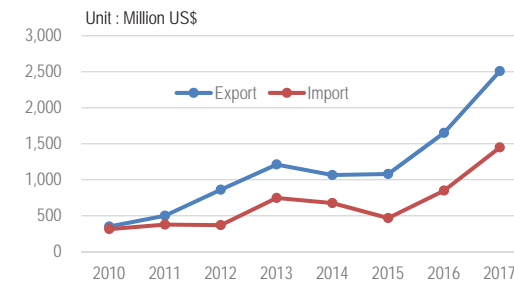
MGMA is SMART Myanmar’s local partner. Over 3,000 improvement recommendations were issued by the SMART Myanmar social compliance & human resource management team in 2016 and 2017 to 40 garment and footwear factories both foreign owned and locally owned as a part of SMART Myanmar’s on-site consultancy and coaching programs. SMART coached and trained factory managers

and staff to successfully implement over 1,500 of these recommendations (average of 75 improvements/achievements per factory).

2.4. External Trade Data

2.4.1 Myanmar’s Trade of Garments

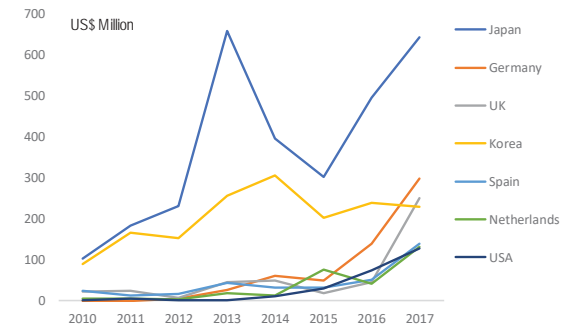
Due to the prevailing CMP System of garment business in Myanmar, an increase of export of apparel has inevitably entailed an increase of import of material.



Source: International Trade Centre, International trade statistics

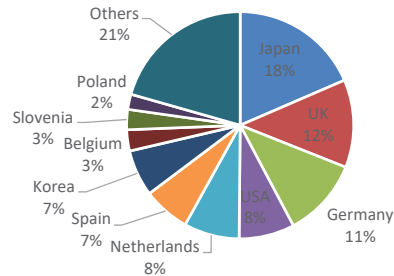
Figure 9 Export and Import of Textile of Myanmar

The major export markets are Japan, Republic of Korea, Germany and other countries of EU and US. It is pointed out that this is the effect of booming demand and FDI from Japan and Korea for the production of men’s suits, coats, dress shirts and uniforms. Export to EU such as Germany and UK has been recently increasing significantly.



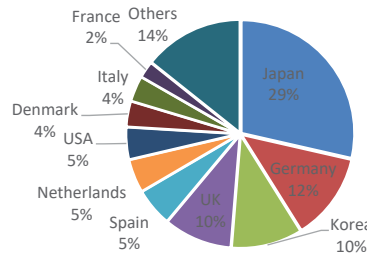
Source: International Trade Centre, International trade statistics

Figure 10 Export of Myanmar Garment Products by Country



Source: International Trade Centre, International trade statistics

Figure 11 Export of Knitted Apparel of Myanmar by Destination Country (2017)



Source: International Trade Centre, International trade statistics

Figure 1 Export of Woven Apparel of Myanmar by Destination Country (2017)

Table 2 Major Destination Countries of Myanmar's Export of Garments

Rank	Knitted Garment		Woven Garment	
	Destination	Share	Destination	Share
1	Japan	18.5%	Japan	28.6%
2	UK	12.5%	Germany	12.5%
3	Germany	11.2%	Korea	10.2%
4	USA	7.9%	UK	9.8%
5	Netherlands	7.9%	Spain	5.5%
6	Spain	6.7%	Netherlands	4.8%
7	Korea	6.6%	USA	4.6%
8	Belgium	3.0%	Denmark	3.7%
9	Slovenia	2.9%	Italy	3.7%
10	Poland	2.2%	France	2.4%

Source: International Trade Centre, International trade statistics

2.4.2 Import of Fabrics and Yarns

Import of fabrics of Myanmar has been increasing in accordance with the increase in apparel export. By material, yarns and fabrics made of man-made staple fibres is the largest item of import.

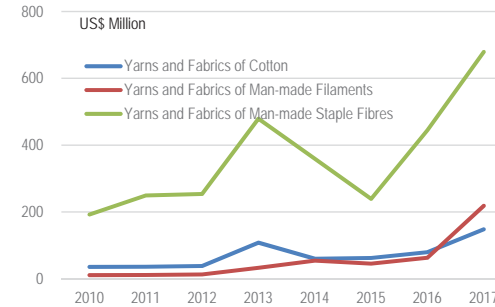


Figure 13 Imports of Yarns and Fabrics by Material

The import of fabrics is much larger than that of yarns in terms of value. Especially, import of woven fabrics made of synthetic or artificial fibres has been increasing rapidly in terms of value.

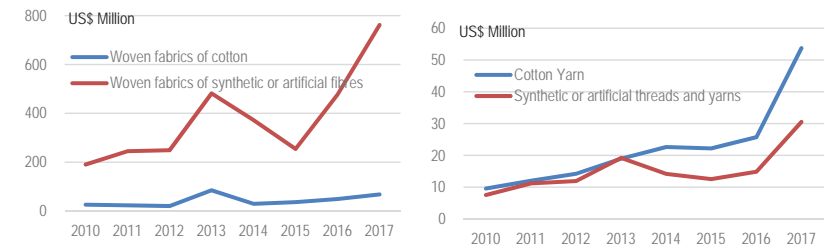


Figure 14 Import of Woven Fabrics by Material

Figure 15 Import of Yarns by Material

China is the major supplier of fabrics and yarns. Other sources of import are Japan, Korea, Thailand and Vietnam.

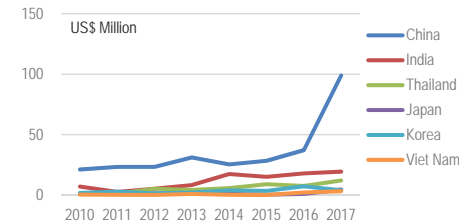


Figure 16 Import of Cotton Products by Exporting Country

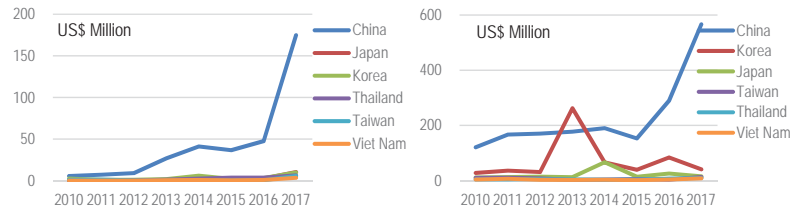


Figure 17 Import of Products of Man-made Filaments by Exporting Country

Figure 18 Import of Products of Man-made Staple Fibres by Exporting Country

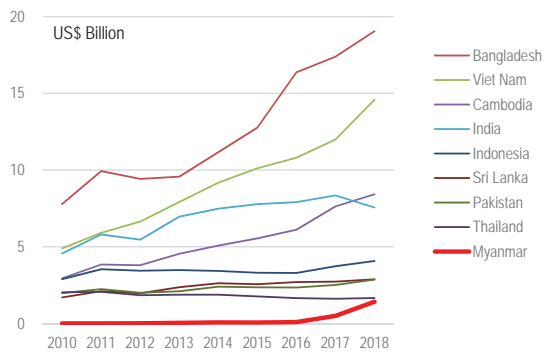
2.4.3 Comparison with the other Asian Countries

China is the largest exporter of knitted apparel which accounts for 30% of the total exports in the world. Bangladesh, Vietnam and Cambodia follow China in the Asian countries. Although Myanmar's export of knitted apparel has been increasing, its share in the world is still minimal.

Table 3 Major Asian Exporting Countries of Knitted Apparel

	Amount (US\$ Billion)	Share
China	73.5	30.3%
Bangladesh	19.0	7.8%
Viet Nam	14.6	6.0%
Cambodia	8.4	3.5%
India	7.6	3.1%
Hong Kong	7.0	2.9%
Indonesia	4.1	1.7%
Sri Lanka	2.9	1.2%
Pakistan	2.9	1.2%
Thailand	1.7	0.7%
Myanmar	1.4	0.6%

Source: International Trade Centre, International trade statistics



Source: International Trade Centre, International trade statistics

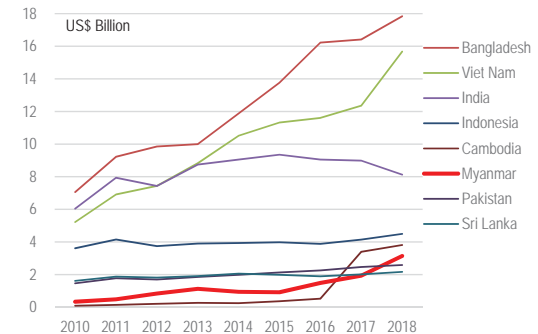
Figure 19 Major Asian Exporting Countries of Knitted Apparel

China is also the largest exporter for woven apparel and China accounts for 30% of the total exports in the world. Bangladesh, Vietnam and India follow China in the Asian countries. Although Myanmar's share in the world is still very small, it is catching up with Cambodia.

Table 4 Major Asian Exporting Countries of Woven Apparel

	Amount (US\$ Billion)	Share
China	71.4	29.9%
Bangladesh	17.8	7.5%
Viet Nam	15.7	6.6%
India	8.1	3.4%
Hong Kong	6.2	2.6%
Indonesia	4.5	1.9%
Cambodia	3.8	1.6%
Myanmar	3.1	1.3%
Pakistan	2.6	1.1%
Sri Lanka	2.2	0.9%

Source: International Trade Centre, International trade statistics



Source: International Trade Centre, International trade statistics

Figure 20 Major Asian Exporting Countries of Woven Apparel

Vietnam's export of textile heavily depends on the USA market. Japan and Korea are the next two major destination markets.

Table 5 Major Destination Countries of Vietnam's Export of Apparel

Rank	Knitted Garment		Woven Garment	
	Destination	Share	Destination	Share
1	USA	60.3%	USA	40.6%

2	Japan	11.4%	Korea	14.0%
3	Korea	6.7%	Japan	12.2%
4	China	3.4%	UK	4.3%
5	Canada	2.4%	Germany	4.1%
6	Netherlands	1.9%	China	3.5%
7	Germany	1.8%	Spain	3.0%
8	France	1.6%	Netherlands	3.0%
9	UK	1.5%	France	2.7%
10	Hong Kong	0.9%	Canada	2.1%

Source: International Trade Centre, International trade statistics

EU and USA are the major export markets of Bangladesh’s export of apparel.

Table 6 Major Destination Countries of Bangladesh’s Export of Apparel

Rank	Knitted Garment		Woven Garment	
	Destination	Share	Destination	Share
1	Germany	19.7%	USA	30.7%
2	UK	12.5%	Germany	13.3%
3	USA	11.1%	UK	11.8%
4	France	7.7%	Spain	5.6%
5	Spain	7.5%	France	4.7%
6	Italy	6.0%	Canada	4.1%
7	Belgium	3.2%	Italy	3.4%
8	Canada	3.2%	Japan	2.6%
9	Denmark	3.1%	Turkey	2.5%
10	Australia	3.0%	Belgium	2.5%

Source: International Trade Centre, International trade statistics

EU and USA are similarly the major export markets of Cambodia’s export of apparel. Japan is also one of major destination countries.

Table 7 Major Destination Countries of Cambodia’s Export of Apparel

Rank	Knitted Garment		Woven Garment	
	Destination	Share	Destination	Share
1	USA	26.1%	Japan	22.6%
2	UK	11.4%	USA	17.4%
3	Germany	10.5%	UK	11.1%
4	Canada	8.6%	Germany	7.7%
5	Japan	7.9%	France	7.2%
6	Spain	5.6%	Spain	5.7%
7	Belgium	4.6%	Italy	4.9%
8	Netherlands	3.5%	Canada	4.8%
9	France	3.2%	Denmark	2.4%
10	China	2.3%	Belgium	2.4%

Source: International Trade Centre, International trade statistics

CHAPTER 3 Industry Structure and Value Chain of Textile Industry

The industrial structure of textile industry is as shown in the following figure. They can be roughly divided into i) manufacturer and suppliers of material (yarn and fabric), ii) apparel manufacturers, and iii) traders and wholesalers.

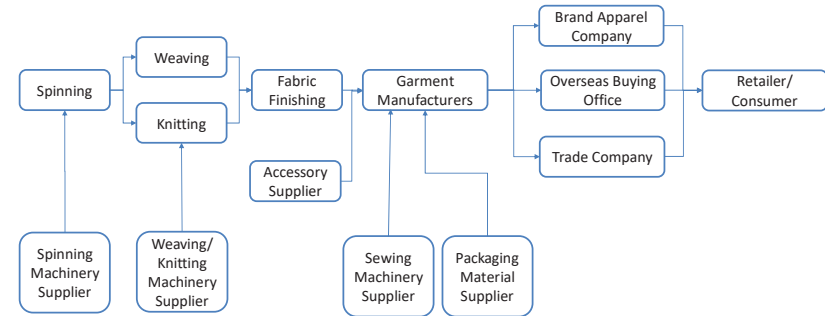


Figure 21 Supply Chain of Textile and Apparel Industry

In Myanmar, there are two types of garment manufacturing system—Cut, Make and Pack (CMP) System and Free-on-Board (FOB) System. Most of the factories in Myanmar operate with CMP system and only 5 to 6 factories which are 100% owned by foreign investors operate with FOB system.

CMP system (also called Cut Make Trim) is a type of contract work. Generally, a foreign buyer with the necessary financial and technical abilities will pay contracting fees to a garment factory in Myanmar to carry out the labor-intensive task of cutting the textile fabric, sewing garments together according to design specifications and then packing the garments. In packing process, the products are supplied by both local and international importers and manufacturers for exporting of the garment, the logistics service providers is assigned by the foreign buyers. The other tasks in the FOB systems are carried out by foreign buyers.

In FOB system, the factories need to make design, pattern, import raw materials (textile fabric, buttons, needles, labels, hangers, packaging, etc.). The factory is responsible for all the process of CMP system and also for the procurement of packaging products and shipping process to buyers in which are retailers from international market. In Myanmar, only a few foreign-owned factories can handle FOB system because of high capital.

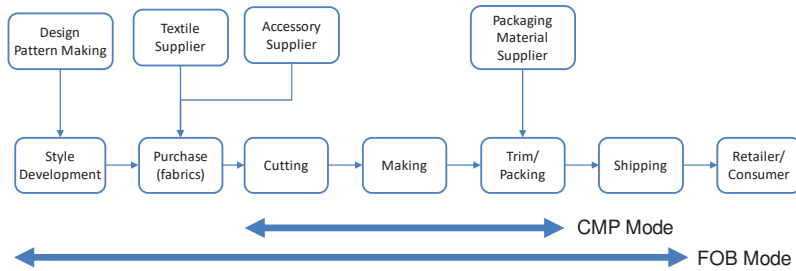


Figure 22 Difference between CMP and FOB

CHAPTER 4 Policies for Developing Food Processing Industry in Myanmar

There are two strategic plans for the development of textile industry of Myanmar. They are:

- Myanmar Garment Industry 10-year Strategy 2015 - 2024
- Textiles and Garments Sector Strategy National Export Strategy 2015 – 2019

4.1. Myanmar Garment Industry 10-year Strategy 2015 - 2024

International Brand representatives and MGMA members had projected that the industry would grow from a US\$912 million industry in 2012 to a US\$8 - 10 billion industry employing up to 1-1.5 million workers in 2022. MGMA recognized that the garment industry needs a solid strategy to provide required workers, training, infrastructure and finances in order to benefit from the projected growth in business over the ten years. This strategy was developed by the Myanmar Garment Manufacturers Association in consultation with factory owners, international brands, suppliers and other actors in the industry.

The MGMA set its vision as the garment industry would be the highest revenue earning industry in Myanmar, penetrating the global market by offering high quality, value led products. To achieve this vision, it was proposed to change the nature of business from Cut-Make- Pack (CMP) to Freight on Board (FOB), and ultimately Own Design Manufacture (ODM)/Own Brand Manufacturing (OBM).

The 10-Year Strategy consists of 6 strategic objectives as shown in the following figure.

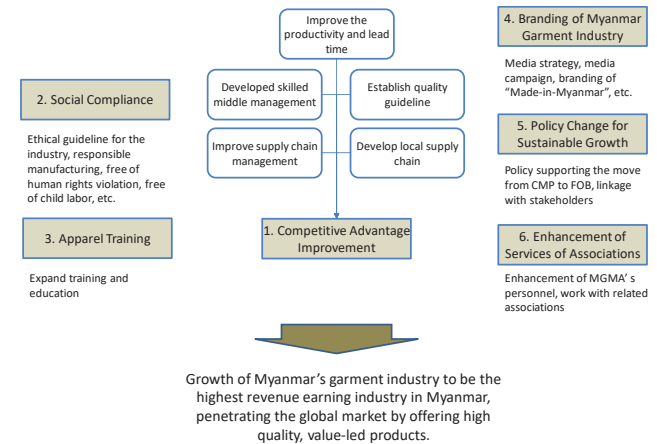


Figure 23 Six Strategic Objectives of Garment Industry 10-Year Strategy

Reference:

The 6 strategic objectives are as follows:

1. Improve the competitive advantage of the Myanmar garment industry
 - 1.1. Raise productivity by at least 25% across the industry and reduce lead-times
 - 1.2. Explain the need for industry-wide specialization
 - 1.3. Increase access to new machinery and technology suppliers
 - 1.4. Establish clear quality guidelines for the industry and educate factories to meet those guidelines
 - 1.5. Address worker and skilled-middle-management shortage in the industry
 - 1.6. Improve the level of knowledge about supply-chain management
 - 1.7. Develop a local supply chain
2. Ensure that full social compliance and social dialogue is practiced at all levels of the industry
 - 2.1. Develop a labor market strategy and establish social dialogue within the industry
 - 2.2. Establish clear ethical guidelines for the industry and educate factories to meet those guidelines ethical guideline for the industry, responsible manufacturing, free of human rights violation, free of child labor
 - 2.3. Actively promote building the industry on responsible manufacturing, free of human- rights' violations
 - 2.4. Ensure that the industry is free of child labor
 - 2.5. Educate the industry in labor relations best-practice and responsible business leadership
 - 2.6. Actively raise awareness of environmental issues across the industry
3. Build an Apparel Training sector that supports the industry as it develops
 - 3.1. Increase the access to training and education across all skill levels, specializations and geographical areas
 - 3.2. Answer the capacity needs of the industry by providing training, seminars and information
 - 3.3. Increase the general level of language and communication skills in the industry
 - 3.4. Bring the industry up-to-date with international work practices
 - 3.5. Establish an institution dedicated to design including fashion and textiles
4. To build the image, position and brand of the Myanmar garment industry
 - 4.1. Develop a media strategy for the industry
 - 4.2. Run training on how to run a media campaign
 - 4.3. Actively steer the industry towards responsible, sustainable manufacture
 - 4.4. Demonstrate internationally that it is an industry that embraces responsible sourcing and sustainability ideals
 - 4.5. Brand the label 'Made in Myanmar' promoting the social and sustainable compliance aspect of the industry
5. To inform policy change which improves the enabling environment for positive sustainable growth of the textile and garment sector
 - 5.1. Work with the government in order to adopt policy measures that will support the move from CMP to FOB
 - 5.2. Strengthen linkages between different industry stakeholders
6. Increase the service potential of trade associations
 - 6.1. Develop the MGMA to have human resources to meet needs of membership
 - 6.2. Work with the trade associations of the textiles, packaging, paper and plastics industries to build a supply base for the garment sector

4.2. Textiles and Garments Sector Strategy of National Export Strategy

The vision of the Textile and Garments Sector Strategy is “job creation and economic development through environmentally sustainable export growth in the textile and garment sector.”

To achieve this vision, the strategy aimed to reduce the binding constraints on trade competitiveness and capitalize on strategic options identified for the Myanmar textile and garment sector. The strategic orientations for the next five years aimed at developing key markets in the short and medium terms for Myanmar exporters, and facilitating structural changes in the value chain to increase its efficiency and value generation.

The strategic orientation for Myanmar’s garment sector over the five years were categorized into five categories to be pursued in roughly the following order:

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| Production mode: | The transition from the CMP mode of manufacturing to the FOB mode, for greater profitability. |
| Volume: | The ramping up of production volume for the current portfolio of exported products, for sector growth and higher firm revenues. |
| Quality: | Establishment of industry-wide quality standards and their attainment by a large majority of the sector’ s firms, for higher margins and access to more markets. |
| Knit products: | Development of capacity for production of knit garments, for access to more markets and value chain development. |
| Design: | Development of design capacity, for higher margins and value chain development. |

The strategy proposed five strategic objectives and actions for each strategic objective as shown in the following figure.

1. Public policies for the transformation from CMP mode to FOB mode	2. Increase of production & exports according to international quality standards	3. Efficiency improvement & cost reduction through the provision of critical infrastructure	4. Worker protections & environmentally friendly technologies and practices
<p>1.1 Policy measures to support textile and garment sector evolution from CMP to FOB.</p> <p>1.2 Labor regulations that improve the skills and competitiveness of the sector's labor force.</p> <p>1.3 Financial policies and regulatory framework to finance factory start-up, operations and trade.</p>	<p>2.1 Increase the number of garment factories from 300 now to 800 by 2015.</p> <p>2.2 Infuse the sector with capital, technology, skills and international business networks.</p> <p>2.3 Establish clear quality standards.</p> <p>2.4 Empower exporters with quality information on foreign markets.</p> <p>2.5 Foster workforce by building skills and a strong work culture.</p> <p>2.6 Develop cotton farmers and textile producers</p>	<p>3.1 Provide cluster growth poles through SEZs dedicated to garment factories and supporting industries.</p> <p>3.2 Ensure adequate electricity supply to existing industrial zones.</p> <p>3.3 Increase container yard space and reduce the logistics cost.</p>	<p>4.1 Link all textile and garment factories to wastewater effluence systems</p> <p>4.2 Adoption of low-emission and energy-conserving machinery and equipment.</p> <p>4.3 Ensure adequate ventilation and protective equipment.</p>

Figure 24 Five Strategic Objectives of Textiles and Garments Sector Strategy of National Export Strategy

Reference:

The actions proposed are as follows:

Strategic objective 1: Secure public policies that will enable transformation of the Myanmar textile and garment sector from the CMP mode of manufacturing to the FOB mode.

- 1.1 Adopt policy measures to support textile and garment sector evolution from CMP to FOB.**
 - 1.1.1 Extend the same duty exemptions enjoyed by importers of CMP inputs to importers of FOB inputs, an advantage typically enjoyed by Myanmar's competitors and critical to making the CMP-to-FOB transition profitable.
 - 1.1.2 Adopt an SEZ law and articulate implementing regulations which provide for the ownership, development and management of fully serviced SEZs by public, private, or public-private parties. This should promote synergetic clusters and optimize the cost of providing the sector with the infrastructure it needs to succeed.
 - 1.1.3 Form a high-level policy steering body (e.g., inter-ministerial committee or ministry) dedicated to the coordinated formulation and implementation of strategic policies and initiatives for the promotion of the textile and garment sector.
 - 1.1.4 Provide tax exemptions for capital investments and duty exemptions for imports of capital goods, to encourage ramping up the sector's productive capacity with modern equipment.
 - 1.1.5 Encourage greater use of modern machinery by having the Government guarantee long-term credit arrangements between Myanmar buyers and foreign suppliers.
- 1.2 Promulgate and enforce labor regulations that improve the skills and competitiveness of the sector's labor force.**

<p>1.2.1 Articulate regulations for the trained worker retention clause of the Employment and Skill Development Law and enforce them, so that employers and workers may engage in meaningful contracts by which employees receive advanced training from firms in exchange for commitments to stay with those firms for an agreed period, thereby incentivizing employer investment in Myanmar labor.</p> <p>1.2.2 Extend the standard length of work permits for foreign technicians and professionals from three months to one year, with the possibility of renewal, so that Myanmar firms can predictably fill critical skill gaps while domestic skills and worker retention policies are being improved.</p> <p>1.3 Establish the financial policies and regulatory framework that will allow the sector to finance factory start-up, operations and trade.</p> <p>1.3.1 Issue MoFR instructions permitting the export of goods without proof of advance payment or letter of credit, as currently required, so that Myanmar may engage in trade according to international norms and be a more attractive sourcing destination.</p> <p>1.3.2 Issue CBM instructions on conducting back-to-back letters of credit and other forms of trade finance, giving financial institutions the regulatory clarity they need to proceed. (Note: Some banks have been licensed since 2011 but are awaiting guidelines.)</p> <p>1.3.3 Issue CBM instructions permitting the use of certain movable assets as collateral and increasing the percentage of the collateral's value which can be lent, allowing garment manufacturers to borrow much more than currently possible.</p> <p>1.3.4 Establish Government guarantees and subsidies to support long-term credit for firms in the sector, allowing garment manufacturers to borrow much more than currently possible.</p>
<p>Strategic objective 2: Substantially increase production and exports of textiles and apparel according to international quality standards.</p> <p>2.1 Increase the number of garment factories from 300 now to 800 by 2015.</p> <p>2.1.1 Under the aegis of the high-level policy steering body, establish a working group to reduce the number and processing time of official procedures for garment factory start-up (e.g. registration, so that start-up time is reduced from four or five months to one month).</p> <p>2.1.2 Stimulate creation of sector-supporting businesses, such as plant set-up consulting firms and design houses, through investment promotion and by offering these businesses the same preferential treatment given to textile and garment firms.</p> <p>2.2 Infuse the sector with large amounts of capital, technology, skills and international business networks not available domestically.</p> <p>2.2.1 Articulate clear and objective eligibility requirements for MIC approval of wholly foreign-owned garment factories and apply them predictably and transparently.</p> <p>2.2.2 Make the garment sector an investment promotion priority for DICA, providing it with an additional staff member with sector experience, and the funds to subscribe to a commercial database of investors.</p> <p>2.2.3 Encourage greater use of modern machinery by having the Government guarantee long-term credit arrangements between Myanmar buyers and foreign suppliers.</p> <p>2.2.4 According to current skill demands, implement a vocational program for machine operation and maintenance, production management, industrial engineering, fashion design, and computer-assisted design operations.</p> <p>2.3 Establish clear quality standards for the sector and help firms meet them reliably.</p> <p>2.3.1 Have MGMA establish national quality standards for garments and disseminate those standards to members through circulars and seminars, and online.</p>

- 2.3.2 Have the Myanmar Scientific and Technological Research Department act as a testing and certifying body for garment quality and build its capacity to do so.
- 2.3.3 Have MoI help the sector achieve widespread international quality certification (BSCI, SGS, WRAP, ISO etc.) through awareness-raising campaigns and monthly trainings in Yangon for quality assurance personnel of garment factories. This will help the sector adopt appropriate quality control mechanisms both for the import of inputs (or FOB manufacturing) and for the export of garments that are globally recognized as meeting basic quality standards.

2.4 Empower exporters with quality information on foreign markets.

- 2.4.1 Facilitate garment sector companies' participation in international exhibitions in target markets through assessing the availability of exhibitions in the garment sector, seeking invitations, and securing visas and participation booths.
- 2.4.2 Organize trade missions to target markets, presenting well-developed export products with well-prepared fact sheets, new designs, new packages and samples.

2.5 Foster an internationally competitive and socially sustainable workforce through the building of skills and a strong work culture.

- 2.5.1 Using public funding or public-private partnerships, establish worker training, testing and certification centres for the booming garment labor force at sector clusters and SEZs as a cost-effective way of upgrading productive capacities and growing the labor pool where it is needed.
- 2.5.2 Have the ministries responsible for industry and labor collaborate with industry associations and civil society to create a public education campaign for television and radio that will educate the public on the work culture that will allow Myanmar to be globally competitive while upholding worker rights.
- 2.5.3 Have the ministries responsible for industry and labor collaborate with industry associations and civil society to conduct workshops and seminars at factories about employer-employee relations, as a way to reduce worker turnover while building the pool of worker skills and wages within each factory.

2.6 Enable cotton farmers and textile producers to participate in and profit from the garment sector's growth.

- 2.6.1 Have MoI, as the line ministry of the State-owned textile factories, reach out to all public and private textile factories to enlist founding members of a Myanmar Textile Manufacturers Association, with representatives in each state and division, so as to better coordinate the sector's strategic linking to the garment sector, capacity-building and policy advocacy.
- 2.6.2 Fund seed distribution and extension services by the Cotton and Sericulture Department's seven research farms, so they can disseminate high-quality seeds and best-practice knowledge to cotton plantations with low-quality seeds and low yields.

Strategic objective 3: Greatly improve efficiency and reduce costs of the sector through the public provision of critical infrastructure in sector-dedicated zones and port facilities.

3.1 Provide cluster growth poles through fully serviced SEZs dedicated to garment factories and supporting industries.

- 3.1.1 Commission a feasibility study to review potential SEZ sites and make recommendations on location, size, infrastructure, rates, ownership and management structures, services, impacts, risks, etc.
- 3.1.2 Elaborate legal and regulatory frameworks for SEZs in line with international best practices, as a prerequisite for attracting private investment in the construction, management and ownership of SEZs.

- 3.1.3 Recognizing the importance of the garment sector as Myanmar's only major manufacturing industry, set aside 4,000 acres of public land for the establishment of two to three garment-centric SEZs.
- 3.1.4 Designate the SEZs as export processing zones to allow duty-free import of garment inputs (whether for CMP or FOB manufacturing) when the final product is due to be exported, thereby giving garment manufacturers one of the basic tools for international competition.
- 3.1.5 Assuming private ownership and/or management of the SEZs, make the tendering process competitive and open it to a wide range of international companies, so as to attract a highly experienced company that will charge tenants competitive rates.
- 3.1.6 Provide the zone with critical infrastructure, including dedicated electricity, a wastewater treatment plant, roads, telecommunications and facilities for a training centre.

3.2 Ensure adequate electricity supply to existing industrial zones where garment factories are located.

- 3.2.1 Cancel the plan to end public electricity supply to industrial zones and to require manufacturers to generate their own electricity. This poses a major technical and financial hurdle to garment firms, undermining their competitiveness and dissuading investors from starting the many new factories so badly needed.
- 3.2.2 Prioritize existing clusters of garment firms in national power grid development plans, for example, by providing them with dedicated electricity substations.
- 3.2.3 As a matter of public policy, have State-owned power companies provide factories with internationally competitive industrial tariffs.

3.3 Increase container yard space and reduce the cost of getting Myanmar garments out of the country.

- 3.3.1 Reduce public lease charges to private container yards.
- 3.3.2 Increase amount of public land used for container yards, allowing more companies to operate, increasing competition and reducing costs.
- 3.3.3 Mandate / incentivize / obtain the use of modern port management systems through sector regulations, incentives and terms of concession.

Strategic objective 4: Achieve widespread adoption of worker protections and environmentally friendly technologies and practices.

4.1 Link all textile and garment factories to wastewater effluence systems, so as to preserve Myanmar's vital water resources.

- 4.1.1 Have MoECF officials, water authorities and staff of relevant assembly members receive training from specialized INGOs and NGOs on best-practice laws, regulations and monitoring systems for water conservation.
- 4.1.2 Elaborate clear implementing guidelines for regulations on wastewater and penalties for failure to comply.
- 4.1.3 Conduct a campaign among garment factory owners and managers to raise awareness about the negative effects of water pollution, best practices for wastewater management, regulations they must comply with, and penalties for failure to comply.
- 4.1.4 Conduct seminars and workshops for the owners and managers of all garment factories to train them on best practices for wastewater management and procedures for complying with regulations. (With only a couple of hundred factories and nearly all of them based around Yangon, representatives of all factories could conceivably be trained in 10 workshops or fewer.)

4.2 Encourage adoption of low-emission and energy-conserving machinery and equipment, so as to start Myanmar's industrialization in a sustainable way.

- 4.2.1 Conduct a campaign among garment factory owners and managers to raise awareness about the long-term commercial benefits of adopting various 'green' technologies, both because of cost savings and because of branding value.
- 4.2.2 Conduct seminars and workshops with factory owners and managers to train them on best practices for conserving energy and maintaining low emissions. (With only a couple of hundred factories and nearly all of them based around Yangon, representatives of all factories could conceivably be trained in 10 workshops or fewer.)
- 4.3 Ensure workers are provided with adequate ventilation and protective equipment.**
- 4.3.1 Elaborate clear implementing guidelines for regulations limiting human exposure to harmful working conditions and penalties for failure to comply.
- 4.3.2 Conduct a public awareness-raising campaign about the dangers of industrial work and the obligations of employers and employees to maintain a safe workplace for the good of individuals and national development.
- 4.3.3 Conduct seminars and workshops with factory owners, managers and workers to train them on best practices for ensuring workplace safety in the garment sector. (With only a couple of hundred factories and nearly all of them based around Yangon, representatives of all factories could conceivably be trained in 10 workshops or fewer.)

CHAPTER 5 Advantages and Disadvantages of Textile Industry of Myanmar

The advantages and disadvantages of the textile industry can be summarized as follows:

Market Trend

- Advantage: - Demand from EU and US has increased after the removal of sanctions
- Disadvantage: - Due to CMP system, factories have to cease production if there is no order

Industry Structure

- Disadvantage: - Marketing highly depends on buyers.
- No seasonal price is offered from buyers.
- If the factories use FOB system, the raw material procurement will be an issue, because most locally owned factories lack sourcing networks and knowledge necessary to procure the raw materials for production

Key Player

- Advantage: - In joint-venture factories, technology development and skill transfer for human resources development have already been performed
- MGMA has introduced BSCI (Business Social Compliance Initiative) standard code of conduct for the garment factories in order to get international standard to export to western countries
- MGMA is focusing on training of laborers to increase the labor force from current 300,000 to 1,000,000
- Disadvantage: - Local factory owners cannot get access to finance
- Local-owned factories and some small joint-venture factories have not enough capital to change from CMP system to FOB system, and to follow the standards
- As most of the factories cannot produce new products, they cannot find new buyers and so they need to give priority to the current buyers.

Resources

- Advantage: - Big labor force occupying 70% of the total population and most of the laborers in garment industry do not need education
- Disadvantage: - There are insufficient skilled workers.
- The level of social standard of workers is low.
- The labor turnover ratio is high.

Infrastructure

- Advantage: - SEZs can increase more spaces for garment factories for foreign investors.
- Disadvantage: - Logistics infrastructure is weak.

- Transportation time is long.
- Electricity supply is unstable.

Competitiveness

- Advantage:
- Production cost is low.
 - Domestic factories have an advantage of Employer - Employee Relationship.
- Disadvantage:
- Production quality in the neighboring countries is relatively high.

Policy Framework

- Advantage:
- CMP garment production enjoys a duty and tax free status.
- Disadvantage:
- The new rules for container trucks not to enter the downtown area within daytime.

CHAPTER 6 Investment Opportunities for Textile Industry of Myanmar

There are various investment opportunities in the textile industry because garment export of Myanmar has ample potential of further growth. The investment opportunities are as follows:

FDI in garment production

The increasing number of foreign manufacturers is expected to invest in Myanmar so as to diversify procurement sources.

There is an opportunity for 100% FDI or JV under the current CMP system utilizing comparative advantage of lower labor cost. Investment in garment production on the FOB basis should be also promoted.

The production cost increase in China and other neighboring countries has been increasing the cost advantage of Myanmar.

Local investment in garment production

There is an opportunity for local garment manufacturers to expand production capacity and build new factories. There is an opportunity for CMP-based manufacturers to acquire a capability of FOB-based manufacturing.

FDI in fabric production

As the garment production expands, the need for local fabric procurement increases. Overseas fabric manufacturers may establish its production base in Myanmar when the production size expands and the needs of international buyers rises. Once good quality fabrics and threads are locally produced, business opportunity of FOB-based production expands.

Domestic investment in fabric production

There are some state-owned enterprises engaging in fabric production. Their facilities and technologies are outdated. There is an opportunity for them to modernize production facilities and update by inviting foreign investment partners.

Foreign and domestic investment in the production of accessories and supplies

Major accessories for garment production such as fasteners, buttons, hangers, etc. are imported. Although some packaging materials such as plastics and cartons are locally produced, more advanced

boxes and polybags are imported. An investment opportunity increase as garment production expands in Myanmar.

Investment in design and merchandizing consultation service

When a garment manufacturer shifts its production style from CMP to FOB, it is necessary to acquire merchandizing capability including trend prediction, sourcing and planning and technical knowledge for FOB production. There will be an opportunity of consultation services which support merchandizing product on FOB basis.

Foreign investment in the supply of machinery and software for garment production

There is an investment opportunity for machinery suppliers and garment production software suppliers as the investment in garment production increases in Myanmar.

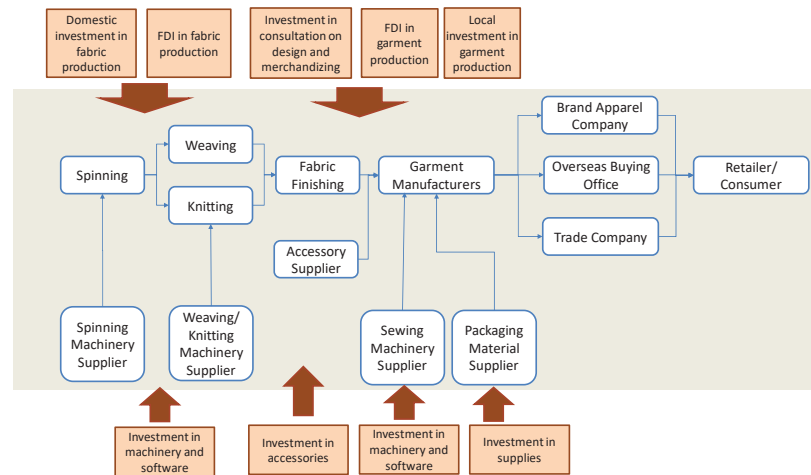


Figure 25 Investment Opportunity for Textile Industry of Myanmar

CHAPTER 7 Countermeasures for Bottlenecks of Textile Industry of Myanmar

The bottlenecks and possible countermeasures for these bottlenecks of the textile industry in Myanmar are as follows:

Policy & Regulation:

Bottleneck

- Prolonged time of company registration process to get MIC's permit
- prolonged customs clearance procedures and the high import, and export taxation for FOB system

Countermeasure

- Articulate clear and objective eligibility requirements for MIC approval of wholly foreign-owned garment factories
- The MGMA is currently lobbying the government to introduce duty drawback facilities for FOB
- Provide the same tax incentive for CMP to FOB

Industry Structure

Bottleneck

- Difficult to evolve from CMP to FOB

Countermeasure

- Provide tax exemptions for capital investments and duty exemptions for imports of capital goods, to encourage increasing the sector's productive capacity with modern equipment
- Encourage linkage between textile factories and garment factories

Infrastructure

Bottleneck

- Unstable electricity supply and weak logistics infrastructure give the investors limited alternatives for factory setting sites.

Countermeasure

- Prioritize existing clusters of garment firms in national power grid development plans, for example, by providing them with dedicated electricity substations.

Human Resource

Bottleneck

- Lack of skilled labor and high labor turnover. While companies provide in-house training individually, there may be organized training courses at industry level or vocational training programs in cross-sectoral levels

Countermeasure

- Establishing worker training, testing and certification centers for the garment labor force at sector clusters using public funding or public-private partnerships

Finance

Bottleneck

- It is difficult for local factory owners to get access to finance, that becomes constraint for foreign partners (investors) to expand business.

Countermeasure

- Establish government guarantees for short- and long-term credit to the sector

Appendix 4:

Myanmar's Plan for Trade and Investment Promotion

Myanmar's Plan for Trade and Investment Promotion Reference

Kazuo Mishima
JICA Project Team

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Contents

Reference

- I. Strategies Proposed in Existing FDIPP
- II. Development Objects in Major Laws and Policies
- III. Strategies of NCDP for Achieving Goals
- IV. Discussions by MJJI
- V. Discussions by Trade and Business Promotion Taskforce/ Myanmar Business Forum
- VI. Strategic Outcome of Indicative Private Sector Development Framework and Action Plan
- VII. Contents of National Export Strategy (NES)
- VIII. Issues of Trade Policies Related to Investment Promotion (MJJI)
- IX. Composition of OECD Investment Policy Reviews
- X. Medium Term Programme (MTP) for Coordinated Aid-for-Trade Resource Mobilization and Delivery

2

Reference

I. Strategies Proposed in Existing FDIPP

3

Long-term Foreign Direct Investment Promotion Plan (FDIPP)

Vision Dynamic economic growth led by FDI worth USD140 billion* during the period of 2014 to 2030

Goals			
Short-term	Increase of FDI to achieve access to the Global Supply Chain for Myanmar's economy and to contribute to the development of the domestic market as well as to export	USD 4 billion/year	
2015			
Mid-term	Achievement of comparative advantage in the AEC with internationally-recognized reputation and realization of domestic industrial diversification	USD 6 billion/year	
2016-2020			
Long-term	Development of industrial agglomeration through continuous FDI-led industrial development with sophisticated infrastructure and M (multi-layered supporting industries that contributing as the core driver of Myanmar's sustainable economic growth	2021 /25: USD 8 billion/year 2026 /30: USD 11 billion/year	
2021 - 2030			

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Long-term Foreign Direct Investment Promotion Plan (FDIPP)

Strategy 1: Strengthening of the Legal Foundation

Responding to the needs of Foreign Investment Enterprises (FIEs), improvement of legal issues including consistency, predictability, transparency and efficiency in enforcing laws/regulations to be highlighted.

1-1. Relaxing the Restrictive Provisions

- a. Review of JV and restrictive business permit requirements

1-2. Improvement of Legal Provisional Consistency

- a. Coordination between FIL and individual business laws
- b. Review of legal structure between FIL and MCL

1-3. Improvement of Transparency and Efficiency in Law Enforcement

- a. Upgrading FDI application management mechanism / database
- b. Improving OSS by strengthening collaboration mechanism

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Long-term Foreign Direct Investment Promotion Plan (FDIPP)

Strategy 2: Investment Facilitation for Industrial Development

2-1. Facilitation of FDI's Portfolio Needs for the Global Supply Chain (GSC)

Research & analysis of investors' portfolio strategy and the neighbouring countries' strategy; Effective investment promotion; Linkage with domestic industry

2-2. Facilitation of FDI for Diversification of Industry

Coordination with priority sectors/areas designated in specific policies/strategies for FDI promotion

2-3. Facilitation of Infrastructure (hard and soft) Development

Infrastructure including SEZ; regional development; finance

2-4. Facilitation of Technology Transfer and Human Resource Development

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Long-term Foreign Direct Investment Promotion Plan (FDIPP)

Strategy 3: Widening Investment opportunities

3-1. Wider opportunities for FDI in public sectors

Designate large-scale projects to attract FDI; Encourage private sector participation by introducing PPP with legal framework established

3-2. Extensive dialogue among stakeholders

Emphasize to encourage private sector initiatives and public-private cooperation strengthen coordination among stakeholders for further FDI opportunities

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Reference

II. Development Objects in Major Laws and Policies

8

Key Points of New Investment Policy

- 1) Myanmar government welcomes responsible businesses which benefit both sides.
- 2) MIC and other related governmental organizations will simplify the investment process with faster rate and transparency.
- 3) Myanmar government emphasizes the macroeconomic stability of the country, encouraging rule of law, reliable regulations for arbitration, trustworthy financial system to promote economic infrastructure.
- 4) Myanmar government promises to take responsibility of improving investment environment, enhancing check and balance and transparency without discrimination between local and foreign enterprises, the assurance of protection of profits after taxation and transactions of businesses in accordance with the law and serving for the permitted investments in land leasing process.
- 5) Both local and foreign investors must follow the rules and regulations for taking responsibility concerning with environment and natural resources.
- 6) Myanmar government prohibits foreign investors from operating in the areas concerning security, culture and society of the state

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Priority Industries under New Investment Policy

- 1) Investment businesses that support productivity-enhancing and value-added agro-based industries with linkages to regional and global supply chains;
- 2) Investment businesses that can transfer technology to domestic manufacturing;
- 3) Investment businesses that enable to support the development of small and medium enterprises;
- 4) Investment businesses for rapid development of infrastructure;
- 5) Investment businesses that enable to create job opportunities and provide vocational education and training for skill enhancement and development of human capacity;
- 6) Investment businesses to be made in economically less developed regions;
- 7) Investment businesses that enable to develop industrial cities and the special economic industrial clusters; and
- 8) Investment businesses related to tourism.

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Objectives of Myanmar Investment Law

- (a) To develop responsible investment businesses which do not cause harm to the **natural environment and the society** for the benefit of the Union and its citizens;
- (b) To **protect the investors** and their investments in accordance with the law;
- (c) To create **job opportunities** for the people;
- (d) To **develop human resources**;
- (e) To develop high functioning **production, service, and trading sectors**.
- (f) To **develop technology** and the agriculture, livestock and industrial sectors;
- (g) To develop various **professional fields** including infrastructure across the Union;
- (h) To enable the citizens to be able to work alongside with the **international community**; and
- (i) To develop businesses and investments that meet **international standards**.

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Objectives of SEZ Law

- (a) To support the main objectives of the **national economic development plan**;
- (b) To affect **employment** for the people, to promote their living standards, to promote the export of goods with the improvement of production and to increase foreign exchange earnings;
- (c) To encourage, promote and attract being for the **balanced development** of the industrial, economic and social sectors in the State;
- (d) To promote **cooperation** in industrial, economic and commercial activities, services and financial transactions **between the State and other countries**, and to provide the opportunities for **vocational training** to the citizens;
- (e) To encourage and attract domestic and foreign investments by building good foundations for the **Developers and the Investors**;
- (f) To promote the flow of domestic and foreign investments in the Special Economic Zone and to establish **linkages** in continuity among the industries in and the Special Economic Zone with the creation of new jobs.

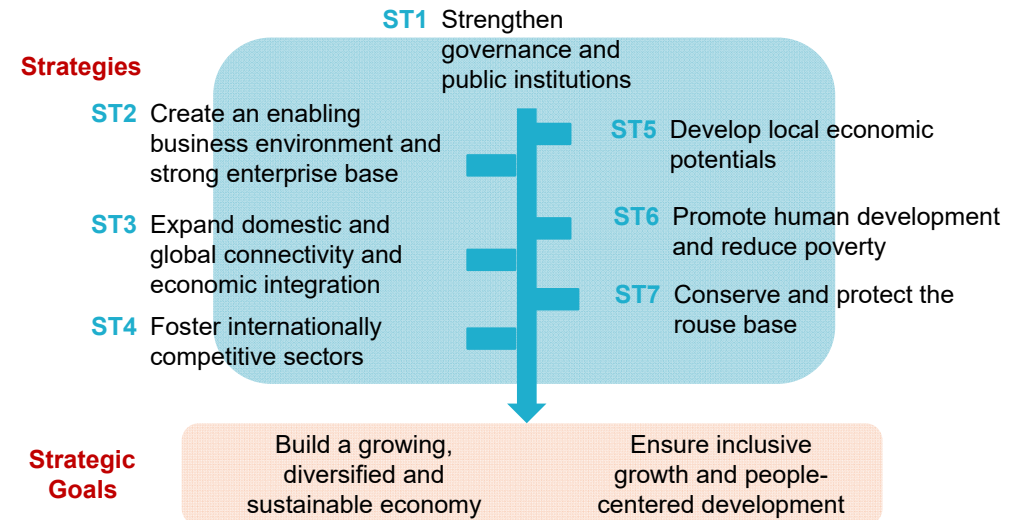
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Targets of National Comprehensive Development Plan

- Build an inclusive economy of US\$ 180 billion by 2030
- Improve citizen well being and economic power, establishing a growth target of US\$ 3,000 per-capita
- Provide an indicative accumulative investment requirement of US\$ 520 billion (2010 to 2030)
- Set out an ambitious program to systematically increase public investment into the social fabric to align to OECD countries of between 6% to 7% of GDP by 2030

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Goals of National Comprehensive Development Plan



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Reference

III. Strategies of NCDP for Achieving Goals

National Comprehensive Development Plan

Strategic Thrust 1: Strengthening Governance and Public Institutions

- (1) Updated legislative and regulatory frameworks;
- (2) Development of public sector institutional capital;
- (3) Civil society participation in governance;
- (4) Fiscal policy and public expenditure management;
- (5) Reform of the state owned enterprises;
- (6) Facilitation of transparent public-private-partnership (PPP).

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National Comprehensive Development Plan

Strategic Thrust 2: Creating an Enabling Business Environment

- (1) Maintaining a stable macro-economy;
- (2) Ensuring a supportive policy and regulatory base;
- (3) Developing private sector capabilities (MNEs);
- (4) Strengthening FDI systems and processes (FDI-PP)
- (5) Development of efficient and aligned labor force;
- (6) Diversification/ development of the financial sector.

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National Comprehensive Development Plan

Strategic Thrust 3: Connectivity

- (1) Developing and upgrading economic/ social infrastructure;
- (2) Accelerating connectivity in under-developed areas;
- (3) Linking national and international connectivity;
- (4) Integration through regional initiatives (GMS Program);
- (5) Trade agreements (non-tariff exports);
- (6) Trade facilitation (modernized customs).

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National Comprehensive Development Plan

Strategic Thrust 4: Fostering Competitive Sectors

- (1) Diversifying and upgrading production (productivity);
- (2) Added-value for primary goods exporters
- (3) Strengthening the export performance (domestic SME);
- (4) Enterprise clustering and production linkages;
- (5) Supporting domestic innovation;
- (6) Introducing new green technologies and processors.

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National Comprehensive Development Plan

Strategic Thrust 5: Local Economic Potentials

- (1) Region and states planning focuses on comparative advantage;
- (2) Systematic development of cross-border economic zones;
- (3) Improvement of inter-connecting linkages for cluster formation;
- (4) Improving inclusive access to public services;
- (5) Increased citizens vote and participation in local government.

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National Comprehensive Development Plan

Strategic Thrust 6: Human Development and Poverty Reduction

- (1) Improved public services (quality & coverage);
- (2) Inclusive access to quality public services;
- (3) Opportunities for inclusive sustainable well paid jobs;
- (4) Increased citizen participation in governance;
- (5) Development of social safety nets and social protection;
- (6) Improved & comprehensive sub-national data.

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National Comprehensive Development Plan

Strategic Thrust 7: Environmental Conservation and Protection

- (1) Sustainable environmental management;
- (2) Responsible investments (extractive/ energy);
- (3) Reduced environmental health risks (urban & rural);
- (4) Reliance to climate change and natural disasters;
- (5) Land ownership, rights and use.

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Reference

IV. Discussions by MJJI

23

Targets of Myanmar-Japan Joint Initiative

- Job creation
- Industrial development (increase of FDI)
- Consideration for environmental protection
- Technology transfer
- Labor protection and training
- Promote industrial development
- Improve environment for imports and exports
- Upgrade finance and insurance industries
- Improve tax system
- Promote FDI in Myanmar

↓
Sustainable growth of
the Myanmar economy

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Organization of Myanmar-Japan Joint Initiative

Myanmar-Japan Joint Initiative

WG names and their objective:

Industrial Policy WG
(promote industrial development)

Import and Export WG
(improve environment for imports and exports)

Finance and Insurance WG
(Upgrade F&I industries)

Tax Affairs WG
(improve tax system)

Investment Promotion WG
(promote FDI in Myanmar)

Myanmar side members

- ✓ Ministry of Industry
- ✓ Ministry of Commerce
- ✓ Ministry of Planning & Finance (DICA)
- ✓ UMFCFI
- ✓ Ministry of Commerce
- ✓ MoPF (Department of Custom)
- ✓ Ministry of Transport&Communication
- ✓ UMFCFI
- ✓ Central Bank of Myanmar (CBM)
- ✓ MoPF (FERD)
- ✓ UMFCFI
- ✓ MoPF (Internal Revenue Department: IRD)
- ✓ UMFCFI
- ✓ MoPF (DICA)
- ✓ Ministry of Commerce
- ✓ Ministry of Labor, Immigration and Population (MoLIP)
- ✓ UMFCFI

Japan side members

- EoJ: Maruyama, Morii and Kasai
JCCM: Azuma and Maeda
- EoJ: Maruyama, Morii and Ishimaru
JCCM: Ido, Ichihashi, and Nojima
- EoJ: Maruyama, Ishimaru and Suzuki
JCCM: Akagi and Asaoka
- EoJ: Maruyama, Ishimaru and Fujikawa
JCCM: Fujii and Kimura
- EoJ: Maruyama, Fujikawa, Morii, and Funai
JCCM: Kawato, Yukawa, Miwa, and Komaru

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3. INVESTOR FRIENDLY ENVIRONMENT

Investment related procedures

Issues	Outcomes and Challenges
(a) Establishment of One Stop Service (OSS) and its thorough operation [MoPF]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establishment of DICA OSS and its move to Yangon (Apr 2014) are highly appreciated. Japanese advisors are playing active role in Japan Desk. - OSS may leave up to Focal Ministry and/or organizations to answer some inquiries, but responsible persons of those organizations are not clearly appointed. Thorough operation of OSS is expected.
(b) Speedy and simple procedures for investment application [MoPF]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - GoM made public in Jan 2014 detailed procedures of MIC project approval which clarify necessary procedural timeline, and it started holding Project Assessment Team (PAT) and MIC meeting in Yangon. MIC application became easier thanks to identification of economic activities requiring EIA. - DICA incorporation procedure became much faster (taking only 3 days in general) but MIC application remains almost same as before. Further simplified and speedy procedures are expected especially under the forthcoming new investment law. - Although MIC is required to judge investment approval in 90 days after application received by PAT, it may take time for document check before reception. Also, it happens to consume unnecessary time to issue permit even after MIC approval. - Process in MIC secretariat (DICA) became speedy, but focal ministry or regional government keep strong mandates for investment approval, which makes difficult for applicant to predict the results and timeline. Also, cabinet approval on land lease by investor seems not indispensable.

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•Investment related procedures

Issues	Outcomes and Challenges
(c) Clarification of MIC requirements [MoPF]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - GoM is expected to clarify implicit requirements for MIC application, such as de facto imposition of certain portion of spending to CSR, appraisal criteria of rent fees of commercial land. - GoM is expected to make public the documents list necessary for MIC application, put them on web for download, and to introduce online incorporation system. - EIA procedures for MIC project were updated in Mar 2016. GoM is expected to make public its English translation to apply in a reasonable manner.

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(2) Further Relaxation to Foreign companies

Issues	Outcomes and Challenges
(a) Implicit regulations against foreign investment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - New MIC Notification No.26/2016 lists up 103 economic activities subject to restriction against foreign investment. Also, GoM is appreciated to allow foreign companies to retail domestically procured items. - Above notification stipulates regulations against foreign investment with MIC permit in limited sectors, and it admitted the existence of implicit restrictions against foreign business by relevant ministries. Hence incorporation by foreign company in certain sectors is still restricted, and criterion of such restriction is not still undisclosed (e.g. logistics business are not allowed without forming JV, trading business (export, wholesale and retail) are generally prohibited, etc.). - Also, GoM is expected to clarify "service enterprise" that needs the permit of relevant ministry in carrying out their business, which is not clearly defined by the said notification.

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Investor protection

Issues	Outcomes and Challenges
(a) Establishment of SEZ regime and its implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Thilawa SEZ is officially opened in Sep 2015, as the 1st SEZ with international standard in Myanmar. GoM demonstrated steady implementation, including JV establishment, land development since 2013 and issuance of investment permission. JICA started its assistance for capacity development of SEZ Management Committee and its OSS. - OSS on SEZ is appreciated for its speedy and collaborative response.
(b) Bilateral Investment Agreement [MoPF]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Investment agreement between Myanmar and Japan saw its entry into force on Aug 2014, the first-ever investment agreement containing substantial elements of liberalization for Myanmar. Fair application in future is highly expected.
(c) Laws for intellectual properties, arbitration [MoE, AGO]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Having no law to protect directly rights to patent, design and trademark, GoM is expected to secure relevant legal protection. The outdated Copyright Act also needs improvement. In this regard, JICA launched its assistance to IP Law and its relevant systems. - GoM has issued new arbitration law in line with New York Convention in Jan 2016. - Assistance to legal development by JICA is in place, ready to advise GoM for investment related legal framework also.

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Investor protection

Issues	Outcomes and Challenges
(d) Laws for industrial standards [MoI]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Laws and regulations for industrial standards are not well developed in Myanmar, so that integrity of mechanical interface and products compatibility are not ensured. Adequate products quality is not ensured too, which may provoke accidental hazards to product users. - GoM is requested to develop laws and regulations related to Electrical and Electronic products with a view of protecting life, health and property of consumers by minimizing risks in design, manufacturing and products installation.

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Appropriate Labour Relationship

Issues	Outcomes and Challenges
(a) Clarification of minimum wage setting [MoLIP]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - GoM established minimum wage (3,600 MMK per day) since Sep 2015 covering all state/regions and sectors. While appraising its efforts, some problems have been appearing: (a) pay cut in several allowances (commutation, meal etc.) to comply with minimum wage in total; (b) improper application of minimum wage exception to trial employees (since they are not subject to 3,600 MMK wage, vicious employers repeatedly hire such employee in trial to reduce wage cost); and (c) factory closure or lockout due to heavy salary burden. - Regarding these, GoM should start to reconsider the system and implementation of Minimum Wage which convinces both Labour and Manager, in setting the Minimum Wage by industry and region etc..
(b) Employment contract model [MoLIP]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - GoM released model of employment contract in Aug 2015 (only in Myanmar language). GoM requires submitting it within 30 days since employment and it hardly accept originally-made format. - GoM is therefore requested to reconsider to receive employment contract even though it is not in conformity with the MoLESS model when it includes required contents based on the laws. Also, GoM is requested to refrain from approval of every employment contract, but it can reduce administrative burden by solely obliging establishment of employment regulation in each workplace and its approval.

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Appropriate Labour Relationship

Issues	Outcomes and Challenges
(c) Simple labour related laws and regulations [MoLIP]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - GoM has various labour related laws and regulations, which makes difficult to assess necessary regulations comprehensively. Different laws regulate the working time, limit of overtime, industrial safety and health etc. - GoM is therefore requested to consider establishing a Law regulating comprehensive minimum standard of whole labour conditions, or to harmonize each laws, in order to disseminate easily such regulations to stakeholders.

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FDIPP Feedback from JCCM Unit:

Prospects of the balance of FDI, Domestic Investment and Government Capital Investment

- FDI decrease, DI increase, GCI decrease, such trends are based on certain hypothetical scenario?

Comments to FDIPP

- Review of FDIPP is timely. But it is indispensable to **involve relevant ministries in order to ensure its implementation.**
- It is important to share its roadmap and **measurable milestones** for monitoring.
- Ongoing **discussion in MJJI** could contribute to FDIPP review progressively.
- It is better to indicate **investment priority sectors** (possibly in each area) in order to realize FDIPP.
MIDV (Myanmar Industrial Development Vision) proposed by Japan last year would be helpful.
- MIDV has a philosophy of “balanced development of urban and rural areas”, it will lead to the support to the **local investment promotion.**
- More investment in rural areas will lead to develop employment creation, prevention of population outflow, tax revenue increase and technology buildup.
- JICA will continue to support FDIPP review. JCCM will provide inputs regularly.

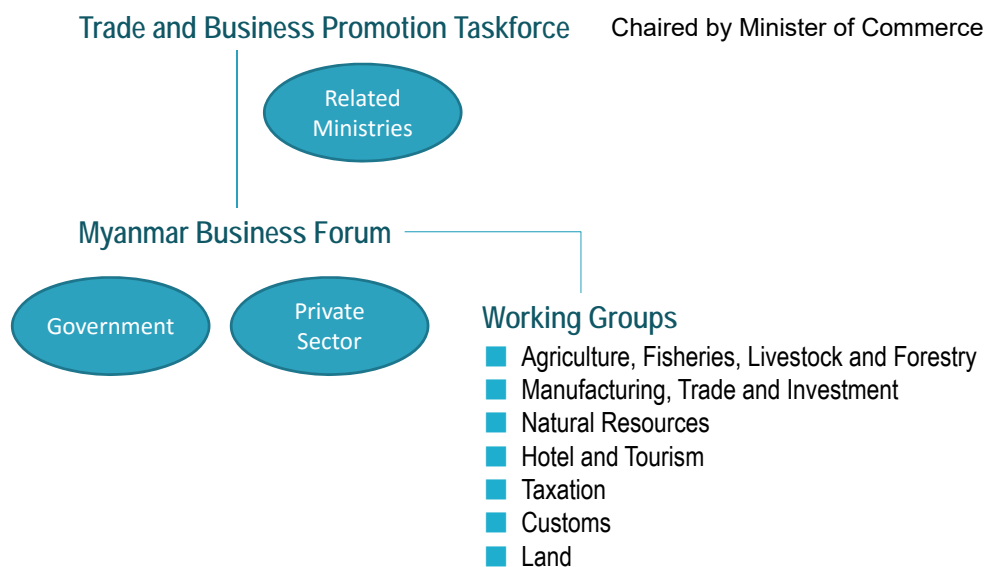
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Reference

V. Discussions by Trade and Business Promotion Taskforce/ Myanmar Business Forum

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Structure of Myanmar Business Forum



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Manufacturing, Investment and Trade Working Group

Manufacturing, Investment and Trade Working Group

Chairman: U Chan Nyein of BAT
Co-chair: Daw Win Tint of City Mart.

Sub-working groups

- Taxation
- Custom clearances
- Company registration
- Access to land
- Access to finance
- Food and Drug Importation

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Issues of Manufacturing Trade and Investment Working Group

A) Taxation issues

1. Replacement of commercial tax law with Value Added Tax Law and Special Consumption Tax Law
2. Recommendation for a Value Added Tax
3. Recommendation for a Special Consumption Tax
4. Operational issues in relation to offset of input commercial tax
5. Legislative issues with Commercial Tax – to set off for Capital Items

B) Customs Clearance issues

6. No clearing agents training in Yangon.
7. Lack of qualified personnel at the Valuation Section
8. Legally quoted prices of imported items not used for valuation purposes
9. Re-examination by the Mobile Team although the risk management system is in practice.
10. Lengthy and complex customs clearance procedure
11. Bank certificate
12. Commercial tax being added before assessment of Customs tax
13. Complications with unit identification in for import licenses

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14. No specific notification on which import items need import license
15. Matters related to collection of fines on automobile parts, stated as no license required for import.
16. The discontinuation of the clearance of automobiles by paying fine, if the said permit date has expired.
17. Insufficient airport warehousing facilities
18. Insufficient airport warehouse cold storage facilities

C) Food and Drug Administration issues

19. Delay in getting Certificates of Endorsement.
20. Tests on 100% ingredients contained.
21. Separate certificates needed for the same product with the same ingredients if packing sizes differ.
22. Requirement of ingredients ratio for FDA approval of products from foreign producers.
23. Extension of IR to be made easy.
24. To allow customs clearance with an undertaking letter while IR is under process.
25. No adequate guidelines on necessary documentation.

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Reference

VI. Strategic Outcome of Indicative Private Sector Development Framework and Action Plan

39

Five Pillars of Indicative Private Sector Development Framework

Pillar One: Improving the Legal and Regulatory Environment

Pillar Two: Ensuring Access to Finance

Pillar Three: Promoting Trade and Investment

Pillar Four: Restructuring the State's Role in Business Enterprise and Service Delivery

Pillar Five: Building Myanmar's Human Capital Base

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Preliminary Pillar Action Plan for Pillar 4: Promoting Trade and Investment

	Short-term Actions (Years 1–2): Foundational Priorities	Longer-term Actions (Years 3–5): Momentum/Growth
Vision: Create a robust environment for sustainable trade and investment to grow inclusively		
Strategic Outcome 1: Rapid improvement in trade is facilitated	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Simplify trade and customs regulations and procedures to reduce regulatory discretion, and reduce cost/time for customs clearance in line with subregional, regional, and international commitments 2. Publish clear guidelines on trade and customs procedures/regulations on the ASEAN National Trade Repository, and develop a searchable database on the trade repository for duties/commercial taxes by HS code 3. Invest in e-government to enable all agencies involved in administering trade to share information and offer their services to businesses through a national 'single window' & E-customs, with inputs and support from the private sector and development partners 4. Remove restrictions to enable local and foreign banks to provide better trade finance services 5. Improve customs, trade, and logistical services by implementing relevant recommendations in the Diagnostic Trade Integration Study (DTIS) 6. Strengthen border and inland enforcement to decrease the 'grey market' trade (goods imported without paying proper duties) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop the risk management and technical capacity of customs and related agency staff to ensure consistency and predictability in enforcement of customs and trade regulations 2. Establish a National Trade Facilitation Committee, including private sector participants, to oversee implementation of the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement and Cross Border Trade Facilitation Agreement 3. Connect the customs and tax databases to reduce the administrative costs of businesses

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Preliminary Pillar Action Plan for Pillar 4: Promoting Trade and Investment

	Short-term Actions (Years 1–2): Foundational Priorities	Longer-term Actions (Years 3–5): Momentum/Growth
Strategic Outcome 2: Empowered local firms join regional and international value chains	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strengthen the Myanmar Trade Development Committee and its secretariat to support trade promotion and implementation of the National Export Strategy. Ensure private sector input 2. Make domestic trade data by national tariff line available to all and provide training to improve the use of trade data and trade information 3. Engage in FTA negotiations (e.g. RCEPT) and build capacity in trade negotiation 4. Rationalize the tax and tariff system to encourage more value addition in Myanmar 5. Under the National Export Strategy, strengthen key export value chains and build linkages with foreign companies/buyers 6. Equalize tax incentives for domestic and foreign businesses and strengthen enforcement 7. Build trade association capacity to market collectively, including associations with predominantly women members 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strengthen the Trade Information Network and trade associations to support local firms in meeting the SPS and TBT requirements of importing countries 2. Develop Myanmar SPS and TBT rules and enforcement capacity 3. Complete an FTA negotiation

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Preliminary Pillar Action Plan for Pillar 4: Promoting Trade and Investment

	Short-term Actions (Years 1–2): Foundational Priorities	Longer-term Actions (Years 3–5): Momentum/Growth
Strategic Outcome 3: Greater numbers of local businesses formalize and establish links with foreign firms	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Clarify and publish business licensing requirements and steps/procedures so firms can comply at lower cost and in less time 2. Eliminate the need for operating licenses in all but the few sensitive sectors 3. Create incentives to encourage foreign firms to transfer skills to their Myanmar partners 4. Eliminate structural barriers faced by women in setting up businesses 5. Make it easier for overseas Myanmar men and women to start or invest in local businesses 6. Strengthen corporate governance through higher standards for listed and joint-stock companies and allow international professional services firms to audit local firms 7. Level the playing field between local and foreign firms by allowing local firms to use foreign-owned banks 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improve corporate governance and disclosure rules and enforce them 2. Improve enforcement of tax laws to encourage business formalization and decrease the size of the informal economy 3. Develop regulatory capacity at the state/region level to promote trade and investment

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Preliminary Pillar Action Plan for Pillar 4: Promoting Trade and Investment

	Short-term Actions (Years 1–2): Foundational Priorities	Longer-term Actions (Years 3–5): Momentum/Growth
Strategic Outcome 4: Improved transparency, predictability, and quality of the business environment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Publish and clarify regulatory processes and rules to enable businesses to comply, reduce regulatory discretion, and promote fair competition 2. Develop and launch a comprehensive regulatory reform program to improve the quality of Myanmar's business environment. Base this on analysis of regulatory costs, enforcement capacity, and international indicators 3. Collect and make available data, including sex and ethnicity, on the economy and sectors to evaluate sector development and administration, and formulate policy and business decisions 4. Rapidly improve infrastructure (such as ports, railroads, roads, bonded warehouses, and airports) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensure transparent rules, systematic and predictable enforcement, and minimize regulatory discretion in trade and investment 2. Develop a government ICT system and database to improve sharing of information on trade and investment and coordination

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Reference

VII. Contents of National Export Strategy (NES)

45

Strategies of NES

- To foster sustainable and equitable **export-led growth** and value addition for the socio-economic development of the people of Myanmar
- To ensure a consistent, predictable and transparent **trade policy and regulatory framework**
- To develop competitive, diversified and branded exports by expanding **productive capacities and fostering innovation**
- To build modern, enabled and supportive **institutions** to respond to the diverse needs of current and emerging exporters
- To build up **physical infrastructures**

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Issues of Export Development

Supply Side

- Sanctions have shaped existing economic and export structures.
- Access to finance is limited as Myanmar's financial sector remains largely underdeveloped.
- Low product quality levels.
- Low productivity, underemployment and low education levels.

Market Side

- Market access conditions are becoming more favorable.
- Insufficient information on market demand prevents exporters from tapping promising markets.
- There is no export promotion agency in Myanmar.

Development Perspective

- Poverty rates remain high but have been decreasing.
- Gender mainstreaming in the formal sector is required to strengthen gender equity.
- Business activity is concentrated around few geographic locations.
- Ethnic conflicts create obstacles for economic stability and export development.
- Export development will accelerate economic activity and industrialization, thereby amplifying environmental sustainability issues.

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Subject Sectors of NES

NES priority sectors

- Rice
- Beans, pulses and oilseeds
- Fisheries
- Textiles and garments
- Forestry products
- Rubber
- Tourism

NES priority cross-sector function

- Trade facilitation and logistics
- Quality management
- Access to finance
- Trade information and promotion

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Reference

VIII. Issues of Trade Policies Related to Investment Promotion (MJJI)

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Issues of Trade Policies Related to Investment Promotion

(1) Transaction Value Invoice System (Based on WTO Customs Valuation)

Abolishing import license price system before starting invoice-based taxation by MACCS in Nov 2016

Current issues	Proposed solutions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MoC issues import licenses, which state "import license price" determined by MoC, for those goods listed in the negative list. Such license price often exceeds actual transaction value. Also, it does not reflect variation of transaction value caused by market volatility of the goods etc. This results in excessive custom duties. Also, Myanmar banks permit transactions based on license price, causing gap with actual invoice price. WTO agreement stipulates that <u>customs valuation shall, except in specified circumstances, be based on the actual price of the goods, which is generally shown on the invoice.</u> More fundamentally, <u>non-automatic import licensing with additional restrictive/distortive effects is in compliance with WTO agreement,</u> except for security reasons etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>It is strongly proposed to shift to transaction value invoice system</u> by abolishing import license price before starting invoice-based taxation by MACCS in Nov 2016. We understand both MoC and Customs Dept. are willing to shift to transaction value invoice system. <u>We thus would like to know the schedule and, if any, the problems to be solved.</u> Also, <u>non-automatic import licensing should be applied only for a very limited number of goods with security reasons etc.</u>

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Issues of Trade Policies Related to Investment Promotion

(2) AFTA (ASEAN-FTA) Form-D (Certificate of Origin)

New car importation with Form-D should be granted AFTA preference.

FOB price in Form-D should not be utilized for tax calculation.

Current issues	Proposed solutions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Duty free new car import based on AFTA is denied when invoice CIF price exceeds 120% of FOB price in Form-D, which is in compliance with AFTA agreement.</u> In this case, moreover, domestic taxes (special goods tax, commercial tax and registration fee) are calculated based on landed price (CIF price + customs duty), which is an unusual measure. Even when duty free new car import is granted as invoice CIF price is less than 120% of FOB price in Form-D, domestic taxes are calculated based on 120% of FOB price in Form-D, which unreasonably increases taxes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>New car import with Form-D should be granted duty free based on AFTA agreement without judgment.</u> Automobile Importation Administration Committee's letter in Nov. 2014 should not be applied for such cases as it is in compliance with AFTA agreement. <u>Customs duty and domestic taxes should be calculated based on transaction value invoice</u> (as discussed in (1)). FOB price in Form-D is completely irrelevant to use for Form-D validation or tax calculation because it is different from FOB price in normal term i.e. FOB price from shipper to importer (see the next page).

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Issues of Trade Policies Related to Investment Promotion

(3) Trading License for Foreign Companies

Foreign companies' participation will benefit Myanmar people, business and economy as a whole.

Current issues	Proposed solutions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Except for some products, foreign capital is prohibited from entering trading business.</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Foreign companies currently have to rely on Myanmar companies to handle imports. Foreign retail companies are not permitted to import products by themselves. Imports of medical equipment, fertilizers, seeds and pesticides are permitted only for foreign affiliated JVs. Some Japanese manufacturers are hesitant to invest in Myanmar because they cannot utilize their business alliance with trading companies in procuring production facilities, parts and components as well as marketing their products internationally. As for automobiles, many new/used car dealers own only one store. This situation causes car Importers are required to have showrooms. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Allowing foreign companies' participation into trading, firstly by granting trading license to JV with local company.</u> In addition, allowing foreign companies to trade specific goods that will benefit Myanmar people, business and economy. <u>JV will benefit local trading companies</u> which will be transferred know-how and techniques of international trade esp. with developed countries. <u>Foreign trading companies will promote local production and export</u> by providing necessary production facilities, parts and components by competitive price and with related services (ex. financial service). As for automobiles, in preparation for future growth of the market and nationwide sales networks, abolish the requirement for importers to have showrooms.

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Issues of Trade Policies Related to Investment Promotion

(4) Bonded Warehouse and Transportation System

Setting up bonded warehouses to establish efficient trade system based on international standard

Current issues

- No road, railway and inland bonded warehouses because of no clear rules and regulations for bonded warehouse system.
 - Rules regarding bonded transportation or how to manage cargo stored in bonded warehouses are not defined
 - If products are imported from Thailand via surface transportation, bonded transportation is not available
- Thus, imported cargo takes much time for customs clearance in main sea ports and airports, where bonded warehouse function is available in reality from discharge to customs clearance.
- Since a bonded system is not clear, it is difficult for the Japanese companies to do business stably
- If bonded transportation cannot be used, advance payment of import tariffs and other expenses will be necessary. That leads to a heavier cash flow burden

Proposed solutions

- Enacting rules and regulations for bonded warehouse under the Customs Law based on international standard.
 - It is appreciated if you could provide us a schedule for enacting rules and regulations
- Supporting actual setting-up of road, railway and inland bonded warehouses
- Prepare technical infrastructure for the introduction of a bonded system through expanded use of MACCS at land borders, as well as at airports and seaports

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Issues of Trade Policies Related to Investment Promotion

(5) Border Trade Facilitation esp. through the East-West Corridor

Addressing border trade obstacles to promote EWC transportation

Current issues

- Cargo containers transported from foreign countries cannot enter through land borders
 - In many countries, containers can be transported smoothly without any changes
 - In Myanmar, cargo container contents must be transferred onto different trucks
- Truck-to-truck transshipment is necessary at national borders
- Transshipment and one-by-one inspection increases time and cost for transportation as well as loss and damage of the goods

Proposed solutions

- Develop physical and technical infrastructure
 - Make an agreement with the Thai transportation authority regarding mutual entry of cross-border trade with Thailand
 - Introduce double license system in regard to vehicles
 - Establish bonded system to skip customs inspection for each shipment
- Reconsider cargo inspection on cross-border trade, switch from total inspection to sample inspection

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Other policy agenda to improve environment for imports and exports

Classification		Policy agenda	Current situation and issues
Import and export policy	Trade Policy (MOC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-automatic import licensing should be applied only for a very limited number of goods with security reasons etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-automatic import licensing is applied for more than 4,000 goods on the negative list, which is extraordinarily many • (In particular, import liberalization of corn is necessary to develop the feed industry)
	Customs policy (MoPF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevent smuggling in cross-border trade • Standardize amount subject to tariff charges 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Since many smuggled products enter through the land border, the incentive to legally import products is weak • In some cases, customs officials distrust invoice prices and charge higher tariffs than the appropriate amount, which is based on the actual prices
	Logistics policy and Others (MoTC and other)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce various transportation costs • Simplify FDA procedures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transportation costs, including road fees and related inspections, should be reasonable in order to promote export • Large quantities of samples are required at the time of import • In addition, the current FDA is ill-equipped to process imports, which creates jams/delays in import procedures

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Reference

IX. Composition of OECD Investment Policy Reviews

56

Chapters of OECD Investment Policy Review

Chapter 1. Trends in foreign investment in Myanmar

Chapter 2. Responsible business conduct in Myanmar

- ✓ Investment and human and labour rights and environmental protection in Myanmar
- ✓ International options for promoting responsible investment in Myanmar

Chapter 3. Regulation and protection of investment in Myanmar

- ✓ Legislative and regulatory framework for investment
- ✓ Myanmar's ranking under the OECD FDI Regulatory Restrictiveness Index
- ✓ Key investment protections provided in the Foreign Investment Law
- ✓ Principle of non-discrimination in laws relating to investment
- ✓ Steps taken to improve processes of land ownership registration
- ✓ Protection of intellectual property rights
- ✓ Protection against expropriation
- ✓ Access to justice for investors and alternative dispute resolution
- ✓ International treaty practice

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Chapters of OECD Investment Policy Review

Chapter 4. Investment promotion and facilitation in Myanmar

- ✓ Myanmar has launched measures to improve the investment climate
- ✓ Need for a private sector development strategy
- ✓ Investment promotion and facilitation
- ✓ Active SME promotion in Myanmar is in its infancy
- ✓ Special economic zones are central to Myanmar's investment attraction strategy

Chapter 5. Myanmar's tax policy

- ✓ What factors matter to investors in Myanmar, and how should tax policy makers respond?
- ✓ Tax system constraints

Chapter 6. Developing Myanmar's financial sector

- ✓ Myanmar's financial sector is still at a nearly stage of development
- ✓ Regulatory deficiencies have prevented the development of the banking sector
- ✓ State-owned financial institutions play a dominant role in the financial sector
- ✓ Foreign banking institutions are expected to be allowed to entry in the near future
- ✓ Strengthening the banking sector requires upgrading the institutional framework
- ✓ Equity and corporate debt market have yet to be developed

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Chapters of OECD Investment Policy Review

Chapter 7. Developing Myanmar's infrastructure

- ✓ Introduction and summary
- ✓ Access to infrastructure is one of the weakest in the region
- ✓ Investment needed is substantial but prospects for infrastructure development are improving
- ✓ Overview of policy challenges for attracting private investment in infrastructure
- ✓ Transport
- ✓ Telecommunications
- ✓ Electricity

Chapter 8. Other aspects of the Policy Framework for Investment in Myanmar

- ✓ Corporate governance of state economic enterprises
- ✓ Trade policy
- ✓ Human Resource Development

Chapter 9. Promoting sustainable investment in Myanmar's agriculture

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Reference

X. Medium Term Programme (MTP) for Coordinated Aid-for-Trade Resource Mobilization and Delivery

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Background of Medium Term Programme (MTP)

The Ministry of Commerce has spearheaded efforts towards a more integrated approach for the development of the trade sector and coordination of Aid for Trade in Myanmar since 2013.

In January 2016, the Ministry of Commerce requested technical support from the World Bank Group in Myanmar to work with the newly created Aid-for-Trade Coordination Unit of the Department of Trade to prepare a Medium Term Programme (MTP) for Aid-for-Trade.

In March 2017, the report of MTP was finalized and published.

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Objective of Medium Term Programme (MTP)

The government of Myanmar has recently endorsed the following national or sectoral trade-related development plans or framework.

- Diagnostic trade integration study (DTIS)
- National Export Strategy (NES)
- Master Plan for Establishment of Myanmar Trade Promotion Organization
- Private Sector Development Framework and Action Plan (PSDF)
- Gap Assessment for WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)
- Gap Assessment on ASEAN Trade in Goods Agreement (ATIGA)
- Development of SPS Management and Capacity

The Medium Term Programme (MTP) aims to provide a foundation for accelerating the implementation process and to help mainstream trade into national development priorities.

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Objective of Medium Term Programme (MTP)

The main objective of an MTP is:

to clarify the priorities set out in the Diagnostic Trade Integration Study (DTIS) Action Matrix (AM) and other existing plans with a strategic and medium-term approach to programming and a clear connection to the core national development and economic growth strategies, as well as to elaborate on necessary policy reforms.

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Composition of MTP

MTP consists of:

- 1) Prioritization and Sequencing
- 2) Implementation Mechanism
- 3) Resource Mapping
- 4) Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

The MTP takes stock of recent trade development, prioritize areas of needed support and sequence desirable trade-related technical assistance for the next five years.

The MTP has identified five priority reform areas, 23 key clusters and 181 indicative actions for the period 2016-2021.

Resource mapping aims to provide a framework for aligning the various external partners and donors with whom GoM has been working in the formulation of the different national development plans (e.g. World Bank, ADB, EU, GIZ, DFID, DFAT, KOICA, JICA, UN agencies, etc.).

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Categorization of Priority Activities

The actions of MTP are classified into the following categories.

Pillar I	Pillar II	Pillar III	Pillar IV	Pillar V
Trade Policy and Institutions	Trade Facilitation, Transport and Logistics	Quality Infrastructure and Standards	Private Sector Development	Value Chain Development and Export Diversification
I.1 Institutional Reforms I.2 Regulatory Framework and Transparency I.3 Trade in Goods I.4 Trade in Services	II.1 Trade Facilitation II.2 Trade Facilitation Agreement (WTO TFA) II.3 Transport Infrastructure and Logistics	III.1 Quality Infrastructure III.2 Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (SPS)	IV.1 SME Development IV.2 Access to Trade Finance IV.3 Access to Trade Information	V.1 Rice V.2 Beans, Pulses and Oilseeds V.3 Corn V.4 Fruits and Vegetables V.5 Agro-food processing V.6 Fisheries V.7 Forestry V.8 Rubber V.9 Garment V.10 Gems & Jewels V.11 Tourism

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Categorization of Priority Activities

The MTP Prioritization and Sequencing Plan has taken a two-tiered approach to sequencing:

1. Tier 1 reflects those activities are rather straightforward in completion, have been considered as having high priorities in several trade development documents and/or are logically sequenced prior to other related activities.
2. Tier 2 reflects those activities which have a substantial connection to the *Agenda for Prosperity*, but are less bureaucratically straightforward, or do not have precise and readily-achievable results indicators and/or rely on prerequisite activities in Tier 1 to move forward.

For example, actions categorized in IV.3. Access to Trade Information are as follows:

Tier 1:

- ✓ Clarify and publish business licensing requirements and steps/procedures so firms can comply at lower cost and in less time
- ✓ Invest in e-government to enable all agencies involved in administering trade to share information and offer their services to businesses through a national 'single window' & E-customs, with inputs and support from the private sector and development partners
- ✓ Organize training workshops for TSI representatives on data collection and data processing (relevance, quality and reliability of the information, methodology used, tools, etc.) (private sector to prepare proposed training module)

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Tier 2:

- ✓ Establish Trade Information Centers for private stakeholders at the district level. The Centers will be instructed to collect all relevant information from trade associations and other TSIs, and will guarantee that the information is made available to end users, whether in electronic, paper or other formats. They could be positioned in MoC regional offices and be Internet-based, or have CD-ROMs or printed materials (ongoing process).
- ✓ Develop a national programme for data computerization, including the definition of standards for better TI data dissemination.
- ✓ Develop a strategy to improve the dissemination of TI in printed media with a particular focus on reaching rural communities. This will include consultations and surveys to identify demand and study feasibility of different channels (to prepare project proposal and arrange the Trade Channel in TV).

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Appendix 5:

Myanmar Investment Promotion Plan (MIPP)

GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR
MYANMAR INVESTMENT COMMISSION

MYANMAR INVESTMENT PROMOTION PLAN



2018



Myanmar Investment Promotion Plan

2016/17 - 2035/36



2018

MYANMAR INVESTMENT COMMISSION



Executive Summary of the Myanmar Investment Promotion Plan

Background

The Government of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar (Government of Myanmar) formulated the Foreign Direct Investment Promotion Plan in Myanmar (FDIPP) in 2014. More recently, the FDIPP was reviewed in terms of the following needs:

- Conformity to the Investment Policy announced in 2016 and new investment regime of Myanmar under the Myanmar Investment Law and Special Economic Zone (SEZ) Law
- Further improvement of Myanmar's business environment
- Promoting both foreign and domestic investment
- Responsible and quality investment according to the Investment Policy of 2016
- Responding to the recent increases in FDI into Myanmar
- Proposing further actions for the long-term agenda of investment promotion

On the basis of the review, the FDIPP was updated and renamed the **Myanmar Investment Promotion Plan (MIPP)**, integrating domestic investment promotion and foreign investment promotion into one plan in line with the directions of the National Comprehensive Development Plan 2011-30 and the Investment Policy of 2016.

Vision and Objectives of MIPP

Vision

To attain dynamic and harmonious growth of Myanmar and create a fair and prosperous society by promoting responsible and quality investment

Objective

To realize the responsible and quality investments necessary for Myanmar to become a middle-income country by 2030 and for pursuing subsequent further growth until 2035, through fundamental improvement of the business environment:

- 1 Fair and transparent investment regime
- 2 Institutional development for investment promotion
- 3 Infrastructure development
- 4 Supportive business-associated systems
- 5 Competitive industrial linkage and human resources

Goal

Targets for Investment during the MIPP

The amounts of private investment targeted during the MIPP period are shown in the following table.

	2016/17 - 2020/21	2021/22 - 2025/26	2026/27 - 2030/31	2031/32 - 2035/36	Share of Investment (2016/17 -2035/36)
In the Last Year of 5-Year Period					
Population (Million People)	54.8	57.2	59.4	61.3	
GDP (Trillion Kyats)	105,998	152,174	218,466	313,636	
Per capita GDP (US\$)	1,664	2,290	3,165	4,400	

Annual Average for 5-Year Period						
Gross Capital Formation/GDP (%)		34.1%	34.9%	34.9%	34.9%	34.8%
Investment Amount (Billion US\$)	Public Investment	5.6	6.8	9.8	14.1	17%
	Private Investment (Domestic)	15.6	21.0	30.1	43.2	53%
	Private Investment (FDI)	8.1	11.9	17.2	24.7	30%
	Total	29.3	39.7	57.0	81.9	100%
Reference	FDI on BOP basis	5.8	8.5	12.3	17.6	

Note: Figures of the base case. At constant prices of 2015/16. The figures of 2016/17 are based on the data from the Department of Planning.

Targets for Improving Myanmar's Business Environment

The MIPP will pursue the improvement of the business environment with the target of increasing Myanmar's rank in the World Bank's Doing Business ranking, to be **within 100 by 2020** and **within 40 by 2035**.

Scenarios for Investment Promotion

Myanmar has the following advantages for investment promotion in terms of strengths and opportunities.

Strengths	Opportunities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Ongoing economic reforms and open foreign investment policy ■ Progress of democratization ■ Strategic geographical location ■ Growing linkage with regional economy ■ Inexpensive and high quality young labor force ■ Potential domestic market ■ Abundant natural resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Increase in production costs of neighboring countries, such as China and advanced ASEAN countries. ■ Formation of ASEAN Economic Community ■ Progress of information and communication technology (ICT) and globalization

Consequently, the following four paths of investment growth have been identified as scenarios for planning of long-term investment promotion.

Growth Path 1:	Investment in export-oriented industries	Promote export-oriented industries focusing on abundant labor, available natural resources and cost increase in the advanced Asian countries
Growth Path 2:	Investment in domestic market-oriented industries	Promote industries that mostly target the Myanmar market, focusing on the size of the domestic market and underdeveloped local industries (including infrastructure)
Growth Path 3:	Investment in resource-based industries	Promote industries that process local resources such as agriculture, mineral, forestry, fishery, etc.
Growth Path 4:	Investment in knowledge-intensive industries	Promote service industries that provide new services based on particular expertise, e.g. ICT, etc.

Bottlenecks in Investment Promotion for Myanmar

Myanmar is faced with the following disadvantages for investment promotion that must be addressed in the MIPP to improve the business environment and increase the attractiveness of Myanmar as an investment destination.

Weaknesses	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Investors' concern about political risk ■ Weak macroeconomic conditions ■ Undeveloped business regulatory systems ■ Residual investment restrictions ■ Uncertain investment approval procedures ■ Weak investment promotion ■ Underdeveloped infrastructure ■ Underdeveloped business ecosystems ■ Weak financial sector ■ Underdevelopment of local industries ■ Insufficient skilled human resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Uncertain world political situation ■ Competition with other ASEAN countries under AEC for investment attraction ■ World economic cycle and fluctuation of demand ■ Cyclical weather conditions and potential climate change for agriculture

The bottlenecks of investment promotion can be classified into the following five categories for improvement:

- 1 Investment-related policies and regulations (determined commitment to an open investment policy, sound macroeconomic policies, etc.);
- 2 Institutional development for Investment Promotion (investor protection, clear rules of investment regulations and approval procedures, investment promotion activities, investor support, etc.);
- 3 Infrastructure development;
- 4 Business-related systems (business systems, financial sector development, etc.); and
- 5 Local Industries and human resources.

Strategies for Investment Promotion

The Government of Myanmar formulate strategies and strategic actions with the purpose of addressing the critical bottlenecks of investment promotion. The Government of Myanmar will implement the strategies to promote responsible and quality investments, in which investors will act as partners for Myanmar's national development, with the following principles of investment promotion.

To welcome responsible, quality and compliance-based investment
To protect investors
To support investors with a fair, clear and predictable regulatory environment

Category 1	Investment-related policies and regulations	Realize an attractive business environment by implementing investor-friendly policies and regulations.
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Continuation of sound macroeconomic policies

This strategy aims to maintain sound macroeconomic management for an attractive investment environment and prepare necessary policy measures by developing the capability of policy makers and the provision of investment-related statistics.

- 1) Implement balanced macroeconomic policy for economic growth
- 2) Strengthen capability of macroeconomic policy formulation
- 3) Improve the provision of investment statistics

Determined commitment to open investment policy and an improved business environment

This strategy aims to establish an open investment policy, promote investment liberalization and regulate acts that violate investment and environmental protection, to build investors' confidence in Myanmar's investment regime.

- 1) Establish and disseminate the principles of the investment policy
- 2) Promote the coordination of investment-related policies by relevant ministries using the principles of the investment policy
- 3) Promote investment liberalization in multilateral frameworks
- 4) Prepare a legal framework for business environment improvement and promote deregulation
- 5) Regularly review the relevance of the investment policy
- 6) Regulate fairly and rigorously against acts violating investment and environmental protection on investment projects

Formulation of industrial policies for investment promotion

This strategy aims to prepare industry-specific policies, regulations and incentives to improve the business environment.

- 1) Create investment opportunities in line with industrial development
- 2) Examine new incentives for targeted investments

Category 2	Institutional development for investment promotion	Provide systematic and integrated investment promotion services according to an investment cycle
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Investment promotion using nation branding

This strategy aims to implement effective promotional activities for investment promotion using nation branding. Promotional activities need to be enhanced both at country and region level.

- 1) Prepare investment promotion using nation branding
- 2) Implement investment promotion using nation branding

Diligent administration of investment-related regulations and strengthening of investor protection

This strategy aims to identify problems of investment-related regulations and take necessary measures to establish clear regulations. It also aims to enhance investor protection.

- 1) Ensure effective implementation of legal and regulatory framework
- 2) Strengthen investor protection

Establishment of clear application procedures and an organization for handling applications

This strategy aims to realize the smooth handling of investment applications and establish an effective organization for handling them.

- 1) Produce clear and transparent procedures for investment applications
- 2) Establish an organization to systematically manage applications according to procedure
- 3) Enhance the One-Stop Service Center's (OSSC) functions through increased authority
- 4) Establish post-investment monitoring mechanism under Myanmar Investment Law (MIL)

Promotion of systematic investor support

This strategy aims to provide support to investors at the post-investment stage. They will provide information, consultation and under some circumstances makes arrangements for investors, to maximize success of their operations. The investment support will be also enhanced at regional level.

- 1) Design a systematic investor support mechanism
- 2) Provide systematic investor support at the Department of Investment and Company Administration(DICA) and OSSC in collaboration with related ministries
- 3) Monitor the needs and satisfaction levels of investors regarding investor support
- 4) Promote and support the business diversification and re-investment of existing investors

Establishment of an independent investment promotion agency (IPA)

This strategy aims to establish an independent IPA in order to realize investor-oriented and business-focused investment promotion services.

- 1) Plan the establishment of an independent IPA
- 2) Establish an independent IPA and implement institutional development

Category 3

Infrastructure development

Promote investment in infrastructure - crucial for investment promotion

Improvement of infrastructure development planning for investment promotion

This strategy aims to facilitate the development of investment-related infrastructure through the preparation of a consolidated infrastructure development plan for investment promotion.

- 1) Prepare a consolidated infrastructure development plan for investment promotion
- 2) Enhance planning and implementation capability for infrastructure projects

Promotion of investment in industrial zones and SEZs

This strategy aims to improve the administration of industrial zones and SEZs, upgrade the existing industrial zones and SEZs, and promote new investment in industrial zones and SEZs.

- 1) Improve administration policies for industrial zones and SEZs
- 2) Expand and upgrade existing industrial zones and SEZs
- 3) Promote new investment in industrial zones and SEZs

Establishment of a Public Private Partnership(PPP) framework and promotion of PPP projects

This strategy aims to promote investments for infrastructure construction and management by establishing financial mechanisms for PPPs in Myanmar and promoting PPP projects.

- 1) Formulate a PPP Master Plan

- 2) Prepare a PPP framework and implement capacity development
- 3) Implement PPP transactions

Category 4

Business-related Systems

Establish the business-related systems that are essential for a reliable and supportive business environment

Formulation of regulations for business-related systems

This strategy aims to formulate regulations for business-related systems, such as intellectual property rights and product standards that are needed for a supportive business environment.

- 1) Construct robust protection for intellectual property
- 2) Establish national product standards

Enhancement of the financial sector

This strategy aims to expand financing for capital investment by enhancing the financial sector and developing financial schemes for both capital investment and working capital of small and medium enterprises (SMEs) and entrepreneurs.

- 1) Increase financial sector capacity for capital investment financing
- 2) Enhance financing for SMEs and entrepreneurs

Category 5

Local Industries and Human Resources

Develop local industries for industrial linkage and develop human resources to cater for industry needs.

Promotion of industrial linkage

This strategy aims to formulate and implement policies for developing linkage industries and supply chain to expand and diversify Myanmar's industrial structure.

- 1) Formulate and implement plans for the development of industrial linkage and cluster development
- 2) Strengthen industrial linkages according to plans
- 3) Implement measures for building advanced industrial clusters

Capacity development of local industries

This strategy aims to increase the capacity of local industries to invest in production for export and the domestic market, and in resource-based production.

- 1) Provide comprehensive support to local SMEs for improved competitiveness
- 2) Facilitate technology transfer and productivity improvement

Establish entrepreneur support

This strategy aims to formulate and implement assistance for entrepreneurs, to create a supportive business environment.

- 1) Create business incubation opportunities in knowledge intensive service sectors
- 2) Provide support to start-ups

Improvement of human resources development for industry

This strategy aims to develop human resources for industry by formulating a development plan and enhancing education and training institutions through collaboration with the private sector.

- 1) Formulate a plan for human resources development for industry

- 2) Enhance workforce education and training for industry
- 3) Collaborate with the private sector on human resources development for industry

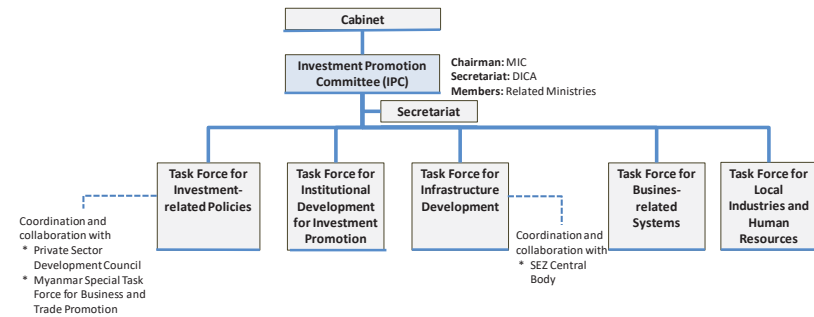
Organization for Implementation

Organization Structure for Implementation of the MIPP

A cross-ministerial organization, the Investment Promotion Committee (IPC) will be established to facilitate the implementation of the MIPP. The structure of the IPC organization has been designed to incorporate the following capabilities:

- High status with sufficient authority to plan, coordinate and monitor the activities of the MIPP
- Involve relevant union ministries and region/state governments
- Attach task forces that engage in specific tasks for the MIPP

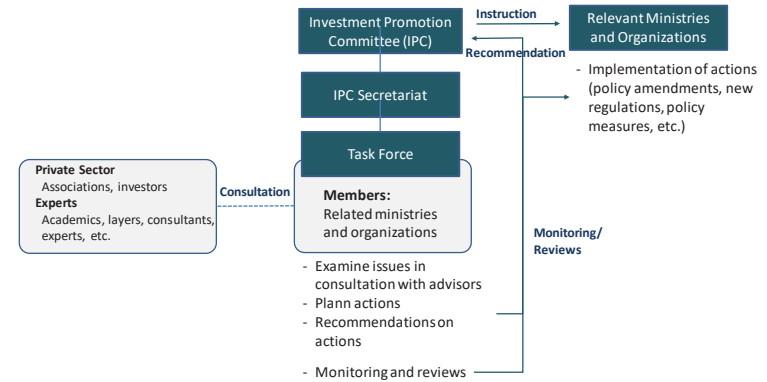
The IPC is chaired by the Union Minister of Planning and Finance. The Department of Investment and Company Administration serves as the Secretariat of the IPC. The members of the IPC are ministers/ permanent secretaries of relevant ministries.



Organization Structure for Implementing MIPP

Implementation Flow of MIPP

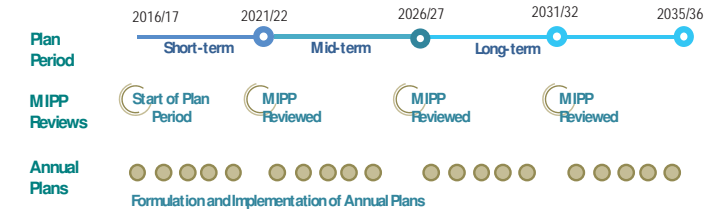
Under the IPC, five task forces will be established in order to put the strategies and actions of the MIPP into practice. The Task Forces will organize dialogues regarding management issues, plan measures for tackling issues and make recommendations for measures to the IPC. The IPC gives instructions based on the recommendations, to relevant Government ministries and organizations. Then, the Task Forces will monitor implementation of measures and provide guidance on the implementation.



Implementation Flow of MIPP

Implementation Schedule of MIPP

The MIPP will be reviewed every five years. The contents and strategies of MIPP may become obsolete in the short-term because business trends change rapidly. The life of a master plan is a maximum of five years. Therefore, the MIPP will be reviewed every five years.



Implementation Schedule of MIPP

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List of Abbreviations

ACFTA	ASEAN-China Free Trade Area
ACIA	ASEAN Comprehensive Investment Agreement
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AEC	ASEAN Economic Community
AI	artificial intelligence
AIA Council	ASEAN Investment Area Council
AJCEP	ASEAN-Japan Comprehensive Economic Partnership
ASEAN	Association of South East Asian Nations
ASEAN CCI	ASEAN Chambers of Commerce and Industry
BDS	business development service
BKPM	Indonesia Investment Coordinating Board
BOI	Board of Investments
BOP	balance of payments
CAGR	Compound Average Growth Rate
CBM	Central Bank of Myanmar
CDC	Council for the Development of Cambodia
CLMV	Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar and Vietnam
CMP	Cut, Make and Package
DICA	Department of Investment and Company Administration
DTF	Distance to Frontier
FAQ	frequently asked questions
FDI	foreign direct investment
FDIPP	Long-term Foreign Direct Investment Promotion Plan in Myanmar
FIA Vietnam	Foreign Investment Agency Vietnam
FIL	Foreign Investment Law
FMCG	fast-moving consumer goods
FTA	free trade agreement
GCA	government contracting agency
GDP	gross domestic product
GFCF	gross fixed capital formation
ICOR	incremental capital-output ratio
ICSID	International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes
ICT	information and communication technology
IEAT	Industrial Estate Authority of Thailand
IMF	International Monetary Fund

IP	intellectual property
IPA	investment promotion agency
IPC	Investment Promotion Committee
IRD	Internal Revenue Department
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
LDC	least developed country
MBF	Myanmar Business Forum
MCIL	Myanmar Citizens Investment Law
MGHRDC	Myanmar Garment Human Resource Development Centre
MIC	Myanmar Investment Commission
MIDA	Malaysia Investment Development Authority
MIL	Myanmar Investment Law
MIPP	Myanmar Long-term Investment Promotion Plan
MJC	Myanmar-Japan Center for Human Resources Development
MJI	Myanmar-Japan Joint Initiative
MSTFBTP	Myanmar Special Task Force for Business and Trade Promotion
MTBPTF	Myanmar Trade and Business Promotion Task Force
MTC	Myanmar Trade Center
MTDC	Myanmar Trade Development Committee
Myantrade	Myanmar Trade Promotion Organization
NCDP	National Comprehensive Development Plan 2011-2030
NIEs	Asian newly-industrialized economies
NSDA	National Skill Development Authority
NSDS	National Strategy for Development of Statistics
NSSA	ASEAN Skill Qualification Framework. The National Skill Standard Authority
OSSC	One-Stop Service Center
PPP	public private partnership
PSDC	Private Sector Development Committee
R&D	research and development
SDD	Standards Development Division
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SEZ	special economic zone
SMVTI	Singapore-Myanmar Vocational Training Institute
SOPs	standard operating procedures
TRIPS	Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights
TVET	Technical Vocational Education and Training
UMFCCI	Union of Myanmar Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry
UNESCAP	UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization
WTO	World Trade Organization
WTO TBT	World Trade Organization Technical Barriers to Trade

Chapter 1. Background

1.1 Importance of Investment Promotion for the Development of Myanmar

The Government of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar (hereinafter referred to as the Government of Myanmar) recognizes the importance of quality investment to the development of Myanmar. Investment promotion is a major cross-cutting initiative for the economic development agenda. In other words, investment promotion is a key component in each area of industrial and regional development. With inflow of capital and technology transfer, foreign direct investment (FDI) is expected to contribute to the industrialization of Myanmar that will increase value-addition, create employment and have a synergetic impact on regional development.

Investment promotion is closely related to the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Myanmar and will be crucial to achieving them. Investment promotion will be especially important for the goals (8 and 9) of: 'sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth with increased economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrades and innovation'; and 'build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation'.

1.2 Formulation of the FDIPP in 2014

The Government of Myanmar has recognized investment promotion as one of the key economic policies for the national development agenda and for integration into the global community. The Government of Myanmar formulated the Long-term Foreign Direct Investment Promotion Plan in Myanmar (FDIPP), in 2014, with the assistance of the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). The FDIPP was Myanmar's first comprehensive policy on FDI promotion and outlines Myanmar's roadmap for reaching its overall goal- contributing to Myanmar's development and integration into the global community, within the framework of the National Comprehensive Development Plan 2011-2030 (NCDP). The FDIPP consists of five chapters: i) background and objective; ii) vision and goals; iii) issues to be addressed for improvement of the investment environment in the FDI area; iv) strategies for the GOM; and v) actions to be taken by the Directorate of Investment and Company Administration (DICA).

1.3 Achievements of the FDIPP

The FDIPP focused on the improvement of the legal framework and enhancement of activities for investment promotion. With regards to the legal framework, the Government of Myanmar achieved steady progress leading up to the FDIPP. Examples of achievements are shown in Table 1-1. The Myanmar Citizens Investment Law (MCIL) and Foreign Investment Law (FIL) was integrated into the Myanmar Investment Law (MIL) in 2016. The MIL and Myanmar Investment Rules are designed to realize clear and transparent investment approval, streamlined application procedures, and increased opportunities for investment. The Myanmar Companies Law was enacted in 2017. The

Thilawa SEZ Committee has issued notifications to manage the Thilawa SEZ according to the SEZ laws and rules. The One-Stop Service Center (OSSC) was set up at DICA and provides one-stop service to investors. As for promotional activities, the cross-ministerial PPP Task Force has been established to promote PPP-related actions outlined in the FDIPP. With the assistance of JICA, the Task Force conducted a series of discussions on PPP as well as site visits to the neighboring countries, and prepared templates for PPP projects. The Government of Myanmar holds dialogues with the private sector on business environment improvement at events such as the Myanmar Business Forum and the Myanmar-Japan Joint Initiative. DICA has enhanced its investment promotion activities, for example with investment guidebooks, regional investment promotion seminars and its website.

Table 1-1: Achievements of the FDIPP

Actions Proposed in the FDIPP		Actions Achieved
1	Strengthen the functions of the One-Stop Service (OSS)	The OSS has been established within the DICA.
2	Integrate FIL and MCIL	Myanmar Investment Law was promulgated in 2016.
3	Review Myanmar Companies Act (MCA)	The Myanmar Companies Law was enacted in 2017.
4	Implement SEZ law effectively	SEZ Law has been applied to Thilawa SEZ, with issuance of required notifications.
5	Provide further investment opportunities - strengthening establishment of PPPs	PPP Task Force has been established to promote PPPs at the inter-ministry level.
6	Promote dialogues between stakeholders to identify solutions for FDI issues	Several dialogues have been initiated and key issues of investment are discussed.
7	Enhance DICA investment promotion	Investment promotion such as investment guides, investment promotion seminars in regions, website and Japan Desk has been enhanced.

Source: DICA

1.4 Why Revision of the FDIPP Is Necessary

Years have passed since the formulation of the FDIPP in 2014, and the Government of Myanmar and the private sector currently recognize the necessity of revising it for the following reasons.

Conformity with the new investment regime of Myanmar

The Government of Myanmar announced a new investment policy in November 2016. The Investment Policy of 2016 presents a basic stance towards investment and the types of businesses to be welcomed. The MIL enacted in October 2016 has started to impose a new investment administration. Therefore, the FDIPP needs to be reviewed from the viewpoint of conformity with this new investment regime of Myanmar.

In April 2016, Myanmar entered a fresh phase of economic transition under the new Government. The Government of Myanmar continues its efforts in macroeconomic reforms and the legal framework of the business environment. In July 2016, the Government announced a 12-point economic policy, with the purpose of national reconciliation, democratization, regional development and effective economic systems.

Table 1-2: Targets of the Myanmar Economic Policy

1	Establish fiscal prudence and macroeconomic stability through strengthening public finance management
2	Reform and privatize state owned enterprises (SOEs) and assist SMEs as generators of employment and growth
3	Foster human capital through improving technical and vocational education
4	Prioritize rapid development of fundamental infrastructure and establishment of e-Government system
5	Create employment opportunities by prioritizing higher value-added job opportunities
6	Ensure balanced development of the agricultural sector and industrial sector to enable inclusive growth, enhanced food security and export.
7	Assert the right of individuals to freely pursue economic opportunities in a market framework and formulate policies to increase foreign investments and enhance patent rights and law enforcement
8	Achieve monetary and financial stability and create a financial system that supports long-term development of businesses, farmers and households.
9	Establish environmentally sustainable cities, upgrade public services, reinvigorate public spaces and conserve heritage.
10	Construct a fair and efficient taxation system and protect the rights of the people
11	Promote innovation and technology by establishing regulations, procedures and intellectual property rights
12	Ensure stronger business links and foundations within the fast-changing ASEAN region and beyond

Source: DICA

In order to support the economic policy, the Myanmar Investment Commission (MIC) announced an investment policy for the encouragement of foreign investments on November 15, 2016.

Table 1-3: Investment Policy of Myanmar

1	Responsible and mutually beneficial foreign investments are welcomed.
2	The Myanmar Investment Commission and the relevant Government organizations will facilitate foreign investments through transparent, clear and expeditious procedures.
3	A supportive environment for all investors will be created, with a well-functioning economic infrastructure, through macroeconomic stability, the rule of law, credible dispute settlement procedures and reliable financial systems.
4	As foreign investment is crucial for national development, the Government will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) establish a predictable regulatory environment with nondiscriminatory treatment between foreign and local businesses; (b) protect businesses from seizures that are likely to be in dispute; (c) protect the right to transfer profits and other remittances in accordance with the law, after payment of taxes and duties and other payment obligations; (d) provide the right to long-term land lease in accordance with the law for approved investments.
5	Local and foreign investors shall comply with the principles for responsible investment and business conduct, including environmental and natural resource matters, on an equal basis and in a non-discriminatory manner at all times.
6	Foreigners are not permitted to conduct certain businesses relating to national security, culture and social affairs. Details of these restricted businesses will be made publicly available.
7	Investment businesses that incorporate the following attributes are welcomed and encouraged: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Support productivity-enhancing and value-added agro-based industries with linkages to regional and global supply chains; (b) Enable technology transfer and domestic production to be economically beneficial; (c) Enable support for the development of small and medium-sized enterprises; (d) Rapid development of infrastructure; (e) Create job opportunities and provide vocational education and training, to increase skills and develop human resources;

- (f) Invest in economically less developed regions;
- (g) Enable development of industrial cities and special economic industrial clusters;
- (h) Operate in the tourism sector.

Source: DICA

For the legal framework for investment, the MIL was promulgated on October 18, 2016, integrating the MCIL and FIL to streamline investment procedures, open up more sectors to investors and promote regional development.

Under the MIL, any investor who is not required to submit an investment proposal but who wishes to obtain permission to enter into long-term lease agreements or tax incentives may submit an application for an endorsement. The MIC delegates the assessment of tax incentives to a State or Regional Committee if the value of the investment is less than US \$5 million. The notifications of the MIC clarified promoted sectors for investment and give a longer period of income tax incentive to less-developed areas.

Need for further improvement of Myanmar's business environment

The business environment of Myanmar is still unfavorable compared with neighboring countries. According to major global indices, Myanmar is ranked 131 out of 140 countries in the Global Competitiveness Index, 170 of 190 for Ease of Doing Business, and 136 of 176 in the Corruption Perceptions Index. Although the scores of Myanmar have been improving, its position is still much lower than Indonesia and Vietnam and at the same level as Bangladesh.

Table 1-4: Ranking in Global Indices

	Myanmar	Malaysia	Thailand	Indonesia	Vietnam	India	Bangladesh
Global Competitiveness *	131	18	32	37	56	55	107
Ease of Doing Business **	170	23	46	91	82	130	176
Corruption Perceptions Index ***	136	55	101	90	113	79	145

Source: * World Economic Forum "Global Competitiveness Report 2015 - 2016", 2015, ** World Bank "Doing Business 2017", October 2016, *** Transparency International "Corruption Perceptions Index 2016," 2017

With regards to the areas of evaluation for the Global Competitiveness Index, Myanmar is ranked particularly low for institutions (legal and administrative framework), infrastructure, higher education and training, goods market efficiency, financial market development, technological readiness, business sophistication and innovation. These problem areas increase the cost of doing business in Myanmar. Poor infrastructure and insufficient higher education are also constraints for attracting investment.

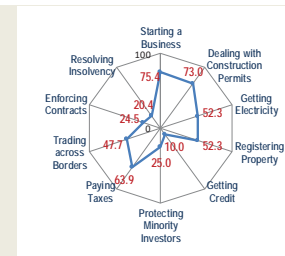
Myanmar's rank of 170 for the World Bank's Ease of Doing Business Index in 2017 illustrates that many constraints and restrictions remain for investors.

Table 1-5: World Ranking of Ease of Doing Business

Rank	Country	DTF Score
2	Singapore	84.57
24	Malaysia	78.43
26	Thailand	77.44
68	Vietnam	67.93
72	Indonesia	66.47
113	Philippines	58.74
135	Cambodia	54.47
141	LaoPDR	53.01
170	Myanmar	44.21

Note: Distance to Frontier (DTF) measures the distance of each economy to the "frontier," which represents the best performance observed across all economies.

Source: World Bank, "Doing Business 2018", 2017



Note: Distance to Frontier (DTF) measures the distance of each economy to the "frontier," which represents the best performance observed across all economies.

Source: World Bank, "Doing Business 2018", 2017
Figure 1-1: Distance to Frontier Scores of Myanmar for Ease of Doing Business

Among the indicators for the Ease of Doing Business Index, Myanmar has gained relatively favorable scores for 'starting business' and 'dealing with construction permits'. However, scores such as 'getting credit', 'resolving insolvency' and 'enforcing contracts' are very low. The country has shown a significant improvement only for the category of 'starting a business', where its ranking improved from 160 in 2016 to 146 in 2017, coming higher than Indonesia and the Philippines.

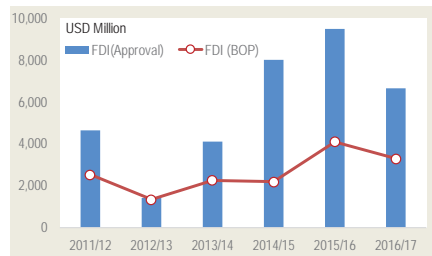
Although Myanmar has improved in some rankings, there remain a number of obstacles and barriers to doing business in Myanmar. The unreliable electricity supply and the underdevelopment of transportation infrastructure are serious constraints on the productivity of business operations. Moreover, there are strong demands among potential investors for further liberalization of business and improvement of business-related laws and regulations to allow them to take advantage of current opportunities in Myanmar.

The Government of Myanmar has started to address major issues affecting the business environment in collaboration with the private sector. An investment promotion plan should additionally incorporate those efforts for business environment improvement.

Need for responding to recent trend of FDI into Myanmar

FDI into Myanmar has increased in recent years with the growing interest of investors, because of a progress of democratization, a series of legal reforms and widened business opportunities. The approval of foreign direct investment (FDI) into Myanmar showed a significant growth in 2014/15 and 2015/16 although FDI in 2016/17 dropped to US \$6.6 billion from US\$9.5 billion in 2015/16.

¹Myanmar's fiscal year started on April 1 every year and ends on March 31 the following year until 2016/17. Fiscal year 2017/18 is from April 1, 2017 until September 30, 2018. Since 2018/19, the fiscal year is from October 1 until September 30 of the following year.

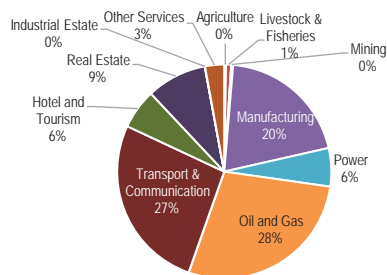


Note: The figure of FDI approval does not include FDI in the ThilawaSEZ. The figure of FDI on a balance of payment basis is a projection by IMF.

Source: IMF "International Financial Statistics" 2017 and DICA

Figure 1-2: Amount of FDI Inflow to Myanmar

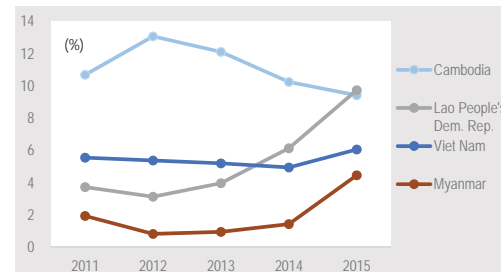
The areas of FDI are steadily diversifying from extractive industries to the manufacturing sector, targeting both export and the domestic market, and to various service sectors. This is expected to contribute to the national agenda of upgrading economic structures, creation of jobs and income generation. Among the total amount of FDI approval during the five-year period from 2012/13 - 2016/17, oil & gas accounted for the largest share by sector of 28%, followed by the transport & communication sector (27%) and the manufacturing sector (20%).



Source: DICA

Figure 1-3: Sector Share of FDI Approval (2012/13 - 2016/17)

However, the size of FDI into Myanmar still compares unfavorably even with other CLVM countries. It is therefore necessary to take steps to further expand inflows of FDI to Myanmar. FDI brings in technology, funds and markets that are needed, so it is critical to steer investment in the direction of the nation's development needs. Under these circumstances, it is worth reviewing the recent FDI trend.



Note: The figure is on balance of payment basis

Source: UNCTAD, "FDI Statistics" (<http://unctad.org/en/Pages/DIAE/FDI%20Statistics/FDI-Statistics.aspx>)

Figure 1-4: Percentage of FDI (Net Inflow of FDI) to GDP

Necessity of proposing more actions for long-term agenda of investment promotion

The current FDIPP proposes actions for investment promotion but they are mostly short-term, especially the reform of the legal framework. A basic legal framework for investment promotion has been prepared through the introduction of MIL.

Investment promotion of Myanmar has moved to the implementation stage. Therefore, it is necessary to examine further investment promotion measures from long-term perspective, according to investment promotion scenarios and strategies to supplement the FDIPP.

Necessity of promoting both foreign and domestic investment

As the name suggests, the FDIPP targets promotion of foreign investment. However, both domestic investment and foreign investment are equally indispensable for the development of Myanmar. In 2016, the FIL and the MCIL were integrated into the MIL.

Private sector development including SMEs is an obviously important avenue for long-term development of Myanmar. Preparing a supportive business environment and promoting investment can contribute significantly to the revitalization of the private sector. Therefore, any long-term investment promotion plan addressing the national development agenda should target both foreign and domestic investment.

1.5 Formulation of the Myanmar Long-term Investment Promotion Plan

The objective of the FDIPP was to set out Myanmar's first comprehensive policy direction and roadmap for FDI promotion. The FDIPP was updated as the Myanmar Long-term Investment Promotion Plan, integrating domestic investment promotion and foreign investment promotion into one plan and reflecting recent economic and investment trends of Myanmar.

This MIPP is therefore formulated to act as a roadmap for how to achieve targets of both domestic and foreign investments, that are needed for socio-economic development of Myanmar in accordance with the directions of the National Comprehensive Development Plan 2011-30 and the Investment Policy of 2016.

Chapter 2. Vision and Objective of the MIPP

2.1 Vision of the MIPP

A vision for the MIPP was explored and decided upon using the experience gained from the FDIPP.

The vision of the MIPP is set to be as follows:

Vision of the MIPP

To attain dynamic and harmonious growth of Myanmar and create a fair and prosperous society by promoting responsible and quality investment²

With this vision, the Government of Myanmar commits to building an open and reliable business foundation which offers maximum opportunities to both domestic and foreign investors. Equally, the Government of Myanmar welcomes responsible and quality investments that respect the value, culture and natural environment of Myanmar and act as partners for the country's national development.

The Government of Myanmar affirms the following principles which lie behind this vision of MIPP.

- The Government of Myanmar will welcome responsible and quality businesses which benefit both investors and Myanmar for quick win.
- The Government of Myanmar will pursue policies that support macroeconomic stability, encouraging and reliable laws and regulations, and reliable financial systems, in order to build an effective economic infrastructure.
- The Government of Myanmar will establish simplified, fast and clear investment processes through the MIC and other related Governmental organizations.
- The Government of Myanmar will take responsibility of improving the investment environment, enhancing fair treatment for local and foreign investors and assuring investor protection.
- The Government of Myanmar will ensure that both local and foreign investors follow the rules and regulations covering responsibilities for society, environment and natural resource.

2.2 Objective of the MIPP

Investment is a key driver of economic development and investment promotion is a vital component of economic policy. The Government of Myanmar commits to an open, fair and clear investment

²Responsible and quality investment means an investment project that has the following features:

- Creates sustainable employment opportunities;
- Increases value and improves the productivity of the national economy;
- Generates capital flow;
- Realizes technology transfer with advanced technology;
- Is compliant with the laws and rules of Myanmar and international best practice; and
- Observes with sustainable environmental and social standards.

policy. Investments to be targeted should adequately contribute to the balanced and sustainable development of Myanmar. The MIPP particularly notes that these investments must be responsible, comply with the principles of business conduct, and meet an international level of standards. Therefore, the MIPP will carefully consider social, cultural and environmental impacts of any proposed investments.

Based on these expectations, the MIPP sets its objective as follows:

Objective of the MIPP

To realize the responsible and quality investments necessary for Myanmar to become a middle-income country by 2032 and for pursuing subsequent further growth until 2035 through fundamental improvement of the business environment, as follows:

- ✓ *fair and transparent investment regime*
- ✓ *institutional development for investment promotion*
- ✓ *Improved infrastructure*
- ✓ *supportive business-related systems*
- ✓ *competitive industrial linkage and human resources*

The MIPP's objectives will be attained by the following key strategic drives:

■ **Establishment of a fair and transparent regulatory regime for investment**

The Government of Myanmar will regularly review the investment policy to reflect recent trends and needs for investment promotion, and to establish a fair and clear legal framework for investment promotion.

■ **Enhancement of institutions for investment promotion**

The Government of Myanmar will enhance the structure and functions of relevant Government organizations, especially the MIC and DICA at the country and region/state level, to enable comprehensive activities of investment promotion.

■ **Infrastructure improvement**

The Government of Myanmar will promote the development of investment-related infrastructure that is critical for investment, such as power, transportation and industrial zones/SEZs.

■ **Establishment of supportive business-related systems**

The Government of Myanmar will develop supportive business-related systems, such as for intellectual property rights, fair competition, a reliable financial sector and make new business

opportunities available for investors.

■ **Establishment of competitive industrial linkage and improved human resources**

The Government of Myanmar will develop the linkage industries and human resources that are necessary for strengthening the industrial network and improving the productivity of investors.

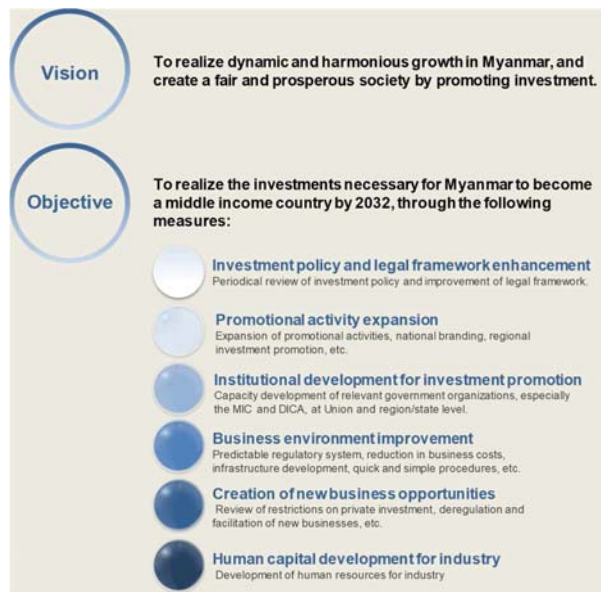


Figure 2-1: Vision and Objective of the MIPP

2.3 MIPP Investment Targets

2.3.1 MIPP Timeframe

The timeframe for the FDIPP was set as the period from 2011/12 until 2030/31, in accordance with that of the NCDP that is divided into four 5-year plans. The MIPP supersedes the period from the rest of three 5-year periods (2016/17 - 2030/31) of the NCDP and includes an additional 5-year period from 2031/32 - 2035/36. Therefore, the MIPP spans 20 years from 2016/17 until 2035/36.

Table 2-1: Target Period of Plan

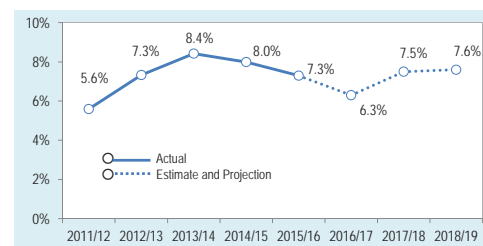
Foreign Direct Investment Promotion Plan (FDIPP)	➔	Myanmar Investment Promotion Plan (MIPP)
Target Period: 2011/12 - 2030/31		Target Period: 2016/17 - 2035/36

The plan period is further divided into three stages:

- Short-Term:** 5 years from 2016/17 until 2020/21
- Mid-Term:** 5 years from 2021/22 until 2025/26
- Long-Term:** 10 years from 2026/27 until 2035/36

2.3.2 GDP Growth Projection

Myanmar’s economy has shown an average annual growth rate of 7.3% in constant prices during the period from 2011/12 until 2015/16, the first 5-year period of NCDP. International organizations³ estimate that Myanmar’s economy will grow by 7-8% annually both in the short and in the medium term.



Source: Central Statistics Organization and IMF “Staff Report for the 2016 Article IV Consultation,” December 29, 2016,

Figure 2-2: Annual Growth of Real GDP

With regards to Myanmar’s existing economic base and current economic conditions, an annual average growth rate of 7.5% is set for a base scenario of economic growth for the period of the MIPP. In addition to the base case, two scenarios - a high growth case and a low growth case - are assumed for the purpose of estimating and setting the MIPP’s goals. As a result, three scenarios of economic growth (average growth rate of real GDP during 2016/17 – 2035/36) have been formulated for the MIPP:

High growth case	8.2%
Base case	7.5%
Low growth case	6.7%

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) estimates that Myanmar can achieve 7 - 8% growth in the long term (Staff Report of for the 2016 Article IV Consultation). The base case adopts the middle of this rate, 7.5%. A higher growth case is 0.7% higher than the base case and a low growth case is 0.8%

³ According to Asian Development Outlook 2017, the Asian Development Bank (ADB) estimates that Myanmar’s GDP growth will be 7.7% in 2017 and 8.0% in 2018. According to the Staff Report for the 2016 Article IV Consultation Report, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) estimates that Myanmar can achieve 7-8% growth in the long term.

lower than the base case.

More details of cases are explained in the following table.

Table 2-2: Scenarios for Investment Growth Projection

Scenario 1 High Growth Case:	In this scenario, a real GDP growth rate will steadily increase from 7.7% in 2018/19 to 8.4% in 2022/23. It will become stable at 8.4% per annum for the remainder of the period until 2035/36. The average growth rate of real GDP is 8.2% per annum during the MIPP period.
Scenario 2 Base Case:	A real GDP growth rate will be sustained at 7.5% on average from 2018/19 until 2035/36 in this scenario. The records of high growth periods of neighboring countries were 8.0% in Thailand for 1980 - 1996 and 7.2% in Vietnam for 1988 - 2007. These cases indicate that growth in the range of 7 - 8% is reasonable and can be sustained in the long term. With this scenario, GDP per capita in 2030/31 will be US\$ 3,165. This growth rate matches the growth target of the NCDP, namely, "GDP per capita US\$ 3,000 by 2030". In addition, the GDP growth rate for this scenario amply meets target 8.1 ⁴ of the SDGs, of at least 7.0% per annum.
Scenario 3 Low Growth Case:	This scenario follows the key macroeconomic assumptions of IMF's debt sustainability analysis of Myanmar in the IMF Staff Report for the 2016 Article IV Consultation. The real GDP annual growth rate will decrease from 7.2% in 2018/19 to 6.7% in 2021/22. After that it will be stabilize at 6.6% per annum from 2022/23 to 2035/36. This is a conservative case when considering the increasing uncertainty in the global economy.

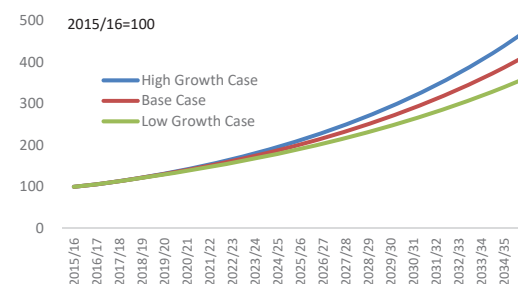
The trends for economic growth rates by case is shown in the following table.

Table 2-3: Real GDP Growth Scenarios (2010-2030)

Scenario	Unit: %												
	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23-2030/31	2031/32-2035/36
High Growth Case	5.6	7.3	8.4	8.0	7.0	5.9	6.8	7.7	7.9	8.1	8.2	8.4	8.4
Base Growth Case	5.6	7.3	8.4	8.0	7.0	5.9	6.8	7.6	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5
Low Growth Case	5.6	7.3	8.4	8.0	7.0	5.9	6.8	7.2	7.0	6.9	6.7	6.6	6.6

Source: The Department of Planning of Ministry of Planning and Finance, IMF Staff Report for the 2016 Article IV Consultation. The growth rates are set assuming the fiscal year starts on April 1 and ends on March 31 the following year.

The growth of GDP for the three cases shown in the following chart. When the size of GDP in 2015/16 is assumed to be 100, real GDP of the base case will be 416 in 2035/36, more than quadrupling. As for the high growth case in 2035/36, it will be 476, 14% larger than the base case for 2035/36. For the low growth case, it will be 362, 13% smaller than the base case for 2035/36.



Note: At constant price basis. GDP in 2015/16 = 100.

Source: Estimate based on the data of Department of Planning and IMF Staff Report for the 2016 Article IV Consultation

Figure 2-3: GDP Trends for Three Scenarios

The following population projection is used in the estimates, based on the reports published by the Department of Population, Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population.

Table 2-4: Population Projection

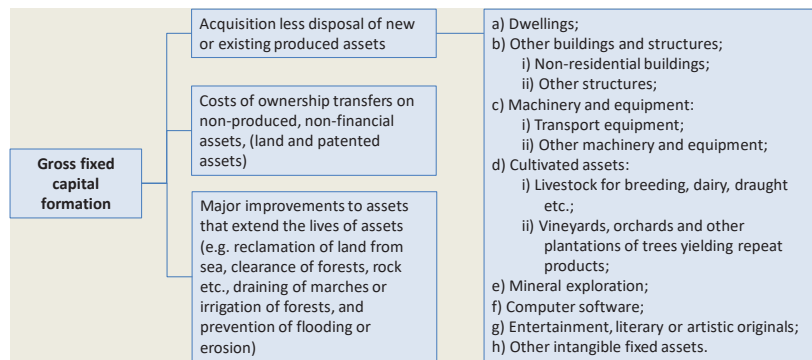
Year	Population (Thousand Persons)			Average Annual Population Growth Rate (%)			
	Low	Medium	High	Period	Low	Medium	High
2014	51,991	51,991	51,991				
2015	52,451	52,451	52,451	2015-20	0.86	0.88	0.91
2020	54,764	54,818	54,904	2020-25	0.80	0.84	0.92
2025	56,989	57,178	57,485	2025-30	0.70	0.76	0.88
2030	59,008	59,399	60,058	2030-35	0.56	0.64	0.79
2035	60,677	61,343	62,478	2035-40	0.40	0.51	0.69
2040	61,912	62,932	64,672	2040-45	0.24	0.38	0.59

Source: Department of Population, Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population, "The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census Thematic Report on Population Projections for the Union of Myanmar, States/Regions, Rural and Urban Areas, 2014 - 2050 Census Report Volume 4-F," March 2017.

2.3.3 Investment to Achieve Growth Scenarios

Investment in a national economy, i.e., gross fixed capital formation (GFCF), can be largely classified by type of investor into (i) government investment for dwellings and infrastructure, (ii) private household investment for dwellings, (iii) public company investment for machinery and equipment, and construction, (iv) private company investment for machinery and equipment, and construction. The fourth category, private company investment, consists of domestic companies and FDI.

⁴ Target 8.1 is "Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries" (Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development) (United Nations, 2015).



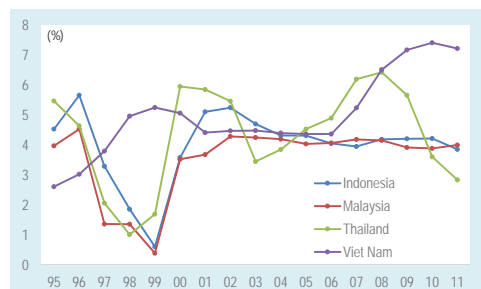
Source: United Nations, National Accounts: A Practical Introduction (2003)

Figure 2-4: Definition of Gross Fixed Capital Formation

The amount of GFCF required for achieving the GDP growth assumed in each scenario is calculated with an incremental capital-output ratio (ICOR). The ICOR is the ratio of capital investment that is necessary to generate a unit of extra production. The ICOR can be calculated using the following formula:

$$ICOR = \frac{\text{annual investment (= Gross Fixed Capital Formation)}}{\text{annual increase in GDP}}$$

The ICOR level of a developing country tends to increase gradually over time in the process of economic development due to a slowing economic growth and a decreasing efficiency of investment as the countries move on to becoming a mid-income country and then a developed country. For example, Thailand's ICOR increased from 2.0 during 1962-66 to 7.3 during 2011-15 while Malaysia's ICOR increased from 2.4 on average during 1962-66 to 4.3 during 2011-15⁵.



Source: OECD Development Centre's calculation

Figure 2-5: ICOR of Neighboring Countries

The average ICOR of Myanmar was 4.7 for the period 2011/12 - 2015/16. Considering the

⁵ Due to constraints in available data, these ICOR figures are calculated by nominal GDP and GFCF.

experiences of neighboring countries, Myanmar's ICOR has been at a high level, which means a low productivity of investment in Myanmar. It is assumed that Myanmar's ICOR will be at a same level of 5.0 over the duration of the MIPP, from 2016/17 until 2035/36.

Table 2-5 shows the required amount of GFCF for the three alternative scenarios for 2015/16-2035/36.

Table 2-5: GDP and Necessary GFCF Amount (2015/16 – 2035/36)

Unit: Billion Kyats

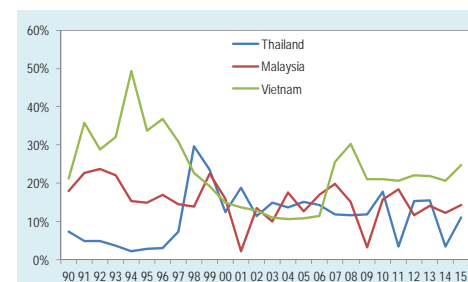
Year	Scenario 1 – High Growth			Scenario 2 – Base			Scenario 3 - Low Growth			ICOR
	GDP	GFCF	GFCF/ GDP	GDP	GFCF	GFCF/ GDP	GDP	GFCF	GFCF/ GDP	
2015/16	72,714	25,152	35%	72,714	25,152	35%	72,714	25,152	35%	5.3
2020/21	107,547	40,532	38%	105,998	36,976	35%	104,220	33,164	32%	5.0
2025/26	160,828	62,313	39%	152,174	53,084	35%	143,528	44,432	31%	5.0
2030/31	240,717	93,267	39%	218,466	76,209	35%	197,570	61,161	31%	5.0
2035/36	360,291	139,596	39%	313,636	109,408	35%	271,961	84,191	31%	5.0

Note: At constant prices of 2015/16. Actual figures are used for 2015/16 and projected figures for 2020/21 to 2035/36.

Source: Historical data from ADB's Statistical Database System (<https://sdsb.adb.org/sdsb/>) for 2015/16

2.3.4 Estimation of Annual FDI Inflow

GFCF can be classified into i) public investment and ii) private investment. Private investment included investment by foreign investors (FDI).



Source: Historical data from ADB's "Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific" and UNCTAD "FDI Statistics"

Figure 2-6: Share of FDI to GFCF in Neighboring Countries

FDI means investment made to acquire lasting interest in enterprises operating outside of the economy of the investor⁶. The amount of FDI monitored by a central bank is a sum of equity capital, reinvestment of earnings and intra-company loans. The Central Bank of Myanmar (CBM) compiles data of equity acquisition and intra-company loans of foreign investors⁷.

For the calculation of the breakdown of investment, the following conditions are set:

⁶ According to the definition of Balance of Payment Manual Ver. 5, IMF.

⁷ According to the CBM, the amount of investments to Thilawa SEZ has not been included in figures yet. Investment projects are financed by loans not from the parent company in some cases. The amount of foreign investment projects may be larger than that of BOP statistics.

- Public investment: The percentage of public GFCF to GDP was 7.2% on average from 2011/12 to 2015/16. This ratio is projected to decrease to 5.5% in 2018/19 in the IMF 2016 Article IV Consultation Report. It is assumed that the percentage of public GFCF to GDP will remain at the level of 6.0% between 2019/20 and 2035/36.

- FDI: The percentage of net FDI on a balance of payment(BOP) basis to GDP was 5.4% on average from 2011/12 to 2015/16, and is projected to increase to 7.3% in 2021/22, according to the IMF 2016 Article IV Consultation Report. It is assumed that the average percentage of FDI to GDP will remain at 7.5% throughout 2035/36.

There is a gap between the amount of FDI on a BOP basis and the total investment amount for investment projects. The FDI figure reported to the CBM does not include loans other than from parent companies. Therefore, it is assumed that an actual FDI figure may be larger than the projected FDI amount on a BOP basis. It is presumed that this difference is 1.4 times the BOP basis.

- Private investment excluding FDI: the percentage of private GGCF (excluding FDI) to GDP is calculated by deducting the shares of public investment and FDI from the ratio of total GFCF to GDP.

Based on the above-mentioned assumptions, the composition of gross fixed capital formation by type of investment, i.e., i) public investment, ii) domestic private investment and iii) foreign private investment (FDI), are calculated as shown in Tables2-6 and 2-7.

Table 2-6: Proportion of Gross Fixed Capital Formation in Kyats

Unit: Billion Kyats

		2016/17	2020/21	2025/26	2030/31	2035/36	2016/17-35/36	Share
High Case	Public Investment	6,452	6,453	9,650	14,443	21,617	228,230	16%
	Private (Domestic)	12,445	23,232	35,777	53,548	80,148	823,309	57%
	Private (FDI)	6,361	10,847	16,887	25,275	37,831	390,152	27%
	Total	25,257	40,532	62,313	93,267	139,596	1,441,690	100%
Base Case	Public Investment	6,452	6,360	9,130	13,108	18,818	210,860	17%
	Private (Domestic)	12,445	19,926	27,975	40,162	57,658	638,130	53%
	Private (FDI)	6,361	10,690	15,978	22,939	32,932	359,427	30%
	Total	25,257	36,976	53,084	76,209	109,408	1,208,416	100%
Low Case	Public Investment	6,452	6,253	8,612	11,854	16,318	194,599	19%
	Private (Domestic)	12,445	16,400	20,750	28,562	39,317	474,453	47%
	Private (FDI)	6,361	10,510	15,070	20,745	28,556	330,991	33%
	Total	25,257	33,164	44,432	61,161	84,191	1,000,044	100%

Note: At constant prices of 2015/16. The figures of 2016/17 are projected amounts.
Source: Estimated on the basis of IMF's Staff Report for the 2016 Article IV Consultation, December 2016, ADB's Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific (<https://www.adb.org/publications/key-indicators-asia-and-pacific-2016>).

Table 2-7: Proportion of Gross Fixed Capital Formation in US Dollars

Unit: Billion US\$

		2016/17	2020/21	2025/26	2030/31	2035/36	2016/17-35/36	Share
High Case	Public Investment	5.6	5.6	8.3	12.4	18.6	196.4	16%
	Private (Domestic)	10.7	20.0	30.8	46.1	69.0	708.5	57%
	Private (FDI)	5.5	9.3	14.5	21.8	32.6	335.8	27%
	Total	21.7	34.9	53.6	80.3	120.1	1,240.7	100%
Base Case	Public Investment	5.6	5.5	7.9	11.3	16.2	181.5	17%
	Private (Domestic)	10.7	17.1	24.1	34.6	49.6	549.2	53%
	Private (FDI)	5.5	9.2	13.8	19.7	28.3	309.3	30%
	Total	21.7	31.8	45.7	65.6	94.2	1,039.9	100%
Low Case	Public Investment	5.6	5.4	7.4	10.2	14.0	167.5	19%
	Private (Domestic)	10.7	14.1	17.9	24.6	33.8	408.3	47%
	Private (FDI)	5.5	9.0	13.0	17.9	24.6	284.8	33%
	Total	21.7	28.5	38.2	52.6	72.5	860.6	100%

Note: At constant prices of 2015/16. The official exchange rate of 1,262 Kyats per US\$ is used from IMF's estimate in the Staff Report for the 2016 Article IV Consultation, December 29, 2016. The figures for 2016/17 are projected amounts.
Source: Estimated on the basis of IMF's Staff Report for the 2016 Article IV Consultation, December 2016, ADB's Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific (<https://www.adb.org/publications/key-indicators-asia-and-pacific-2016>).

2.3.5 MIPP Investment Targets

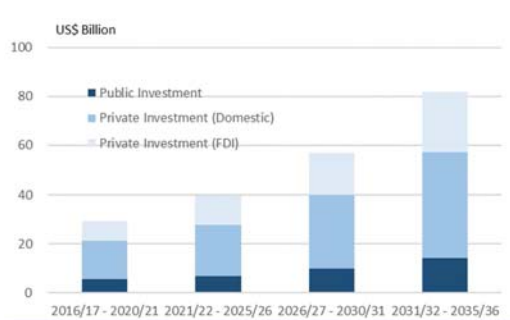
The base case of macroeconomic projection has been adopted for setting investment targets during the MIPP's lifecycle which will enable Myanmar to meet the target of US\$3,000 per capita in 2030. The major indicators for the base case are shown in the following table.

Table 2-8: MIPP Investment Targets (Base Case)

	2016/17 - 2020/21	2021/22 - 2025/26	2026/27 - 2030/31	2031/32 - 2035/36	Share of Investment (2016/17 -2035/36)	
In the Last Year of 5-Year Period						
Population (Million People)	54.8	57.2	59.4	61.3		
GDP (Trillion Kyats)	105,998	152,174	218,466	313,636		
Per capita GDP (US\$)	1,664	2,290	3,165	4,400		
Annual Average for 5-Year Period						
Gross Capital Formation/GDP (%)	34.1%	34.9%	34.9%	34.9%	34.8%	
Investment Amount (Billion US\$)	Public Investment	5.6	6.8	9.8	14.1	17%
	Private Investment (Domestic)	15.6	21.0	30.1	43.2	53%
	Private Investment (FDI)	8.1	11.9	17.2	24.7	30%
	Total	29.3	39.7	57.0	81.9	100%
Reference	FDI on BOP basis	5.8	8.5	12.3	17.6	

Note: Figures of the base case. At constant prices of 2015/16. The figures of 2016/17 are based on the data from the Department of Planning.

The sums for private investment in the above table will be targeted throughout the MIPP's duration. It should be noted that the figures are on a disbursement basis and include investment projects other than those with MIC's approval and endorsement, e.g., investment projects of the Thilawa SEZ. Therefore, it is necessary to expand the MIC's statistics to cover these additional investment projects.

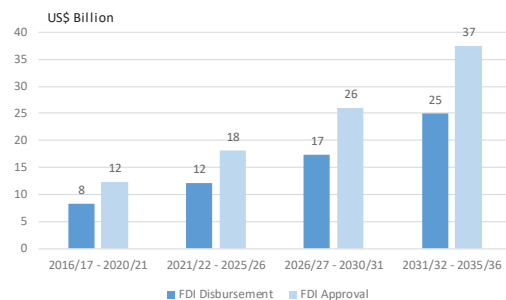


Note: Figures of the base case at constant prices for 2015/16. The figures are average annual totals during an individual period.

Figure 2-7: Annual Investment Targets (Disbursement Basis) by Type of Investor

The difference between the amount of investment on an approval basis and that of a disbursement basis mainly occurs during a gap in investment activity. An investor makes an actual disbursement according to the progress of a project after the approval of the investment. In addition, there are some projects that are suspended after the investment approval.

The targets for FDI approval are set as shown in the following figure, assuming that the amount of FDI on an approval basis would be 1.5 times more than that on a disbursement basis. The figures represent average annual totals during an individual period.



Note: Figures of the base case at constant prices for 2015/16. The figures are average annual totals during an individual period.

Figure 2-8: Annual FDI Investment Targets

2.4 MIPP Targets for Improving the Business Environment

The MIPP aims to improve the investment environment in Myanmar, and covers various areas, from sound macroeconomic policy and business-related legal frameworks to infrastructure, local industries and human resources. The strategies proposed in the MIPP respond to investors' needs for investment environment improvement. In implementing the MIPP, the progress and achievements of its strategic actions will be monitored and evaluated. In addition, it is necessary to evaluate the

overall impact of the MIPP in relation to actual investment. The amount of realized investment, as mentioned in the previous section, is an important indicator for evaluating the MIPP's performance.

At the same time, it is useful to utilize an external and objective indicator to evaluate how Myanmar's business environment has improved and become more attractive to investors. Every year, the World Bank publishes its Doing Business indices that compare business regulation for domestic firms in economies (countries) in the world. The Doing Business indices are designed to provide quantitative measures of ease of doing business in 11 regulatory areas that enable or inhibit private sector companies starting business, operating and expanding⁸. Doing Business focuses on regulation that affects small and medium-size enterprises, operating in the largest business city of an economy.

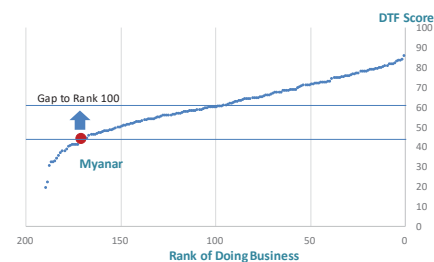
Myanmar is ranked 171 among 190 economies in the world in 2017 in the report of 'Doing Business 2018'. Implementation of the MIPP is expected to raise Myanmar's ranking.

The aim is to enter the top 100 countries for Doing Business in 2020/21. It will be necessary to improve the distance to frontier (DTF) score from 44.56 to 60.37 in order to reach the level of the Philippines (ranked 99 in 2017). DTF measures the distance of each economy to the "frontier" - the best performance observed across all economies. The DTF will need to reach a score of at least 64.00 to enter the top 80 countries, that currently include China (ranked 78 with 64.28), and 72.00 to join the top 50 countries, that currently includes Thailand (ranked 46 with 72.53).

Table 2-9: Myanmar's Target Rankings for the World Bank's Doing Business Index

Year	2014	2015	2016	2017	2020	2025	2030	2035
Rank	177	167	170	171	100	80	60	40

Source: Ranks for 2015 - 2017 are from the World Bank's Doing Business reports.



Source: World Bank, Doing Business 2017

Figure 2-9: Ease of Doing Business Ranking

To increase its Doing Business score, Myanmar requires fundamental improvement in a variety of areas affecting the business environment, including electricity, property registration and trading

⁸World Bank, Doing Business 2017

conditions. Doing Business 2017 includes around 70 indicators, which are further sub-divided into 120 indicators. The number of indicators may be increased in a revision of measurement methods.

It will be necessary to raise Myanmar's performance for these indicators to improve the business environment to a level that is sufficiently attractive to investors. The primary objectives of improvement are the removal of bureaucracy and a decrease in business transaction costs. Additionally, it is important to consider indicator priorities from the viewpoint of investors. Stepwise targets of indicator improvement will be formulated and implemented involving the relevant ministries and organizations. The Doing Business indicators are listed in Appendix 1.

Chapter 3. Evaluation of Myanmar's Investment Conditions

3.1 Factors in Investment Decisions

When an investor decides to invest (FDI in the case of foreign investors), several factors contribute to the location decision. They can be largely classified as investment push factors and investment pull factors. Push factors drive a business to make a foreign investment. Examples of push factors are competition trends, changes in the domestic market, cost competitiveness, and business expansion. Pull factors are the aspects of a host country that attract investors, such as availability of resources, low production costs, and the size of the market.

Investors are usually driven by several push factors, but these will vary according to individual investors. Host countries are able to control pull factors. Myanmar's pull factors should be fully understood to enable the formulation of an effective investment promotion plan.

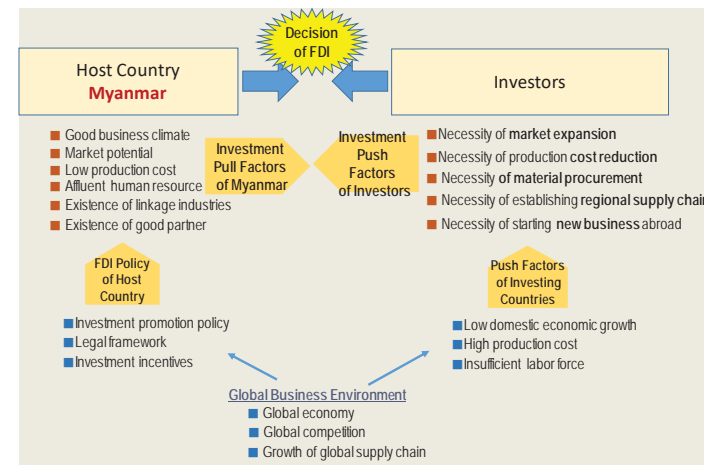


Figure 3-1: Factors Affecting FDI and Mechanism of FDI Decision

3.2 Advantages of Myanmar for Investment Promotion

3.2.1 Myanmar's Opportunities

Myanmar has the following opportunities as an investment destination.

- **Production cost increases in neighboring countries, such as China and advanced ASEAN countries**

Production costs have been continuously increasing in the major regional investment destination countries, such as in China and advanced Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) countries. Foreign investors have been diversifying their production bases into emerging

economies to benefit from lower costs and abundant workforces.

■ **Formation of the ASEAN Economic Community**

The economic integration of the ASEAN liberalizes trade and investment among member countries. The ASEAN region is successfully growing a large market and the regional supply chain linking member countries has been developing rapidly. Investors in Myanmar, a member of ASEAN, can benefit from this economic integration in terms of investment and trade.

■ **Progress of ICT and globalization**

New types of businesses are emerging globally, simultaneously supported by information and communication technology (ICT) and the proliferation of mobile phones and internet usage. Successful businesses in developed economies are looking at markets worldwide, including developing economies. At the same time, local entrepreneurs are replicating their business models and expanding business opportunities, helped by the increasing ease of start-up processes, even in Myanmar.

3.2.2 Myanmar's Strengths

The major strengths of Myanmar as a destination for investment are as follows:

■ **Strategic geographic location**

Myanmar is situated in one of Asia's most significant geographical hubs, connecting some of the world's fastest growing economies, including China, India and Thailand. It also has strategic access to both the Bay of Bengal and the Andaman Sea.

■ **Growing network with the regional economy**

Myanmar will be increasingly integrated into regional production networks through its membership in the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) as well as the ASEAN-Japan Comprehensive Economic Partnership (AJCEP) and the ASEAN-China Free Trade Area (ACFTA), while internationally enjoying preferential tariff schemes as a least developed country (LDC). The growing regional connectivity through "One Belt and One Road" may offer further potential of regional development in the future.

■ **Abundant natural resources**

Myanmar is the largest country on the Southeast Asian mainland. It offers numerous natural resources and arable land in abundance – most importantly, however, Myanmar Possesses a skilled, motivated and young population to realize potentials and help create positive change.

■ **Inexpensive and young labor force**

According to the Myanmar Population and Housing Census (2014), Myanmar is home to 51.4 million people - a young population with 65.6% within working age (15-64 years). The population

is generally well educated with a high literacy rate of 93% and widely spread basic competence in English. Vocational training programs through the private sector may therefore easily close skill gaps.

■ **Potential domestic market**

Myanmar's economy has enjoyed rapid growth. The average net annual growth rate was 8.0% during the three years from 2013 to 2015. Economic growth has led to a growing middle class and a significant increase in precipitate consumption. Opportunities are increasingly arising in the fast-moving consumer goods (FMCG) industry and service industries (e.g. private education institutions, entertainment).

■ **Ongoing economic reforms and open foreign investment policy**

The Government of Myanmar has enacted economic reforms to modernize policies and legal systems in every field. It is strongly committed to encouraging and protecting foreign investments and has been actively opening the country up to foreign investment, enacting the new Myanmar Investment Law (MIL) that streamlines investment registration.

■ **Progress of democratization**

Myanmar is undergoing a fundamental political and economic transformation to a democratic, federal and peaceful nation state. After the election in November 2015, a new democratic Government took office in April 2016. Countries such as the US and those in the EU have lifted their sanctions as a result of evaluating the democratic steps Myanmar has taken.

3.3 Disadvantages of Myanmar for Investment Promotion

3.3.1 Myanmar's Challenges

The following points are potential challenges for investment promotion in Myanmar.

A stagnated growth of world demand may have a negative impact of Myanmar's exports and export-oriented FDI into Myanmar.

Another risk factor for investment is natural disaster in the form of extreme weather events. Myanmar is vulnerable to periodic cyclones and its agricultural production is affected by cyclical weather conditions. Climate change may potentially have an impact on Myanmar's agriculture.

■ **Uncertain global political situation**

Political tensions in the region may have impact on investment and trade in Myanmar, particularly given that the country is surrounded by large states.

■ **Competition with other ASEAN countries under the AEC**

Myanmar competes with other low labor-cost countries such as Cambodia and Bangladesh for investment promotion. With progress across the AEC, Myanmar faces competition from other

ASEAN countries in attracting investment.

■ **World economic cycle and fluctuation of demand**

Myanmar’s economy, like those of other countries worldwide, is affected by global economic trends and political situations. The economic cycles of large countries such as U.S., China and those in the EU have a significant impact on world trade and investment.

■ **Natural disasters and damage to agriculture caused by weather events**

Myanmar is regularly hit by large-scale cyclones and consequently suffers from damage to agriculture, dwellings and rural infrastructure. Agricultural production – one of Myanmar’s main industries- is always vulnerable to detrimental weather conditions.

3.3.2 Weaknesses of Myanmar

Investors are faced with a number of constraints when planning and implementing investment in Myanmar. The Government of Myanmar must identify solutions to these problems in investment promotion.

■ **Investors’ concern about political risk**

Investors see progress in the democratization and liberalization of Myanmar. However, they still have concerns about ethnic tensions and the political management of the regime, which is a challenge for investment promotion and will affect investors’ confidence in Myanmar as a business destination.

■ **Weak macroeconomic conditions**

Despite rapid economic growth in recent years, the economic foundations of Myanmar are still fragile because of impairments such as a weak budgetary base, continuous trade balance deficit, an undiversified industrial structure and an underdeveloped financial sector. Approximately 26% of the population is living in poverty.

■ **Undeveloped business-related regulatory systems**

Reforms to the legal system are ongoing and major laws have been amended or newly enacted. However, there are problems in enforcement and unclear procedures. Important business-associated laws have not yet been prepared - for example, laws covering intellectual property and PPPs. In addition, legally-required procedures are often complicated and time-consuming.

■ **Residual investment restrictions and uncertain investment approval procedures**

The MIL has simplified and clarified long-disputed investment regulations. However, there still are restrictions on foreign investments and uncertainty about relevant ministries’ policies for investment liberalization. The coordination among ministries of investment-related policies and

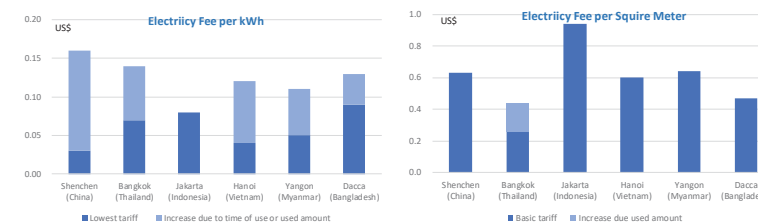
regulations are insufficient and this causes investor confusion.

■ **Weak investment promotion activities and investor support**

DICA is responsible for trade promotion activities. As their experience and capability are still limited, investment promotion activities are passive. Although the Government of Myanmar emphasizes investment in regions, investment promotion services at regional level need to be enhanced. The investor support services of DICA and other related ministries are also insufficient compared with other countries.

■ **Underdeveloped infrastructure**

Investors endure inadequate infrastructure, such as unstable electricity supplies, electricity shortages and low-quality transportation infrastructure. Even though the Government of Myanmar has actively begun large infrastructure projects, the pace of economic development exceeds infrastructure development. The Thilawa Special Economic Zone (SEZ) offers an international-level industrial site, but industrial land for foreign investors is insufficient.



Note: Survey was conducted during Dec. 2016 until Jan. 2017.
Source: JETRO, Survey of Investment Related Costs in Asia and Oceania.

Figure 3-2: Comparison of Public Utility Fees

■ **Underdeveloped business-related systems**

Local business-related systems such as intellectual property rights protection, fair competition regulations and product standards are key for securing business operations and a supportive business environment. However, these systems are still in early development.

■ **Weak financial sector**

The banking sector of Myanmar is still weak and does not fully function for the mobilization of domestic resources. However, financial schemes for SMEs and start-ups have been developed in Myanmar.

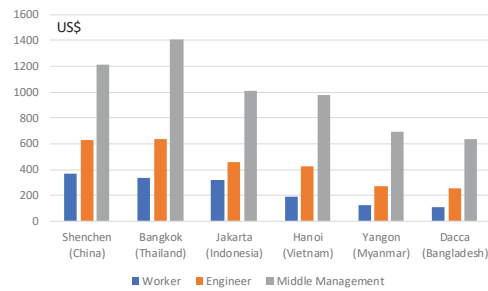
■ **Underdevelopment of local industries**

Local linkage industries and business support services have not been effectively developed. For example, weak logistics, such as insufficient warehouses, an undeveloped cold chain, and

time-consuming inland transportation, area huge obstacle for efficient business operations. There are very few suppliers of basic machining and plastic parts of an international standard, or of engineering services for factory operation. Supply chains for individual industry sectors are also incomplete. For example, backward and forward linkages in the garment industry have not developed to increase domestic value-addition satisfactorily.

■ Insufficient skilled workforce

Unskilled workers are abundant, and investors can enjoy relatively low labor costs compared with other countries. This is why Myanmar is competitive for labor-intensive industries. However, investors reiterate insufficient human resource at manager and engineer levels. Under these circumstances, the labor cost of more senior positions in Myanmar is not competitive compared with Indonesia and Vietnam. Weak vocational and higher education is a problem.



Note: Data are as of October to November in 2016.
Source: JETRO “Survey of Investment Related Costs in Asia and Oceania” (2016)

Figure 3-3: Monthly Labor Cost in Asian Countries

The weaknesses detailed above increase the cost of doing business in Myanmar. Inadequate infrastructure and insufficient high-level personnel raises investors’ operating costs in, for example, inland logistics, office and factory rental fees and utility charges. The timeframe and cost of various Government procedures are also pointed to as a source of business expense.

3.4 Overall Evaluation of Myanmar’s Business Environment

3.4.1 SWOT Matrix

The advantages and disadvantages of Myanmar as a business destination are summarized in the following SWOT matrix.

Table 3-1: SWOT Matrix of Investment Environment of Myanmar

Internal Factors	
Strengths (+)	Weaknesses (-)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Strategic geographical location ■ Abundant natural resources ■ Inexpensive and good-quality young labor force ■ Potential domestic market 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Investors’ concern about political risk ■ Weak macroeconomic conditions ■ Underdeveloped business regulatory systems ■ Residual investment restrictions ■ Uncertain investment approval procedures ■ Weak investment promotion ■ Underdeveloped infrastructure ■ Underdeveloped business-related systems ■ Weak financial sector ■ Insufficient skilled human resources ■ Underdevelopment of local industries
External Factors	
Opportunities (+)	Threats (-)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Production cost increases in neighboring countries, such as China and advanced ASEAN countries. ■ Formation of ASEAN Economic Community ■ Progress of ICT and globalization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Uncertain world political situation ■ Competition with other ASEAN countries under AEC for investment attraction ■ World economic cycle and fluctuation of demand ■ Cyclical weather conditions and potential climate change for agriculture

3.4.2 Growth Paths of Investment in Myanmar

To accommodate potential industries and investment demand, based on Myanmar’s strengths and opportunities, the following four paths of investment growth have been identified for the planning of long-term investment promotion. Details of the four paths are explained in Chapter 4.

- Path 1: Investment in export-oriented industries
- Path 2: Investment in domestic market-oriented industries
- Path 3: Investment in resource-based industries
- Path 4: Investment in knowledge-intensive industries

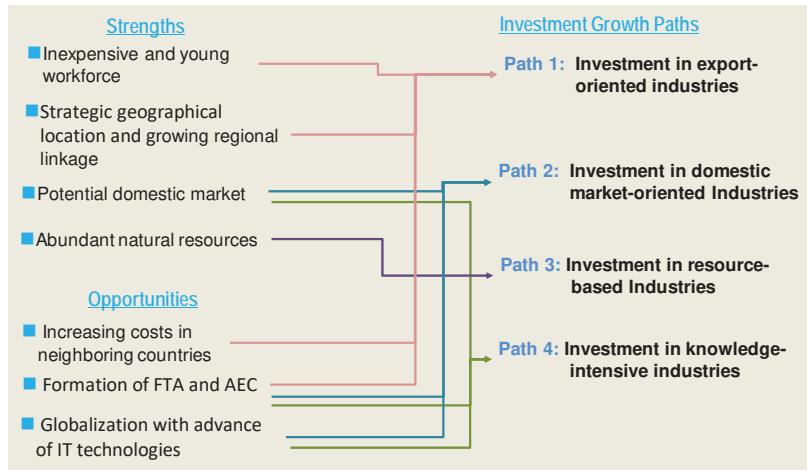


Figure 3-4: Growth Paths of Investment Based on Myanmar's Strengths and Opportunities

3.4.3 Measures Required to Tackle Weaknesses and Obstacles for Investment Promotion

The weaknesses and threats of Myanmar as a destination for investment can be classified into the following policy categories:

- Policy Category 1: Investment-related policies and regulations (determined commitment to open investment policy, sound macroeconomic policies, deregulation, etc.)
- Policy Category 2: Institutional development for investment promotion (investor protection, clear investment regulations and approval procedures, investment promotion activities, investor support, etc.)
- Policy Category 3: Infrastructure Development
- Policy Category 4: Business-related systems (business systems, financial sector development, etc.)
- Policy Category 5: Local Industries and human resources

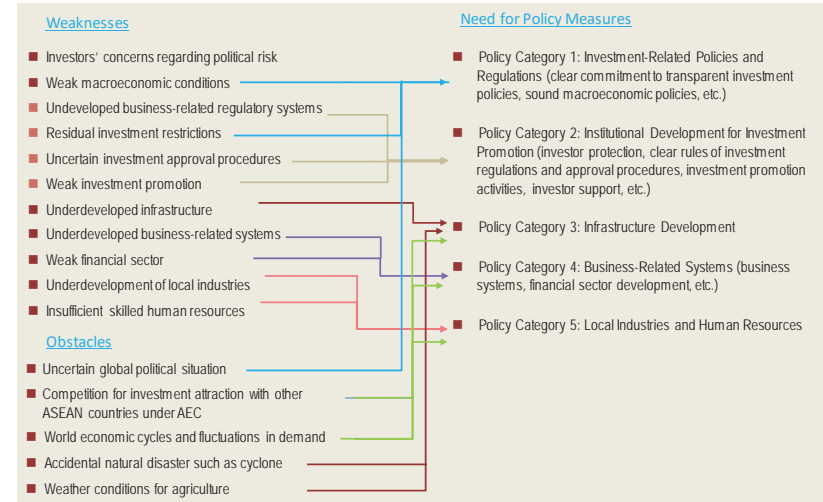


Figure 3-5: Measures Required to Tackle Weaknesses and Obstacles of Myanmar

Chapter 4. Scenarios for Investment Promotion

4.1 Four Growth Paths of Investment

As seen in Chapter 3, four growth paths for investment promotion have been identified in response to potential industries and investment demand, based on the strengths and opportunities of Myanmar. The MIPP aims to achieve its goals by focusing on investment in the following potential sectors.

Growth Path 1:	Investment in export-oriented Industries	Promote export-oriented industries focusing on abundant labor, available natural resources and the cost increases of advanced Asian countries. Promote industries that mostly target the Myanmar market, focusing on the size of the domestic market and underdeveloped local industries (including infrastructure).
Growth Path 2:	Investment in domestic market-oriented Industries	Promote industries that process natural resources such as agriculture, minerals, forestry, fisheries, etc. Promote service industries that are based on specialized expertise, ICT, providing business support, etc.
Growth Path 3:	Investment in resource-based Industries	Promote service industries that are based on specialized expertise, ICT, providing business support, etc.
Growth Path 4:	Investment in knowledge-intensive industries	Promote service industries that are based on specialized expertise, ICT, providing business support, etc.

It is crucial to promote investment for industrial development on the basis of Myanmar's strengths, in other words, its comparative advantages. It is also necessary to continuously evolve the dynamic upgrade of these advantages by introducing advanced technologies and improving productivity through investments, for Myanmar's sustainable growth in the global business environment to be attainable. The four growth paths of investment assume stepwise technological advancement during the plan period.

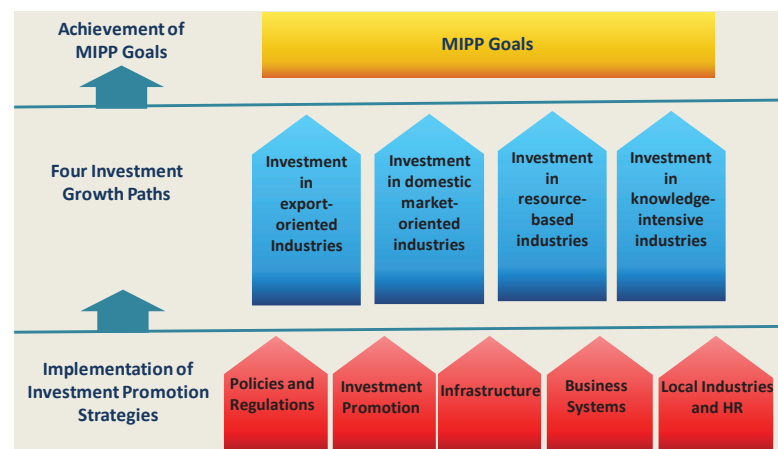


Figure 4-1: The Four Growth Paths for Investment Promotion

It is observed that economic growth through immoderate development has tended to increase inequality or poverty levels in developing countries. Economic growth and investment can devastate the environment leading to reduced wellbeing and quality of life for residents. It must be noted that Investment promotion should match Myanmar's direction which seeks for balanced development, reduced disparities and safeguarding of the environment and the society. This direction has the potential to make Myanmar a pioneering country in the new type of economy.

4.2 Growth Path of Investment in Export-oriented Industries

4.2.1 Outline of Scenario

(1) Definition of industries

Export-oriented industries ship the majority of their products to overseas markets.

(2) Current situation of industries

The garment sector, mostly on a contract basis (Cut-Make-Pack), is invested in by both domestic and foreign investors and is a principal export-oriented manufacturing sector for Myanmar. Investments are also made in shoe production and other leather product manufacturing.

Recently, investments in parts and components export have started to be made in Myanmar. Businesses in resource-based industries, such as agro industry, can grow to become exporters.

The high value-addition of labor-intensive processes and the diversification of manufactured products from garments are areas of export-oriented investment promotion.

(3) Growth Path of Investment

The investments in this category are, first of all, expected to expand the capacity of existing labor-intensive production and increase the overseas market share. The garment sector may continue rapid growth with more investments in this sector, as long as Myanmar possesses cost advantage. At the same time, there are good opportunities for other types of labor-intensive processing for the global supply chain. Investment in labor-intensive manufacture of parts and components, general merchandise and so on will increase in Myanmar and contribute to the diversification of Myanmar's exports.

It is an urgent task for Myanmar to promote technological innovation and develop a workforce with technical expertise in the labor-intensive sector. Myanmar must also accelerate the shift to technology-intensive sectors. Even developing countries like Myanmar might not be able to enjoy a robust advantage in labor-intensive industries, because rapid progress of production technology is changing the manufacturing scene globally. Advanced automated production technologies such as the internet of things (IoT) and robots will replace workers at factories not only in advanced countries but also in developing countries⁹.

⁹The International Labour Organization (ILO) published a report titled "ASEAN in Transformation - How

Accordingly, investments will accelerate a shift from labor-intensive products to higher value-added export-oriented products and raise Myanmar's position in global supply chains. High quality investments are of particular importance for upgrading export-oriented production. As the experience of other Asian countries shows, an increased intensity of FDI tends to shift from unskilled labor-intensive processing to technical labor-intensive processing, technology-intensive processing, and finally high technology processing, according to global technological advances and local production costs.

Significant importance will be given to investments of international export-oriented assemblers. This will especially be the case for machinery assembly, such as automobile, electric & electronic machinery and industrial machinery, as the global supply chain has been established for vertical and horizontal cooperation among countries. An investment by a large-scale assembler (which will be an anchor company) would have a significant impact, because anchor companies boost linkage industries through procurement, and they act as the core of industrial clusters.

Every production and assembly process can be positioned as contributing to the whole global supply chain, from R&D to procurement, production and marketing. In the longer term, investment in higher value-added processes such as R&D functions and regional headquarters will be promoted.

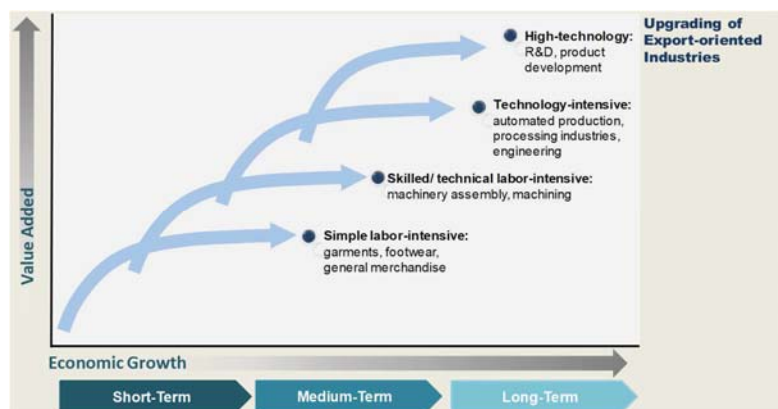


Figure 4-2: Direction of Upgrading of Export-Oriented Industries

Technology is Changing Jobs and Enterprises" in July 2016. This report describes that the textiles, clothing and footwear sector seems to be the most vulnerable to the extensive technological displacement of workers. The impact on the sector has been led by such technologies as 3D printing, body scanning technology, computer-aided design (CAD), wearable technology, nanotechnology, environmentally friendly manufacturing techniques, and lastly, robotic automation. The disruptive impact on the sector in ASEAN could be very substantial. According to the study by ILO, 64% of salaried workers in Indonesia, 86% in Viet Nam and 88% in Cambodia of the sector face high automation risk. Similarly, workers in electric and electronics sector and automotive sector in ASEAN are also at high risk of automation.

4.2.2 Scenario for Development of Export-oriented Industries

(1) Short-term Scenario

A short-term investment promotion scenario is as follows:

Growth Path: Investment in existing export-oriented sectors such as garments and leather products will continue to expand. Investment in new export-oriented sectors will also increase owing to low labor cost.

Promotion Target: Investment in garment and other labor-intensive sectors will be continuously promoted. Priority will be given to the promotion of investments by large-scale export-oriented assemblers (anchor companies) and parts and components suppliers (supporting industry) in the global supply chain. Major Promotion Areas:

- Promotion of labor-intensive exporting sectors such as garments, shoes, and general merchandise and labor-intensive process in a value chain of production.
- Promotion of investment in higher value-added export-oriented industries
- Promotion of investment by machinery assembly anchor companies active in the global supply chain
- Promotion of investment by supporting industries supplying anchor companies
- This sector will be supported by investments in infrastructure, including logistics and industrial zones that serve export-oriented industries (and domestic market-oriented industries). Logistics connectivity with the wider region will be further developed. Bonded areas such as bonded warehouses and bonded factories are required for efficient export-oriented production using imported input.

Relevant Investment Area: Yangon and its peripheral areas, Mandalay and its peripheral areas, and regional production centers.

(2) Mid-term Scenario

A mid-term investment promotion scenario is as follows:

Growth Path: Investment in high value-added export-oriented sectors and investments by key players of the global supply chain will be realized.

Promotion target: Investment in higher value-added export sectors are promoted.

Investments by anchor companies and supporting industries will be continuously promoted.

Major Promotion Areas:

- Promotion of investment in higher value-added export production such as skill-intensive assembly and high-quality products
- Promotion of investment by anchor companies
- Promotion of investment by supporting industries
- This sector will be supported by investment in infrastructure, including in logistics and industrial zones that serve export-oriented industries (as well as domestic market-oriented industries).

Relevant Investment Area: Yangon and its peripheral areas, Mandalay and its peripheral areas, regional production centers and coastal industrial areas.

(3) Long-term Scenario

A long-term investment promotion scenario is as follows:

Growth Path: Investment in high value-added export-oriented sectors and investments for further growth of the global supply chain will be realized.

Promotion target: Investment in higher value-added export sectors are promoted. Investment in R&D by anchor companies will also be promoted.

Major Promotion Areas:

- Promotion of investment to attain globally competitive products
- Promotion of investment in high value-added sectors such as R&D and regional headquarters.
- This sector will be supported by investment in infrastructure, including logistics and industrial zones that serve export-oriented industries (as well as domestic market-oriented industries).

Relevant Investment Area: Yangon and its peripheral areas, Mandalay and its peripheral areas, regional production centers and coastal industrial areas, including Dawei SEZ.

Table 4-1: Scenario for Development of Export-oriented Industries

Scenario for Development of Export-oriented Industries			
	Short-term	Mid Term	Long Term
Growth Path	Investment in existing export-oriented sectors such as garments and leather products will continue to expand. Investment in new export-oriented sectors will also increase owing to low labor cost.	Investment in high value-added export-oriented sectors and investments by key players of the global supply chain will be realized.	Investment in high value-added export-oriented sectors and investments for further growth of the global supply chain will be realized.
Investment Promotion Target	Investment in garment and other labor-intensive sectors will be continuously promoted. Priority will be given to the promotion of investments by large-scale export-oriented assemblers (anchor companies) and parts and components suppliers (supporting industry) in the global supply chain.	Investment in higher value-added export sectors are promoted. Investments by anchor companies and supporting industries will be continuously promoted.	Investment in high value-added export-oriented sectors and investments for further growth of the global supply chain will be realized.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promotion of labor-intensive exporting sectors such as garments, shoes, and general merchandise and labor-intensive process in a value chain of production. - Promotion of investment in higher value-added export-oriented industries - Promotion of investment by machinery assembly anchor companies active in the global supply chain - Promotion of investment by supporting industries supplying anchor companies - This sector will be supported by investments in infrastructure, including logistics and industrial zones that serve export-oriented industries (and domestic market-oriented industries). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promotion of investment in higher value-added export production such as skill-intensive assembly and high-quality products - Promotion of investment by anchor companies - Promotion of investment by supporting industries - This sector will be supported by investment in infrastructure, including in logistics and industrial zones that serve export-oriented industries (as well as domestic market-oriented industries). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promotion of investment to attain globally competitive products - Promotion of investment in high value-added sectors such as R&D and regional headquarters. - This sector will be supported by investment in infrastructure, including logistics and industrial zones that serve export-oriented industries (as well as domestic market-oriented industries).
Relevant Investment Area	Yangon and its peripheral areas, Mandalay and its peripheral areas, and regional production centers.	Yangon and its peripheral areas, Mandalay and its peripheral areas, regional production centers and coastal industrial areas.	Yangon and its peripheral areas, Mandalay and its peripheral areas, regional production centers and coastal industrial areas, including Dawei SEZ.

4.3 Growth Path of Investment in Domestic Market-oriented Industries

4.3.1 Outline of Scenario

(1) Definition of industries

This category includes sectors which supply products and services to Myanmar consumers and/or companies. Thus, the products and services consist of consumer and industrial goods. Infrastructure

businesses are also an important sector for domestic market-oriented industries, as they serve domestic users with fundamental facilities and services of the national economy.

(2) Current situation of industries

The major sectors that have enjoyed recent investments in this category are food, beverage, daily products and various services for consumers, construction materials, industrial machinery and equipment, and parts, components and auxiliary materials for industrial use.

Compared with domestic investments, FDI's products tend to be higher technology, and therefore substitute imports. Some investors ship their products to overseas markets in addition to selling to the domestic market.

Investment in infrastructure is currently insufficient to serve the needs of businesses - one of the bottlenecks of Myanmar's productivity as the whole.

(3) Growth Path of Investment

The investments in this category will expand as products and services improve, in line with increases in income levels, maturing of consumers and advances in technical levels.

An increasing number of domestic market-oriented companies will grow to become exporters when they improve their technology and realize the scale of economy.

Investment in infrastructure is also promoted to build industrial foundations and increase the productivity of the economy.

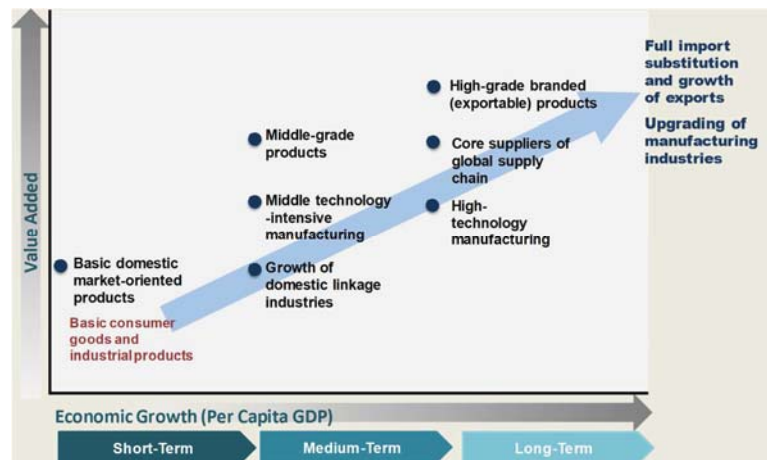


Figure 4-3: Direction of Growth of Domestic Market-oriented Industries

4.3.2 Scenario for Development of Domestic Market-oriented Industries

(1) Short-term Scenario

A short-term investment promotion scenario is as follows:

Growth Path: Investment will continue to grow to cover insufficient local supply and promote import substitution in all sectors of consumer and industrial goods and services starting from basic goods and services. Private investment in infrastructure will be continued with conventional business schemes.

Promotion Target: Increased domestic market-oriented investment to cover all segments of the market will be promoted.

Major Promotion Areas:

- Promotion of investment in basic products and services to enhance supply to the domestic market
- Promotion of investment by large-scale assemblers such as machinery and transportation equipment
- Promotion of investment by linkage industries
- Promotion of investment in infrastructure development, such as in ICT, power, transportation and industrial zones/SEZs.

Relevant Investment Area: Yangon and its peripheral areas, Mandalay and its peripheral areas, and other major markets. Some domestic market-oriented industries will be in locations with low production costs or located near a trading hub.

(2) Mid-term Scenario

A mid-term investment promotion scenario is as follows:

Growth Path: Upgrading of production to medium to high-end products for consumers and more technology-intensive products for industrial use will be realized. Further investment will be channeled into areas where local suppliers do not exist or are weak. Private investment in infrastructure will further advance with the preparation of a PPP scheme.

Promotion target: Investment in production of higher grade products and in infrastructure will be promoted.

Major Promotion Areas:

- Promotion of investment in upgraded and new goods and services
- Promotion of investment by large-scale assemblers such as those

producing machinery and transportation equipment

- Promotion of investment by linkage industries
- Promotion of investment in infrastructure development, such as in ICT, power, transportation and industrial zones/SEZs.
- Promotion of investment upstream, such as in raw materials, parts and components.

Relevant Investment Area: Yangon, Mandalay and other markets and their peripheral areas, regional production centers and coastal industrial areas.

(3) Long-term Scenario

A long-term investment promotion scenario is as follows:

Growth Path: Production of high-grade products and establishment of Myanmar brands will be realized. The level of infrastructure will catch up with the current level of advanced ASEAN countries. High-tech sectors and heavy and chemical industries will emerge at this stage.

Promotion target: Investment in competitive high-end production will be promoted.

Major Promotion Areas:

- Promotion of investment to attain globally competitive products
- Investment to advance high-tech industries for higher value-addition will be promoted. Investment in R&D by anchor companies will be promoted.

Relevant Investment Area: Yangon, Mandalay and other markets and their peripheral areas, regional production centers and coastal industrial areas including Dawei SEZ.

Table 4-2: Scenario for Development of Domestic Market-oriented Industries

Scenario for Development of Domestic Market-oriented Industries			
	Short-term	Mid Term	Long Term
Growth Path	Investment will continue to grow to cover insufficient local supply and promote import substitution in all sectors of consumer and industrial goods and services starting from basic goods and services. Private investment in infrastructure will be continued with conventional business schemes.	Upgrading of production to medium to high-end products for consumers and more technology-intensive products for industrial use will be realized. Further investment will be channeled into areas where local suppliers do not exist or are weak. Private investment in infrastructure will further advance with the preparation of a PPP scheme.	Production of high-grade products and establishment of Myanmar brands will be realized. The level of infrastructure will catch up with the current level of advanced ASEAN countries. High-tech sectors and heavy and chemical industries will emerge at this stage.

Investment Promotion Target	Increased domestic market-oriented investment to cover all segments of the market will be promoted.	Investment in production of higher grade products and in infrastructure will be promoted.	Investment in competitive high-end production will be promoted.
Investment Promotion Target	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promotion of investment in basic products and services to enhance supply to the domestic market - Promotion of investment by large-scale assemblers such as machinery and transportation equipment - Promotion of investment by linkage industries - Promotion of investment in infrastructure development, such as in ICT, power, transportation and industrial zones/SEZs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promotion of investment in basic products and services to enhance supply to the domestic market - Promotion of investment by large-scale assemblers such as machinery and transportation equipment - Promotion of investment by linkage industries - Promotion of investment in infrastructure development, such as in ICT, power, transportation and industrial zones/SEZs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promotion of investment to attain globally competitive products - Investment in advance high-tech industries for higher value-addition will be promoted. Investment in R&D by anchor companies will be promoted.
Relevant Investment Area	Yangon and its peripheral areas, Mandalay and its peripheral areas, and other major markets. Some domestic market-oriented industries will be in locations with low production costs or located near a trading hub.	Yangon, Mandalay and other markets and their peripheral areas, regional production centers and coastal industrial areas.	Yangon, Mandalay and other markets and their peripheral areas, regional production centers and coastal industrial areas including Dawei SEZ.

4.4 Growth Path of Investment in Resource-based Industries

4.4.1 Outline of Scenario

(1) Definition of industries

This category includes sectors which exploit, cultivate and/or process natural resources.

(2) Current situation of industries

The major sectors benefitting from recent investments in this category are agricultural production (horticulture, rubber and oil palm plantations, poultry breeding, aquaculture, tea, coffee, etc.), food & beverage production, wooden products, etc. The output is directed to both the domestic and export market. Although the exploitation of natural gas, gems and other mineral resources are the principal industries in this category, they are not referred to in this section because they should be being promoted under the existing legal framework and procedures.

Production technology and domestic supply of industrial input, such as fertilizer and agricultural machinery, are major of constraints for this sector.

(3) Growth Path of Investment Promotion

Investments in this category are expected to deepen due to, 1) an increase in value-addition of products, 2) new investments in supply chains, and 3) the creation of an industrial cluster/agglomeration. The development of this sector needs to be supported by technological improvement

and the development of domestic suppliers of industrial input.

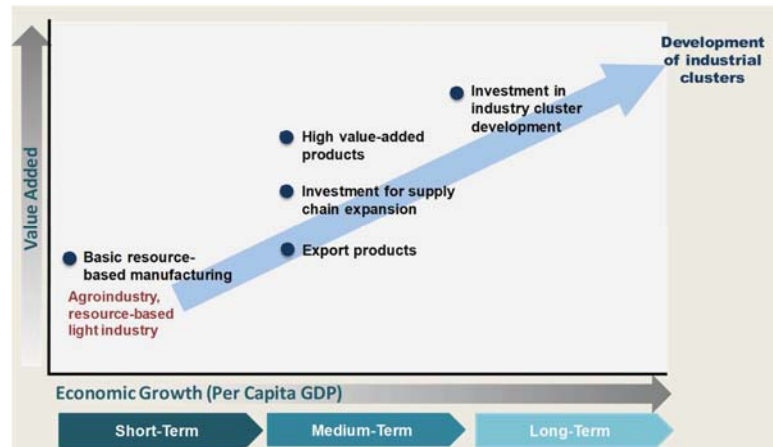


Figure 4-4: Timeline for Upgrading of Resource-based Industries

4.4.2 Scenario for Development of Domestic Market-oriented Industries

(1) Short-term Scenario

A short-term investment promotion scenario is as follows:

Growth Path: Expansion of current production of resource-based products through investment will be realized.

Promotion target: Increased investments in existing production, such as agriculture, food processing, wooden products, ceramic products, etc. will be promoted.

Major Promotion Areas:

- Continued promotion of investment in existing resource-based sectors
- Promotion of investment in high value-added production
- Promotion of investment in raw materials processing and industrial input
- This sector will be supported by investment in required capital goods and input production (domestic market-oriented industries), such as in agricultural machinery, processing plants, fertilizer, etc.
- This sector will be supported by investment in related infrastructure such as in irrigation and logistics (domestic market-oriented industries).

Relevant Investment Area: The majority of investment will be in regional production centers. Yangon and Mandalay will be mainly locations of downstream sectors.

(2) Mid-term Scenario

A mid-term investment promotion scenario is as follows:

Growth Path: Expansion of production and high value-addition will be realized through investments in the supply chains of relevant sectors.

Promotion target: Investment in supply chains such as upstream and downstream processing will be promoted, in addition to expansion of existing production. High value-added manufacturing will be promoted for mineral-based production.

Major Promotion Areas:

- Promotion of investment in existing production
- Promotion of investment in high value-added production
- Promotion of investment in raw materials processing and industrial input
- Promotion of investment in upstream and downstream for supply chain development
- Promotion of investment in smelting and refinery of mineral products
- This sector will be supported by investments in necessary capital goods production, such as in agricultural machinery and processing plants.
- This sector will be supported by investment in related infrastructure, such as in irrigation and logistics.

Relevant Investment Area: Investment in regional production hubs will expand, including linkage industries.

(3) Long-term Scenario

A long-term investment promotion scenario is as follows:

Growth Path: Expansion of production and high value-addition through investment will continue, and the agglomeration of industry and creation of industrial clusters will be realized.

Promotion target: Investments to create industrial clusters that supplement the investment at mid-term stage will be continuously promoted. High value-added manufacturing will be promoted for mineral-based production.

Major Promotion Areas:

- Promotion of investment to expand industrial agglomeration and high value-added production, as at the mid-term stage.

Relevant Investment Area: Investment for industrial agglomeration will be realized in regional production hubs.

Table 4-3: Scenario for Development of Resource-based Industries

Scenario for Development of Resource-based Industries			
	Short-term	Mid Term	Long Term
Growth Path	Expansion of current production of resource-based products through investment will be realized.	Expansion of production and high value-addition will be realized through investments in the supply chains of relevant sectors.	Expansion of production and high value-addition through investment will continue, and the agglomeration of industry and creation of industrial clusters will be realized.
Investment Promotion Target	Increased investments in existing production, such as agriculture, food processing, wooden products, ceramic products, etc. will be promoted.	Investment in supply chains such as upstream and downstream processing will be promoted, in addition to expansion of existing production. High value-added manufacturing will be promoted for mineral-based production.	Investments to create industrial clusters that supplement the investment at mid-term stage will be continuously promoted. High value-added manufacturing will be promoted for mineral-based production.
Investment Promotion Target	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Continued promotion of investment in existing resource-based sectors - Promotion of investment in high value-added production - Promotion of investment in raw materials processing and industrial input - This sector will be supported by investment in required capital goods and input production (domestic market-oriented industries), such as in agricultural machinery, processing plants, fertilizer, etc. - This sector will be supported by investment in related infrastructure such as in irrigation and logistics (domestic market-oriented industries). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promotion of investment in existing production - Promotion of investment in high value-added production - Promotion of investment in raw materials processing and industrial input - Promotion of investment in upstream and downstream for supply chain development - Promotion of investment in smelting and refinery of mineral products - This sector will be supported by investments in necessary capital goods production, such as in agricultural machinery and processing plants. - This sector will be supported by investment in related infrastructure, such as in irrigation and logistics. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promotion of investment to expand industrial agglomeration and high value-added production, as at the mid-term stage.
Relevant	The majority of investment	Investment in regional	Investment for industrial

Investment Area	will be in regional production centers. Yangon and Mandalay will be mainly locations of downstream sectors.	production hubs will expand, including linkage industries.	agglomeration will be realized in regional production hubs.
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4.5 Growth Path of Investment in Knowledge-intensive Industries

4.5.1 Outline of Scenario

(1) Definition of industries

This category includes sectors which provide knowledge-intensive services with high technology, including ICT services, finance, healthcare, education and business support services.

(2) Current situation of industries

FDI in this category tends towards IT-related services, design, consulting and business support services. Local investors have also entered various high-tech service sectors. In total, 13 foreign banks have received licenses to open a branch, but there still are restrictions on banking businesses. Recently, investments in health care have been increasing. As for trade, there is a restriction on entry for foreign investors.

(3) Growth Path of Investment Promotion

Sectors in this category directly relate to the improvement of Myanmar's economic productivity and the quality of life of Myanmar people. High quality investment in this category will steadily shift Myanmar's position from a stage of catching up to a phase of development that will be in line with global trends, before a becoming the regional hub for high-tech industries in the long-term.

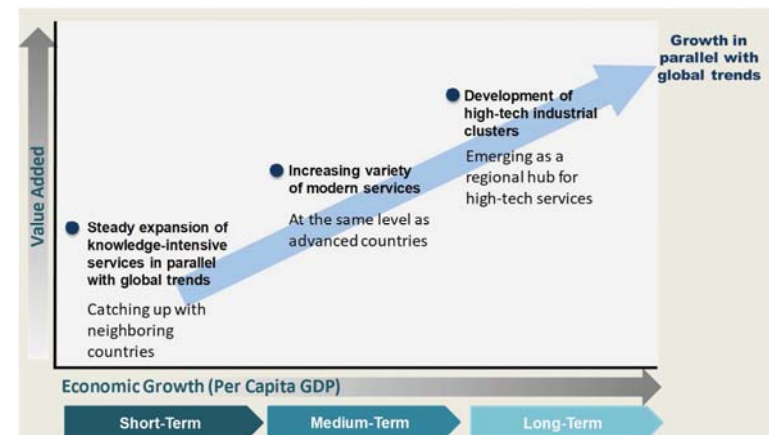


Figure 4-5: Expected Growth of Knowledge-intensive Industries

4.5.2 Scenario for Development of Domestic Market-oriented Industries

(1) Short-term Scenario

A short-term investment promotion scenario is as follows:

Growth Path: Investment in knowledge-intensive services will steadily expand in parallel with global trends. The level and coverage of services will catch up with provision in neighboring countries.

Promotion target: Promotion of investment in services utilizing leading-edge technologies will be promoted.

- Promotion of investment in services with modern technologies and business models
- Promotion of investment in services that contribute to the improvement of the quality of life of Myanmar people
- Promotion of investment in high-tech services that contribute to the productivity of conventional sub-sectors of the agricultural, manufacturing and service sectors.
- Promotion of investment in concessional services for infrastructure management

Relevant Investment Area: Yangon and its peripheral areas, Mandalay and its peripheral areas. Some services will be provided universally.

(2) Mid-term Scenario

A mid-term investment promotion scenario is as follows:

Growth Path: The increasing variety of contemporary services will develop from the same technological level as advanced countries.

Promotion target: Investment in knowledge-intensive and higher value-added services will be promoted.

- Promotion of investment in the services promoted in the short-term scenario
- Promotion of investment in leading-edge knowledge-intensive services that are more advanced

Relevant Investment Area: Yangon and its peripheral areas, Mandalay and its peripheral areas. Service clusters will be extended to regions. Some services will be provided universally.

(3) Long-term Scenario

A long-term investment promotion scenario is as follows:

Growth Path: High-tech industrial clusters will be created and high-tech services will be provided. Myanmar will emerge as a core hub for high-tech services in the region.

Promotion target: Investments in the establishment of regional clusters and R&D will be promoted.

Major Promotion Areas:

- Promotion of investment in the services promoted in the mid-term scenario
- Promotion of investment in leading-edge knowledge-intensive services
- Promotion of high value-added investment to establish R&D operations and facilitates that would enable Myanmar to become a regional hub, etc.

Relevant Investment Area: Yangon and its peripheral areas, Mandalay and its peripheral areas. Service centers will be extended to regions. Some services will be provided universally.

Table 4-4: Scenario for Development of Knowledge-intensive Service Industries

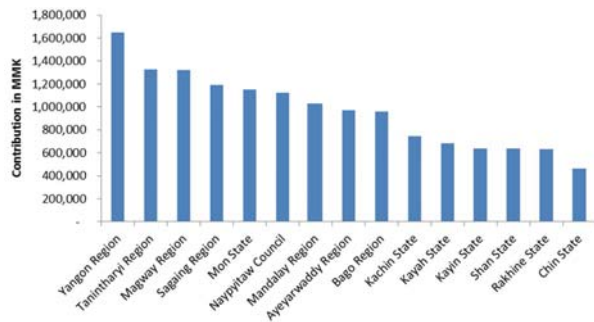
Scenario for Development of Knowledge-intensive Service Industries			
	Short-term	Mid Term	Long Term
Growth Path	Investment in knowledge-intensive services will steadily expand in parallel with global trends. The level and coverage of services will catch up with provision in neighboring countries.	The increasing variety of contemporary services will be started at the same level with advanced countries.	High-tech industrial clusters will be created and high-tech services will be provided. Myanmar will emerge as a core hub for high-tech services in the region.
Investment Promotion Target	Promotion of investment in services utilizing leading-edge technologies will be promoted.	Investment in knowledge-intensive and higher value-added services will be promoted.	Investments to the establishment of regional hubs and R&D function will be promoted.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promotion of investment in services with modern technologies and business models - Promotion of investment in services that contribute to the improvement of the quality of life of Myanmar people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promotion of investment in services with modern technologies and business models - Promotion of investment in services that contribute to the improvement of the quality of life of Myanmar people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promotion of investment in the services promoted in the mid-term scenario - Promotion of investment in leading-edge knowledge-intensive services - Promotion of high value-added investment

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promotion of investment in high-tech services that contribute to the productivity of conventional sub-sectors of the agricultural, manufacturing and service sectors. - Promotion of investment in concessional services for infrastructure management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promotion of investment in high-tech services that contribute to the productivity of conventional sub-sectors of the agricultural, manufacturing and service sectors. - Promotion of investment in concessional services for infrastructure management 	to establish R&D operations and facilitates that would enable Myanmar to become a regional hub, etc.
Relevant Investment Area	Yangon and its peripheral areas, Mandalay and its peripheral areas. Services will be provided universally.	Yangon and its peripheral areas, Mandalay and its peripheral areas. Some services will be provided universally.	Yangon and its peripheral areas, Mandalay and its peripheral areas. Service centers will be extended to regions. Some services will be provided universally.

4.6 Spatial Development through Investment Promotion

4.6.1 The NCDP Spatial Development Strategy

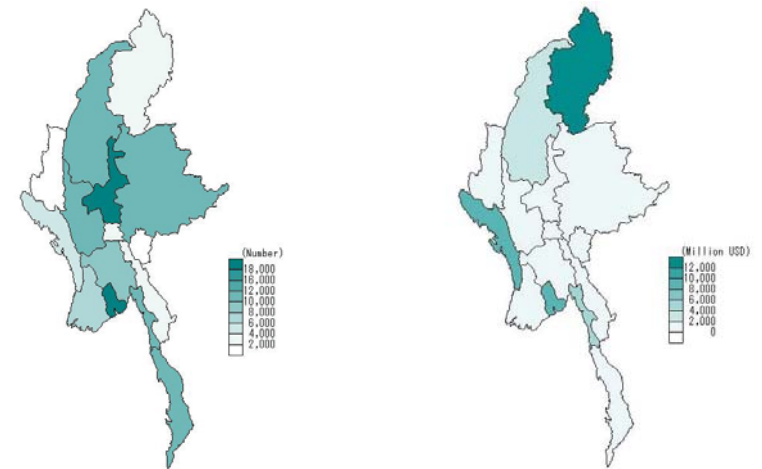
Reducing inequality of economic development and income levels between states and regions is an urgent issue for Myanmar. According to the Business Survey by the Ministry of Planning and Finance, 43% of all business operations in the manufacturing sector are located in three regions; Yangon Region, Mandalay Region and Sagaing Region. Therefore, investments to bridge gaps and create balanced and equitable growth are keenly needed.



Source: Ministry of Planning and Finance

Figure 4-6: Per Capita GDP by Region

Yangon and its peripheral areas, Mandalay and its peripheral areas Service centers will be extended to regions. Some services will be provided universally.



Source: Ministry of Planning and Finance

Note: as of 31 Mar 2015

Source: DICA and Toru Homma

Figure 4-7: Number of Manufacturing Operations by Region Figure 4-8: FDI Approval Amount by Region

The spatial development framework in the NCDP has adopted a multi-centric approach and identified the four priority economic corridors, to be developed as shown in the following table. The prioritized economic corridors are: i) the Yangon-Myawaddy Corridor that links Thilawa SEZ with the Thai border; ii) the Central North-South Corridor that links Yangon to Myitkyina via Mandalay; iii) the new North-East – South-West Corridor that links Kyaukpyu to Muse via Mandalay; and iv) the East - West Corridor that links Myanmar to India, China and Thailand.

Table 4-5: Priority Economic Corridors for Development

Priority Corridor	Route
Priority 1: Yangon SEZ to Myawaddy	Yangon SEZ - Yangon - Bago - Hpa An -Myawaddy
Priority 2: Central North-South Update	ThilawaSEZ - Yangon - Bago - Taunggoo - Nay Pyi Taw - Meiktila - Mandalay -Myitkyina
Priority 3: New North East - South West Corridor	Kyaukpyu - Magway - Meiktila - Mandalay - PyinOo Lwin - Kyaukme - Lashio - Muse
Priority 4: East - West Corridor	Tamu - Kale - Pakokku - Monywa - Meiktila - Taunggyi - Kenglung - Tachileik- Mongla

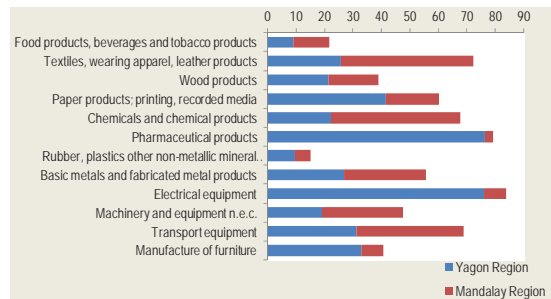
Source: Ministry of National Planning and Economic Development, National Comprehensive Development Plan, 2014

Yangon and Mandalay continue to be the largest growth centers of Myanmar. Investments naturally concentrate in Yangon Region - the biggest center for business in Myanmar. As shown in the following figure, manufacturers in Yangon and Mandalay make up a great majority of many sectors, such as textiles and leather products, pharmaceuticals, electrical equipment, and transportation equipment.

With regards to investor behavior, most foreign investors, especially manufacturers and sales

companies, choose Yangon and its peripheral areas as investment locations due to factors including convenience of transportation, communications, level of infrastructure, industrial agglomerations, proximity to clients, standard of living and availability of factory locations. The Thilawa SEZ was formally opened in 2015 and has successfully attracted various types of foreign investments from various countries.

Mandalay continues to be the second largest business center and functions as a growth hub for the north of the nation.



Note: The shares of number of manufactures by type of industry in Yangon and Mandalay to the total.

Source: Ministry of Planning and Finance, "Industrial Survey" (2015)

Figure 4-9: Composition of Manufacturers in Yangon and Mandalay

4.6.2 Spatial Development through Investment Promotion in the MIPP

As seen in the four growth paths, export-oriented industries will concentrate in these two major business regions, while resource-based industries will span production centers in other regions.

At the first stage of spatial development, investments will be directed to the principal business areas that together form the 'two-polar' growth model: Yangon Region and Mandalay Region. The NCDP expects that further industrialization of Yangon and Mandalay will enhance their economic agglomeration linkages with the economic corridors, so that national inclusive development will be effectively achieved and ultimately result in poverty reduction.

Concentration of Investments to the Yangon Region is expected to bring about the following impacts:

- Investments will attract further investment. For example, an investment by an assembler is followed by investments by suppliers.
- Progress in industrial agglomeration results in cost reductions and increased business opportunities, through economies of scale and scope.
- Increases in workers' increases demand (markets) for goods and services
- Development in Yangon will spill over to neighboring areas, like Bago and Ayeyawady, and form

the greater Yangon area. The development of peripheral areas will advance due to issues in Yangon, such as increasing production costs, lack of suitable business locations, and lack of workforce accommodation.

- In the greater Yangon area, new high quality industrial zones and/or SEZs are expected to be planned and built. New city development is also associated with the expansion to peripheral areas. As a result, it is expected that a coastal industrial zone will form, with the Thilawa SEZ at its core.
- Large-scale city development, residences and shopping malls will be developing in major cities. Investment in social services such as healthcare and education are also encouraged. With these investments, quality of life in cities will improve.
- A successful business model initiated in Yangon can be reproduced across the rest of country.

In parallel with investment promotion for Yangon and Mandalay, investment promotion for other states and regions must be continued according to their investment opportunities. The main sectors for investment promotion are mining, infrastructure development, agriculture, agroindustry, tourism, and distribution hubs and border areas.

In parallel with the concentration of investment in the two-polar areas, focus for development will extend to secondary areas and then tertiary areas. Industrial clusters, especially in agroindustry and other resource-based industries, and tourism, will develop through investment in new technologies, investments by innovative entrepreneurs, enhancement of supply chains, and eventual agglomeration of industries. These industrial clusters will act as regional growth centers.

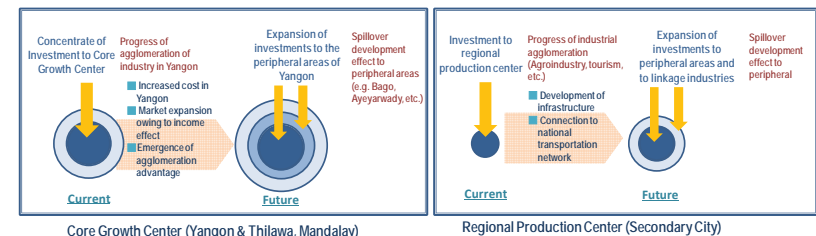


Figure 4-10: Conception of Spatial Development through Investment Promotion

Based on this model, along with the NCDP's economic corridor development, the spatial development of Myanmar can be illustrated as shown in the following figure.

At the next stage, the Dawei SEZ and Kyaukpkyu SEZ will be developed as growth centers, receiving large-scale investments. It is expected that coastal industrial corridors will develop by attracting heavy and chemical industry investments. With these investments, the industrial linkage with neighboring countries will become significantly stronger and multi-layered.

An example of successful coastal industrial development is the Eastern Seaboard Development

Program in Thailand. The program aimed to develop new industrial centers in Chachoengsao, Chonburi and Rayong provinces, to alleviate the concentration of industries in the Bangkok metropolitan area. The main strategy of development consisted of the construction of the MapTaPhut Industrial Estate that targeted heavy chemical industries, the construction of the Laemchabang Industrial Estate for non-polluting port-oriented industries, and the construction of related infrastructure such as ports, roads and railway lines.

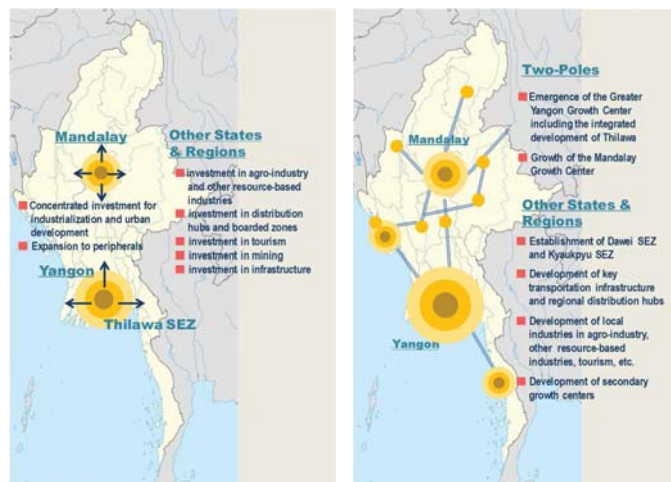


Figure 4-11: Stages of Spatial Development through Investment Promotion

Chapter 5. Strategies for Investment Promotion

The Government of Myanmar formulates strategies and strategic actions with the purpose of addressing the critical bottlenecks of investment promotion. It will implement the strategies to promote responsible and quality investment, in which investors will act as partners for Myanmar's national development, with the following principles of investment promotion.

To welcome quality, responsible and compliance-based investment
To protect investors
To support investors with fair, clear and predictable regulatory environment

The strategies and strategic actions can be classified into five pillars: i) investment-related policies and regulations, ii) institutional development for investment, iii) infrastructure development, iv) business-related systems, and v) local industries and human resources.

Table 5-1: List of Strategies for Investment Promotion

Category		Strategy to Address the Constraints	
1	Investment-related policies and regulations	1-1	Continuation of sound macroeconomic policies
		1-2	Determined commitment to open investment policy and an improved business environment
		1-3	Formulation of industrial policies for investment promotion
2	Institutional development for investment promotion	2-1	Investment promotion using national branding
		2-2	Diligent administration of investment-related regulations and strengthening of investor protection
		2-3	Establishment of clear application procedures and an organization for handling applications
		2-4	Promotion of systematic investor support
		2-5	Establishment of an independent investment promotion agency (IPA)
3	Infrastructure development	3-1	Improvement of infrastructure development planning for investment promotion
		3-2	Promotion of investment in industrial zones and SEZs
		3-3	Establishment of a PPP framework and promotion of PPP projects
4	Business-related systems	4-1	Formulation of regulations for business-related systems
		4-2	Enhancement of the financial sector
5	Local industries and human resources	5-1	Promotion of industrial linkage
		5-2	Capacity development of local industries
		5-3	Establishment of entrepreneur support
		5-4	Improvement of human resources development for industry

5.1 Strategies for Investment-related Policies and Regulations

This category of strategies aims to develop a stable macroeconomic environment, open investment policies and industrial development policies, with the objective of creating an attractive business environment for investors.

5.1.1 Continuation of Sound Macroeconomic Policies

Strategy Aims

One important factor in investment decisions is economic stability of a target country. It is crucial to maintain policies that produce sustainable economic growth in order to gain investors' confidence in the future of Myanmar's economy.

This strategy aims to maintain sound macroeconomic management for an attractive investment environment and prepare necessary policy measures by developing the capability of policy makers and the provision of investment-related statistics.

Stable macroeconomic conditions are key for investment promotion

The economic and financial conditions of a country have a significant impact on investors' business performance, through various factors such as exchange rates, inflation, interest rates, bank lending and domestic demand. Investors are concerned about the stability of macroeconomic conditions because any economic turmoil, such as sharp fluctuations in exchange rates, hyperinflation or shrinkage of demand seriously affects their businesses.

Myanmar's economic structure is still weak because it has not yet built a strong foundations of production, a robust balance of payment structure or effective economic system since the opening-up of the country. IMF's team regularly discusses economic and financial policies with the Government of Myanmar, and they make policy recommendations. The World Bank and Asian Development Bank support the capacity building of macroeconomic management of Myanmar.

The Government of Myanmar will maintain a balanced macroeconomic policy to offer stable and favorable business conditions for investors. It will also aim to build a sound economic structure that will be able to provide increased business opportunities for investors during the plan period.

Required Actions

Action 1-1-1	Implement balanced macroeconomic policy for economic growth
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1) Maintain a consistent macroeconomic policy mix for sustainable economic growth

Myanmar has recently maintained a high economic growth rate. However, the country's economy has been challenged by structural issues such as fiscal deficit and current balance deficit.

The Government of Myanmar and IMF regularly hold bilateral discussions on Myanmar's economic development and policies. In the 2016 Article IV Consultation, IMF welcomed Myanmar's continuing progress on economic and political transition, and noted the robust growth performance in 2015/16. At the same time, IMF pointed out several issues concerning the economic and financial policies, such as exchange rate flexibility. Continuous structural reforms, more active liquidity management, fiscal restraint and fiscal spending efficiency will all contribute to further progress.

The Government of Myanmar will place a high priority on maintaining macroeconomic stability and developing economic structures, to enable more effective investment promotion. The aim is to maintain a consistent and timely macroeconomic policy mix of monetary policy, fiscal policy, tax policy, and trade policy by ensuring a mechanism of policy coordination among key policy makers, the Central Bank of Myanmar, the Ministry of Planning and Finance, and the Ministry of Commerce.

2) Prepare and implement economic policies for creating a favorable business environment

The Government of Myanmar will continue further economic reform to create a favorable business environment for investors. Relevant Government ministries and organizations will prepare and implement financial and fiscal policies that correspond to efficient and dynamic business activities, and policies for economic reform to improve the economic structures that are a basic foundation for private sector development.

The DICA provides recommendations on economic policy for investment promotion on the basis of the monitored needs of investors. The Investment Promotion Committee, a cross-ministerial committee for the implementation of the MIPP, will coordinate the relevant ministries for economic policy for investment promotion.

Action 1-1-2	Strengthen capability of macroeconomic policy formulation
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1) Strengthen the capability of macroeconomic policy formulation in related ministries

The capability of formulating and managing macroeconomic policies needs to be more sophisticated for the purposes of steering the national economy through the shifting global economy and for promoting future liberalization. The Government of Myanmar will accumulate expertise and experience in economic policy management.

With technical assistance from overseas donors, the Government of Myanmar will continue to enhance policy formulation and management capability of relevant ministries and organizations, especially the Ministry of Planning and Finance and the Central Bank of Myanmar.

2) Improved macroeconomic statistics required for macroeconomic management

Sound macroeconomic policy management is only possible with timely, accurate and detailed statistical data, such as on GDP, prices, money supply, employment and trade. Various types of statistics will also be utilized for the formulation of investment policy and investment promotion measures. For example, statistics on industry, agriculture, trade and energy statistics are frequently referenced.

The Government of Myanmar will build a statistical system that enables timely and effective decisions to be made on macroeconomic management by policy makers, through the current mechanism of development of the national statistics system.

The inadequate collection and publication of macroeconomic statistics has been commonly recognized as a weakness of national macroeconomic management, by the Government of Myanmar as well as international organizations advising on economic policy. The need to monitor achievements for the SDGs will require an improved statistics system in Myanmar. A high-level committee, the National Committee for Data Accuracy and Quality of Statistics, implements the National Strategy for Development of Statistics (NSDS), to establish a quality national statistical system. The Government of Myanmar has received technical assistance on this from donors. The Asian Development Bank and UNDP provide such assistance for improving the national account statistics.

3) Enhance policy-making capability of officers in relevant ministries

Developing human resources is key for formulating competent economic and financial policies. Therefore, capacity development of officers of relevant ministries will be conducted in the areas of economic research, economic data analysis and statistics software.

Action 1-1-3	Improve investment statistics
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1) Expand contents of investment statistics

In order to grasp the essential data necessary for investment promotion, the MIC and the DICA will expand the information provided in investment statistics.

There are two main types of statistics for FDI; balance of payments and FDI approved by the MIC.

IMF member countries must report statistics to international organizations, according to IMF guidelines. FDI has three components; equity capital, reinvested earnings and intra-company loans. Definitions and measuring methods of FDI are instructed in IMF's Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual (6th Edition, 2009) and OECD's Benchmark Definition of Foreign Direct Investment (4th Edition, 2008). The OECD Foreign Direct Investment Statistics consists of: 1) direct investment positions - stocks (equity and debt of intercompany loans), 2) direct investment income flows (dividends and distributed branch profits, reinvested earnings, income on debt interest), and 3) direct investment financial flows (equity, reinvestment of earning, and debt). The Central Bank of Myanmar will prepare reliable and detailed statistics in collaboration with the DICA and the Central Statistical Organization.

The MIC regularly collects and announces statistics on approved investment projects. However, the figures for actual disbursement of investment projects are not compiled, and nor are those for investments approved by the MIC and the Thilawa SEZ Management Committee. Therefore, it is difficult to monitor investment trends accurately.

Accordingly, the Government of Myanmar will produce investment statistics as follows:

FDI balance of payments statistics of international standard:

The Central Bank of Myanmar and the Central Statistical Organization will collaborate to provide reliable FDI balance of payment statistics, according to prescribed standards.

Realized investment applied to MIC & State/regional Committee on the disbursement basis:

There is a time gap between the approval of an investment project and actual disbursement. At present, the DICA publishes information on approved/endorsed investment projects. However, information of actual disbursement of projects is not currently monitored. The MIC and the DICA will monitor the implementation of investment projects and capture disbursement figures.

Realized investment attributed to SEZ Management Committees both on approval and on a disbursement basis:

DICA will collect data on investment projects in SEZs, both on investment approval and disbursement, in order to consolidate them with investments attributed to the MIC and State/Regional Committee and build a consolidated database of investment projects.

Registered company statistics:

DICA will compile summary statistics of registered companies from the database mentioned in the next item.

2) Establish database of investment statistics

The DICA will build a digital database of investment statistics, that will enable the following searches:

- Investment projects approved/endorsed by the MIC and State/Regional Committee: by approval and by disbursement, by region, by sector, by investor's country (including an original country in the case of an investment via a third country), and by size of investment;
- Investment projects approved by SEZs: by approval and by disbursement, by region, by sector, by investor's country (including an original country in the case of an investment via a third country), and by size of investment;
- Registered companies: by name, by region, by sector, etc.; and
- FDI statistics on balance of paymentsto be collected and provided by the Central Statistical Office in collaboration with the Central Bank of Myanmar.

The MIC and the DICA will utilize the database for reporting investment records, evaluating investment performance and implementing investment promotion.

5.1.2 Determined Commitment to Open Investment Policy and an Improved Business Environment

Strategy Aims

The Government's consistency on investment policy is a key to building investors' confidence. The Government of Myanmar will clearly convey policy principles to investors. In other words, all investment-related policies and measures should be created and communicated in accordance with an open investment policy.

This strategy aims to establish an open investment policy, promote investment liberalization and deregulation, and regulate acts that violate investment and environmental protection, to build investors' confidence in Myanmar's investment regime.

Importance of consistent and unshaken open investment policy

The Government's commitment to open investment policy is important for investors' trust in Government policies and also for gaining support from relevant Government ministries and organizations for investment promotion. The Government of Myanmar will clearly communicate the principles of investment policies to investors and to all the relevant Government organizations. Under the investment policies, the Government of Myanmar will work on issues affecting the business environment and industrial development, and therefore investment promotion, in collaboration with related ministries. In view of this, the Government of Myanmar commits to the policy principle that the country will: **welcome responsible, quality and compliant investment, protect investors and support them with a fair, clear, predictable and transparent regulatory environment.**

The 12-point Economic Policy of July 2016 and the Investment Policy of November 2016 are currently positioned as basic policies for investment promotion of Myanmar. With the strong commitment of the Government, the MIPP will be implemented to substantially fulfill the policies in the Investment Policy. The Government of Myanmar will make every effort to implement the Investment Policy by realizing a supportive business environment and clear and expeditious procedures.

Widening of Business Opportunities through Deregulation

The MIC Notification No. 15 /2017 lists restricted investment activities. In total, 169 types of businesses are restricted or subject to the approval of the relevant ministries. The restrictions are classified into i) investment activities allowed only within Myanmar, ii) investment activities forbidden to foreign investors, iii) investment activities allowed only in the form of a joint venture with any citizen-owned entity or any Myanmar citizen, iv) investment activities to be carried out with the approval of the relevant ministries. These ministries consist of the Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Information, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation, Ministry of Transport and Communication, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation, Ministry of Electricity and Energy, Ministry of Industry, Ministry of Commerce, Ministry of Health and Sports, and

Ministry of Construction. A large number of items are still subject to export and import licenses, because the liberalization process is slow.

Restrictions on investment in Myanmar have been steadily loosened since 2011. Criteria for approval need clarifying and a transparent assessment process needs establishing in response to investors' grievances. For example, restrictions on trading by foreign companies hinders efficient importing and selling of their products. Although restrictions on trading has been liberalized for selected items such as agricultural inputs and construction materials, foreign investors still request further progressive liberalization. Unnecessary restrictions on investment severely limit business opportunities for investors. Further liberalization of investment is required for the improvement of the nation's overall productivity via a more welcoming business environment that will enable efficient business operations and the promotion of investment in high technologies.

Required Actions

Action 1-2-1	Establish and disseminate the principles of the investment policy
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1) Position the Investment Policy as a core national development policy

The investment policy is positioned as a major national Government policy. The Government of Myanmar in the NCDP intends the country to move from dependence on natural resources and basic agricultural commodities to superior development that increasingly combines sophisticated technology and knowledge with a high level of integration into the regional and global economy. This development will be built upon investment promotion to a considerable extent, with investment contributing to technology transfer, improved productivity, increased employment, local industry development and regional development.

Similarly, the MIPP, an action plan for the investment policy, is formally positioned as an important component of the NCDP, to attain its goals for Myanmar's national development. The MIPP's strategies will address not only business environment improvement but also other development issues on the national development agenda, such as private sector capability development and human resources development. The Government of Myanmar will create cross-ministerial organization for the implementation of the MIPP and give the organization the required authority to enable effective implementation of the MIPP.

2) Clearly communicate the investment policy's principles, both to investors and to all the relevant Government organizations.

Investors' concerns about the political stability and policy consistency of Myanmar affect their investment decisions. The Government of Myanmar clearly conveys investment policy principles to investors to gain their confidence, and commits to, "welcoming quality, responsible and compliant investment, protecting investors and supporting investors with a fair, clear, predictable and transparent regulatory environment".

It is also important to effectively communicate principles to all the relevant Government organizations, to build common understanding of the importance of investments including FDI, and the direction of investment policy. Promotional measures such as awareness campaigns and dialogue will be conducted to raise the level of understanding in related ministries, about the investment policy.

Action 1-2-2	Promote the coordination of investment-related policies by relevant ministries using the principles of the investment policy
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1) Establish a mechanism for cross-ministerial policy coordination for the implementation of investment policy and improvement of the business environment

Following enforcement of MIL, the Myanmar Investment Rules and related communications have been issued. Supplementary notifications and related documents will follow to establish a comprehensive system of implementation of MIL. MIL has considerably rationalized the investment regime of Myanmar. However, it needs further improvement in terms of the policies of related ministries and the institutional terrain.

A cross-ministerial coordination mechanism is necessary for effective implementation of the investment policy and to improve the business environment of Myanmar. To realize this, a cross-ministerial committee called the Investment Promotion Committee will be established with the function of aligning a broad range of investment-related policies and advancing the business environment, as called for in the investment policy.

The Investment Promotion Committee will be managed by the MIC because it is responsible for investment administration based on MIL supported by the DICA as a secretariat. The Investment Promotion Committee will be strongly encouraged and supported by high level Government that fully recognizes the importance of investment promotion and business environment improvement.

The Investment Promotion Committee will review the policies and measures of related ministries in order to produce supportive policy measures need to bolster the investment policy and to promote business environment improvement. Following reviews, the Investment Promotion Committee will also make policy recommendations to the relevant ministries to foster improvement to the business environment. Policies may cover a wide range of areas, from agriculture to trading, industry and infrastructure.

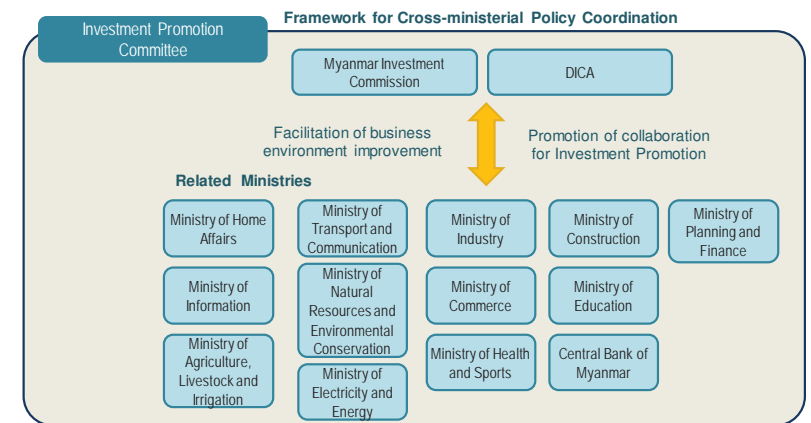


Figure 5-1: Framework for Cross-ministerial Policy Coordination

2) Actively communicate with the private sector on investment promotion

It is crucial for officers of the relevant ministries to have sufficient knowledge of globally prevalent policies and approaches to investment promotion. It is vital to listen to investors' voices throughout the process of reviewing policies and investment promotion measures. There currently exist several mechanisms for dialogue between the Government and the private sector on investment promotion. For example, the Private Sector Development Council and the Myanmar Special Task Force for Business and Trade Promotion (MSTFBTP) were both set up to promote private sector development through dialogue.

Under the MIPP, the Investment Promotion Committee will gather opinions on policies and planned measures from the private sector (especially from investors), on whether they are/will be appropriate and effective for improving the business environment and investment promotion. Above all, it is of upmost importance to listen to the views of foreign investors. Their opinions are invaluable for the Government of Myanmar's efforts to upgrade Myanmar's business environment to an international standard. The Investment Promotion Committee will organize a formal mechanism of regular dialogue with the private sector, including foreign investors.

Action 1-2-3	Promote investment liberalization in multilateral frameworks
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1) Promote investment liberalization within the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC)

Myanmar should progress liberalization, promotion, facilitation and protection of investment as a member of ASEAN, in line with the economic integration of the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC). The AEC is expected to create a single production base and common market in the region and accelerate supply chain development. To promote investment liberalization, the ASEAN Comprehensive Investment Agreement (ACIA) came into force in March 2012.

The objectives of the ACIA are to create a free, open, and clear investment regime through i) progressive liberalization of the investment regimes of member states, ii) provision of enhanced protection to investors of all member states, and iii) improvement of transparency and predictability of investment rules, regulations and procedures. Under the ACIA, each member country must accord to investors of any other ASEAN country treatment no less favorable than that it accords to its own national investors with respect to the admission, establishment, acquisition, expansion, management, conduct, operation and sale or other disposition of investments in its territory. However, member countries still have sectors in the reservation list of liberalization. In the case of Myanmar, some areas of manufacturing and service sectors are subject to conditions dictated by local laws and rules.

Substantial progress of the ACIA will benefit member countries and investors based in the ASEAN with expanding business opportunities and improved competitiveness of the region. As a member country of ASEAN, the Government of Myanmar will support the implementation of the ACIA at the ASEAN Investment Area (AIA) Council, ASEAN Chambers of Commerce and Industry (ASEAN CCI) and other events.

2) Promote investment liberalization within international and regional frameworks other than the AEC

Multilateral agreements such as the Free Trade Agreement (FTA) and Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) aim to create broad regional cooperation for dynamic business activities in various areas such as goods trading, service sectors and investment. ASEAN member countries have signed FTA and EPA agreements with East Asian countries, India, Australia and New Zealand. ASEAN member countries are continuing negotiations on the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP).

The Government of Myanmar will continue this cooperation for an open and equitable business environment in the region by examining its impact on the country, so that Myanmar can benefit from growing investment interests of the region.

Action 1-2-4	Prepare legal framework for business environment improvement and promote deregulation
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1) Enact or revise investment-related laws and regulations for the improvement of the business environment and simplification of investment procedures

The Government of Myanmar has been steadily revising laws and regulations relating to business during the process of democratization and consolidation of legal systems. This revision is still in progress but it is important to make it thorough for the elimination of complexity. It is imperative to produce a legal framework that enables flexible and efficient business operations for investors in Myanmar. Examples of the areas of this ongoing work are the legal framework for intellectual property rights protection, expanded bonded area systems including bonded warehouses and bonded factories, and a rational tax system including commercial taxation.

The Government of Myanmar will implement regulatory improvement for investment promotion through the following steps:

a. Review the existing laws and regulations and identify legal and regulatory issues for investment promotion and the business environment

The Investment Promotion Committee will collect and examine issues with existing laws and regulations from the perspective of sound national development and investment promotion. Restrictions that are not codified in regulations should be also reviewed. It will be necessary to gain the consensus of stakeholders on revisions of regulations for business environment improvement.

b. Enact or amend laws and regulations affecting the business environment

When the need for amendment is identified as a result of a review, relevant laws and/or regulations will be adjusted in collaboration with the relevant ministries. New laws and/or regulations may be formulated when an amendment to existing laws and/or regulations would be insufficient to cater for the identified need.

c. Publicize new laws and regulations to investors and related Government bodies

New laws and regulations will be promptly translated from the original laws and regulations in the Myanmar language into English, for publication. If necessary, guides will be produced for standardized interpretation of stipulations and smooth processes.

d. Ensure sound law enforcement and monitor for evaluation

It is important to avoid variation in interpretations of laws and regulations among officers, by familiarizing them with the contents. During the implementation and monitoring process, investors' grievances on the law will be monitored and the resolution of grievances will be pursued. It will also be necessary to establish a mechanism for preventing abuse of the law and rights abuses in the judicial system of Myanmar. The situation regarding abuse of the law relating to investment projects will be monitored and corrective actions will be taken if necessary.



Figure 5-2: Process of Legal and Regulatory Improvement for Investment Promotion

2) Improve law enactment capability of relevant ministries

Law enactment capability of relevant ministries is a key factor in building an adequate legal framework for an attractive business environment in Myanmar. It is imperative to enhance the ability to understand problems in investment promotion and planning, to enable improvement of

the business environment. Policy makers should have a good comprehension of international best practice, and design practical laws and regulations suited to the context of Myanmar's socio-economic conditions and development.

A number of donors have supported the legal reform of Myanmar, but law-making capability is still weak. The Government of Myanmar will continue to enhance legal expertise and the law enactment capability of relevant ministries, to improve the business environment through reference to common practice and experiences of other countries. The Investment Promotion Committee will coordinate and support relevant ministries in legal and regulatory improvement by providing information on requirements for improvement and on international best practice from the perspective of investment promotion.

3) Examine and implement further deregulations for business

Every country has pursued investment deregulation during certain phases of their national development. Deregulation of investment widens business opportunities for investors, and can bring in up-to-date technologies of foreign investors, stimulate business activities, improve the efficiency of the economy and the welfare of consumers.

There are still a number of industrial sectors that are restricted for foreign investors in Myanmar. The restrictions on investment have been steadily loosened since 2011. Under MIL, a total of 169 types of businesses are still restricted or subject to the approval of the relevant ministries, according to MIC Notification No. 15 /2017. Investors state that criteria for the approval of the relevant ministries are not clear.

It is beneficial to evaluate the importance of restriction objectively and fairly, and to promote the incremental deregulation of investment. Clear criteria and reasoning for the restrictions on investment will be examined in collaboration with relevant ministries. Based on those criteria, the Investment Promotion Committee will assess the necessity of restrictions from the viewpoints of national security and impact on the economy. Accordingly, phased relaxation of restrictions will be planned and implemented for investment promotion, by reviewing domestic market conditions and the potential impact on the Myanmar economy.

Action 1-2-5	Regularly review the relevance of the investment policy
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1) Establish a mechanism for investment policy review

The development needs of Myanmar will diversify and specialize according to the progress of socio-economic transformation and external business conditions. Investment needs and priorities for Myanmar may evolve as the country undergoes socio-economic development. The MIC and DICA will support analysis of investment trends by monitoring those trends along with the socio-economic situation and world business trends. The investment situation and investors' behavior continuously change.

The DICA will set up a department responsible for monitoring investment trends and reviewing investment policy, and allocate necessary personnel to the unit.

2) Monitor and evaluate investment trends and socio-economic development in Myanmar

The Government of Myanmar will evaluate whether investment policy is catching up with the latest domestic and global investment trends. It is also imperative to review whether investment policies fit national socio-economic development policies, in terms of objective and policy measures, by monitoring investment trends.

At the same time, the DICA - through the Investment Promotion Committee - will make recommendations on national socio-economic development policy and other sector policies from the perspective of investment policy and investment promotion.

3) Revise national investment policy in response to changes in national socio-economic development policy

Over the following decades, Myanmar's investment landscape is expected to change drastically, as economic development progresses. As a matter of course, regular revision of investment policy is therefore anticipated.

The MIC and DICA will consider revisions of national investment policies when the necessity arises. The MIC will prepare a revised national investment policy in consultation with relevant ministries and investors. The MIPP is subject to amendments in response to changes in national investment policies.

As a minimum, investment policies will be reviewed every five years in accordance with national planning of the Government of Myanmar.

4) Revise investment-related laws/regulations as the need arises

The MIC and DICA will continue to monitor the implementation of relevant laws, rules and notifications, especially MIL and Myanmar Investment Rules, from the standpoint of investment policy. The MIC and DICA will revise investment-related laws and rules and make necessary amendments in response to changes in the investment environment, and consequently also a revise investment policy.

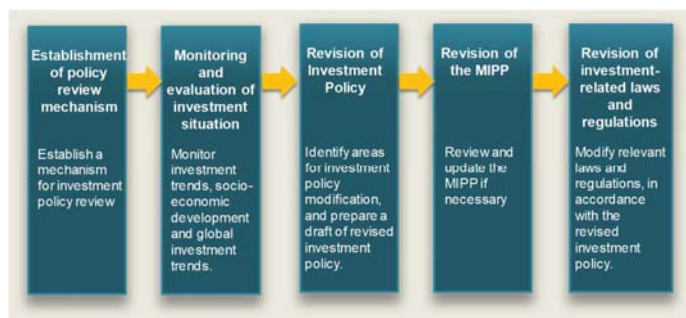


Figure 5-3: Policy Review Mechanism

Action 1-2-6	Regulate fairly and rigorously against acts violating investment and environmental protection on investment projects
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1) Monitor violations by investors

The Government of Myanmar will monitor investment activities after an investment approval or endorsement by the MIC, State/Regional Committee and SEZ Management Committee. Under the Myanmar Investment Rules, it is a function of the MIC and State or Regional Committee to monitor investments according to laws, rules and regulations after approving the Permit or Endorsement.

Relevant Government organizations will monitor and check compliance of investment projects in terms of investment activities, to ensure they meet conditions prescribed in the application, approval and legal compliance of investment projects.

2) Enforce environmental protection of investment projects in accordance with regulations

The Government of Myanmar has publicly stated its commitment to a development path that is economically strong, but also socially and environmentally sustainable for its citizens. It introduced the Environmental Conservation Law in 2012 and the Environmental Conservation Rules in 2014. Procedures were also introduced in an effort to enact environmental regulations.

One of the objectives of MIL is to develop responsible investment businesses which do not cause harm to the natural or social environment. An investor is required to abide by laws, rules, procedures and international best practice so as not to cause damage, pollution or loss to the natural and social environment, or to cultural heritage. An investment project with a large potential impact on the environment and the local community must obtain investment approval.

As environmental conservation is a critical concern, clear and transparent administration is essential. The Government of Myanmar will establish and operate clear evaluation criteria and processes regarding environmental impact assessment (EIA), investment approval and other relevant procedures for investors.

At the implementation stage of investment projects, the monitoring of impact on environment is crucial for effective environmental conservation. With the guidance of the Environmental Conservation Committee, the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation is responsible for monitoring, inspection and supervision. The Government of Myanmar will establish fair and practical monitoring systems by enhancing the Ministry's capability and formulate necessary criteria and methods to support lawful and successful investments.

3) Control investment violations by fairly applying laws and regulations

The MIC assumes the role of regulating investment projects in Myanmar. It will impose penalties against any investor that violates or fails to comply with any conditions of MIL, Myanmar Investment Rules, issued permit or endorsement. As for other laws and rules, relevant ministries will take prescribed actions against violations.

These Government actions will be justly and objectively examined and implemented. The Government of Myanmar offers assurance that necessary procedures of prior notice, explanation, and appeal for dissatisfied investors will be followed, with the understanding that mutually beneficial investment is the objective of investment policy.

5.1.3 Formulation of Industrial Policies for Investment Promotion

Strategy Aims

The predictability of business-related policies is an important factor in investment decisions. Sector-specific industrial policies will be formulated to create a predictable business environment, enable preparation of necessary regulations and implement promotional measures.

This strategy aims to create industry-specific policies, regulations and incentives, to improve the attractiveness of the business environment for individual industries.

Collaboration with Ministries; Integration with Industrial Development Policy and Export Development Policy

Business environment improvement requires an industrial development policy that will guide the transformation of industrial structures and the productivity increases that are such important factors for attracting investments and successful business operations. Myanmar's industrial structures are still limited, but the manufacturing sector is expected to make up an increasing proportion of the economy as industrialization progresses. Labor-intensive industries should be expanded as growth drivers, while simultaneously the advancement of value-added sectors and levels of technology should be accelerated by promoting investment.

Sector-specific industrial policies will pave the way for investors by signposting directions of growth and creating the necessary industrial base. Various ministries are concerned with the formulation of policies and the provision of support services. For example, the Ministry of Industry is responsible for policies and measures for industrial activity, the Ministry of Education for human resources, and the

Ministry of Transport and Communications for infrastructure.

The MIC and DICA must collaborate with related ministries, for practical and effective implementation of investment policy. It is important to harmonize investment policy with related policies, including policies on industrial development, export development, tourism and so on, and to exercise joint implementation of related policies to support investors.

Required Actions

Action 1-3-1	Create investment opportunities in line with industrial development
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1) Formulate industrial development policies and support services to promote investments in priority sectors

Industrial development policies and support services will be formulated by relevant ministries with the purpose of promoting investment in specific priority industry sectors. This is because policies and services demonstrate the Government's policy direction to investors, and because industry-specific investment promotion can be more effectively conducted in association with a set of investment support services. For example, investors may benefit from technical assistance, financial support, capacity development and marketing and matching services, if offered to their particular sector.

The Government of Myanmar will formulate sector-specific industrial development policies and support services for priority sectors, such as automobile manufacturing, industrial and consumer machinery, ICT, textiles, food processing and so on. These sector-specific policies will heighten predictability of overall Government policies and support investors in designing their investment strategies. It is imperative that these sector-specific policies are utilized for the daily administration of industrial development.

Coordination among related ministries will be necessary for effective implementation of sector-specific development policies and support services. The provision of integrated support by related ministries is indispensable for obtaining tangible results from industrial policies. Ensuring an effective coordination mechanism among the ministries that are responsible for policies and support services is a task for the Government of Myanmar.

2) Monitor the progress of industrial development policies and update them as the situation demands

The progress of industrial development policies and support services will be monitored and evaluated with performance indicators. Policies and support services will need to be redesigned to improve effectiveness on an ongoing basis, in response to the effects of their implementation.

The industrial development landscape changes frequently, with the inflow of investments, technological progress and shifts in the global economy. Industrial development policies will therefore be reviewed and updated regularly to reflect industries' rapidly evolving conditions.

Action 1-3-2	Examine new incentives for targeted investments
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1) Examine possible incentives for investment promotion by examining case studies of other countries

Other countries offer various incentives for investment and operating a business. For example, there are several types of tax deduction on corporate taxes for R&D costs, human resource development and export marketing costs. Every country designs and introduces incentives for business activities in the context of its policies.

The MIC, DICA and Internal Revenue Department (IRD) will examine foreign tax incentive systems and explore the possibility of their application in Myanmar in the long term, depending on expected impact on investment, R&D, HRD, employment, environment and so on, and on cost-benefit analysis.

2) Introduce new incentives for targeted investments or for the improvement of business attractiveness

The MIC, DICA and IRD will introduce new incentives to encourage targeted investments and activities, such as R&D initiatives and human resource development.

5.2 Institutional Development for Investment Promotion

This category of strategies aims to enhance functions and services of investment-related organizations such as the MIC, DICA and One-Stop Service Center for investment promotional activities, from the investment attraction phase to post-investment support.

5.2.1 Investment Promotion Using Nation Branding

Strategy Aims

Promotion using nation branding is an important tool for effective investment promotion, and will aim to give investors an accurate understanding of Myanmar as a destination for their investment. Ordinary promotional activities such as investment guidebooks and conferences should be conducted with a clear strategy of nation branding, and always adhering to the agreed Myanmar nation branding, to correctly communicate the country's potential to investors.

This strategy aims to implement effective promotional activities for investment promotion using nation branding. Promotional activities should be stepped up both at country and region level.

Investment Attraction with Integrated Image Building

Many countries run marketing campaigns for investment promotion, as well as running export tourism promotional campaigns, using their nation branding. Several world research companies conduct surveys for the Country Brand Index.

Table 5-2: Ranking of Nation Brands

Country	Rank
Singapore	14
Thailand	38
Malaysia	48
India	50
Sri Lanka	60
Vietnam	64
Indonesia	66
Cambodia	68
Bangladesh	72

Note: Ranking among 75 countries/economies.

Source: FutureBrand, "Country Brand Index 2014 – 15"

(<https://www.futurebrand.com/uploads/CBI2014-5.pdf>)

It is essential for investment promotion teams to communicate properly with investors about investment policies and the competitive advantages of Myanmar. Investors build their perception, in other words, their image, of target countries, based on their knowledge, experience and consequently evaluation. Communication for investment promotion should be conducted in an honest and integrated way.

The Government of Myanmar will communicate a clear message about its commitment to investors. The message must include the following:

- ✓ Myanmar offers vast opportunity for investment.
- ✓ The Government of Myanmar commits to building an open and transparent business environment.
- ✓ The Government of Myanmar welcomes FDI that respects Myanmar's values and cultures.
- ✓ Myanmar has gained momentum in its development as an emerging economy in the ASEAN.

Investment promotion is closely related to export development, industrial development and tourism development, in terms of target business activities and target investors. A country's opportunities for export and tourism obviously invite investments in these sectors. Therefore, communication strategies for export promotion and tourism promotion should be consistent with that for investment promotion. It will be most effective to coordinate and integrate all three using the same nation branding.



Figure 5-4: Concept of Integrated Nation Branding

The key messages of branding differ between the promotion of investment, export and the tourist industry. However, it is crucial to maintain consistency and uniformity of branding among them, to appeal effectively to target companies and for running efficient advertising and marketing campaigns.

Table 5-3: Comparison of Key Branding Messages

Area		Contents of Message	Target
Investment	Hard Image	Infrastructure, workforce, standard of living, growing economy.	Investors, Government organizations
	Soft Image	Open economic policy; investor-friendly laws and regulations.	
Export	Hard Image	Local specialty products, traditional products, international brand products, potential export-oriented sector	Overseas consumers, traders, investors, relevant Government organizations
	Soft Image	Quality, value, safety, specialty	
Tourism	Hard Image	Nature and environment, heritage, tourist industry	Tourists, investors, relevant ministries
	Soft Image	Culture, history	
Common	Soft Image	Diligence, friendliness, hospitality of people	Overseas consumers, tourists, investors, Government organizations

Building a firm and positive national brand and a reputation as a great place to invest takes time. An important role of nation branding is to bridge the perception gap of investors– in other words, to ensure an accurate understanding of Myanmar by investors. It is also important to establish a distinctive brand and the unique positioning of Myanmar, compared with other competing countries.

In addition, the collaboration between the DICA and the Ministry of Commerce, specifically Myanmar Trade Development Promotion Organization (Myantrade), is imperative for export development, because substantial investment in the export-oriented sector will be required for full-scale export-driven development of Myanmar. The tourism sector also requires investment, to build the necessary infrastructure.

Required Actions

Action 2-1-1	Establish investment promotion using nation branding
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1) Formulate an investor communication strategy for investment promotion

Nation branding for investment promotion is an activity of correcting or improving perceptions of potential foreign investors about Myanmar as an investment destination. The image and perceptions of Myanmar among investors will be studied and any perception gap identified. If a pre-existing stereotype is found to hinder investment, the situation must be addressed.

Based on the results of the study, a communication strategy for investment promotion will be formulated, by identifying priority sectors and major investing countries. The competitive advantages of Myanmar as a destination for investment will be employed in improving the country's image. It will be crucial to ensure Myanmar's brand and positioning is distinctive, and distinct from competing countries. Additionally, a policy on how to appropriately communicate Myanmar's attractiveness will be formulated.

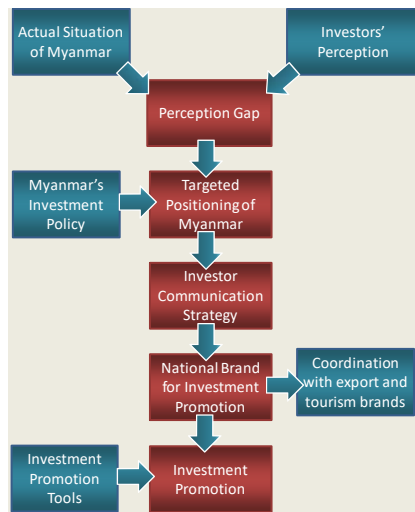


Figure 5-5: Investment Promotion Using Nation Branding

2) Organize a taskforce for nation branding and coordinate with export and tourism promotion

A taskforce for nation branding will coordinate branding activities for investment, export and tourism. A mechanism of collaboration by relevant ministries will be established for an integrated promotion of the Myanmar brand.

Sector branding(i.e., of investment, export and tourism) can be placed under the umbrella brand of Myanmar.

3) Formulate promotional tools for investment promotion

Promotional tools, such as slogans, logo, brochures and videos will be created using the investor communication strategy. They must reflect the Government's commitment to investors as well as promote the advantages of Myanmar. The Myanmar Investment Handbook will be regularly updated in several important languages.

Visual tools for tourism promotion have already been developed, while those for investment promotion have not. The DICA will develop visual tools for investment promotion and introduce new marketing activities. Promotional drives in collaboration with airlines, magazines, and other mass media should be planned and undertaken.

4) Establish collaboration between investment, export and tourism promotion, using nation branding

The Government of Myanmar will actively seek opportunities for joint promotion of investment, export and tourism. This includes, for example, at investment promotion events like investment promotion seminars and trade fairs, where export and tourism will be promoted alongside investment, as part of the nation branding.

Collaboration for promotion between the DICA and the Ministry of Commerce, specifically Myanmar Trade Development Promotion Organization (Myantrade), will be enhanced by the recognition that substantial export development could be realized through targeted investment in the export-oriented sector, by both foreign and domestic investors. Similarly, promotion by the Ministry of Hotels and Tourism will lead to greater investment potential for the tourism sector.

Action 2-1-2	Enhance the DICA's promotional activities for investment attraction
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1) Enhance the DICA's investment attraction function

The DICA is responsible for investment promotion in Myanmar. Its investment attraction function will be strengthened to improve promotional activities.

Major promotional activities for investment attraction are events such as investment promotion seminars, dispatch of investment missions, and reception of overseas investment missions. A limited promotional budget is a big constraint on the DICA's capacity to hold an investment promotion seminar or promote an investment mission. The team currently attends overseas investment promotion seminars several times a year in major investing countries but always in collaboration with international organizations and with the support of donors. Business support companies, such as accounting firms, law firms and banks also hold investment promotion seminars targeting their clients, to promote improvement to the investment environment and cater for growing investor interest.

Strategic targeting is important for implementing promotional activities under a limited budget and with limited human resources. Investment promotion should be focused on priority industry

sub-sectors, in accordance with the development scenarios.

The DICA should create its own capacity to plan and manage an investment event, and secure a reasonable budget for investment promotion. It will identify new opportunities for investment promotion seminars through collaborations with donors, international organizations and others, focusing on strategically important investing countries. The DICA will also conduct investment promotion activities by utilizing promotional tools. Major promotional activities will include the redesign of the DICA and relevant ministries' websites, media coverage (e.g. magazines and social media), investment promotion seminars, and regular newsletters for investors.

To expand outreach to overseas investors, it will be essential to involve Myanmar embassies abroad in active investment attraction activities, through investment promotion seminars, information and data provision, consultation and visit to investors.

2) Enhance regional investment promotion activities

As regional development is a national agenda, a strategic plan for investment promotion to regions/states should be formulated and implemented. The DICA will prioritize regional investment promotion and assist state and regional Government with their investment promotion planning and the implementation of promotional activities.

5.2.2 Diligent Administration of Investment-related Regulations and Strengthening of Investor Protection

Strategy Aims

Inconsistencies in MIL provisions have been clarified considerably, and procedures for investment applications simplified. However, ambiguities in investment-related regulations remain. Many types of investment need approvals from several relevant ministries and investment approval criteria for restricted businesses are still not clear for investors, while inadequate land registration often becomes a constraint on investment.

This strategy aims to identify problems in investment-related regulations and set out actions to clarify them. It also aims to enhance investor protection.

Necessity of Enhancing Legal and Regulatory Framework

The investment-related legal system and ambiguities in law implementation have been identified as significant impediments to business and the FDIPP addressed this issue. The Government of Myanmar has been steadily improving the legal system - for example, by revising SEZ Law, integrating FDI Law and MCI Law into MIL, and enacting the Myanmar Companies Law. These basic laws have resolved inconsistencies considerably, decreased restrictions and simplified procedures.

However, a number of issues remain in the provision of a transparent investment environment. Various ministries have policies and laws that regulate investment activities, and the capability of relevant authorities in providing smooth and predictable law enforcement is a concern. For example,

many investment activities need approval from relevant ministries, such as the Ministry of Information, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation, Ministry of Transport and Communication, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation, Ministry of Electricity and Energy, Ministry of Commerce, Ministry of Health and Sports, Ministry of Construction, etc. In addition, foreign companies can obtain a long-term lease of land or building, up to an initial period of 50 years under MIL. However, regulation and administration of land transactions is very complicated, and the conversion of land use category takes long time.

Required Actions

Action 2-2-1	Ensure effective implementation of legal and regulatory framework
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1) Ensure effective implementation of MIL and SEZ Law

The Government of Myanmar, namely the MIC, DICA and SEZ Management Committee, will issue additional rules and notification on MIL and SEZ Law, in a timely manner. Consistency of MIL and SEZ Law with other related laws will be ensured. It is also imperative to modify these related laws, with the aim of avoiding inconsistency in the investment-related legal system and facilitating the implementation of MIL.

2) Issue clarifications on investment-related laws and regulations to ensure common understanding by investors and Government offices

Occasional inconsistent interpretations of laws and regulations by Government officials can disturb or prevent investors in making investment decisions or submitting applications. The MIC and DICA will formulate clear standards of interpretation of laws and regulations, and share these with relevant ministries and investors.

3) Clarify and communicate criteria and reasoning for the restrictions on foreign investors

The MIC will clarify criteria and procedures required for the approval of investments, subject to the approval of the relevant ministries and in consultation with them. The MIC will then communicate those criteria for the approval to investors, in the form of notifications.

Action 2-2-2	Strengthen investor protection
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1) Establish the investor protection system, as stipulated in Myanmar Investment Law

The Government of Myanmar will reaffirm the policy of investor protection stipulated in the Investment Policy of 2016 and MIL. The Investment Promotion Committee will establish a system of investor protection that covers transfer of funds, dispute settlement, land rights, expropriation, and national conduct/ most-favored-nation treatment/ fair and equitable conduct.

Becoming a member of the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) will be the next step in the preparation of a framework for investor protection and dispute resolution. It is also crucial to expand multilateral investment treaties, for example with ASEAN, and bilateral investment treaties.

2) Operate fairly and improve the investor protection system

The Government of Myanmar operates the system of investor protection fairly, in accordance with MIL and international agreements. If any disputes occur, reconciliation must be undertaken within the ICSID framework if any dispute occurs.

5.2.3 Establishment of Clear Application Procedures and an Organization for Handling Applications

Strategy Aims

Although investment procedures have been simplified with the introduction of MIL, it is vital to establish standardized procedures of investment application and approval, in accordance with MIL.

This strategy aims to realize smooth and speedy handling of investment-related applications and establish an effective organization for handling them.

Simplified Investment Application in Line with MIL

With the introduction of MIL and the Myanmar Investment Rules, Myanmar's investment procedures have been streamlined and investments requiring a permit have been reduced. The new endorsement system is a simplified process for long-term land lease and tax exemption.

Investment application procedures under MIL were introduced in April 2017. Establishing smooth and diligent proceedings for applications, evaluation and monitoring at related organizations, i.e., the MIC, DICA, OSSC with relevant ministries and state/regional investment committees, is an urgent task. In particular, state/regional investment committees must build the capability to implement standardized administration of endorsements.

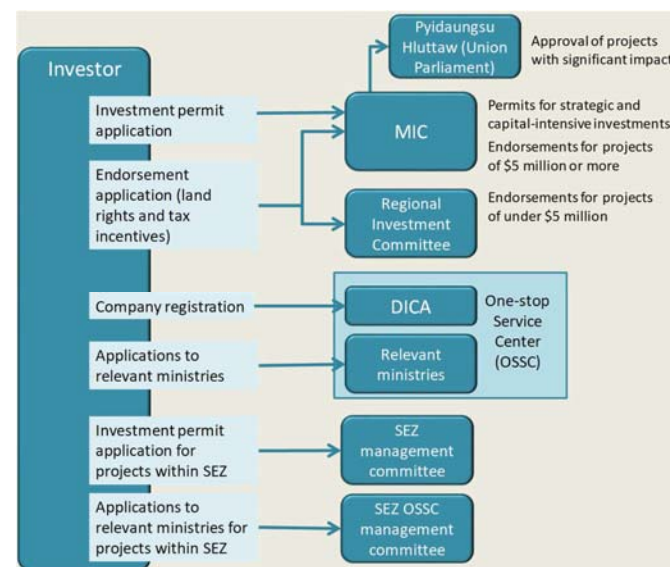


Figure 5-6: Applications under Myanmar Investment Law

Required Actions

Action 2-3-1	Prepare clear and transparent procedures for investment applications
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1) Establish investment application procedures according to MIL

According to MIL, the MIC and state/regional committees will establish investment application procedures, including workflows, standard operating procedures (SOPs), application formats, and evaluation criteria. The relevant Governmental departments and organizations will also formulate application and submission procedures in the form of SOPs and formats.

2) Publicize investment application procedures as guidelines and FAQs

The DICA and OSSC will publicize investment application procedures in the form of guidelines and FAQs.

Action 2-3-2	Establish an organization to systematically manage applications according to procedure
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1) Establish systematic management of investment-related applications and submissions, at the relevant organizations, such as the MIC, OSSC and state/regional committees.

The main functions of the OSSC are providing guidance, and receiving applications and submissions for Government departments and organizations. Management of the OSSC will be strengthened with the purposes of establishing efficient, methodical and high-quality services.

Required facilities and equipment will be supplied to the OSSC for efficient operation. Institutional building of state/regional committees will also be imperative for beginning the provision of guidance on procedures to investors, and for handling applications in accordance with prescribed procedures.

2) Conduct training targeting management staff

Training of management staff at the MIC, OSSC and state/regional committees will be carried out. Building of knowledge and skills, particularly, is vital, because officials do not currently have any experience of evaluating endorsement applications.

Action 2-3-3	Enhance the OSSC's functions through increased authority
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1) Streamline application procedures

The relevant Government departments and organizations will examine the streamlining of investment-related application procedures, in order to simplify them and make them clear. The delegation of increased authority to OSSC will enable it to make fast approvals.

2) Develop an online application and tracking system

The OSSC will develop an online application and tracking system to make application submission easy and to allow real-time follow-up of their progress.

Action 2-3-4	Establish post-investment monitoring mechanism under MIL
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1) Establish and apply a robust monitoring mechanism for investment projects, in accordance with MIL and other relevant laws and regulations.

The monitoring of reporting and compliance of investing companies has not been thorough up until now. It will be necessary to establish and apply a solid monitoring mechanism for investment projects, in accordance with MIL and other relevant laws and regulations.

5.2.4 Promotion of Systematic Investor Support

Strategy Aims

Investors' needs for Government support differ according to where they are on the investment cycle. It is crucial to provide proper support to investors according to the investment cycle, from the preparation stage to implementation and operation. Support after operation begins is also important for ensuring business success for investors.

This strategy aims to provide systematic and integrated investor support according to the investment cycle. Integrated investor support will include the provision of information, consultation and possible arrangements to ensure successful business operations. Investor support will be also enhanced at regional level.

Support throughout Investment Cycle

The DICA is responsible for investment promotion services in Myanmar. The investment promotion services of the DICA have not been fully expanded to date. As the core agency for investment promotion, it will be enhanced to enable provision of fully fledged investor support services with the One Stop Service Center (OSSC). It is imperative to provide proper investment promotion services that cover the needs of investors throughout the investment cycle.

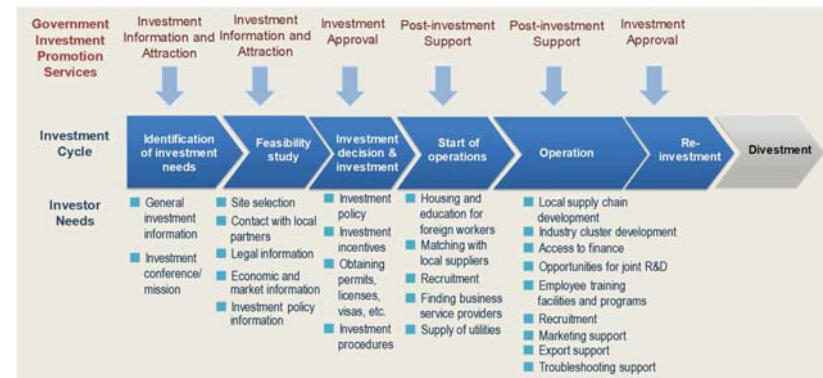


Figure 5-7: Investment Cycle and Support Needs

There is a general investment cycle for individual investment projects. It consists of stages including: i) investment preparation (identification of investment needs and feasibility study); ii) investment decision and actual investment; iii) start of operations; iv) operation; v) re-investment; and sometimes vi) divestment (closure of the project).

Investment promotion is not just investment attraction at the stage of investment preparation. It is necessary to create effective investment promotion services that can meet the needs of investors over the entire cycle of investment. The needs of investors vary according to the stages in the investment cycle.

For example, at the preparation stage, an investor implements a feasibility study. The investor collects data and information of potential investment locations and countries, conducts a feasibility study and formulates an investment plan. The investor requires services such as information and consultation on investment environments, including available incentives and legal procedures of the country.

At the operation stage, various types of support are needed. In addition to help with permits, registration and reporting, investors also need information, consultation and sometimes arrangements made in all areas of business operation - for example, recruitment, local supplier development, R&D and finance. In states and regions, investor support is especially important, due to greater inconvenience to investors. The provision of all these services will be evaluated by the investor during the decision-making process.

The organization of Myanmar's provision of information and consultation services has been strengthened by the establishment of the OSSC at the Headquarters of the DICA in 2013. However, investor support services are not fully provided in Myanmar yet. Supports is particularly weak at region level. Regional DICA branches and state/regional Government offices must enhance their investor support services.

Table 5-4: Types of Investor Support Services

Type of Investment Promotion	Services	Relevant Investment Cycle Stage
Investment Environment Development and Investment Attraction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Investment policy ✓ Nation branding for investment promotion ✓ Targeting of investment promotion ✓ Investment promotion seminars ✓ Investment missions ✓ Distribution of brochures and reports for investment attraction ✓ Promotion on website, SNS, etc. 	Identification investment need and selection of target countries
Investment Facilitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Response to inquiries from potential investors ✓ Provision of investment-related information necessary for a feasibility study ✓ Consultation of investment-related regulations and procedures ✓ Matching for partnerships ✓ Support and troubleshooting in preparation of investment 	Feasibility Study
Investment Approval	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Issuing an investment permit and endorsement ✓ One-stop service for various permits and registration 	Investment application and start-up
Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Regular monitoring of investors' operations ✓ Regular check of law observance of investors ✓ Receipt of regular reporting from investors 	Operation
Aftercare(Post-investment Support)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ One-stop service for statutory procedures ✓ Troubleshooting on operational problems ✓ Consultation on expansion of operation and re-investment ✓ Arrangement of various support services of related ministries, in the areas of recruitment, training, industrial linkage, productivity improvement, R&D, etc. 	Operation and re-investment

Required Actions

Action 2-4-1	Design a systematic investor support mechanism
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1) Identify necessary support for investors by relevant ministries and organizations

The Government of Myanmar, as a whole, will develop a systematic investor support system for both domestic and foreign investors throughout the investment cycle.

Functions of the DICA and relevant ministries will be defined to make possible the design and provision of effective integrated investor support services at each stage of the investment cycle. In particular, post-investment support (aftercare) is currently weak and needs to be expanded.

2) Build a collaboration mechanism to make the DICA and OSSC the center of services

An investor support plan will be formulated by examining the roles and functions of the DICA and

related ministries, and identifying a range of required support services. A unit responsible for investor support, the Investor Support Desk, will be established at the DICA. The unit will design and establish a cross-ministerial and integrated investor support system. The Investor Support Desk will be a window into investor support and arrange effective services for investors in collaboration with the OSSC and the Investor Assistance Committee.

Action 2-4-2	Provide systematic investor support at the DICA and OSSC in collaboration with related ministries
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1) Provide integrated investor support services facilitated by the DICA and OSSC

Related ministries will prepare investor support services designated in the investor support plan by formulating guidelines of services and collecting necessary data and information for reference. The DICA and OSSC will start the provision of integrated investor support services by coordinating support of related ministries.

2) Implement institutional development for investor support

Institution building and capacity development will be implemented for relevant Government offices. "Investor-oriented" and "business-focused" should be placed as the basic philosophies behind the improvement of investment promotion services.

Above all, the DICA is the focal point of investment promotion in Myanmar, particularly investment attraction and facilitation. Therefore, the enhancement of its capacity is a priority for the institutional development of the investment support system, requiring the allocation of sufficient personnel, budget and human resources management. Regional branches of the DICA are also important for investor support provision at the state/region level.

Action 2-4-3	Monitor the needs and satisfaction levels of investors regarding investor support
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1) Regularly monitor the satisfaction levels and needs of investors

The DICA and OSSC will regularly monitor the satisfaction level of investors on services, and collate their needs for support services.

2) Expand investor support according to the needs of investors

Based on the results of monitoring of investors' satisfaction, the DICA will take any necessary actions for improving investor support services.

Action 2-4-4	Promote and support the business diversification and re-investment of existing investors
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1) Design and implement investment promotion programs targeting existing investors

The promotion of business expansion to existing investors is just as important as attracting new investors. The Government of Myanmar will provide support and run promotional services for existing investors, targeting the diversification of their business and re-investment.

The DICA will prepare promotion programs targeting existing investors, for investment expansion, operational upgrades and business diversification.

2) Form a support team for providing support to existing investors for business diversification

The DICA will establish a support team that will be available to existing investors if they request support for additional investment, and will provide services such as information on relevant laws and regulations, information on market situations, the introduction of potential business partners and advice on procedures.

5.2.5 Establishment of an Independent Investment Promotion Agency

Strategy Aims

In the major ASEAN Countries, most investment promotion agencies (IPAs) have an independent status. It is generally observed that independent IPAs extend more effective investment promotion than those operating within ministries, because of their greater level of authority, faster decision-making processes, less bureaucratic cultures, less external interference and the involvement of the private sector.

This strategy aims to establish an independent IPA in order to realize investor-oriented and business-focused investment promotion services.

Why Are Independent Investment Promotion Agencies Common Worldwide?

The status of an IPA is decided by the administrative system of each individual country. IPAs are usually units within ministries, independent agencies, or bodies with private participation. Most IPAs of major ASEAN Countries have an independent status, as shown in the following table.

Table 5-5: Investment Promotion Agencies of Major ASEAN Countries

Country	Investment Promotion Agency		
Cambodia		Cambodian Investment Board (CIB)	Under the Council for the Development of Cambodia (CDC) chaired by the Prime Minister
Indonesia		Indonesia Investment Coordinating Board (BKPM)	Agency with Ministerial status
Malaysia		Malaysia Investment Development Authority (MIDA)	Government agency incorporated as a statutory body
Philippines		Board of Investments (BOI)	Government agency attached to the Department of Trade and Industry
Singapore		Singapore Economic Development Board	Government agency under the Ministry of Trade and Industry
Thailand		Thailand Board of Investment (BOI)	Government agency under the Office of the Prime Minister
Vietnam		Foreign Investment Agency Vietnam (FIA Vietnam)	Designated administrative agency under the Ministry of Planning and Investment

Source: DICA

It is generally observed that IPAs with autonomous quasi-governmental status extend more effective investment promotion than those operating within ministries. Quicker decision-making processes, less bureaucratic cultures, less external interference, and the involvement of the private sector are pointed to as reasons. Of course, simply giving an agency independent status does not guarantee a better performance. The establishment of an independent IPA usually requires specially designed laws, the provision of authority sufficient for administration of investment and the allocation of sufficient budget.

In Myanmar, the DICA is positioned as the national IPA and performs the functions of investment administration and investment promotion. Its status is of a directorate within the Ministry of Planning and Finance. Evaluating the current situation of the DICA, its transformation into an independent organization is desirable and this can be rationalized with the following reasons:

- The DICA already has the nature of an independent organization for investment administration and promotion, in terms of its history, scope of duties and reporting.

The scope of duties of the DICA is congruous with that of an IPA (i.e., investment administration and promotion). The Myanmar Investment Law stipulates the role of the DICA as the office of the MIC, and DICA administers investment application procedures.

- Good investment promotion requires investor-oriented and business-focused services.

Effective and practical investment promotion services can be provided by an organization with a culture of investor-oriented service, which is one reason leading other country IPAs to choose independent status. The aim will be to introduce a corporate-like management style and recruit professionals with experience in the private sector. It is also anticipated that this shift in the organization's culture will shift the mindset of existing personnel to be investor-oriented, and consequently improve the efficiency of services.

- The Government of Myanmar needs to demonstrate its commitment to investment promotion to the public. The establishment of an independent IPA will increase trust among investors in the Government's serious stance on investment promotion.

It is essential to give the new IPA the full authority necessary to administer and promote investment activities in Myanmar and implement the strategies of the MIPP. The IPA and MIC will be placed under the President of the Union Government.

The IPA will have five functions that together will realize the integrated and effective administration and promotion of investment in Myanmar: i) policy advocacy, ii) investment administration, iii) investment promotion; iv) SEZ administration and v) company registration.

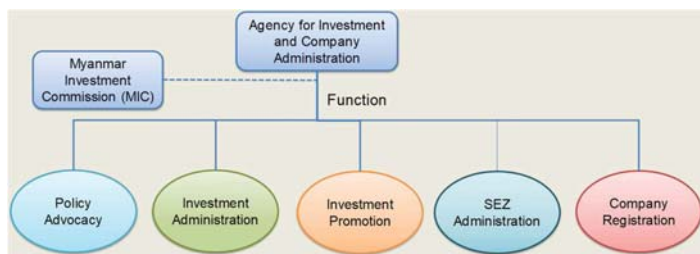


Figure 5-8: Organization of Independent IPA

Required Actions

Action 2-5-1 Plan the establishment of an independent investment promotion agency (IPA)

1) Evaluate the need for an independent IPA

The necessity of establishing an independent IPA will be evaluated through the following surveys:

- **Benchmarking survey of other IPAs:** The experiences and performance of other IPAs will be surveyed to identify lessons learned and best practices.
- **Investor survey:** Investors' evaluations will be collected to understand what needs to improve on investment administration and promotion in the existing organization.
- **Readiness check for the DICA:** The DICA's readiness to change will be evaluated, in terms of its duties, personnel and management style.

2) Develop a plan for establishing an independent IPA

A plan for establishing an independent IPA will be developed, and include: i) organization structure; ii) function of individual divisions; iii) management methods; iv) budgets; and v) implementation schedule.

3) Prepare the required legal procedures and gain approval

A proposal for the establishment of an independent IPA and a draft of the associated laws will be formulated for the approval of the Government.

Action 2-5-2 Establish an independent IPA and implement institutional development

1) Establish an independent IPA

A new independent IPA will be established by transforming the DICA into a semi-ministerial organization for investment promotion. The new IPA will be responsible for the following functions: investment administration, investment promotion, policy advocacy, company registration and SEZ administration.

2) Improve the management and operation of the IPA

The management, operation and organization of the IPA will be improved to achieve a high level of expertise, governance, and management.



Figure 5-9: Independent IPADevelopment Process

Box: Enhancement of Investment Promotion Function of DICA and Independent IPA

The following investment promotion functions will be enhanced at the DICA or independent IPA, yet to be established.

Table 5-6: Investment Promotion Functions of the DICA/ Independent IPA

Service	Measures
Information Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Collect and collate legal information in collaboration with OSSC ministries - the current provision is weak. ✓ Collect investment-related information for all regions and states. ✓ Regularly update information on business costs and industrial sub-sectors. ✓ Compile investment success stories and use them as case studies for potential investors. ✓ Publicize investment approvals by the MIC and TSEZMC on the DICA website. ✓ Create data collection organization and procedures for regular and timely updates. ✓ Compile an information database. ✓ Create a library space for visiting investors.
Investment Attraction Activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Expand opportunities at investment promotion seminars, through collaboration with donors, international organizations and others. ✓ Produce sophisticated presentation materials for investment promotion seminars. ✓ Build capacity of investment conference management and enhance post-conference follow-ups. ✓ Design and implement strategic investment promotion activities, targeting priority sub-sectors. ✓ Design and implement strategic regional investment promotion activities. ✓ Launch investment promotion activities by Myanmar's overseas embassies. ✓ Produce a regular newsletter and distribute to potential investors. ✓ Create visual tools such as short videos and brochures for investment promotion. ✓ Plan and role out nation branding for investment promotion.
Investor Support Service (Pre-investment and Post-investment Support)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Advertise investor support services. ✓ Develop institutions to provide investor support services within the DICA. ✓ Upgrade the manual on investment procedures and other materials used in consultations on potential investments. ✓ Produce a manual on post-investment procedures and other information on post-investment support. ✓ Build a collaborative network with related ministries and business organizations to provide additional advice to investors. ✓ Train DICA personnel to improve their knowledge and skills for investor support.
Policy Advocacy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Collect and analyze FDI approval statistics, FDI trends in ASEAN countries, and major

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> investing countries' FDI trends. ✓ Collect and analyze Myanmar's industrial development policies and private sector development policies. ✓ Learn from the experiences other ASEAN countries on investment promotion and become familiar with best practice. ✓ Formulate a policy proposal for investment-related issues. ✓ Facilitate cross-ministerial efforts on private sector development and improvement of the business environment.
Networking for Collaboration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Build a strong collaborative relationship between the OSSC and related ministries. ✓ Expand collaboration on investment promotion seminars, with donors, international organizations and others. ✓ Collaborate with other IPAs on investment policy and investment promotion. ✓ Collaborate with state and regional governments on joint investment promotion for regions and states. ✓ Enhance the investment promotion capabilities of state and regional governments. ✓ Collaborate with the private sector for joint investment promotion. ✓ Expand collaboration with donors and international organizations for capacity development of the DICA.

5.3 Infrastructure Development

This category of strategies aims to promote the development of priority infrastructure which is badly needed by investors, by enhancing infrastructure project planning, promoting industrial zone development and developing PPP schemes.

5.3.1 Improvement of Infrastructure Development Planning for Investment Promotion

Strategy Aims

Insufficient infrastructure is one of the most serious bottlenecks in Myanmar's business environment. In particular, the current inadequate provision of electricity, transportation/logistics and industrial zones is a huge obstacle in attracting investment, especially in the manufacturing sector.

This strategy aims to facilitate the development of investment-related infrastructure by creating a consolidated investment development plan for investment promotion.

Need to Coordinate Infrastructure Development Plans

Infrastructure is a key constraint on investment promotion in Myanmar. The capacity to supply sufficient electricity and water at competitive prices should be keeping pace with increasing investment in Myanmar, but currently even factories located in the industrial zones of Yangon City experience rolling blackouts in the dry season. The use of self-installed generators pushes up operational costs. The low-quality and time-consuming transportation network is also a serious problem facing business activities in Myanmar. Transportation infrastructure is one of the strategic drives of the NCDP, to connect under-developed areas, prioritized corridors, border areas and the GMS. Consideration of the green economy is becoming more important in infrastructure planning and development.

The Government of Myanmar has been progressing infrastructure development based on national

master plans, such as the National Transport Development Plan and the Myanmar Energy Master Plan. It is imperative for investment promotion to prioritize infrastructure development projects in a cross-cutting manner. Infrastructure development must pay attention to the soft side of infrastructure, including management know-how, ICT-based operating systems, and connectivity with related infrastructure. For example, logistics infrastructure for investment promotion has got to integrate hard infrastructure like ports and roads, with soft infrastructure such as efficient electronic customs clearance, simplified export-import procedures, convenient bonded areas, and the latest warehouse management systems.

National-level infrastructure projects generally have long project cycles and high project costs. The Government of Myanmar has initiated the construction of backbone infrastructure using concessional loans from donors and international organizations. Myanmar will continue to work with international partners on infrastructure development.

Required Actions

Action 3-1-1	Prepare a consolidated infrastructure development plan for investment promotion
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1) Consolidate investment-related infrastructure projects in relevant ministries into a national infrastructure development plan for investment promotion, encompassing project prioritization and scheduling.

It is crucial to create a central infrastructure development master plan and actions for investment promotion which identify key issues and priority projects for investment promotion. The Ministry of Planning and Finance will be responsible for cross-ministerial coordination among affected ministries, in formulating a national infrastructure development plan for investment promotion.

Infrastructure projects under the various ministries will be consolidated, and project prioritization and scheduling will be produced according to expected impact on investment promotion, linkage effect between infrastructure projects and consistency with national development strategies.

2) Evaluate financial structure and possible finance sources for infrastructure projects

Appropriateness of projects' financial structures, i.e., Government (revenue and concessional loans), PPP and private, will be examined for the projects in the national infrastructure plan for investment promotion. The Ministry of Planning and Finance will evaluate possible finance sources for the priority projects and move forward with them to the financing stage.

For the time being, Government funds will be the main source of financing for priority infrastructure projects. Therefore, an important task is to identify additional sources for priority projects from international organizations and donors. Therefore, it is critical for the Government to manage the public debt burden, if they are to continue to attract additional funding for priority projects, from international organizations and donors.

Action 3-1-2	Enhance planning and implementation capability for infrastructure projects
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1) Improve the planning capability of relevant ministries for infrastructure projects

The capability of ministries to plan and establish infrastructure projects should be improved with regards to: i) assessing impacts on national development, ii) understanding appropriate technologies and technical problems, and iii) evaluating proper financial structure and risk.

2) Facilitate coordination among ministries for the implementation of infrastructure projects

In cases where several infrastructure projects are combined for a large-scale development, cross-ministerial coordination is required for effective implementation. The Ministry of Planning and Finance will take responsibility for the coordination of project implementation.

5.3.2 Promotion of Investment in Industrial Zones and SEZs

Strategy Aims

The insufficient supply of industrial zones with adequate infrastructure is a severe problem for investors, especially those in the manufacturing sector. The planning and administration of industrial zones need improvement.

This strategy aims to improve the administration of industrial zones and SEZs, upgrade the existing industrial zones and SEZs, and promote new investment in them.

Importance of Upgrading Industrial Zones and SEZs

The lack of availability of adequate industrial sites is a prime concern among investors in the manufacturing sector. There are 24 designated industrial zones and three designated SEZs as of January 2016. Management committees oversee industrial zone management and provide necessary services to businesses locating there.

Many industrial zones have problems with poor infrastructure, unused plots and irregular use of land. The management level of industrial zones is generally inferior to advanced ASEAN countries. Therefore, investors have difficulty finding appropriate locations. In addition, the Government's administration of industrial zones is complicated, and effective development of them has consequently been hampered.

The Industrial Estate Authority of Thailand (IEAT) administers Thailand's industrial estates according to the Industrial Estate Authority of Thailand Act. IEAT regulates categories of industrial estate, requirements for industrial estates, free zones and incentives, one-stop services, land acquisition, and so on. This is a good example of the diligent administration of industrial zones and investor-friendly industrial zone development.

With regards to SEZs, the Thilawa SEZ has been successfully managed and increased its investment projects. Thilawa SEZ has demonstrated how SEZs can generate both foreign and domestic investment, especially in new technology-intensive sectors. Technology-intensive foreign factories

are showcases for local manufacturers' understanding of modern production technology. Technology spillover is expected from Thilawa SEZ in the form of future outsourcing. Key factors in Thilawa SEZ's success are good infrastructure, investor-oriented management, integrated investor support (OSSC), transparent procedures and a flexible regulatory system.

SEZs are a test bed for policy reform. Potential new policy reform measures can be formulated and trialed at SEZs. Policy measures may cover a wide range of regulations regarding business environment improvement, such as OSSCs, business deregulation, labor rules, customs and trade procedures et cetera. By monitoring the outcomes of policy reform at SEZs, the applicability of the reforms beyond SEZs can be examined for the development of the rest of the country. The experiences of Thilawa SEZ will be applied to other SEZs, industrial zones and the country as a whole.

The development of Thilawa SEZ will move on to the next stage of it being a hub for the advanced industrialization of Myanmar, and a new sub-center of city development. The development of other SEZs will be promoted based on lessons learned, and existing industrial zones should be upgraded in terms of infrastructure and administrative services.

The development of new industrial zones and SEZs needs to keep pace with the rate of industrial growth, and according to an industrial allocation policy plan. Special purpose industrial zones, such as agroindustry parks and economic zones, are being developed. More variety of special purpose industrial zones and incubation centers will be examined in relation to the needs of industrial and regional development.

Bonded areas in Myanmar are currently limited to port terminals, land borders, SEZs and duty-free stores at airports. Aside from this, the Cut-Make-Package (CMP) garment industry is permitted duty- and tax-free imported materials and exported finished garments. Expansion of the bonded system is sorely needed by export-oriented sectors. Under a system of bonded factories or bonded warehousing, flexible production would be possible for export-oriented manufacturers in the stocking of imported input for their production, without customs clearance.

Required Actions

Action 3-2-1	Improve administration policies for industrial zones and SEZs
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1) Improve administration and management of industrial zones

The Government of Myanmar will review and update industrial zone administration policies, regulatory organization and supervision of industrial zone management.

Items to be reviewed in this process include the role of the Industrial Development Committee, industrial zone planning, regulations on industrial zone development and management, the demarcation between the Ministry of Industry and state/regional Government, and the investment application criteria of the MIC.

2) Formulate a national industrial allocation plan

The Government of Myanmar will formulate a national industrial allocation plan based on forecasted investment trends and the existing investment potential of regions. The national industrial allocation plan should include insights into future industrial linkage and agglomeration in Myanmar, and it should additionally be examined from the perspectives of urban development and economic corridor development.

3) Formulate rules and standards for industrial zone development and management

The revision of regulations regarding industrial zone development and management is an urgent action for the MIPP to tackle. The regulations will include those that cover requirements/criteria of industrial zones, standardized procedures for development, management rules, infrastructure development and environmental protection.

4) Establish one-stop service centers in industrial zones

It is crucial to consider the establishment of OSSCs at industrial zones, following the examples of the DICA and Thilawa SEZ. There are limitation on cost and space in replicating the OSSC mechanism of the DICA and Thilawa SEZ, where representatives from major ministries are stationed, but relevant ministries, state/regional governments and management committees will examine possible streamlining of investment-related procedures within the OSSC mechanism.

Action 3-2-2	Expand and upgrade existing industrial zones and SEZs
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1) Upgrade the infrastructure of existing industrial zones

The Government of Myanmar will encourage the upgrading of infrastructure of existing industrial zones. Associated ministries and state/regional governments will also examine support measures such as those relating to electricity distribution, connecting roads and distribution hubs.

2) Expand Thilawa SEZ and continue development of the Dawei and Kyaukphyu SEZs, in accordance with development plans

The Government of Myanmar will honor its commitment to develop three SEZs, because these will play a significant role in Myanmar's economic development and industrialization, as centers of investment promotion.

Action 3-2-3	Promote new investment in industrial zones and SEZs
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1) Promote development of industrial zones

Industrial zone development is listed as a sector for promotion in Notification No. 13 /2017. The Ministry of Industry, DICA and state/regional governments will support potential developers of industrial zones by providing information on possible business locations, consultation and coordination with relevant ministries.

2) Promote new special purpose industrial zones and areas

The relevant ministries will produce plans for special-purpose industrial zones and areas, and invite investors to participate. Examples of potential special-purpose industrial zones or areas include a coastal area development, a new SEZ or a zone dedicated to agroindustry.

5.3.3 Establishment of PPP Framework and Promotion of PPP Projects

Strategy Aims

The Government of Myanmar has been developing the country's infrastructure with donor assistance. However, due to tight budgetary conditions, it is important to consider the introduction of private investment for infrastructure development.

This strategy aims to promote investment in infrastructure development and management, by establishing a financial mechanism for PPPs in Myanmar, and for promoting PPP projects.

Utilization of PPPs for Financing Infrastructure Projects

Public funds are very limited, while the demand for infrastructure development is huge. The Government of Myanmar has recognized the need for infrastructure development using funds from private investors. In Myanmar, several BOT and PPP projects have been implemented, particularly in the power and transportation sectors. Under Notification No. 13 /2017, infrastructure investment in transportation, power and telecommunications is categorized as a sector for promotion under MIL.

Based upon recommendations in the FDIPP, the PPP Task Force was formed of personnel from relevant ministries and the PPP framework for Myanmar was examined with assistance from JICA. The UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP or ESCAP) also supports the establishment of effective PPP policy frameworks. The draft Myanmar PPP Policy Document was formulated in 2016, and the website for Myanmar PPPs (<http://www.pppmyanmar.gov.mm/>) was set up under the Ministry of Planning and Finance, for promoting understanding of PPPs.

However, Myanmar still remains at the early stage of PPP apparatus implementation compared with other ASEAN countries, in terms of the legal framework, implementation body, financial support scheme and gaining experience with PPP projects. The most suitable PPP models for Myanmar need to be identified, and the required laws and regulations introduced.

Required Actions

Action 3-3-1	Formulate a PPP Master Plan
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1) Establish an organization responsible for PPP promotion

In the draft Myanmar PPP Policy Document, the establishment of a PPP Committee along with PPP unit as the secretariat of the PPP Committee are proposed. These organizations will be installed to introduce PPP-related regulations and promote PPPs in Myanmar.

According to the Policy Document, the MIC is a candidate for the role of PPP Committee, due to its existing function of evaluating and approving large-scale investment projects, and because it assembles the relevant ministries at a high level.

2) Formulate a PPP Master Plan based on the Myanmar PPP Policy Document

The PPP Committee and PPP Unit will formulate a PPP Master Plan by revising the draft PPP Policy Document. During this process, the PPP Committee and the PPP Unit will review the recent situation regarding PPP in Myanmar and explore other countries' PPP frameworks and experiences, to identify best practice for inclusion in the PPP Master Plan.

Action 3-3-2	Prepare a PPP framework and implement capacity development
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1) Establish a legal framework for PPP in Myanmar

Following the PPP Master Plan, the PPP Committee will establish a business environment equipped for PPP projects, including the legal framework and a mechanism for PPP implementation.

Enactment or amendment of associated laws and regulations will be undertaken to improve Myanmar's business environment for PPPs. Enactment and amendment will cover areas including public service provision by the private sector, public procurement, the Government's financial support, land use, employment and so on. An enactment of PPP Law will be considered if necessary.

2) Establish competitive PPP processes

The PPP Committee will design PPP management and develop rules for PPP procedures that enable transparent, accountable, non-discriminatory, competitive and timely procurement. It is important to ensure competition, transparency and fairness in the selection of private sector organizations, to achieve the best outcome for PPP projects, under long-term, risk sharing contractual relations. The PPP Committee and PPP Unit will produce a manual on PPP transactions, formats and other information on following finalized procedures.

3) Establish financial support schemes, such as viability gap funding and Government guarantees

The PPP Committee will formulate a basic policy for Government financial support schemes including viability gap funding and guarantees, in consultation with related ministries. This policy will cover relevance of company introductions, criteria for applications and the legal requirements ahead of introductions.

4) Improve the capabilities of associated ministries, for PPP project preparation and PPP transactions

The PPP Unit will support the capacity development of related line ministries (government contracting agencies: GCAs), for PPP project preparation and PPP transaction.

Action 3-3-3	Implement PPP transactions
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1) Identify and establish PPP projects

The PPP Unit and GCAs will promote PPP and identify projects that can be implemented as a PPP among priority sectors. A team from the PPP Unit and GCAs will establish a project planning facility for appraising identified projects and preparing them for tender.

It is important for the PPP Unit and GCAs to design PPP projects that are attractive to private investors whilst still producing the best possible outcome for the Government.

2) Implement PPP transactions and manage PPP projects

PPP transactions will be carried out through the bidding process. GCAs will monitor PPP projects throughout their lifecycles and settle any disputes with investors according to laws and contracts.

5.4 Business-related Systems

This category of strategies aims to improve the business environment by formulating regulations for systems relating to business operations and by developing the financial sector.

5.4.1 Formulation of Regulations for Business-related Systems

Strategy Aims

The enforcement of business-related laws is not well established in Myanmar. Regulations, customs and standards for business-related systems are required, to create a business eco-system of international standards.

This strategy aims to formulate the regulations for business systems, including intellectual property rights and product standards, that are needed for an effective business environment and to improve access to finance.

Need for Developing Business-associated Systems

Effective business-related systems and practices are crucial for a reliable and supportive business environment. The Government of Myanmar has recognized the importance of intellectual property protection. The legal framework and enforcement of intellectual property laws are major concerns for investors. Myanmar possesses unique cultural heritage and tourism resources, and will utilize nation branding for investment promotion, export and tourism. Therefore, intellectual property protection is also important for Myanmar's own interests. The Government of Myanmar has been deepening its understanding of intellectual property with the assistance from such organizations as the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) and JICA.

It is essential to establish a clear mechanism for protecting the intellectual property rights of investors, in terms of a legal framework, registration and enforcement. Although several laws (the Merchandise Marks Act 1889, Registration Act 1909 and Myanmar Copyright Act 1914) cover the

area of intellectual property rights, Myanmar has no international-level intellectual property laws. Myanmar, as a member country of the World Trade Organization (WTO), is required to comply with the terms of the Agreement on Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS), by no later than July 1, 2021. Drafts of intellectual property laws for trademarks, patents, copyright, and industrial designs are in progress, in an effort to meet the requirements of TRIPS and the ASEAN Framework Agreement on Intellectual Property Cooperation.

Product standards are an important business-related system, providing guarantees of product safety and quality. Investors can find out the level of requirements for different products, while consumers benefit from safer products. They are also important for reducing international trade barriers and improving competitiveness. National standards should be developed in accordance with the requirements of the World Trade Organization Technical Barriers to Trade (WTO TBT) Agreement.

Under the Law of Standardization, the National Standards Council is responsible for policy making and guidance regarding national standards. The Standards Development Division (SDD) under the Department of Research and Innovation of the Ministry of Education, is the national standards body of Myanmar. The SDD develops Myanmar National Voluntary Standards, adopts regional and international standards as National Standards, and makes them available for industry, Government and other stakeholders.

Required business-associated systems for investment promotion are not necessarily limited to the systems mentioned here. The IPC will take additional business-associated systems for activities as needed.

Required Actions

Action 4-1-1	Construct robust protection for intellectual property
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1) Produce a roadmap for establishing intellectual property administration, in accordance with international requirements.

Admittedly, it takes time to establish an organization and system to implement intellectual property (IP) administration to the standards required. The Government of Myanmar will review and formulate a clear roadmap for building effective IP administration for the long term. The roadmap will consist of action plans for establishing a legal framework, institutional development and capacity development, in the areas of registration and management of IP rights, a framework for an IP judicial system, a crackdown on counterfeit goods, and PR activities. Capacity development will be given priority in the roadmap, and therefore the Government of Myanmar will seek technical assistance from international organizations and donors.

2) Establish an organization for the administration of intellectual property issues, in collaboration with relevant ministries.

The Government of Myanmar will establish an IP office responsible for policy and regulations. Issues of intellectual property are associated with several ministries, including the Ministry of

Education, Ministry of Information, Ministry of Industry, Ministry of Commerce, Customs Department, Union Attorney General's Office, etc. According to intellectual property laws, individual organizations will decide their functions and implement the necessary capacity development. As IP issues extend across jurisdictions of several ministries and organizations, a high-level organization will be formed to gather expertise from various sources and develop Myanmar's IP administration.

3) Enact intellectual property laws and regulations to international standards

The Government of Myanmar will proceed with early enactment of IP laws. Following that, necessary regulations and detailed procedures will swiftly be formulated. According to the laws and regulations, procedures for IP rights registration, administrative penalties, lawsuits and customs controls will be clarified and communicated with the public.

4) Establish clear and transparent registration system and IT system

The IP Office will build an IP rights registration system, according to the laws and regulations. Evaluation criteria and legal interpretations for applications will be standardized through guidance and training, to achieve fair and transparent registration administration.

5) Strengthen enforcement against infringement of intellectual property law

Disputes related to the infringement of intellectual property rights will be governed by the new laws. Enforcement of intellectual property law will be strengthened by the police and customs authorities rigorously controlling counterfeiting.

Action 4-1-2	Establish national product standards
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1) Expand national product standards

In Myanmar, safety standards have been formulated through the introduction of individual laws and regulations by ministries and organizations – the National Food Law is an example. National standards have not yet become widely employed in other areas. According to the Standards Development Division (SDD), 34 final draft national standards have been formulated, out of 77 proposed standards. The majority adopt international or regional standards.

The SDD will increase the number of national standards to cover all necessary items, following discussions with industry associations and the examination of international or regional standards.

2) Expand institutions for carrying out standards inspections

National quality inspection institutions that provide testing, certification and inspection to check the compliance of products will be expanded to cater for the practical implementation of the national standards system. If adequate testing is not available close at hand, it will be difficult to implement national standards.

Inspection institutions are also required for export businesses. The lack of accredited inspection institutions is a bottleneck for the export of food products, and food product exporters currently have to send samples to neighboring countries for testing.

3) Promote national standards to the private sector and consumers

The importance of businesses' and consumers' awareness of national standards must be recognized, and information on standards consequently disseminated to them. The SDD will conduct promotional campaigns on national standards by providing information to relevant businesses, Government ministries and organizations. PR activity regarding health and safety will be also target consumers.

5.4.2 Enhancement of the Financial Sector

Strategy Aims

The financial sector has not developed sufficiently to provide long-term finance for capital investment. Access to finance by SMEs and entrepreneurs for capital investment is limited in Myanmar.

This strategy aims to expand financing for capital investment by enhancing the financial sector and developing financial schemes, for both capital investment and working capital of SMEs and entrepreneurs.

Securing Necessary Funds for Investment

The domestic banking sector is still too weak to respond to finance needs for large-scale infrastructure investment or working capital of foreign investors. Access to finance is a serious concern for business start-ups, especially for SMEs. Financial sector reform, enhancement of financial institutions and the channeling of funds to SMEs should provide a leap forward for investment promotion.

The ability to secure necessary long-term funds for investment is key for investment promotion. The financial market should be expanded to provide long-term funds for investments. SME finance also needs expanding. Lack of access to finance is one of the biggest constraints on SME businesses aiming to enter high value-added production, ICT start-ups, and linkage industries.

Required Actions

Action 4-2-1	Increase financial sector capacity for capital investment financing
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1) Advance financial sector reform and strengthen the banking sector

A sound and stable financial sector is essential for increasing investments for the growth of the Myanmar economy. Further development of the financial sector will be pursued with the aim of expanding access to finance for local investors who require long-term financing for their capital investment.

Given the current capability of Myanmar's banking sector, it has a long way to catch up with the level of advanced ASEAN countries. Throughout the MIPP period, the banking sector will be steadily strengthened and its capability improved, through the provision of the required policies and legal framework.

The Government of Myanmar has implemented range of measures for financial reform during the last decade - the results achieved will be evaluated with technical assistance from IMF and other international organizations and donors. The Government of Myanmar will further advance financial sector reforms with long-term strategies in the areas of supervision of the banking sector, development of financial markets, modernization of financial schemes, development of supportive infrastructure, and the capacity building of CBM and other authorities with the purpose of realizing active long-term capital financing by the financial sector.

2) Foster capital markets for long-term fundraising

Banks usually provide financing for capital investment to their customers in the form of roll-over of shorter-term loans, because they face a maturity gap between the deposit term and lending term when they offer long-term capital lending.

Capital markets such as an equity market and a bond market will be important sources of the long-term funds that are required for expansion of long-term lending. Investors are also able to raise funds for long-term investment from the financial market.

The Yangon Stock Exchange was open in 2015, but the number of listed companies is still very limited. The Government of Myanmar will take measures to promote sound growth of the Yangon Stock Exchange, including the issuance of corporate bonds.

3) Progressively deregulate investment by foreign financial institutions

The Government of Myanmar will develop a comprehensive financial sector strategy and review a roadmap for a managed liberalization of the financial sector. The Government will increase flexibility of banking operations, create a favorable business environment for foreign financial institutions, and incrementally open the market.

As lease is a useful financial tool for businesses to invest in production equipment, the improvement of legal framework of leasing business and the liberalization of leasing market will be implemented to diversify sources for capital investment.

4) Plan the establishment of a development bank

In other Asian countries, banks specializing in long-term development financing played a significant role in financing large development projects by governments or large enterprises in the process of their economic development.

The Government of Myanmar will examine the feasibility of establishing a long-term financing bank through examining other countries' experiences.

1) Expand SME finance schemes for targeted sectors and linkage industry development

The Government of Myanmar has prioritized SME development and established the Central Committee for SME Development.

One of the most significant bottlenecks for SMEs is access to finance, as well as to technology and marketing. The major issues with SME finance are collateral requirements, limited loan terms, and time-consuming application procedures.

Government of Myanmar considers the following measures should be taken with regards to SME financing:

- Introduction of special loan schemes for capital investment, like JICA's Two-Step Loan
- Promotion of movable collateral such as inventory, receivables and equipment, rather than land and buildings, by establishing institutional arrangements and legal provisions for security interests and procedures
- Expansion of credit guarantee scheme for SMEs, in addition to the existing credit guarantee insurance scheme, by designing the required institutional arrangements and preparing a legal framework
- Increased transparency of financial data of SMEs

2) Develop venture funds

Bank loans are usually provided to existing businesses, not start-ups. Start-ups dominate in state-of-the-art service sectors, even in Myanmar. If large companies want to diversify into these, they can procure investment funds from parent companies. However, entrepreneurs are faced with funding difficulties, even if they possess solid and innovative business ideas and ample expertise.

Therefore, it is essential to promote the development of venture funds in Myanmar, to support entrepreneurs in growing sectors, like knowledge-based services, or those located in industrial clusters.

5.5 Local Industries and Human Resources

This category of strategies aims to improve the business environment through supportive policies that foster linkage industries, and through the creation of competitive human resources.

5.5.1 Promotion of Industrial Linkage

Strategy Aims

In Myanmar, the level of processing technologies is low, and the supply chain has not really developed properly for most industries. The linkage industry, as a part of the supply chain for

agroindustry, the textile and garment industry and machinery assembly, has become an issue for industrial development in Myanmar.

This strategy aims to formulate and implement policies for attracting investment in linkage industries and supply chain development, in order to expand and diversify the industrial structure of Myanmar.

Importance of Industrial Linkage for Investment Promotion

Fundamental industrial foundations are key for investment promotion. This is not only a matter for investment promotion but also for the nation's entire industrial development.

Successful industrial development creates industrial agglomeration, or industrial clusters. An industrial cluster is explained as geographic concentrations of interconnected companies and institutions in a particular field.¹⁰ Clusters have not properly begun developing in Myanmar yet. The export-oriented garment sector has developed in the Yangon region and its periphery, but it is without upstream linkage. Resource-based industries such as agroindustry has the problem of low value-addition and is weak as an industrial cluster.

As explained in the investment promotion scenarios, the MIPP aims to realize industrial and spatial development through the promotion of investment in export-oriented sectors, domestic market-oriented sectors and resource-based sectors.

Dominant FDI or investment by large-scale enterprises can trigger industrial agglomeration or industrial cluster development. Investment by large-scale assemblers - mostly FDI - in the automobile industry and electrical & electronics industry, has an impact on linkage industries. These investors are the anchor companies at the top of the pyramid of parts and components procurement. They will invite parts and components manufacturers to make new investments, and steadily increase procurement from local suppliers by providing technical guidance to them. Therefore, attracting investment from anchor companies is an important step in developing linkage industries for the assembly industry, and the upgrading of local suppliers' capabilities and output should follow, to meet the requirements of the anchor companies. Proper government support for local suppliers can facilitate the process of increasing quality levels and developing supply chains.

¹⁰Porter, Michael E. (2000), *Location, Competition, and Economic Development: Local Clusters in a Global Economy*, Economic Development Quarterly, Vol. 14 Issue 1

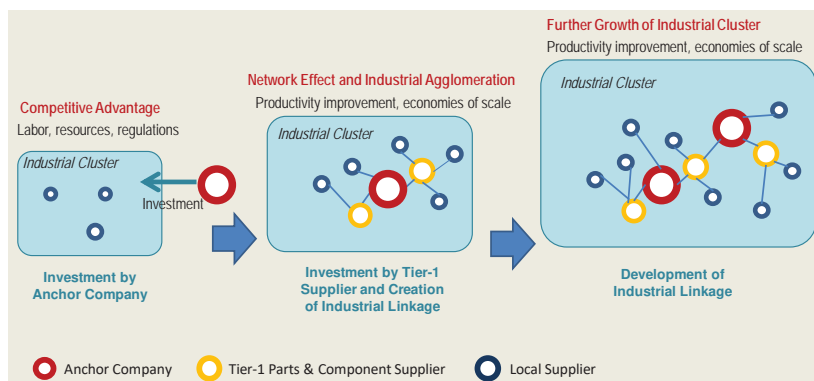


Figure 5-10: Development Pattern of Industrial Cluster

Consistent efforts to establish solid roots of industrial agglomerations will be required to realize this kind of large-scale investment. It is crucial to provide high quality investment opportunities to investors by introducing policies that promote linkage, and by developing local linkage industries. Therefore, industrial development policies and actions are important for investment promotion, along with policies on export development, industrial development and investment promotion, and all of these policy areas are interconnected and mutually dependent for their success.

In the Yangon and Mandalay Regions, major targets for industrial agglomeration are the machinery industry, supporting industries linked to the global supply chain, and modern service industries. In other regions, targets include agriculture, agroindustry, wood-based industries, and other resource-based industries.

Required Actions

Action 5-1-1	Formulate and implement plans for the development of industrial linkage and cluster development
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1) Formulate a development plan for industrial linkage and cluster incubation

An industrial supply chain analysis will be carried out for target industries of investment promotion, including labor-intensive sectors (e.g., garment industry; formed & fabricated materials), resource-based sectors (e.g., agroindustry) and knowledge-intensive service sectors (e.g., ICT services). Supply chain analysis includes the identification of problems, development needs and required support measures.

Based on the results of supply chain analyses, the need for support services will be examined by evaluating existing industrial policies, support measures and resources, considering the necessity of new support measures and designing the best mix of support services. Once the carefully-considered support services have been compiled, sector-specific industrial linkage development plans can be formulated by the Ministry of Industry, in collaboration with related

ministries.

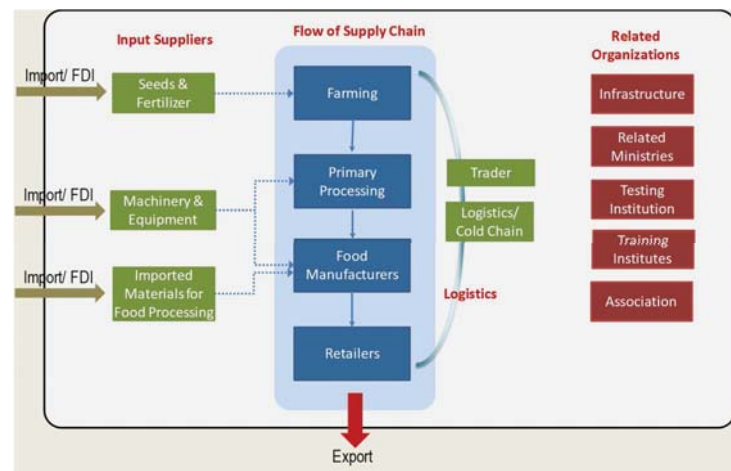


Figure 5-11: Example of Supply Chain (Food Processing)

2) Establish collaborative relationship between stakeholders, for industrial linkage development.

For effective implementation of the industrial linkage development plan, it will be necessary to create a supervisory organization to coordinate collaboration between the Ministry of Industry, other related ministries, relevant associations and state/regional Government. This is because industrial linkage development requires an integrated approach for support services. The Ministry of Industry will seek technical assistance from donors and NGOs for support on industrial linkage development.

Action 5-1-2	Strengthen industrial linkage according to plans
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1) Provide guidance to stakeholders on industrial linkage development

The Ministry of Industry will communicate the industrial linkage development plan to stakeholders. It will also organize possible support services that can be provided by stakeholders, such as technical guidance, marketing support and finance.

2) Implement investment promotion measures for industrial linkage

The Ministry of Industry, DICA and state/regional governments will collaborate to conduct investment promotion for target linkage industries.

3) Promote FDI's technical guidance to local suppliers

Foreign companies often provide technical guidance to local suppliers so that they can locally procure high quality, good value products. The Government of Myanmar will encourage and

support the local supplier development activities of multinational companies and large-scale domestic companies. Government support services will include technical guidance, training and improved access to finance that targets local suppliers. The Government will also encourage multinational companies to develop local suppliers, by providing support such as training and matching services.

Action 5-1-3 | Implement measures for developing an advanced industrial cluster

1) Provide support to develop the business infrastructure needed for an advanced industrial cluster

For the strengthening of the industrial structure and a shift to high value-added production in the future, support measures will be formulated and provided, with the purpose of building an industrial foundation for an advanced industrial cluster.

Major support measures include the establishment of new industrial locations, the transfer of advanced technologies, ICT infrastructure development, a supplier development program, and financing.

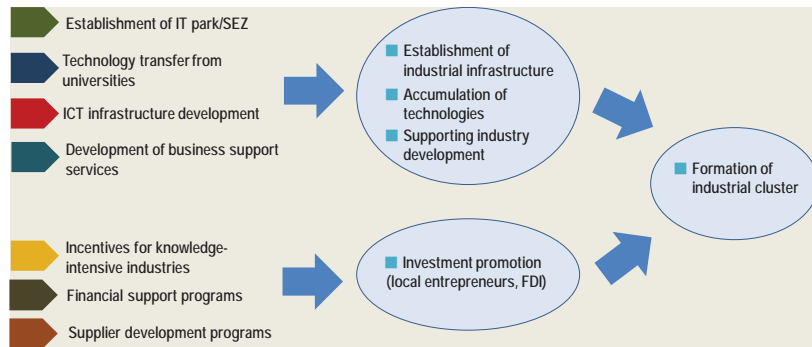


Figure 5-12: Measures for Establishing an Advanced Industrial Foundation

2) Promote industrial agglomeration and upgrading of value-added operations

When the agglomeration of industry reaches a sustainable stage, the Ministry of Industry will move on to support increasing productivity and value-added sectors for deepening the country's industrial structure.

The following figure shows the development process for anchor companies and local suppliers through increasing their technological capabilities, improving value-addition and developing linkage.

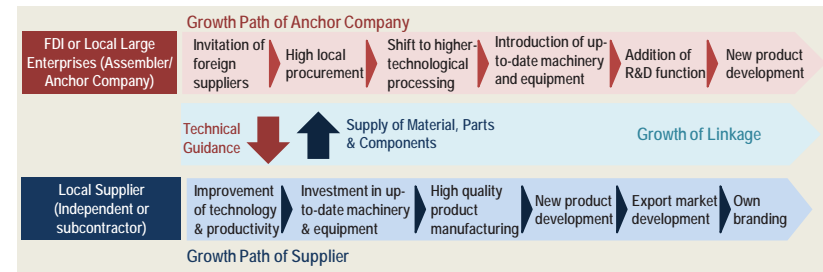


Figure 5-13: Steps for Increasing Value-Addition and Creation of Linkage

5.5.2 Capacity Development of Local Industries

Strategy Aims

The capacity of local industries is still low in terms of business planning, technology, marketing and management, so capacity development is needed to activate companies' investments.

This strategy aims to increase the capacity of local industries, to enable them to invest in export-oriented production, domestic market-oriented production and resource-based production.

The Need for Improved Technology

The technological level of a nation is an important factor in its competitiveness. Foreign investors are concerned about the level of technological advancement, productivity of local suppliers and availability of human resources, because these are determining factors in the success of their investments. Production technology has been rapidly developing worldwide through integration with ICT, for instance with the advent of smart factories, robots, computer-aided design, and 3D printers. Companies are connecting to supply chain ecosystems via the internet. Myanmar lags behind other ASEAN countries on technology, and needs to fill the technological gap by accelerating technology transfer to enhance value-addition and catch up. Operational management measures, such as continuous improvement activities (kaizen), quality control, supply chain management and material handling, also need to be introduced and developed in Myanmar.

In summary, it is vital to take every measure possible to advance the technological level of industry as the whole. Those measures include the promotion of technology transfer and licensing agreements, upgrading R&D facilities by universities and research institutes, diffusion of technology by universities and research institutions, productivity increasing activities, and collaboration with international organizations.

Advanced foreign technologies can be transferred and spread in various ways: i) intra-company transfer by a foreign parent company to a local subsidiary, with, for example, the transfer of new technology and training of internal employees, ii) external transfer such as through sales of products by a foreign company to local consumers, iii) technical guidance by a foreign company to a local

supplier, iv) technology spillover through the movement of an employee to another company, and v) technical transfer based on a technical transfer agreement with a foreign company.

Attraction of renowned multinational companies is one of most effective measures for narrowing technological gap and promoting technology transfer. The Government of Myanmar aims to attract FDI for the technology transfer effect.

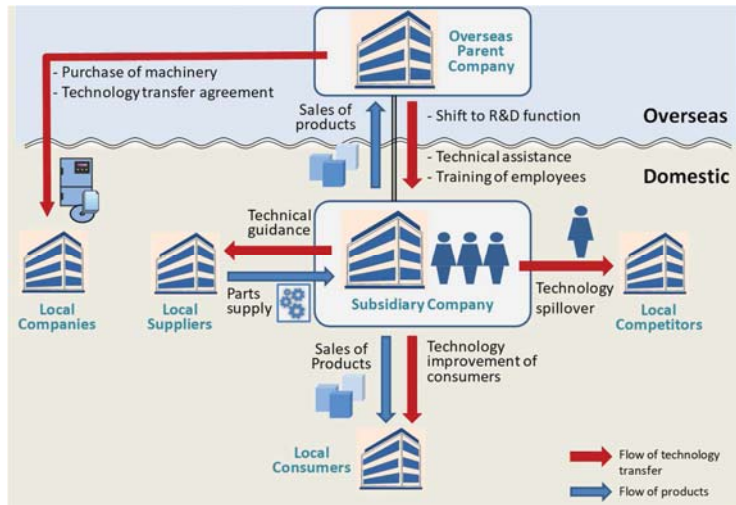


Figure 5-14: Multiple Paths of Technology Transfer

Required Actions

Action 5-2-1 Provide comprehensive support to local SMEs for improved competitiveness

1) Develop and implement a comprehensive support program targeting SME investors

The Government of Myanmar has prioritized SME development in national development plans, because of SMEs’ share in the number of enterprises and employment levels. The Government of Myanmar has established the Central Committee for SME Development and SME Working Committee to be responsible for establishing the legal framework, access to finance, industrial linkage, market development and human resources for the development of SMEs.

SMEs are key for building a strong industrial base, as they constitute a substantial proportion of industrial linkage businesses and industrial clusters. The MIPP will focus on SME investors in priority sectors as resource-based production, linkage industries, logistics and knowledge-intensive services. An important point to be noted is that support services should be solely targeted at capable SMEs that have plenty of potential to grow as central players in industrial clusters.

It is imperative that the comprehensive support program covers business planning, technical support, financing, start-up support, marketing and export support, and training. There are two purposes for support; improving competitiveness of existing SMEs and business diversification of start-ups.

A single Government ministry or organization cannot provide all areas of support needed by SMEs. Therefore, it is necessary to create a comprehensive range of integrated support measures provided by various stakeholders, according to the development needs of individual SMEs. The Ministry of Industry has established local SME Development Centers in states, regions and districts, with branches charged with coordinating and arranging various stakeholder support services for SME investors according to their needs. SME Development Centre branches are expected to act as industrial cluster facilitators.

As an example of supports other than those provided by the Ministry of Industry, the needs of SMEs for export marketing can be met by the support services of the Ministry of Commerce. The Myanmar Trade Promotion Organization (Myantrade), under the Ministry of Commerce, provides export promotion services such as overseas trade fair presence, overseas market information, matching with foreign buyers and advice on how to export. The Myanmar Trade Center (MTC) in Yangon and Myantrade regional trade centers in states and regions, provide export support services to Myanmar exporters. Myantrade also acts as a secretary of the National Export Strategy (NES) and coordinates its projects. The export marketing of SMEs, especially those operating in agroindustry and other resource-based industries will be supported by Myantrade. In addition, the Trade Training Institute of the Ministry of Commerce provides training on trade and international business.

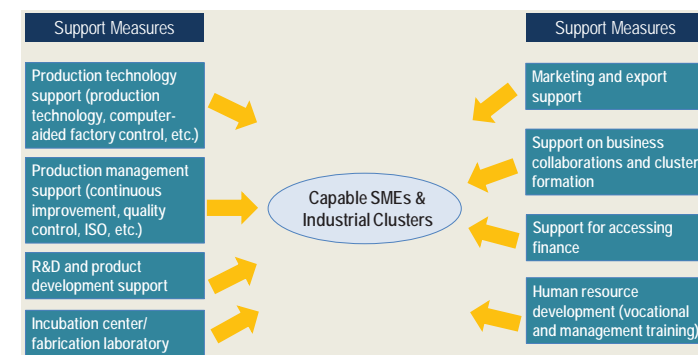


Figure 5-15: Comprehensive Support for SMEs

2) Enhance the capability of Government organizations providing support to SMEs

The Government of Myanmar will enhance the capability of Government ministries and organizations, in terms of technical levels and the supply of experienced personnel, to ensure

they are equipped to provide sufficient support to SMEs. Government research institutions and laboratories within ministries will be upgraded to improve the technical assistance they offer SMEs, and for establishing new laboratories.

3) Promote the establishment of business development service (BDS) providers

The Ministry of Industry will encourage the establishment of business development service (BDS) providers and utilize their services for SME investor support.

Action 5-2-2	Facilitate technology transfer and productivity improvement
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1) Facilitate technology transfer contracts and licensing by supporting local companies

For local companies, technology transfer agreements and licensing agreements are popular methods of upgrading their technology. Understanding of important issues and how to access technology transfer and licensing will be promoted. The Government will support local companies looking for an overseas technology provider or licensor, at the partner search, negotiation and contracting stages.

2) Provide incentives for R&D and the import of advanced technology machinery

It is crucial to assess and establish investment incentives specifically for technology transfer activities, such as development of R&D facilities, R&D projects, the import of advanced-technology machinery, and technology licensing.

3) Facilitate technology transfer by universities and promote joint R&D by universities, research institutions and the private sector

Technology transfer by universities to local companies will be encouraged, while joint R&D by universities and research institutions will be promoted. The participation of foreign companies in joint R&D is also welcomed. Incentives for joint R&D and diffusion of technology will be considered for their potential to produce active technology transfer.

4) Attract foreign investment for technology-intensive sectors

Technology-intensive industries will be prioritized for long-term investment promotion, due to their contribution to technological spillover.

5) Increase absorptive capacity by improving national technology levels

Nationwide productivity improvement activities will be undertaken to advance the nation's overall productivity level. The Myanmar Productivity Center will be at the core of national productivity activities, disseminate productivity improvement methods and facilitate productivity activity across the country.

5.5.3 Establishment of Entrepreneur Support

Strategy Aims

There is currently no assistance for entrepreneurs in Myanmar. For the development of future priority sectors, like knowledge-intensive services, investment promotion to entrepreneurs needs to progressively increase.

This strategy aims to formulate and introduce assistance for entrepreneurs, to create a supportive business environment for them.

Growing business opportunities in the service sector, including knowledge-intensive industries and high value-added services

The level of sophistication of businesses in sectors adopting the latest technologies is relentlessly progressing worldwide. Mobile phone and internet coverage has been rapidly expanding in Myanmar, and there is great potential for Myanmar to leapfrog development in these cutting-edge sectors. Together with the rise of industrialization, a service economy of high value-addition should also develop in Myanmar. It is important to emphasize the role of incubation of new businesses that offer supportive foundations for the future economy and further industrialization of Myanmar.

Examples of developing sectors using digital technologies are eco-businesses, medical services, biotechnology, software development, IT-based business outsourcing, ICT-based services such as e-commerce and the sharing economy, franchise businesses, fashion and social media. The development of these service industries will certainly upgrade the Myanmar people's standard of living.

The introduction and application of technologies based on artificial intelligence (AI) is key to improving national productivity and efficiency. It is expected that the application of AI technology will improve productivity in every area of the economy, including farming, factory operations, infrastructure management, logistics, education, medical services, etc. Although Myanmar is still a developing country, it is imperative to promote investments that utilize cutting-edge ICT.

It is also important to produce comprehensive regulations that simultaneously offer a level playing field to businesses, ensure cyber security and protect consumers.

Required Actions

Action 5-3-1	Create business incubation opportunities in knowledge-intensive service sectors
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1) Formulate a legal framework for new types of businesses, to create a solid business foundation, control illegal competition and attract investors.

The formulation of industrial policy guidelines and the establishment of a legal framework often lag behind the development of new types of business. For knowledge-intensive services or other new sectors, relevant ministries need to establish legal structures so that they can responsibly

foster businesses, control illegal competition and attract investors. Regulations for the protection of consumers will also be developed for new sectors.

2) Provide information on new sector business opportunities

For emerging sectors that are new for Myanmar, it is important to provide information on business opportunities and growth potential, and offer guidance to companies and potential investors to encourage investment.

Action 5-3-2	Provide support to start-ups ¹¹
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1) Establish incubation facilities and provide consultation and guidance for business start-ups

As a part of the support offered to Myanmar entrepreneurs, the Government of Myanmar will plan the establishment of incubation facilities such as science parks, incubation centers, and construction of laboratories from a long-term perspective.

2) Promote assistance for entrepreneurs, from universities and large companies.

Technical assistance provided by universities and large companies to entrepreneurs will be encouraged. Academic and industrial collaboration, such as joint R&D and technical advice from universities, will be promoted for acquisition of technology by business startups.

5.5.4 Improvement of Human Resources Development for Industry

Strategy Aims

Skilled labor is essential for the productivity and competitiveness of Myanmar’s economy, and is in high demand from industrial sectors. The availability of competitive human resources is a key factor in investment location decisions. The level of workforce skills is of particular importance in high-technology industries.

This strategy aims to improve the development of human resources for industry, by formulating a development plan and enhancing education and training institutes through collaboration with the private sector.

Serious Shortfall in Human Resources for Industry

Myanmar is currently able to offer an abundant workforce to investors at a competitive cost. However, there is an insufficient supply of skilled workers, mid-level and senior managers, and engineers - vital personnel for high productivity, new technology absorption and effective business management, and sorely needed by investors.

For industry to be supplied with the human resources it needs, the education and vocational training system in Myanmar needs updating.

¹¹Financial support to entrepreneurs is mentioned in 5-4.

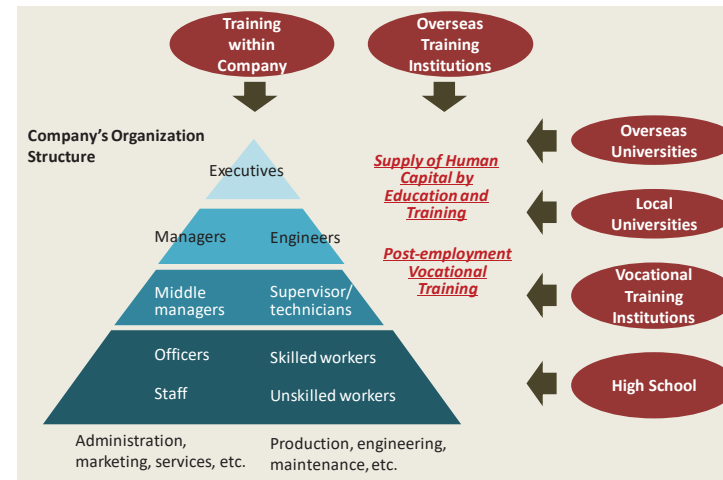


Figure 5-16: Education and Training for Human Resources for Industry

The Government of Myanmar has recognized the importance of Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET) and progressed TVET reform by creating legal and institutional frameworks. The Comprehensive Education Sector Review (2012) and the enactment of the National Education Law (2014) have been the basic policies for TVET in Myanmar. The Technical and Vocational Education Council is responsible for the TVET policy framework, and the TVET Task Force was established to promote TVET reform. Strategies for TVET are defined in the National Education Strategic Plan (2016 - 2021).

Myanmar has various types of education and vocational training institutions under several ministries. According to the Employment and Skill Development Law (2013), the Central Body for Employment and Skill Development is responsible for skills development. Under the Central Body, the National Skill Development Authority (NSDA) has reviewed TVET institutions from the perspective of skill standards, competency-based curriculums and competency-based assessment.

Myanmar is creating a skills qualification framework in accordance with that of the ASEAN. The National Skill Standard Authority (NSSA) develops national competency frameworks and competency standards.

Required Actions

Action 5-4-1	Formulate a plan for human resources development for industry
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1) Monitor the needs of the private sector

For effective curriculum upgrades, it is crucial to grasp the actual needs of the private sector. It is essential to facilitate dialogue between the Government organizations in charge of TVET and skill development, individual education and training institutions and the private sector, such as the

Union of Myanmar Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry (UMFCCI) and foreign investors.

Industrial transformation and inflow of large-scale investments will change the human resource needs of industry. For example, investments by global IT companies may consume all the IT engineers supplied to the market in one go. The DICA will continuously monitor the views of investors, especially foreign investors, on demand for human resources.

At the same time, the Government of Myanmar will facilitate friendly industrial relations in order to create a good environment for human resource development.

2) Specify the needs for human resources development and formulate a plan to develop human resources for industry

The DICA will convey the monitored human resource needs of investors to policymakers of education and training policies. The Technical and Vocational Education Council will produce a plan for developing human resources for industry (or TVET), with the purpose of expanding education and training institutions and designing curriculums that meet the specific needs of investors.

Action 5-4-2	Enhance workforce education and training for industry
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1) Upgrade existing education and training institutions to produce skilled workers

At present, there are technical universities and colleges, universities for computer studies, the University of Technology, technical institutes and technical high schools under the Ministry of Education, and Industrial Training Centers under the Ministry of Industry. Other ministries also have their own training institutions and associations, and the private sector operates training institutions as well.

Facilities at most of Government education and training institutions are run-down and curriculums are not updated, so they have not been able to keep pace with the skills requirements of industries. It is vital to upgrade existing education and training institutes, in terms of facilities and training methods as a long-term measure. The introduction of internship programs is an example of improving curriculums for students to learn practical skills.

Matching of assistance from overseas could be one avenue for improvement. The Industrial Training Centers under the Ministry of Industry have updated their training with the assistance of foreign countries.

2) Promote the introduction of high-level practical training courses to produce skilled labor and managers

Investors sorely need skilled workers with practical knowledge and middle management staff.

It is effective to encourage the establishment of training courses for high-level workers and on specific practical skills as collaborations between universities, associations, NGOs, donors and the investors themselves.

There are several examples of this type of collaboration. The Myanmar-Japan Center for Human Resources Development (MJC), managed by UMFCCI with the assistance of JICA, provides training of practical production techniques. The Myanmar Garment Human Resource Development Centre (MGHRDC) trains garment workers in collaboration with JETRO. The Singapore-Myanmar Vocational Training Institute (SMVTI) collaborates with foreign companies in the automobile and hotel sectors on internship programs.

The promotion of investment in education and training is a further measure for developing practical training in Myanmar. It is vital to provide comprehensive assistance to investors in the education sector, including the provision of information on regulations, business establishment procedures and criteria for approval.

3) Enhance technical education at the higher education level to supply human resources for industry

There are 33 technical universities and 28 computer studies universities for higher education in the scientific and engineering fields. However, university graduates do not satisfy the requirements of investors in terms of either number or level of expertise.

It is essential to expand the capacity and upgrade the curriculums of universities, to produce high quality engineers, scientific researchers and IT personnel. In addition, universities are required to collaborate with the private sector on R&D activities, new business development and technology transfer to SMEs.

Action 5-4-3	Collaborate with the private sector on human resources development for industry
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1) Encourage in-house training for FDIs

It is very common for foreign investors to conduct in-house training for their workers, because they often bring in new technologies that do not exist in the host country, and they use their own production technologies. However, it is also common for investors to start with low-technology production in a host country. Therefore, it is important to encourage in-house training for upgrading the technologies used in manufacturing processes.

2) Promote employment placement service

Information on education and vocational training institutions is very limited. Foreign investors have difficulty finding- especially quickly – the semi-skilled workers, technicians, engineers and middle management that they need. Therefore, foreign investors often use private recruitment agencies.

In this respect, it is useful to collect and provide reliable data on education and vocational training institutions, so that investors can understand what kinds of personnel can be expected and how to access the institutions.

The development and expansion of the staff placement network, matching job seekers and investors, is under consideration.

5.6 Strategy Implementation Schedule

Schedule for implementing the proposed strategies is shown in the following tables.

Table 5-7: Implementation Schedule Category 1: Investment-related Policies and Regulations

Strategy		Shor-Term	Mid-Term	Long-Term
1	Investment-related policies and regulations			
1-1	Continuation of sound macroeconomic policies			
	1 Implement balanced macroeconomic policy for economic growth			
	1) Maintain a consistent macroeconomic policy mix for sustainable economic growth			
	2) Prepare and implement economic policies for creating a favorable business environment			
	2 Strengthen capability of macroeconomic policy formulation			
	1) Strengthen the capability of macroeconomic policy formulation in related ministries			
	2) Improved macroeconomic statistics required for macroeconomic management			
	3) Enhance policy-making capability of officers in relevant ministries			
	3 Improve the provision of investment statistics			
	1) Expand contents of investment statistics			
	2) Establish database of investment statistics			
1-2	Determined commitment to open investment policy and an improved business environment			
	1 Establish and disseminate the principles of the investment policy			
	1) Position the investment policy as a core national development policy			
	2) Clearly communicate investment policy's principles, both to investors and to all the relevant Government organizations.			
	2 Promote the coordination of investment-related policies by relevant ministries using the principles of the investment policy			
	1) Establish a mechanism for cross-ministerial policy coordination, for the implementation of investment policy and improvement of the business environment.			
	2) Actively communicate with the private sector on investment promotion			
	3 Promote investment liberalization in multilateral frameworks			
	1) Promote investment liberalization within the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC)			
	2) Promote investment liberalization within international and regional frameworks other than the AEC			
	4 Prepare legal framework for business environment improvement and promote deregulation			
	1) Enact or revise investment-related laws and regulations for the improvement of the business environment and simplification of investment procedures			
	2) Improve law-enactment capability of relevant ministries			
	Examine and implement further deregulations for business			
	5 Regularly review the relevance of the investment policy			
	1) Establish a mechanism for investment policy review			
	2) Monitor and evaluate investment trends and socio-economic development in Myanmar			

	3) Revise national investment policy in response to changes in national socio-economic development policy			
	4) Revise investment-related laws/regulations as need arises			
	6 Regulate fairly and rigorously against acts violating investment and environmental protection on investment projects			
	1) Monitor violations by investors			
	2) Enforce environmental protection of investment projects in accordance with regulations			
	3) Control investment violations by fairly applying laws and regulations			
1-3	Formulation of industrial policies for investment promotion			
	1 Create investment opportunities in line with industrial development			
	1) Formulate industrial development policies and support services to promote investments in priority sectors			
	2) Monitor the progress of industrial development policies and update them as the situation demands			
	2 Examine new incentives for targeted investments			
	1) Examine possible incentives for investment promotion by examining cases of other countries			
	2) Introduce new incentives for targeted investments or for the improvement of business attractiveness			

Note: Plan and implementation
 Monitoring, follow-up or revision

Table 5-8: Implementation Schedule Category 2: Institutional Development for Investment Promotion

Strategy		Short-Term	Mid-Term	Long-Term
2	Institutional development for investment promotion			
2-1	Investment promotion using nation branding			
	1 Investment promotion using nation branding			
	1) Formulate an investor communication strategy for investment promotion	■		
	2) Organize a task force for nation branding and coordinate with export and tourism promotion	■		
	3) Formulate promotional tools for investment promotion	■	■	
	4) Establish collaboration between investment, export and tourism promotion, using nation branding	■	■	■
	2 Enhance the DICA's promotional activities for investment attraction			
	1) Enhance the DICA's investment attraction function	■	■	■
	2) Enhance regional investment promotion activities	■	■	■
2-2	Diligent administration of investment-related regulations and strengthening of investor protection			
	1 Ensure effective implementation of legal and regulatory framework			
	1) Ensure effective implementation of MIL and SEZ Law	■		
	2) Issue clarifications on investment-related laws and regulations to ensure common understanding by investors and Government offices	■	■	■
	3) Clarify and communicate criteria and reasoning for the restrictions on foreign investors	■	■	■
	2 Strengthen investor protection			
	1) Establish the investor protection system, as stipulated in Myanmar Investment Law.	■	■	■
	2) Operate fairly and improve the investor protection system	■	■	■
2-3	Establishment of clear application procedures and an organization for handling applications			
	1 Produce clear and transparent procedures for investment applications			
	1) Establish investment application procedures according to MIL	■		
	2) Publicize investment application procedures as guidelines and FAQs.	■	■	■
	2 Establish an organization to systematically manage applications according to procedure			
	1) Establish systematic management of investment-related applications and submissions, at the relevant organizations	■		
	2) Conduct training targeting management staff	■	■	■
	3 Enhance the OSSC's functions through increased authority			
	1) Streamline application procedures	■	■	■
	2) Develop an online application and tracking system	■	■	■
	4 Establish post-investment monitoring mechanism under MIL			
	1) Establish and apply a robust monitoring mechanism for investment projects, in accordance with MIL and other relevant laws and regulations	■	■	■
2-4	Promotion of systematic investor support			
	1 Design a systematic investor support mechanism			
	1) Identify necessary support for investors by relevant ministries and organizations	■		
	2) Build a collaboration mechanism to make the DICA and OSSC the center of services	■	■	■

	2 Provide systematic investor support at the DICA and OSSC in collaboration with related ministries			
	1) Provide integrated investor support services facilitated by the DICA and OSSC	■	■	■
	2) Implement institutional development for investor support	■	■	■
	3 Monitor the needs and satisfaction levels of investors regarding investor support			
	1) Regularly monitor the satisfaction levels and needs of investors	■	■	■
	2) Expand investor support according to the needs of investors	■	■	■
	4 Promote and support the business diversification and re-investment of existing investors			
	1) Design and implement promotion programs targeting existing investors	■	■	■
	2) Form a support team for providing support to existing investors for business diversification	■	■	■
2-5	Establishment of an independent investment promotion agency			
	1 Plan the establishment of an independent investment promotion agency (IPA)			
	1) Evaluate the need for an independent IPA	■		
	2) Develop a plan for establishing an independent IPA	■		
	3) Prepare the required legal procedures and gain approval	■		
	2 Establish an independent IPA and implement institutional development			
	1) Establish an independent IPA	■	■	■
	2) Improve the management and operation of the IPA	■	■	■

Table 5-9: Implementation Schedule Category 3: Infrastructure Development

Strategy		Short-Term	Mid-Term	Long-Term
3	Infrastructure development			
3-1	Improvement of Infrastructure Development Planning for Investment Promotion			
	1 Prepare a consolidated infrastructure development plan for investment promotion			
	1) Consolidate investment-related infrastructure projects in relevant ministries into a national infrastructure development plan for investment promotion, encompassing project prioritization and scheduling.	Plan and implementation		
	2) Evaluate financial structure and possible finance sources for infrastructure projects	Plan and implementation	Monitoring, follow-up or revision	
	2 Enhance the planning and implementation capability for infrastructure projects			
	1) Improve the planning capability of relevant ministries for infrastructure projects	Plan and implementation	Monitoring, follow-up or revision	
	2) Facilitate coordination among relevant ministries for the implementation of infrastructure projects	Plan and implementation	Monitoring, follow-up or revision	
3-2	Promotion of investment in industrial zones and SEZs			
	1 Improve administration policies for industrial zones and SEZs			
	1) Improve administration and management of industrial zones	Plan and implementation		
	2) Formulate a national industrial allocation plan	Plan and implementation		
	3) Formulate rules and standards for industrial zone development and management	Plan and implementation		
	4) Establish one-stop service centers in industrial zones	Plan and implementation	Monitoring, follow-up or revision	
	2 Expand and upgrade existing industrial zones and SEZs			
	1) Upgrade the infrastructure of existing industrial zones	Plan and implementation	Monitoring, follow-up or revision	
	2) Expand Thilawa SEZ and continue development of the Dawei and Kyaukphyu SEZs, in accordance with development plans	Plan and implementation	Monitoring, follow-up or revision	
	3 Promote new investment in industrial zones and SEZs			
	1) Promote development of industrial zones	Plan and implementation	Monitoring, follow-up or revision	
2) Promote new special-purpose industrial zones and areas	Plan and implementation	Monitoring, follow-up or revision		
3-3	Establishment of a PPP framework and promotion of PPP projects			
	1 Formulate a PPP Master Plan			
	1) Establish an organization responsible for PPP promotion	Plan and implementation		
	2) Formulate a PPP Master Plan based on the Myanmar PPP Policy Document	Plan and implementation		
	2 Prepare a PPP framework and implement capacity development			
	1) Establish a legal framework for PPP in Myanmar	Plan and implementation	Monitoring, follow-up or revision	
	2) Establish competitive PPP processes	Plan and implementation	Monitoring, follow-up or revision	
	3) Establish financial support schemes, such as viability gap funding and Government guarantees	Plan and implementation	Monitoring, follow-up or revision	
	4) Improve the capabilities of associated ministries, for PPP project preparation and PPP transactions	Plan and implementation	Monitoring, follow-up or revision	
	3 Implement PPP transactions			
	1) Identify and establish PPP projects	Plan and implementation	Monitoring, follow-up or revision	
	2) Implement PPP transactions and manage PPP projects	Plan and implementation	Monitoring, follow-up or revision	

Note:  Plan and implementation
 Monitoring, follow-up or revision

Table 5-10: Implementation Schedule Category 4: Business-related Systems

Strategy		Short-Term	Mid-Term	Long-Term
4	Business-related systems			
4-1	Formulation of regulations for business-related systems			
	1 Construct robust protection for intellectual property			
	1) Produce a roadmap for establishing intellectual property administration, in accordance with international requirements.	Plan and implementation		
	2) Establish an organization for the administration of intellectual property issues, in collaboration with relevant ministries.	Plan and implementation		
	3) Enact intellectual property laws and regulations to international standards	Plan and implementation	Monitoring, follow-up or revision	
	4) Establish clear and transparent registration system and IT system	Plan and implementation	Monitoring, follow-up or revision	
	5) Strengthen enforcement against infringement of intellectual property law	Plan and implementation	Monitoring, follow-up or revision	
	2 Establish national product standards			
	1) Expand national product standards	Plan and implementation	Monitoring, follow-up or revision	
	2) Expand institutions for carrying out standards inspections	Plan and implementation	Monitoring, follow-up or revision	
	3) Promote national standards to the private sector and consumers	Plan and implementation	Monitoring, follow-up or revision	
4-2	Enhancement of the financial sector			
	1 Increase financial sector capacity for capital investment financing			
	1) Advance financial sector reform and strengthen the banking sector	Plan and implementation	Monitoring, follow-up or revision	
	2) Foster capital markets for long-term fundraising	Plan and implementation	Monitoring, follow-up or revision	
	3) Progressively deregulate investment by foreign financial institutions	Plan and implementation	Monitoring, follow-up or revision	
	4) Plan the establishment of a development bank	Plan and implementation	Monitoring, follow-up or revision	
	2 Enhance financing for SMEs and entrepreneurs			
	1) Expand SME finance schemes for targeted sectors and linkage industry development	Plan and implementation	Monitoring, follow-up or revision	
	2) Develop venture funds	Plan and implementation	Monitoring, follow-up or revision	



Note:  Plan and implementation
 Monitoring, follow-up or revision

Table 5-11: Implementation Schedule Category 5: Local Industries and Human Resources

Strategy		Short-Term	Mid-Term	Long-Term
5	Local Industries and Human Resources			
5-1	Promotion of industrial linkage			
	1 Formulate and implement plans for the development of industrial linkage and cluster development			
	1) Formulate a development plan for industrial linkage and cluster incubation	■		
	2) Establish collaborative relationship between stakeholders, for industrial linkage development.	■		
	2 Strengthen industrial linkage according to plans			
	1) Provide guidance to stakeholders on industrial linkage development	■	■	■
	2) Implement investment promotion measures for industrial linkage	■	■	■
	3) Promote FDI's technical guidance to local suppliers	■	■	■
	3 Implement measures for developing an advanced industrial cluster			
	1) Provide support to develop the business infrastructure needed for an advanced industrial cluster	■	■	■
	2) Promote industrial agglomeration and upgrading of value-added operations	■	■	■
5-2	Capacity development of local industries			
	1 Provide comprehensive support to local SMEs for improved competitiveness			
	1) Develop and implement a comprehensive support program targeting SME investors	■	■	■
	2) Enhance the capability of Government organizations providing support to SMEs	■	■	■
	3) Promote the establishment of business development service (BDS) providers	■	■	■
	2 Facilitate technology transfer and productivity improvement			
	1) Facilitate technology transfer contracts and licensing by supporting local companies	■	■	■
	2) Provide incentives for R&D and the import of advanced technology machinery	■	■	■
	3) Facilitate technology transfer by universities and promote joint R&D by universities, research institutions and the private sector	■	■	■
	4) Attract foreign investment for technology-intensive sectors	■	■	■
	5) Increase absorptive capability by improving national technology levels	■	■	■
5-3	Establishment of entrepreneur support			
	1 Create business incubation opportunities in knowledge-intensive service sectors			
	1) Formulate a legal framework for digital businesses, to create a solid business foundation, control illegal competition and attract investors.	■	■	■
	2) Provide information on new sector business opportunities	■	■	■
	2 Provide support to start-ups			
	1) Establish incubation facilities and provide consultation and guidance for business start-ups	■	■	■
	2) Promote assistance for entrepreneurs, from universities and large companies.	■	■	■
5-4	Improvement of human resources development for industry			
	1 Formulate a plan for human resources development for industry			
	1) Monitor the needs of the private sector	■	■	■
	2) Specify the needs for human resources development and formulate a plan to	■	■	■

	develop human resources for industry	■	■	■
2 Enhance education and training of human resources for industry				
1) Upgrade existing education and training institutions to produce skilled workers		■	■	■
2) Promote the introduction of high-level practical training courses		■	■	■
3) Enhance technological education at the higher education level to supply human resources for industry		■	■	■
3 Collaborate with the private sector on human resources development for industry				
1) Encourage in-house training for FDIs		■	■	■
2) Promote employment placement service		■	■	■

Note: ■ Plan and implementation
 ■ Monitoring, follow-up or revision

Chapter 6. MIPP Organization Implementation

6.1 Principles for Organization Development

Involvement of all relevant Government organizations for effective and successful implementation of the MIPP

The MIPP's scope extends over a several areas of Government, because investment promotion is inseparable from the overall improvement of Myanmar's business environment. A large number of stakeholders, including union ministries, regional and state ministries, associations and international organizations are concerned with the areas covered by the MIPP. Therefore, it is imperative to involve all Government organizations and take cross-ministerial actions, so that the MIPP can have a substantial impact, through effective and coordinated implementation. The MIPP has listed the required actions to be taken by various stakeholders for improving Myanmar's business environment.

From the outset, relevant ministries must all be involved in the planning and actual implementation of actions for investment environment improvement. State and regional governments will also be involved in the implementation of the MIPP, especially for regional investment promotion.

High status for organization responsible for the MIPP

A committee, to be named the Investment Promotion Committee, will be set up for the implementation of the MIPP through cross-ministerial coordination. The committee will have the mandate to plan and put into practice the country's investment promotion. The membership of the Investment Promotion Committee will consist of ministers or permanent secretaries of ministries.

Effective coordination with other Government undertakings for private sector development

Important issues to be solved and measures required for business environment improvement are commonly identified and shared by several high-level committees and plans. The implementation organization for the MIPP needs to establish effective collaboration on the activities of these committees and those listed in plans.

The Government of Myanmar has already engaged in several efforts to improve the country's business environment, by involving all the related ministries and the private sector. Efforts have included the creation of high-level committees such as the Private Sector Development Committee (PSDC), the Myanmar Special Task Force for Business and Trade Promotion (MSTFBTP), the Myanmar Business Forum (MBF) and the Myanmar-Japan Joint Initiative (MJJI). There are also several national plans for private sector development, in which investment development is a major component. The major plans include the Indicative Private Sector Development Framework and Action Plan and the National Export Strategy. The PSDC and the Myanmar Trade Development Committee (MTDC) were established for the implementation of these plans.

These committees and plans adopt and deal with key common actions. Diligent coordination of undertakings is crucial for avoiding duplication and for the effective implementation of the MIPP.

Box 1: Myanmar Business Forum

The Myanmar Business Forum (MBF) is a partnership between the public and private sectors. A Government taskforce chaired by the Minister of Commerce oversees Government engagement with the MBF. The UMFCCL and World Bank Group support the MBF secretariat, which coordinates private sector involvement. The MBF has been structured to enable the private sector to discuss its issues with the relevant Government representatives and to follow the progress of these issues. The Trade and Business Promotion Special Taskforce chaired by the Commerce Minister oversees the work of the MBF for the Government. The Special Taskforce contains representatives from all Ministries related to the business environment. The private sector MBF secretariat at the UMFCCL offices coordinates day-to-day operations of the MBF.

6.2 Implementation Organization

6.2.1 Organization Structure

Across-ministerial organization will be established to oversee the implementation of the MIPP. The organization structure has been designed to ensure the following conditions:

- High status with sufficient authority to plan, coordinate and monitor activities in the MIPP
- Involve relevant union ministries and region/state governments
- Attach task forces to engage in specific MIPP tasks

The organization, to be named the Investment Promotion Committee (IPC), has been designed as shown in the following figure.

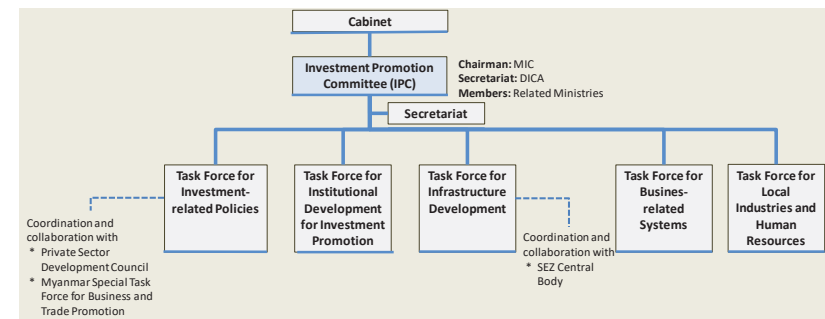


Figure 6-1: MIPP Implementation Organization

The IPC will be chaired by the Myanmar Investment Commission (MIC). The Department of Investment and Company Administration (DICA) serves as the Secretariat of the IPC. IPC members

are ministers and permanent secretaries of relevant ministries as shown in the following table. The composition of members will be regularly reviewed and be flexibly added as needed.

Table 6-1: MIPP Associated Ministries

Ministries Associated with Implementation of MIPP
Union Ministry for Information
Union Ministry for Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation
Union Ministry for Transport and Communications
Union Ministry for Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation
Union Ministry for Labour, Immigration and Population
Union Ministry for Industry
Union Ministry for Commerce
Union Ministry for Health and Sports
Union Ministry for Planning and Finance
Union Ministry for Construction
Union Ministry for Hotels and Tourism
Union Ministry for Electricity and Energy
Union Ministry for Education
Union Attorney General Office

6.2.2 Functions of Investment Promotion Committee

(1) Functions of Investment Promotion Committee

The IPC will have the following functions:

- ✓ Examine and draft an investment promotion policy according to investment trends and the needs of the country
- ✓ Adopt, review and revise the MIPP based on the review of investment policy and the progress of MIPP activities
- ✓ Instruct, monitor and evaluate the activities of task forces for the implementation of the MIPP.
- ✓ Obtain opinions of relevant Government organizations on the improvement of the business environment
- ✓ Scrutinize and submit reports on the implementation of the MIPP to the Government

(2) Functions of IPC Secretariat

The Secretariat of the IPC will have the following functions:

- ✓ Organize and maintain records of IPC meetings and decisions
- ✓ Provide management and administration advice to the IPC
- ✓ Supervise and support the activities of task forces
- ✓ Collect and provide data and information from and to related parties
- ✓ Prepare reports for the Government.

(3) Functions of Task Forces

Under the IPC, five task forces will be established to put the strategies and actions of the MIPP into practice. The functions of task forces are explained in the following table.

Table 6-2: Functions of Task Forces

Task Force	Functions – planning and implementation of the following actions:
Task Force for Investment-related Policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review investment-related policies and submit recommendations on investment policy - Monitor and make recommendations for macroeconomic policies from an investment promotion perspective - Review restricted and promoted sectors - Establish clear and transparent investment-related regulations - Improve the business legal framework - Submit recommendations on investment policy - Review industrial policies - Recommend deregulation of investment restrictions - Organize dialogues with the private sector
Task Force for Institutional Development for Investment Promotion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Collect and analyze data and information on investment trends - Review and improve MIC procedures - Review and improve OSSC procedures - Enhance the permit and endorsement functions in regions/states - Enhance the investment promotion functions of DICA - Enhance investment promotion activities in regions/states - Enhance investment promotion activities overseas - Produce information for investment promotion - Plan and implement nation brand promotion - Collect and collate investment statistics - Plan and prepare the establishment of an independent IPA
Task Force for Infrastructure Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monitor and evaluate the progress of infrastructure development - Develop a legal framework and mechanism for PPP - Promote PPP projects - Prepare policy and supervise industrial zone development - Prepare policy and supervise SEZ development.
Task Force for Business-related Systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Make recommendations and coordinate the implementation of intellectual property rights - Make recommendations and coordinate the implementation of product standards - Make recommendations and coordinate the development of finance for capital investment
Task Force for Local Industries and Human Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop industrial policies for local industry development - Promote technology transfer through investment promotion - Promote linkage industries and entrepreneurs - Monitor and evaluate investors' human resources needs - Communicate those needs to education and training institutions - Make recommendations for upgrading education and training institutions - Promote the establishment of matching services for personnel

The task forces will take advantage of academic advisors, experts and so on in their policy examination.

6.3 Involvement of the Private Sector

Effective investment promotion requires an investor-oriented approach. A central player in investment is the private sector. All efforts of the Government in investment promotion should aim to result in actual investment and the successful operation of investment projects. The Government should listen to investors and establish collaboration with the private sector for trade promotion. At the same time, the private sector is encouraged to take part in investment promotion through

initiatives that improve the business environment, as well as promotional activities.

The following measures will be taken, to promote active participation of the private sector:

1) Expansion of dialogue between the Government and the private sector

Dialogue with the private sector is an effective means to understand problems and the requests of the private sector for improving the business environment. Some public-private forums, such as the Myanmar Business Forum and Myanmar Japan Joint Initiative, have been discussing solutions to business-related problems with the purpose of developing a more favorable business environment that can attract domestic and foreign investment.

It is crucial that the Government take the importance of business environment reform seriously and take the further step of pursuing dialogues. The Government must produce a roadmap for business environment reform, based on discussions and consensus between the Government and the private sector.

Dialogue with the private sector is also essential for a specific types of investment promotion activities, such as business fairs and investment missions.

Additionally, it will be necessary to increase the involvement of foreign investors in public-private dialogues. The Government currently holds the Myanmar Japan Joint Initiative with Japanese investors and related Government organizations. This kind of dialogue offers an important opportunity for sharing and discussing the interests and concerns of foreign investors.

2) Implementation of joint investment promotion with the private sector

Investment promotion is usually conducted in the form of investment promotion seminars and missions, and investor matching. These promotional activities can be run more effectively in collaboration with the private sector. In particular, the UMFCCI is expected to play a crucial role in investment promotion by representing the private sector.

6.4 Implementation of the MIPP

6.4.1 Principles for Implementation

Building an effective implementation mechanism will be the decisive factor in the success of the MIPP. The MIPP will set the principles for effective implementation as follows:

- Involve and collaborate with stakeholders (Government ministries and organizations, associations and investors)
- Make the roles of stakeholders clear
- Allocate personnel with the best knowledge, foresight and who are most active to the task forces
- Understand realities by listening to investors

- Respond effectively to changes in the investment situation and other elements of the business environment
- Monitor progress and flexibly review activities

6.4.2 Flow of Implementing Strategies

Five task forces will be formed to address the five categories of strategies. The Task Forces are units responsible for the implementation of the MIPP. They will organize dialogues regarding issues of management, plan measures to address issues and make recommendations on measures to the IPC. The IPC will issue instructions to relevant Government ministries and organizations based on the recommendations. The Task Forces will then monitor the implementation of measures and provide guidance on implementation.

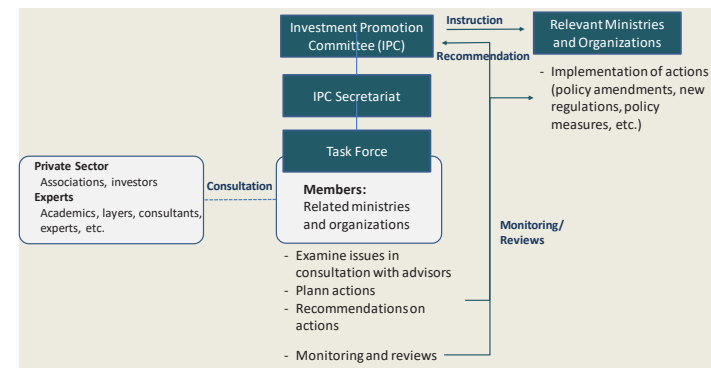


Figure 6-2: MIPP Implementation Process

6.4.3 Activity Schedule

The MIPP will be reviewed every five years. The contents and strategies of the MIPP may become obsolete in the short-term, because business trends change quickly. The life of a master plan is five years maximum, which is why the MIPP will be reviewed every five years.

The Task Forces will issue annual work plans every year, for the implementation of activities. An annual work plan should include the following items:

- Priority activities
- Indicators of achievement
- Members responsible for activities
- Activity schedule

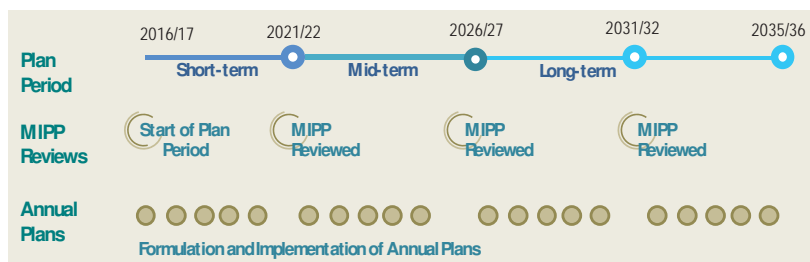


Figure 6-3: MIPP Implementation Schedule

The annual activity plans will be formulated and implemented according to a 'Plan-Do-Check-Adjust' cycle. Task Forces will formulate an annual work plan before a fiscal year, by compiling measures to be taken during the fiscal year ('Plan'). The Task Force will conduct activities according to the annual work plan throughout the fiscal year ('Do'). At the end of the fiscal year, the Task Force will evaluate their achievement and identify issues that hindered implementation ('Check'), and decide on necessary countermeasures ('Adjust').



Figure 6-4: PDCA Cycle for Annual Plans

Appendix 1: Indicators for Doing Business

Table App-1: Indicators for Doing Business in 2017

Category	Indicator	Category	Indicator
Starting a business	Number of procedures to legally start and formally operate a company	Protecting Minority Investors	Extent of shareholder rights index
	Time (days) required to complete each procedure		Extent of ownership and control index
	Cost required to complete each procedure (% of income per capita)		Extent of corporate transparency index
	Paid-in minimum capital (% of income per capita)		Extent of shareholder governance index
Dealing with Construction Permits	Procedures (number) to legally build a warehouse	Paying Taxes	Tax payments for a manufacturing company in 2015 (Number per year adjusted for electronic and joint filing and payment)
	Time (days) required to complete each procedure		Time (hours per year) required to comply with three major taxes
	Cost required to complete each procedure (% of warehouse value)		Total tax rate (% of profit before all taxes)
	Quality of building regulation index	Post filing index	
	Quality control before construction index	Trading across Borders	Time (hours) for boarder compliance when exporting the product of comparative advantage
Quality control during construction index	Cost (US\$) for boarder compliance when exporting the product of comparative advantage		
Quality control after construction index	Time (hours) for documentary compliance when exporting the product of comparative advantage		
Liability and insurance regimes index	Cost (US\$) for documentary compliance when exporting the product of comparative advantage		
Professional certifications index	Time (hours) for boarder compliance when importing auto parts		
Getting Electricity	Building quality control index	Enforcing Contracts	Cost (US\$) for boarder compliance when importing auto parts
	Number of procedures to obtain an electricity connection		Time (hours) for documentary compliance when importing auto parts
	Time (days) required to complete each procedure		Cost (US\$) for documentary compliance when importing auto parts
	Cost required to complete each procedure (% of income per capita)		Time (days) required to enforce a contract through the courts
Registering Property	Reliability of supply and transparency of tariffs index	Enforcing Contracts	Cost required to enforce a contract through the courts (% of claim)
	Price of electricity (cents per KWH)		Court structure and proceedings index
	Number of procedures to legally transfer title on immovable property		Case management index
	Time (days) required to complete each procedure	Resolving Insolvency	Court automation index
	Cost required to complete each procedure (% of property value)		Alternative dispute resolution index
	Reliability of infrastructure index		Quality of judicial processes index
	Transparency of information index		Time (years) required to recover debt
	Geographic coverage index		Cost required to recover debt (% of debtor's estate)
Land dispute resolution index	Outcome		
Equal access to property rights	Recovery rate for secured creditors (cents on the dollar)		
Quality of land administration index	Commencement of proceedings index		
Getting Credit	Strength of legal rights index	Labor Market Regulation*	Management of debtor's assets index
	Depth of credit information index		Reorganization proceedings index
	Credit bureau coverage (% of adults)		Creditor participation index
	Credit registry coverage (% of adults)		Strength of insolvency framework index
Protecting Minority Investors	Extent of disclosure index	Selling to the Government*	Job quality
	Extent of director liability index		Accessibility and transparency index
	Ease of shareholders' suits index		Bid security
	Extent of conflict of interest regulation index		Payment delays

Source: www.doingbusiness.org/methodology

Appendix 2: Experience of active ASEAN countries in investment promotion and industrialization

1. General Pattern of Industrialization

The NIEs and the active ASEAN countries have steadily promoted industrialization and transformed their industrial structure with the accumulation of technologies and growing linkage with the global economy. Historically, there has been a common pattern of industrialization in the process of economic development in developing countries. The following figure summarizes this pattern, based on resource endowments and increasing competitiveness.

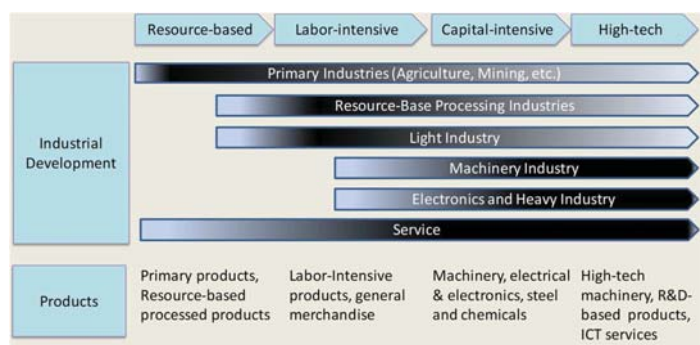


Figure App-1: Steps in Industrial Development Patterns

At the early stage of industrialization, a country has comparative advantage in resource-based production and labor-intensive production such as agroindustry and garments. The industrial structure of the country gradually shifts to import-substitution products, machinery assembly and capital-intensive products. The next stage is high-technology products and knowledge-intensive industries.

In these countries, import substitution policy and investments in heavy and chemical industries were conducted through Government initiatives - in many cases, as national projects with market protection and subsidies. However, most of these projects face problems of insufficient domestic markets, low technological levels, accordingly less export competitiveness and inefficient domestic industrial structures.

A developing country generally lacks capital, technology and capable manpower. Therefore, FDI acts as leverage to bridge this capability gap and realize industrial development. This pattern can be identified in the experiences of the advanced ASEAN countries such as Thailand, Malaysia, and Indonesia, and illustrates 'catch-up industrialization' driven by FDI, specifically in the garment sector, light industry, and the automobile and electronics industries.

2. FDI-driven and Export-oriented Industrialization

The Asian newly-industrialized economies (NIEs) and five founding ASEAN countries have achieved dynamic economic development over the last three decades. The shift from import-substitution policy to export-oriented policy with trade and investment liberalization provided the momentum for their growth and industrial transformation. In the early 1990s, the active ASEAN countries, including Thailand, Malaysia and Indonesia, emerged as export bases with an inflow of FDI from East Asian countries, the EU and the US. Infrastructure development projects, such as those in electricity, ports, roads and industrial zones, contributed to the attraction of FDI on a broad scale, and dynamic economic development was driven by FDI in these countries.



Figure App-2: Factors in Investment Attraction of Active ASEAN Countries

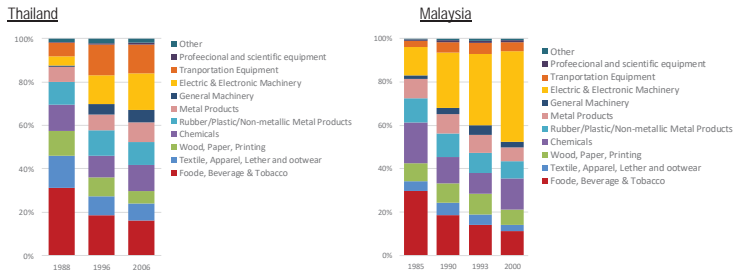
In the latter half of the 1990s, FDI flow to ASEAN countries stagnated due to a flood of FDI in China, which grew to be 'the world's factory', and the Asian financial crisis. However, the regional supply chain of parts and components from production bases in the ASEAN countries has steadily developed, especially in the automobile and electronics industries. In the 2000s, the expansion of regional markets, the growth of local firms in active ASEAN countries and the emergence of CMLV (Cambodia, Myanmar, Laos and Vietnam) countries as new export bases, have created new investment opportunities in the ASEAN region.



Source: FDI figures from historical data in UNCTAD FDI Statistics.

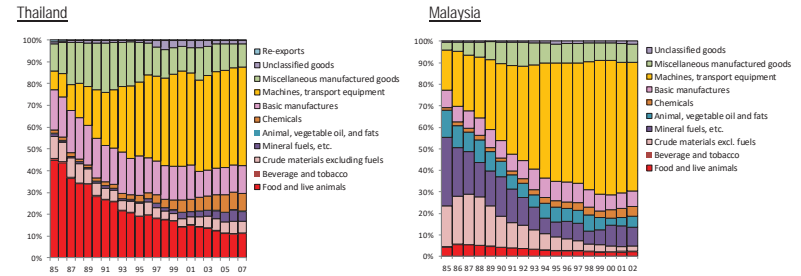
Figure App-3: History of FDI Inflow to ASEAN Countries

Industrial transformation and shifts in competitive industries are reflected in the composition of exports. The following tables illustrate the changes in industrial structures and major export products of Thailand and Malaysia. During the process of industrialization, the share of agricultural products and labor-intensive products (e.g. garments) in exports decreased for these countries, while at the same time the proportion of exports made up of machinery increased.



Source: Historical data of United Nations Industrial Development Organization

Figure App-4: Composition of Industrial Structure



Source: Historical data of ADB, Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific

Figure App-5: Composition of Export Products

In recent years, the ASEAN countries have raised their position to be come major destinations for FDI, as shown in the following figures. The ASEAN countries attract FDI not only for export-oriented production but also for penetration of the regional market. Simultaneously, the ASEAN countries have grown to become significant business hubs.



Source: FDI figures are from UNCTAD FDI Statistics.

Figure App-6: Amount of FDI Inflow

3. Lessons for Myanmar's Investment Promotion

Myanmar adopted policies of import-substitution and infant industry development by state-owned enterprises under a closed economic regime until the end of 1980s. Because of the natural limitations that these policies, the Government of Myanmar turned to market-oriented economic reform in the late 1980s, but the progress of economic reform was slow throughout the 1990s.

Now Myanmar stands just at the starting point of economic development, with an open economy and investment-driven industrialization, with accelerated economic reforms and the restoration of global economic ties.

It is the Government of Myanmar's task to catch up with the most developed ASEAN countries, in terms of economic growth and industrial transformation. Development that utilizes the experiences of the most active ASEAN countries, to avoid mistakes and maximize potential, is needed to shift Myanmar's economic structure more towards manufacturing and service sectors, with less reliance on the agriculture, by expanding investment in Myanmar.

Appendix3: Investment Promotion Measures Specific to the Four Growth Paths

Export-oriented Industries

The aims of promotion of these industries shift at every stage, from existing labor-intensive industries represented by the garment sector, to more value-added and technical-intensive sectors and integration with the global supply chain. Productivity improvement is a central concern for export-oriented industries.

Key measures specific to export-oriented industries are as follows:

Policies and regulations

- Free trade policy
- Liberalization and streamlining of export-import procedures
- Incentives for export activities

Infrastructure

- Export-related infrastructure, especially logistics

Local industries and human resources

- Technical support to increase value-addition
- Supply of skilled workforce

3-1 Improvement of infrastructure development planning for investment promotion	Development of ports, airports, dry ports, warehouses and other logistics infrastructure			
	Establishment of smooth cross-border transportation systems with neighboring countries			
3-2 Promotion of investment in industrial zones and SEZs	Development of industrial zones and SEZs			
4-2 Enhancement of the financial sector	Improved access to export finance			
5-2 Capacity development of local industries	Technical assistance from research institutions and universities on productivity improvement			
	Technical assistance on upgrading processing technology			
	Technical assistance to develop local suppliers (supporting industries)			

Table App-2: Promotional Measures Specific to Export-oriented Industries

Action	Promotional Measures	Short-term	Mid-term	Long-term
1-2 Determined Commitment to open investment policy and an improved business environment	Implementation of AEC and other international agreements			
	Relaxation of export/ import licensing			
	Expansion of bonded areas and bonded transportation			
	Relaxation of restrictions on foreign investment for export-oriented production			
1-3 Formulation of industrial policies for investment promotion	Tax deductions for export marketing activities			
	Tax deductions for human resources development			
	Tax deductions for cost of supporting local suppliers			
	Tax deductions for R&D activities			
2-1 Investment promotion using national branding	Provision of information on trade-related regulations			
	Provision of information on prospective buyers			
	Introduction of capable partners to investors			
	Provision of information on local suppliers			
	Provision of information regarding the global supply chain			
2-3 Establishment of clear application procedures and an organization for handling applications	Quick and simple import procedures for customs clearance, including border trade			
	Well-organized import tariff procedures for exports			
2-4 Promotion of systematic investor support	Export promotion support			

Domestic Market-oriented Industries

The aim of promoting these industries is to attract quality investment for import substitution, and consequently upgrade the level of products and services in the Myanmar economy. Investment in infrastructure is also encouraged, to improve productivity.

Key measures specific to domestic market-oriented industries are as follows:

Policies and regulations

- Expansion of business opportunities through deregulation
- Regulation of fair competition
- Tax incentives, such as on import duty for raw materials, tax deduction for R&D, etc.

Infrastructure

- Promotion of investment in business-related infrastructure, including power, transportation & logistics, and industrial zones and SEZs.

Business systems

- Development of business-related systems, such as product standards and intellectual property rights.

Local industries and human resources

- Local industry development through technical assistance
- Promotion of local brands

Table App-3: Promotional Measures Specific to Domestic Market-oriented Industries

Action	Promotional Measures	Short-term	Mid-term	Long-term
1-2 Determined commitment to open investment policy and an improved business environment	Deregulation of relevant regulations, e.g., liberalization of trading business for foreign investors and review of restrictions on joint ventures			
	Relaxation of export/ import licensing			
1-3 Formulation of industrial policies for investment promotion	Deduction of import tariffs on raw materials for import substitution production			
	Tax deductions for human resources development			
	Tax deductions for R&D activities			
	Regulations on fair competition			
2-1 Investment promotion using national branding	Provision of information on related regulations			
	Introduction of quality partners to investors			
	Provision of information on prospective buyers			
	Provision of information on global trends in relevant sectors and new products			
2-3 Establishment of clear application procedures and an organization for handling applications	Quick and simple import procedures for raw materials			
3-1 Improvement of infrastructure development planning for investment promotion	Development of logistics infrastructure such as ports, airports, dry ports and warehouses.			
3-2 Promotion of investment in industrial zones and	Development of industrial zones and SEZs			

SEZs				
3-3 Establishment of a PPP framework and promotion of PPP projects	Identification of key PPP infrastructure projects and promotion of the projects			
	Establish a PPP framework and implementation of capacity development			
	Facilitation of PPP project transactions			
4-1 Formulation of regulations for business-related systems	Establishment of industrial and safety standards			
	Strengthening of consumer protection			
	Regulation of intellectual property rights			
5-2 Capacity development of local industries	Technical assistance from research institutions and universities on productivity improvement and acquiring product standard approvals			
	Technical assistance on processing technology			
	Technical assistance from research institutions and universities on product development			
	Support for establishing and promoting brands			

Resource-based Industries

The aims of promoting these industries are higher value-added production and diversification of local resources, investment in supply chains, and creation of industrial clusters/ agglomerations.

Key measures specific to domestic market-oriented industries are as follows:

Policies and regulations

- Tax deductions for R&D and human resources development
- Clear registration of land rights and leases

Investment Promotion

- Support for export and branding

Infrastructure

- Promotion of investment in related infrastructure, especially for logistics and distribution hubs, and industrial zones.

Local industries and human resources

- Technical assistance for local industry development
- Technical assistance for industrial cluster formulation

Table App-4: Promotional Measures Specific to Resource-based Industries

Action	Promotional Measures	Short-term	Mid-term	Long-term
1-2 Determined Commitment to open investment policy and an improved business environment	Reduced requirements for export/ import licenses			
1-3 Formulation of industrial policies for investment promotion	Tax deductions for human resources development			
	Tax deductions for export marketing activities			
	Tax deductions for R&D activities			
2-1 Investment promotion using national branding	Provision of information on sectors and potential production locations			

	Provision of information on related regulations			
	Introduction of quality partners to existing investors			
	Introduction of quality suppliers and buyers to existing investors			
2-2	Diligent administration of investment-related regulations and strengthening of investor protection			
	Establishment of clear legal status and procedures for land rights and land leases			
2-3	Establishment of clear application procedures and an organization for handling applications			
	Smooth customs clearance			
2-4	Promotion of systematic investor support			
	Support for establishing branding			
	Export promotion support			
3-1	Improvement of infrastructure development planning for investment promotion			
	Development of transportation infrastructure and logistics sector			
	Construction of distribution hubs			
	Construction of specialized industrial zones (e.g. food-processing)			
	Construction of incubation centers for entrepreneurs, including fabrication laboratory			
5-2	Capacity development of local industries			
	Improvement/ establishment of testing laboratories to/ of an international standard			
	Technical assistance from research institutions and universities on productivity improvement and acquiring product standard approvals			
	Technical assistance on processing technology			
	Technical assistance on organization and management of industrial clusters			
	Technical assistance for joint research and marketing collaborations in industrial clusters			
	Establishment of business development services			
5-3	Establishment of entrepreneur support			
	Establishment of common facilities for industrial clusters			

Knowledge-intensive Industries

The aim of promoting these industries is quality investment in sectors such as ICT services, finance, healthcare, education and business support services. Sectors in this category relate directly to the total productivity of the Myanmar economy and the living standards of the Myanmar people.

Key measures specific to knowledge-intensive industries are as follows:

Policies and regulations

- Tax incentives for R&D activities
- Clarification of regulations and deregulation of knowledge-intensive service sectors

Infrastructure

- Development of ICT infrastructure and ICT science parks

Business-related systems

- Liberalization of financial sector
- Development of financing mechanism for business start-ups

Local industries and human resources

- Entrepreneur development
- Supply of skilled personnel

Table App-5: Promotional Measures Specific to Knowledge-intensive Industries

Action	Promotional Measures	Short-term	Mid-term	Long-term
1-2	Determined Commitment to open investment policy and an improved business environment			
	Clarification and relaxation of regulations on healthcare services			
	Clarification and relaxation of regulations on education services			
1-3	Deregulation for new business opportunities			
	Tax incentives for investors on venture businesses			
	Tax deductions for R&D activities			
	Tax deductions for human resources development			
2-1	Introduction of tax incentives for investment in knowledge-intensive industries			
	Investment promotion using national branding			
	Provision of information on business opportunities			
2-1	Provision of information and consultation on related regulations			
	Provision of information on- and introduction of- prospective partners			
3-1	Improvement of infrastructure development planning for investment promotion			
	Development of ICT networks			
4-1	Establishment of high-quality ICT science parks			
	Formulation of regulations for business-related systems			
4-1	Regulation of intellectual property rights			
	Regulation of consumer protection			
4-2	Enhancement of the financial sector			
	Clarification of liberalization plan and incremental relaxation of licensing for financial businesses			
	Establishment of venture support funds			
5-2	Creation of venture capital			
	Capacity development of local industries			
	Technical assistance from research institutions and universities on technology acquisition to update technologies			
	Technical assistance for entrepreneurs			
	Upgrading of universities in terms of research, equipment and curricula.			
	Promotion of collaboration between industries and universities			
5-3	Promotion of diffusion of ICT to the whole economy			
	Support in establishing relevant associations for the development of industries			
	Support for establishing knowledge-intensive industrial clusters			
5-3	Establishment of entrepreneur support			
5-4	Establishment of incubation centers			
	Improvement of human resources development for industry			
5-4	Supply of high quality personnel with high-tech skills			
	Development of scientific human resources			

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ASEAN Secretariat	ASEAN Comprehensive Investment Agreement - A Guidebook for Businesses & Investors (2013)
ASEAN Secretariat	ASEAN Economic Community Blueprint 2025, 2015
Bart Robertson and Maureen Seng Taung	Industrial Zones in Myanmar Diagnostic Review and Policy Recommendations, 2015
Central Statistical Organization, Ministry of Planning and Finance	2015 Myanmar Statistical Yearbook, 2015
Central Statistical Organization, Ministry of Planning and Finance	Myanmar Business Survey 2015, 2016
Central Statistical Organization, Ministry of Planning and Finance	National Strategy for Development of Statistics Part One: Core Strategies (Draft), 2016
Central Statistical Organization and UNDP	Measuring Myanmar's starting point for the Sustainable Development Goals - SDG Indicator Baseline Report, 2017
David Roland-Holst and Cyn-Young Park	Myanmar: Long-Term Scenarios for Sustained Macroeconomic Growth, 2015
Department of Population, Ministry of Immigration and Population	The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census, The Union Report, 2015
Department of Population, Ministry of Immigration and Population	The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census Thematic Report on Population Projections for the Union of Myanmar, States/Regions, Rural and Urban Areas, 2014 - 2050, 2017
Department of Trade Promotion, Ministry of Commerce	National Export Strategy of the Republic of the Union Myanmar 2015-2019, 2015
Deutsche Gesellschaft fürInternationaleZusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH	Myanmar's Financial Sector, A Challenging Environment for Banks, 2016
Directorate of Investment and Company Administration (DICA)	Cost of Doing Business in Myanmar Survey Report 2017, 2017
Directorate of Investment Promotion and Company Registration (DICA), Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)	Financing Infrastructure Development and PPP Framework for Myanmar (Analytical Paper based on DICA-JICA Discussion Series on PPP for Infrastructure), March 2016
Directorate of Investment Promotion and Company Registration (DICA)	Investment Related-Laws of Myanmar
Directorate of Investment Promotion and Company Administration (DICA)	Shan State Investment Opportunity Survey Report, 2017
Future Brand	Country Brand Index 2014-15, 2014
International Labour Organization	ASEAN in Transformation - How Technology is Changing Jobs and Enterprises, 2016
International Monetary Fund	Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual Sixth Edition (BPM6), 2009

International Monetary Fund	Myanmar Staff Report for the 2016 Article IV Consultation, 2016
Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)	The Study on Long-term Foreign Direct Investment Promotion Plan in Myanmar, 2014
Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)	The Survey Program for the National Transport Development Plan in the Republic of the Union of Myanmar, 2014
Klaus Schwab, World Economic Forum (Editor)	The Global Competitiveness Report 2015–2016, 2015
Toshihiro Kudo, Satoru Kumagai, and So Umezaki	Five Growth Strategies for Myanmar: Re-engagement with the Global Economy, 2013
Toshihiro Kudo, Satoru Kumagai, and So Umezaki	Making Myanmar the Star Growth Performer in ASEAN in the Next Decade: A Proposal of Five Growth Strategies (ERIA Discussion Paper Series), 2013
Ministry of Commerce	Medium Term Programme (MTP) for Coordinated Aid-for-Trade Resource Mobilization and Delivery, 2017
Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry of the Government of Japan	Myanmar Industrial Development Vision - Next Frontier in Asia: Factory, Farm, and Fashion, 2015
Ministry of Education	Myanmar Education Strategic Plan 2016 - 21, 2016
Ministry of Industry	Industrial Policy, 2016
Ministry of National Planning and Economic Development	National Comprehensive Development Plan - A Prosperous Nation Integrated into the Global Community 2030, 2014
Ministry of Planning and Finance	Myanmar Public-Private Partnership Policy Document (including a Legal Review of PPP-related issues), 2016
Myanmar Development Resource Institute, Centre For Economic and Social Development	Framework for Economic and Social Reforms Policy Priorities for 2012-15 towards the Long-Term Goals of the National, 2013
Myanmar Investment Commission (MIC)	Mandalay Investment Opportunity Survey Report, 2013
Myanmar Investment Commission (MIC) and Directorate of Investment Promotion and Company Administration (DICA)	Myanmar Investment Guide 2014, 2014
Myanmar Investment Commission (MIC), Ministry of Commerce, and UMFCCI	Indicative Private Sector Development Framework and Action Plan, 2016
National Land Resource Management Central Committee	National Land Use Policy, 2016
Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)	OECD Investment Policy Reviews: Myanmar 2014, 2014
Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)	Policy Framework for Investment 2015 Edition, 2015
Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)	Southeast Asia Investment Policy Perspectives, 2014
The Republic of the Union of Myanmar	Small and Medium Enterprise Development Policy (2015)

UNESCO-UNEVOC International Centre for Technical and Vocational Education and Training	World TVET Database Myanmar, 2014
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	Aftercare A Core Function in Investment Promotion, 2007
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)	The World of Investment Promotion at a Glance, A Survey of Investment Promotion Practices, 2001
Vale Columbia Center on Sustainable International Investment (VCCI) and World Association of Investment Promotion Agencies (WAIPA)	Investment Promotion Agencies and Sustainable FDI: Moving toward the fourth generation of investment promotion, 2010
World Bank Group	Doing Business 2018: Reforming to Create Jobs, 2017
World Bank Group	Doing Business 2018: Reforming to Create Jobs, Economy Profile Myanmar, 2017
World Bank Group	Myanmar Investment Climate Assessment: Sustaining Reforms in a Time of Transition, 2015
World Bank Group	Myanmar Diagnostic Trade Integration Study (DTS): Opening for Business, 2016



Appendix 6:

Investment Promotion Agencies and Institutions for Special Economic Zones in ASEAN

Investment Promotion Agencies and Institutions for Special Economic Zones in ASEAN

CHAPTER 1 Investment Promotion Agencies of Neighbouring Countries

Investment promotion agencies (IPAs) and institutions for special economic zones (SEZs) in selected countries of the Association of Southeast Asia Nations (ASEAN) are summarized below:

Table 1-1 IPAs and Institutions for SEZs in ASEAN at a Glance

Countries	IPAs		Institutions for SEZ
	Promotion	Regulation (licences, permits, etc.)	
Thailand	Board of Investment (BOI)	BOI (investment promotion certificates, work permits)	National Council for SEZs
Malaysia	Malaysia Investment Development Authority (MIDA)	MIDA (manufacturing licences, expatriate post permits)	
Indonesia	Investment Coordinating Board (BKPM)	BKPM (investment licences)	National Council for SEZs
Philippines	Board of Investments (BOI)	BOI	Philippine Economic Zone Authority (PEZA)
Vietnam	Foreign Investment Agency (FIA)	Ministry of Planning and Investment (MPI) (investment licenses)	Department for Economic Zones

1.1. Thailand

1.1.1 Thailand Board of Investment (BOI)

The Thailand Board of Investment (BOI) was established in 1966 in accordance with the provisions of the Industrial Promotion Act. BOI is a government agency under the Office of the Prime Minister. BOI oversees investment promotion and privileges, issuing investment promotion certificates in selected business categories^{1,2}. An outline of the Thailand BOI is as follows.

Table 1-2 Outline of Thailand BOI

Name	Board of Investment
Legal Status	Ministerial agency under the Office of the Prime Minister
Legal basis	Industrial Promotion Act B.E. 2503 (1960)

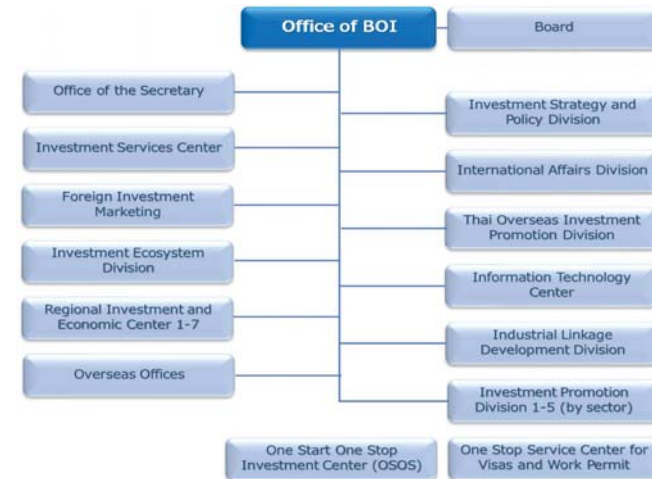
¹ Agriculture and agricultural products; mining, ceramics and basic metals; light industry; metal products, machinery and transport equipment; electronic industry and electric appliances; chemicals, paper and plastics; services and public utilities; technology and innovation development. For further details of eligible activities, please see the Thailand BOI website: https://www.boi.go.th/index.php?page=eligible_activities

² The Office of the Board of Investment Regulation No. 1/2553 Time Frame for Investment Promotion Procedures

Board Members	The Prime Minister as Chairman and the Minister of Industry as Vice Chairman according to the Investment Promotion Act (1977).
Year of establishment	1966 ³
Jurisdiction	Office of the Prime Minister
Main functions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing advice and information on investment opportunities and rules and regulations on BOI investment promotion • Linking investors with government agencies and private sector to facilitate business operation such as company establishment and work permit application process • Providing support on industrial linkage and sourcing of local suppliers • Providing support on the identification of potential investors • Providing services in identifying and recognizing foreign specialists or researchers in science and technology by BOI Strategic Talent Center • Providing counsel on overseas investment and training courses on overseas investment for Thai investors.

Source: Thailand BOI website "History" https://www.boi.go.th/index.php?page=our_history2 and "What We Do" https://www.boi.go.th/index.php?page=what_we_do2

The structure of BOI is based on both functions and sectors as shown below



Source: A Guide to the Board of Investment 2017.

Figure 1-1 Organization Chart of BOI

³ The Board of Industrial Investment was founded in 1966. The names of the board and the office were changed to "the Board of Investment" and "the Office of the Board of Investment" in 1972. (Thailand BOI website "History" https://www.boi.go.th/index.php?page=our_history2)

1.1.2 National Committee on Special Economic Zone Development (NC-SEZ)

SEZ management is led by the National Committee on Special Economic Zone Development (NC-SEZ). The SEZ management mechanism is illustrated below.



Source: Spatial Development Planning and Strategy Office and Office of the National Economic and Social Development Board. "Thailand's Special Economic Zones"2016. http://www.nesdb.go.th/ewt_dl_link.php?nid=5194

Figure 1-2 Structure for SEZ Management in Thailand

NC-SEZ, chaired by the Prime Minister, consists of the following:

Table 1-3 Structure of NC-SEZ

Roles	Persons
Chairperson	Prime Minister
Members	Chiefs of relevant government organizations
Secretariat	Office of the National Economic and Social Development Board

Source: Spatial Development Planning and Strategy Office and Office of the National Economic and Social Development Board. "Thailand's Special Economic Zones"2016. http://www.nesdb.go.th/ewt_dl_link.php?nid=5194

Once industrial estates in SEZs are developed⁴, procedures to operate in the industrial estates and application for incentives in the industrial estates within SEZs will be handled by the Industrial Estate Authority of Thailand (IEAT).⁵

1.2. Malaysia

1.2.1 Malaysian Investment Development Authority (MIDA)

The Malaysian Investment Development Authority (MIDA) was incorporated as a statutory body in 1967 under the Malaysian Industrial Development Authority (MIDA) (Incorporation) Act 1965 (MIDA Act). It is the government's principal agency for investment promotion in the

⁴ Thailand commenced the establishment of 10 SEZs in 2015. The first three of them are scheduled to be launched to operate in 2018 (Spatial Development Planning and Strategy Office and Office of the National Economic and Social Development Board. "Thailand's Special Economic Zones"2016. http://www.nesdb.go.th/ewt_dl_link.php?nid=5194).

⁵ BOI. "A Guide to Investment in the Special Economic Zones" 2015. https://www.boi.go.th/upload/content/BOI-book%202015_20150818_95385.pdf

manufacturing and services sectors excluding financial and utilities sectors.⁶ An overview of MIDA is presented below.

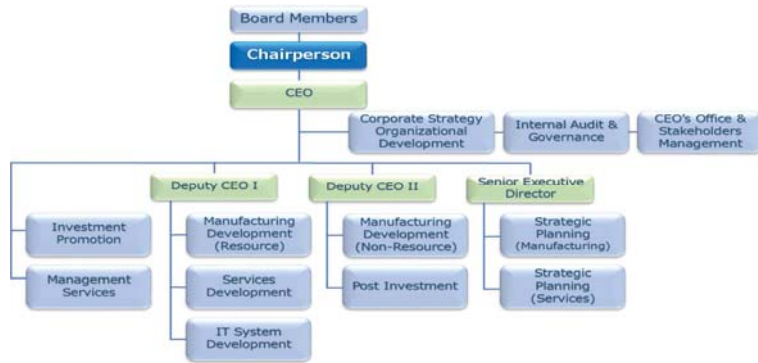
Table 1-4 Outline of MIDA

Name	Malaysian Investment Development Authority (MIDA)
Legal Status	Statutory body under the Ministry of International Trade and Industry
Legal basis	Malaysian Industrial Development Authority (Incorporation) Act 1965
Year of establishment	1967
Jurisdiction	Minister for International Trade and Industry
Main functions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leading, coordinating, monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the policies, strategies, activities and development of investment • Undertaking activities relating to investment promotion within or outside Malaysia • Undertaking research and planning on matters relating to investment • Advising the Government on the policies relating to investment promotion, including policies on the granting of manufacturing licences; incentives applicable to investors in Malaysia; expatriate posts; the imposition or alteration of and exemption from custom duties; and any other fiscal or non-fiscal facilities • Formulating measures for investment promotion • Coordinating and facilitating activities relating to the promotion and implementation of investment at the Federal and State levels • Providing consultancy services including training and technical assistance • Undertaking any activity that promotes cooperation with other countries with respect to investment in the abovementioned sectors • Assisting Malaysian companies in seeking technology and investment opportunities abroad • Acting as a centre for collection, reference and dissemination of information relating to investment across all sectors of the economy

Source: Commissioner of Law Revision. "MIDA Act". [http://www.agc.gov.my/agcportal/uploads/files/Publications/LOM/EN/Act%20397%20-%20Malaysian%20Industrial%20Development%20Authority%20\(Incorporation\)%20Act%201965.pdf](http://www.agc.gov.my/agcportal/uploads/files/Publications/LOM/EN/Act%20397%20-%20Malaysian%20Industrial%20Development%20Authority%20(Incorporation)%20Act%201965.pdf)

As illustrated below, the structure of MIDA is based on functions and sectors in combination.

⁶ The Ministry of Domestic Trade Co-operatives and Consumerism is in charge of distributive trade services (Distributive traders include wholesalers, retailers, franchise practitioners, direct sellers, suppliers, who channel their goods in the domestic market, and commission agents or other representatives including those of international trading companies). Tourism under the Ministry of Tourism and Culture Malaysia; transport under the Land Public Transport Mission, and the Royal Malaysian Customs; and construction under the Construction Industry Development Board (JETRO. "Malaysia Business Guide" (in Japanese)).



Source: MIDA website "MIDA Organization Chart"
http://www.mida.gov.my/home/administrator/system_files/modules/photo/uploads/20181031174130_mida-org-chart%2031102018%20vertical.pdf

Figure 1-3 Organization Chart of MIDA

1.2.2 Institutions for Economic Corridors

Under the Free Zone Act 1990, there are two types of free zone that is the free industrial zone (FIZ) and free commercial zone (FCZ) in Malaysia. Free Zone Authority is appointed by the minister under section 3(2) of the Free Zone Act 1990. Licensed manufacturing warehouse (LMW) is a premise licensed under the Customs Act 1967 and is directly control by Royal Malaysian.

Several FTZs have been established. Among them, the most popular FTZs are Bayan Lepas Free Industrial Zone in Penang, Kulim Hi-Tech Park in Kedah, Pasir Gudang Free Trade Zone in Johor and Port Klang Free Zone in Selangor. FCZs have been established near the major ports.

In August 2009, Prime Minister, Najib Razak, opened Malaysia's first Special Economic Zone (SEZ) in the East Coast Economic Region (ECER). Malaysia has been developing economic corridors as shown in the table below.

Table 1-5 Institutions for Economic Corridors

Economic Corridors	Responsible Organizations
Iskandar Malaysia in Southern Johor	Iskandar Regional Development Authority
Northern Corridor Economic Region	Northern Corridor Implementation Authority
East Coast Economic Region	East Coast Economic Region
Sabah Development Corridor	Sabah Economic Development and Investment Authority
Sarawak Corridor of Renewable Energy	Regional Corridor Development Authority

Source: MIDA website "Malaysia Economic Corridors" <http://www.mida.gov.my/home/malaysia-economic-corridors/posts/>

1.3. Indonesia

1.3.1 Investment Coordinating Board (BKPM)

The Investment Coordinating Board (BKPM) is in charge of implementing investment policy and service coordination, reporting to the President of Indonesia. BKPM was restored to the ministry level status in 2009.⁷ BKPM promotes investment and administers investment licences. An outline of BKPM is given below.

Table 1.3-1 Outline of BKPM

Name	Investment Coordinating Board (BKPM)
Legal Status	Non-ministerial government agency of a ministry level status (state ministry) reporting directly to the President of the Republic of Indonesia
Legal basis	Keputusan Presiden Nomor 20 Tahun 1973 tentang Badan Koordinasi Penanaman Modal,
Year of establishment	1973
Jurisdiction	President
Main functions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analysing and proposing national investment policies and plans Coordinating implementation of national policies in the field of investment Determining norms, standards, and procedures for the implementation of investment services Developing investment opportunities and potential in regions by empowering business entities Coordinating promotional activities and investment cooperation Coordinating and implementing one stop service Providing licensing services and investment facilities Developing business sectors through fostering investment, including promoting partnerships, improving competitiveness, creating healthy competition, and disseminating information in term of investment activities Fostering the implementation of investment and providing assistance in overcoming obstacles and consulting problems faced by investors in carrying out investment activities Coordinating domestic investors who carry out investment activities outside Indonesia

Source: BKPM website "Profile" <https://www8.bkpm.go.id/en/about-bkpm/profile-of-institution> and "Main Duty and Functions" <https://www8.bkpm.go.id/en/about-bkpm/bkpm-main-duty-and-function>

BKPM is structured based on functions as shown below.

⁷ BKPM website "About BKPM" <https://www8.bkpm.go.id/en/about-bkpm/profile-of-institution>



Source: BKPM website "Organizational Structure" <https://www8.bkpm.go.id/en/about-bkpm/organizational-structure>

Figure 1.3-1 Organization Chart of BKPM

1.3.2 National Council for Special Economic Zones

(1) Organization

The National Council for Special Economic Zones was established in accordance with the Presidential Decree No.8 of 2010. An overview of the Council is given below:

Table 1.3-2 Outline of National Council for Special Economic Zones

Name	National Council for Special Economic Zones
Legal basis	Presidential Decree No.8 of 2010
Year of establishment	2010
Jurisdiction	President
Main functions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developing the National Master Plan for Special Economic Zones Establishing policies and strategic steps to accelerate SEZ establishment and development Setting standards for infrastructure and minimum services in SEZs Conducting an assessment of a proposed region to be a SEZ Providing recommendations for SEZ establishment Reviewing and recommending developmental steps in areas with untapped potential Resolving strategic issues in SEZ implementation, management and development Monitoring and evaluating the sustainability of SEZs and recommending follow-up action of evaluation results to the President

Source: National Council for Special Economic Zones' website "The National Council for SEZ" <http://kek.go.id/dewan-nasional-kek>

The Council, chaired by the Coordinating Minister for Economic Affairs, is composed of the following members.

Table 1.3-3 Structure of National Council for Special Economic Zones

Roles	Persons
Chairperson	Coordinating Minister for Economic Affairs
Members	Minister of Finance
	Minister of National Development Planning
	Minister of Trade
	Minister of Industry
	Minister of Home Affairs
	Minister of Transportation
	Minister of Public Works and People's Housing
	Minister of Manpower

Head of Investment Coordinating Board

Source: National Council for Special Economic Zones' website "The National Council for SEZ" <http://kek.go.id/dewan-nasional-kek>

1.4. The Philippines

1.4.1 Philippine Board of Investments (BOI)

The Philippine Board of Investments (BOI) is an attached agency of the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI). BOI is responsible for the regulation and promotion of investment in the Philippines. A brief description of the Philippine BOI is provided below.

Table 1.3-4 Outline of Philippine BOI

Name	Philippine Board of Investments
Legal status	Government agency attached to the Department of Trade and Industry
Legal basis	Omnibus Investment Code of 1987
Year of establishment	Unknown
Jurisdiction	Department of Trade and Industry
Main functions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparing annually the Investment Priorities Plan Promulgating rules and regulations to implement the intent and provisions of the Code Processing and approving applications for registration with BOI Deciding controversies concerning the implementation of the Code that may arise between registered enterprises or investors and government agencies Recommending to the Commissioner of Immigration and Deportation the entry into the Philippines for employment of foreign nationals under the Code Periodically checking and verifying the compliance by registered enterprises with the relevant provisions of this Code, with the rules and regulations promulgated under this Code and with the terms and conditions of registration Preparing feasibility and other pre-investment studies for pioneer areas When feasible and considered desirable by the Board, requiring registered enterprises to list their shares of stock in any accredited stock exchange or directly offer a portion of their capital stock to the public and/or their employees Formulating and implementing rationalization programs for certain industries whose operation may result in dislocation, overcrowding or inefficient use of resources, thus impeding economic growth Regulating making investments and doing business by foreigners or business organizations owned in whole or in part by foreigners Preparing industry and sectoral development programs and gathering and compiling statistical, technical, marketing, financial and other data required for the effective implementation of the Code Providing such information as may be of interest to prospective foreign investors Collating, analysing, and compiling pertinent information and studies concerning areas that have been or may be declared preferred areas of investments Entering into agreements with other agencies of government for the simplification and facilitation of systems and procedures involved in the promotion of investments, operation of registered enterprises and other activities necessary for the effective implementation of the Code

Source: "Executive Order No.226 The Omnibus Investments Code of 1987" <http://boi.gov.ph/wp-content/uploads/2018/02/EO-226-omnibus-investments-code.pdf>

An organization chart of the Philippine BOI could not be found on the Internet. However, its structure can be inferred as follows from a directory.

Table 1.3-5 Structure of Philippine BOI

Group	Positions/Units
Board of Governors	Chairperson (DTI Secretary)
	Undersecretary for Industry Development Group, BOI Vice Chairman and Managing Head
	Undersecretary for Regional Operations Group
	Undersecretary for Trade and Investments Promotion Group
	BOI Governors
Industry Development Services	Investments Policy and Planning Service
	Infrastructure and Services Industry Service
	Manufacturing Industries Service
	Resource-Based Industries Service
Investments Promotion Services	Domestic Investments Promotion Service
	International Investments Promotion Service
Investments Assistance Centre	-
Management Services	Incentive Service
	Financial and Administrative Service
	Legal and Investments Compliance Service
BOI Extension Offices	Cebu, Cagayan de Oro, Davao

Source: Philippine BOI. "Annual Report 2016: Robust Industries, Global Opportunities." <http://boi.gov.ph/wp-content/uploads/2018/02/BOI-2016-AR-SMALLEST.pdf>

1.4.2 Philippine Economic Zone Authority (PEZA)

The Philippine Economic Zone Authority (PEZA), attached to DTI, is the government agency tasked to promote investments, extend assistance, register, grant incentives to and facilitate the business operations of investors in export-oriented manufacturing and service facilities inside selected areas throughout the country proclaimed by the President of the Philippines as PEZA SEZs.^{8,9} PEZA is outlined below.

Table 1.3-6 Outline of PEZA

Name	Philippine Economic Zone Authority (PEZA)
Legal basis	Republic Act No. 7916 (as amended by Republic Act No. 8748) An Act Providing for the Legal Framework and Mechanisms for the Creation, Operation, Administration, and Coordination of Special Economic Zones in the Philippines, Creating for this Purpose, the Philippine Economic Zone Authority and for Other Purposes (Special Economic Zone Act of 1995)
Year of establishment	1995
Jurisdiction	DTI
Main functions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operating, administering, managing and developing ecozones according to the principles and provisions set forth in the Act

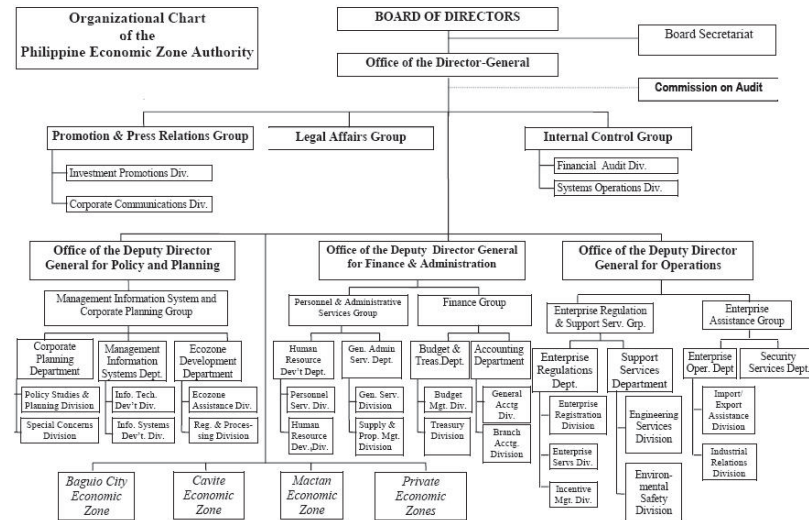
⁸ Lists of operating economic zones and those being developed are available on the following respectively: <http://www.peza.gov.ph/index.php/economic-zones/list-of-economic-zones> <http://www.peza.gov.ph/index.php/economic-zones/list-of-economic-zones/economic-zones-being-developed>

⁹ PEZA "About PEZA" <http://www.peza.gov.ph/index.php/about-peza>

- Registering, regulating and supervising enterprises in ecozones in an efficient and decentralized manner
- Coordinating with local government units and exercising general supervision over the development, plans, activities and operations of ecozones, industrial estates, export processing zones, free trade zones, and the like
- In coordination with local government units concerned and appropriate agencies, constructing, acquiring, owning, leasing, operating and maintaining adequate facilities and infrastructure
- Coordinating with the National Economic Development Authority, DTI, and the local government units and appropriate government agencies for policy and program formulation and implementation
- Monitoring and evaluating the development and requirements of ecozones and recommending to the local government units or other appropriate authorities the location, incentives, basic services, utilities and infrastructure required or to be made available for said entities

Source: PEZA "Mandate and Functions" <http://www.peza.gov.ph/index.php/about-peza/mandate-and-functions>

The organization of PEZA is shown in the figure below.



Source: PEZA website "Organizational Chart" <http://www.peza.gov.ph/index.php/about-peza/organizational-chart>

Figure 1.3-2 Organization Chart of PEZA

1.5. Vietnam

1.5.1 Foreign Investment Agency (FIA)

The Foreign Investment Agency (FIA), an organization belonging to the Ministry of Planning and Investment (MPI), is commissioned to implement state management function related to

foreign direct investment activities in Vietnam and Vietnamese direct investment activities abroad.¹⁰ An overview of FIA is presented below.

Table 1.3-7 Outline of FIA

Name	Foreign Investment Agency (FIA)
Legal status	Organization (unit) belonging to the Ministry of Planning and Investment
Legal basis	
Year of establishment	2003
Jurisdiction	MPI
Main functions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acting as a focal body to synthesize inward and outward investment for national economic plan Synthesizing and proposing solutions to issues related to foreign investment Presiding over the development, amendment and complementation of foreign investment policy and mechanism Collecting and finding solutions to difficulties and impediments during the implementation of law, policy, mechanism of inward and outward investment Presiding over or coordinating with relevant bodies to monitor, check and inspect the implementation of regulations on inward and outward investment in accordance with the assignment of MPI Presiding over or coordinating with relevant bodies to provide procedures guidance to the inward and outward investment accordance with the assignment of the Ministry Presiding over the procedures for build-operate-transfer (BOT), build-transfer-operate (BTO), and build-transfer (BT) projects and submitting to the Minister to make decisions in issuance of Investment License to BOT, BTO, BT projects Presiding over the application process and monitoring the outward investment projects and submitting to the Minister for the issuance of Investment License Acting as a focal body to undertake the state management over investment promotion activities Coordinating with relevant units to set up strategy, plan, policy, direction for inward and outward investment Synthesizing, evaluating and coordinating investment promotion activities

Source: FIA website "Missions" <http://fia.mpi.gov.vn/news/71/Missions/en>

An organization chart of FIA is shown below. FIA has a function-based structure.



Source: FIA website "FIA Organizational Structure" <http://fia.mpi.gov.vn/news/72/Organization/en>

Figure 1.3-3 Organization Chart of FIA

¹⁰ FIA website "Missions" <http://fia.mpi.gov.vn/news/71/Missions/en>

1.5.2 Department for Economic Zones Management (DEZM)

The Department for Economic Zones Management (DEZM), under MPI, assists the Minister of Planning and Investment to perform the functions of State management over economic zones.¹¹

Table 1.3-8 Profile of Department for Economic Zones Management

Name	Department for Economic Zones Management
Legal basis	Decision No. 1889/QD-BKHDT dated December 22, 2017
Year of establishment	
Jurisdiction	MPI
Main functions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participating in the formulation and acting as the focal point in organizing the evaluation of master plans, general plans for development of economic zones Acting as the focal point in guiding, monitoring, examining the implementation of master plans, plans approved by the Prime Minister Acting as the focal point in studying and proposing economic zone models, development and international cooperation mechanisms and policies related to economic zones Formulating or participating in the formulation of legal documents on economic zones Participating in formulating a list of projects calling for domestic and foreign investment into economic zones in accordance with the master plans Organizing the implementation of programs to promote investment into economic zones Participating with units within MPI in synthesizing and assessing socio-economic results and efficiency of activities of domestic investment and foreign direct investment into Vietnam. Presiding over or taking part in the evaluation of matters related to economic zones Acting as the focal point in coordinating, guiding, monitoring, examining, resolving any arising matters, assessing results on establishment, operation of enterprises and investment projects, the implementation of investment procedures in economic zones, operation results of economic zones with regard to problems Acting as the focal point in monitoring, assessing the state management operation of economic zones management boards with regard to problems Acting as the focal point in synthesizing plans of economic zones Presiding over the development and management organization of information system for economic zones Acting as a focal point in assisting MPI in performing the duties of the Standing Agency of Steering Committee on economic zones and industrial parks development

Source: MPI website "Functions, responsibilities and organizational structure of the Department for Economic Zones Management" <http://www.mpi.gov.vn/en/Pages/tinbai.aspx?idTin=40481&idcm=108>

DEZM has a Director General and a number of Deputy Directors General and works in accordance with the one-head regime combined with the specialist regime. DEZM personnel are determined by MPI.¹²

¹¹ MPI website "Functions, responsibilities and organizational structure of the Department for Economic Zones Management" <http://www.mpi.gov.vn/en/Pages/tinbai.aspx?idTin=40481&idcm=108>

¹² MPI website "Functions, responsibilities and organizational structure of the Department for Economic Zones Management" <http://www.mpi.gov.vn/en/Pages/tinbai.aspx?idTin=40481&idcm=108>

CHAPTER 2 Comparison of Organizations of IPAs

2.1. Status and Organization

The level of status and independence differs by country. IPAs of Malaysia, Philippines and Vietnam have the status of government institutions under the ministries responsible for economic affairs. IPA of Malaysia, MIDA, is granted an autonomous management although the agency is governed by the Board, the chairman of which and CEO are appointed by the Minister (MITI). IPA of Indonesia, BKPM, has a status of ministry level.

Table 2.1-1 Status of IPAs

Country	IPAs	Status
Thailand	BOI	Administrative agency under the Office of the Prime Minister, chaired by the Prime Minister and vicechaired by the Minister of Industry
Malaysia	MIDA	Statutory body under the Ministry of International Trade and Industry
Indonesia	BKPM	Non-ministerial government agency of a ministry level status reporting directly to the President of the Republic of Indonesia
Philippines	BOI	Government agency attached to the Department of Trade and Industry
Vietnam	FIA	Unit belonging to the Ministry of Planning and Investment

2.2. Overseas and Regional Offices

IPAs in the advanced ASEAN countries have developed overseas office to cover

All the surveyed IPAs established an overseas network in the form of overseas offices or embassies/ consulates as well as a domestic network such as regional branches. In particular, MIDA has built a wide range of networks, i.e. 19 overseas branches in the USA, EU, and Asia, and 11 domestic branches. Actually, IPAs with extensive budget support from its government such as EDB, Thai BOI, and MIDA have set up many investment promotion offices abroad from the organization's early development stage.

Table 2.2-1 Office Network of IPAs

Country	IPAs	Offices
Thailand	BOI	Overseas 16 overseas offices (Tokyo, Osaka, Seoul, Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou, Taipei, Hanoi, Jakarta, Mumbai, Sydney, Paris, Frankfurt, Stockholm, New York, Los Angeles)
		Local 7 domestic offices in 7 regions
Malaysia	MIDA	Overseas 20 overseas offices covering Asia, Europe, US, and Australia
		Local 12 regional offices
Indonesia	BKPM	Overseas 8 Cities (London, Tokyo, Taipei, Sydney, Singapore, Seoul, New York, Abu Dhabi)
		Local 36 regional boards
Philippines	BOI	Overseas
		Local Extension offices in Cebu, Davao and CDO

Country	IAPs	Offices
Vietnam	FIA	Overseas
		Local 3 regional offices

While other IPAs found a less costly way to promote investments in host countries, they have set up or will set up investment promotion units/sections at their already existing embassies and consulates abroad. Proactive activities by overseas offices with a good level of information sharing with IPA headquarters can contribute to effective information dissemination and the image building of the country.

2.2.1 Budget and Human Resources

The following table shows the budget allocation for the three IPAs. As can be seen from the table, the size of budget varies according to country. The budget of MIDA is four times of BKPM even though Indonesia's GDP is much larger than Malaysia. This reflects Malaysia's positive policy for investment promotion.

Table 5-3-6 Budget of IPA

		Budget (Local Currency)	Budget (US\$)
Thailand (OBOI)	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Malaysia (MIDA)	2017	RM522 million	US\$128.6 million
Indonesia (BKPM)	2016	Rp.437,561 million	US\$ 32.4 million
Philippine (BOI)	2014	276.6 million pesos	US\$ 6.2 million

Source: Budget reports and annual reports

As for the number of staff members of the surveyed IPAs, similar things can be said. The advanced IPAs, MIDA, and OBOI, employ a large staff of more than 300 persons. FIA Vietnam, which is relatively small in size for IPA, employs more than 100 staff members.

Appendix 7:

Draft SOP for MIC OSS



Contents

Standard Operating Procedures For MIC, One Stop Service (OSS) Part I

Facilitate Business,
Promote Investment,
Sustain the Country's Development.

DICA

October 2018 Version

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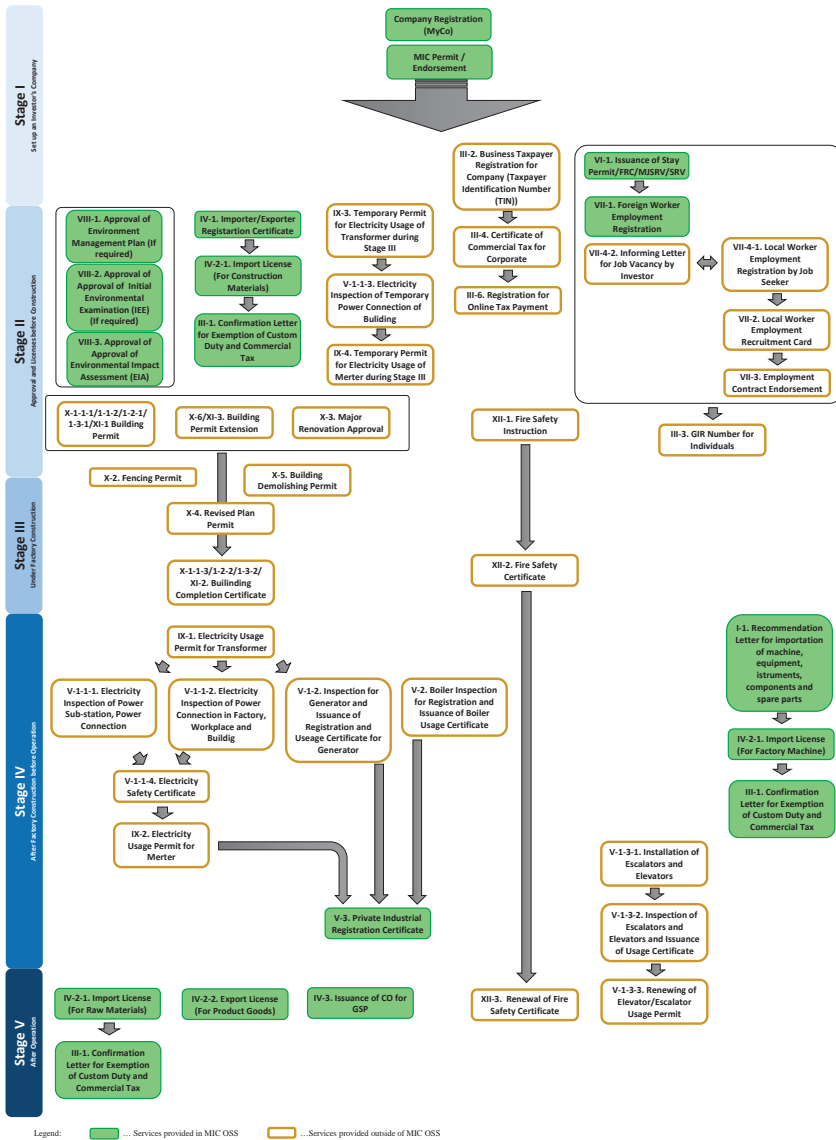
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ANNEX

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Flow Chart of License /Approval Procedures



I. Directorate of Investment and Company Administration

I. Directorate of Investment and Company Administration (DICA)

The following recommendation letters can be obtained at Directorate of Investment and Company Administration (DICA) of One Stop Service.

1. Recommendation letter for importation of machine, equipment, instruments, components and spare parts
2. Recommendation letter for extension of stay permit, re-entry visa and work permit of Foreign Employee

1. Issuance of Recommendation Letter for Importation of Machine, Equipment, Instruments, Components and Spare Parts

Necessary Documents submitted by Applicant	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Application Letter with Company Letterhead 2. Proforma Invoice 3. List of Machinery to be imported which were included in MIC Proposal 4. Power of Attorney (Representative Letter) 5. Sales Contract 6. Balance Sheet 7. Monitoring Report (Copy) 8. Date of Commencement of Commercial Operation 9. MIC Investment Permit (Copy) 10. Certificate of Incorporation (Copy) 11. Form VI/XXVI (Copy)
Actual Procedures	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The applicant submits the application form and required documents to the DICA. 2. Upon receiving the application, the DICA checks whether it's complete or not. 3. DICA prepares the Note Sheet for the complete application. 4. The recommendation letter shall be issued and passed to the applicant.
Application Fee	None
Timeframe	3 working days
Remarks	The machinery, equipment, instruments, components and spare parts not included in MIC Proposal can be imported with the specified custom duty and tax.

2. Issuance of Recommendation Letter for Extension of Stay Permit, Re-Entry Visa and Work Permit of Foreign Employee

Necessary Documents submitted by Applicant	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cover Letter 2. Power of Attorney (Representative Letter) 3. List of Employees (Foreign and Local) which were included in MIC Proposal 4. List of appointed Employees (Foreign, local) and nomination list of foreign employees. 5. Copy of Passport 6. CV Form signed by the foreign employee (also signed by the MD) 7. Recommendation Letter from respective Board of Directors (Appointment letter of MIC) 8. The last work permit certificate (for work permit extension) 9. Copy of MIC Permit 10. Copy of Company Registration Certificate, Form 6/26 11. Form 12/A 12. Copy of Recruitment Letter <p>To replace a resigned employee permitted by OSS, the following extra documents are required:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Resignation Letter of the old employee 2. Air ticket or e-ticket copy 3. Passport copy showing last extension (or) Last recommendation letter from OSS
Actual Procedures	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The applicant submits the application form and required documents to the DICA. 2. Upon receiving the application, the DICA checks whether it's complete or not. 3. DICA prepares the Note Sheet for the complete application. 4. The recommendation letter shall be issued and passed to the applicant.
Application Fee	None
Timeframe	3 working days
Remarks	-

II. Customs Department

II. Customs Department

Any Investor who has MIC Permit or Endorsement can apply for Customs Duty Exemption at the Customs Department of MIC OSS. If the complete documents are submitted, within 3 working days, the Investor may obtain a Confirmation Letter for Exemption of Customs Duty and Commercial Tax through Customs Department of MIC, OSS.

While the Customs Department of MIC OSS also provides consultation services related to customs procedures, the Investors can receive more detailed information for each procedure at the Export Import Control Division, Customs Department, Yangon or Headquarters of Customs Department.

Focal Point	Name of Procedure	Contact Number
Export, Import Control Division, Customs Department, Yangon.	- Import Declaration (ID) - Export Declaration (ED) - Advanced Ruling System including Customs Valuation	Director (Import/Export) (951) 380725 Deputy Director (Export/Import) (951) 387151
Customs Department (Headquarters) Address: No.132, Strand Road, Kyauktada Township, Yangon City, Myanmar. (951) 391422 Township Customs Station/OSS Website: https://www.maccs.gov.mm www.myanmartradeportal.gov.mm www.myanmarcustoms.gov.mm		

1. Issuance of Confirmation Letter for Exemption of Customs Duty and Commercial Tax

Necessary Documents submitted by Applicant	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Application Form with Company Letterhead (Original) 2. Undertaking Letter with Company Letterhead (Original) 3. Letter Assigning Agent (Original) 4. According to Capital in Kind System from MIC, Approval for Tax Exemption (Original & Copy) 5. Proforma Invoice (Original & Copy) 6. Sales Contract (Copy) 7. Import License (Copy) 8. Proposal: Import List prepared according to the import plan approved by MIC (Copy) 9. Explanation Letter from Company for importation according to the original permitted values and statement there are no changes in the values (Original) 10. Status of Permission (Original) including: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Total permitted list from MIC to Company (b) Total permitted and imported list from MIC to Company (c) The value that are already exempted tax by Customs and Trade from Ministry of Finance (attached with Notices) 11. Investment Permit or Endorsement issued by MIC (Copy) 12. FORM VI & XXVI (Copy) 13. Importer/Exporter Registration Certificate (Copy) 14. Company Registration (Copy)
Actual Procedures	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. An applicant submits the required documents to the Customs Department of MIC OSS. 2. Customs Department of MIC OSS checks the submitted documents whether they are complete or not. 3. Customs Department of MIC OSS forwards the submitted documents to Internal Revenue Department of MIC OSS for further necessary process regarding with commercial tax exemption. 4. Internal Revenue Department of MIC OSS reviews the submitted documents and returns it to Customs Department of MIC OSS. 5. After internal assessment by the Customs Department, a Confirmation Letter for Exemption of Customs Duty and Commercial Tax is issued. 6. The applicant receives the Confirmation Letter at the Headquarters of Customs Department.
Application Fee	None
Timeframe	3 Working Days
Remarks	-

III. Internal Revenue Department

III. Internal Revenue Department

An Investor who has MIC Permit or Endorsement, can apply for the issuance of **Confirmation Letter for Customs Duty and Commercial Tax Exemption** through the Internal Revenue Department and Customs Department of MIC, One Stop Service (OSS). If the complete documents are approved, the Customs Department of MIC OSS issues the confirmation letter within 3 working days.

After Certificate of Incorporation is issued, an Investor can apply for **Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN)** at the Large Taxpayer Office (LTO) of Yangon either online or in person. The TIN is used for the settlement any kinds of tax that includes but is not limited to corporate income tax, commercial tax and other applicable taxes.

Corporate Income Tax is to be paid by every (3) months and **the Commercial Tax** is to be paid by monthly basis within 10 days after the end of the concerned month to the Large Taxpayer Office (LTO) or regarding Township Internal Revenue Offices.

For the settlement of **Personal Income Tax**, **General Index Registration Number (GIR)** is issued for each individual employee. The Personal Income Tax of each employee is to be deducted by the company from his/her salary and then paid through the appropriate township Internal Revenue Office. The progressive rate system is applied for Personal Income Tax and the rates are shown in this section.

On the other hands, the taxpayers categorized to LTO, MTO-1, MTO-2 and MTO-3 are able to pay their taxes through any private banks from 13 February 2018 by utilizing the Customers Credit Transfer Function in CBM.NET system of Central Bank. In order to use the system, each Investor is required to register at the appropriate Internal Revenue Office.

The Internal Revenue Department of MIC OSS provides consultation services to the Investors regarding tax issues. However, for actual registration process of Income tax, Commercial tax and Specific Good tax, the investors are required to contact tax service sections of Large Taxpayer's Office (LTO), Medium Taxpayer's Offices (MTO) or other township Internal Revenue Offices.

Stamp Duty shall be paid to give legal effect to a contract or agreement. The contract or agreement without having a stamp duty paid and without having it registered is not enforceable at the court in Myanmar. In general, the Stamp Duty is to be paid on the date of the signing of a contract or agreement. The Internal Revenue Department of MIC OSS can provide stamps only for Representative Letter. Other stamp duties can be paid at the township Internal Revenue Offices.

1. Issuance of Confirmation Letter for Customs Duty and Commercial Tax Exemption

Necessary Documents submitted by Applicant	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Application form with Company Letterhead (original) 2. Appointment Letter with Company Letterhead (original) 3. Letter for assigning agent (original) 4. According to Capital In Kind system from MIC, Approval for Tax Exemption (original & copy) 5. Invoice (original & copy) 6. Sales Contract (copy) 7. Import License (copy) 8. Proposal (copy) 9. Explanation Letter from Company for importation according to the original permitted values and statement there are no changes in the values (original) 10. Status of permission (original) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Total permitted list from MIC to company (b) Total permitted and imported list from list from MIC (c) The values that are already exempted tax by customs and trade from Ministry of Planning and Finance (attached with notices) 11. Investment permit issued by MIC (copy) 12. FORM VI & XXVI (copy) 13. Importer/Exporter Registration Certification (copy) 14. Company Registration (copy)
Actual Procedures	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. An applicant submits the required documents to the Customs Department of MIC OSS. 2. After checking by the Customs Department of MIC OSS, the submitted documents in terms of commercial tax are forwarded to Internal Revenue Department. 3. Internal Revenue Department of MIC OSS checks the submitted documents. 4. After getting confirmation from Internal Revenue Department of MIC OSS and Customs Department, for Tax and Custom Duty Exemption, the Customs Department of MIC OSS issues a confirmation letter for custom duty and commercial tax exemption.
Application Fee	None
Timeframe	3 Working Days
Remarks	-

2. Application for Business Taxpayer Registration for Company

Necessary Documents submitted by Applicant	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Business Taxpayer Registration Form 2. LTO (Large Taxpayer Office) Information Gathering Worksheet 3. Current Bank Account Number 4. If the applicant is an agent, letter of appointment 5. Copy of Certificate of Incorporation 6. Copy of List of Directors 7. Copy of MOA and AOA 8. Copy of Return of Allotments
Actual Procedures	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The applicant submits the Business Taxpayer Registration Form together with other necessary documents, to Large Taxpayer Office (LTO), Yangon (either in person or online). 2. The Large Taxpayer Office (LTO) reviews the application form by referring to the following documents which are submitted by the applicant. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Certificate of Incorporation 2) List of Directors 3) MOA and AOA 4) Return of Allotments 3. After the confirmation of submitted documents, the applicant receives the Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN).
Application Fee	None
Timeframe	Maximum 7 working days
Remarks	To apply online, the website address is www.irdmyanmar.gov.mm . Email address to contact is ltomyanmar2014@irdmyanmar.gov.mm .

3. Application for General Index Registration (GIR) Number for Individuals

Necessary Documents submitted by Applicant	<p>For both Myanmar Citizens & Foreigners:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. (pa-ta-kha (Wa-Nga)-3): Individual Tax Form of Estimated Calculation 2. (pa-ta-kha (Wa-Nga)-15): List of monthly deducted Income Tax 3. (pa-ta-kha (Wa-Nga)-16): Return of Annual Income Tax
Actual Procedures	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The applicant submits the required necessary documents to the Township Internal Revenue Office. 2. The Township Internal Revenue Office reviews the submitted documents and provides General Index Registration (GIR) Number.
Application Fee	None
Timeframe	Maximum 7 working days
Remarks	From the following month, the Investor should submit copy of Bill of Salary Payments of the employees to the Township Internal Revenue Office and pay the personal income tax within 7 days after having paid salaries. The Investor should submit Return of Annual Income Tax annually within April to June before the end of the fiscal year.

4. Application for Certificate of Commercial Tax for Company

Necessary Documents submitted by Applicant	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. PaTaKha (KaThaKha-1): Application for Commercial Tax Registration 2. PaTaKha (KaThaKha-3): Informing Commencement of Business for Commercial Tax 3. PaTaKha (KaThaKha-2): Previously issued Certificate of Commercial Tax Registration (if any)
Actual Procedures	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The applicant informs to the Township Internal Revenue Office with the form of PaTaKha (KaThaKha-3) upon the commencement of the business. 2. If the business is applicable for commercial tax, the applicant submits necessary documents for commercial tax registration with the PaTaKha (KaThaKha-1) form to the Township Internal Revenue Office 3. The Township Internal Revenue Office reviews the submitted documents and provides Certificate for Commercial Tax with the PaTaKha (KaThaKha-2) form.
Application Fee	None
Timeframe	Maximum 3 working days
Remarks	Certificate of Commercial Tax for Company is required to renew annually before the end of February of every fiscal year.

5. Stamp Duty

Necessary Documents submitted by Applicant	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. One copy of Representative Letter 2. For land lease contract: Two copies of negotiated contract
Actual Procedures	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The applicant submits the necessary documents to Internal Revenue Department of MIC OSS or Township Internal Revenue office. 2. The Internal Revenue Department of MIC OSS or Township Internal Revenue office checks the submitted documents. 3. The Internal Revenue Department of MIC OSS or Township Internal Revenue office calculates the fee of stamp duty and provides the receipt for the payment of stamp duty to the applicant. 4. The applicant needs to make payment either through a bank or online payment system according to the receipt provided by the Internal Revenue Department of MIC OSS or Township Internal Revenue Office. 5. After payment is made, the Internal Revenue Department of MIC OSS or Township Internal Revenue Office provides revenue stamps on the documents.
Application Fee	<p>Application Fees are:</p> <p>Representative Letter (Office stamp = 600 MMK, Special stamp =300 MMK) Joint Venture Agreement – 1% (maximum duty 150,000 MMK) Production Contract – 1% (maximum duty 150,000 MMK) Profit Sharing Contract – 1% (maximum duty 150,000 MMK) Construction Agreement – 1% (maximum duty 150,000 MMK) Conveyance – 2% Lease and sub-lease agreement – 0.5% (For less than 3 years) and 2% (for more than 3</p>

	years) For a fine or premium or for money advanced – 2% Transfer of shares – 0.1% Mortgage – 2% (When possession of the property or any part of the property comprised in such deed is given by the mortgagor or agree to be given) and 0.5% (When possession is not given or agreed to be deeded as aforesaid) Fire Guarantee Deposit – 2%
Timeframe	1 working day
Remarks	The Internal Revenue Department of MIC OSS provides stamps only for Representative Letter. Other documents which require revenue stamps (such as land lease agreement, loan contract) must get the stamps from Township Internal Revenue Department. For land lease agreement: Stamp duty for land lease contract shall be paid by the leaser (herein the Investor) The copies submitted to the Internal Revenue Department shall not be different from the actual execution contract. Long-term lease contract shall be duly stamped for legality and validity.

6. Registration for Online Tax Payment

Necessary Documents submitted by Applicant	1. Registration Form for Online Tax Payment 2. Remittance Form for Tax Payment
Actual Procedures	1. The investor who would like to make payment of tax from any private bank shall report to the tax offices such as Large Taxpayer Office (LTO) or Medium Taxpayer Office (MTO). 2. The investor receives the Registration Form for Online Tax Payment from tax offices together with signature of Tax Officer. 3. The investor submits the Registration Form for Online Tax Payment to the private bank where the payment of tax shall be made. 4. Whenever the tax payment transaction is made, the investor submits Remittance Form for Tax Payment to the private bank. 5. The Internal Revenue Department (IRD) issues the evidence of payment of tax (instead of receipt) and sends it to the investor by e-mail.
Application Fee	None
Timeframe	Within one working day
Remarks	If the taxpayer has more than one bank account at different private banks (KBZ, AYA, CB, etc.), he/she can request the tax office to issue more than one Registration Form for Online Tax Payment for each account. If the taxpayer would like to update the information mentioned in the Registration Form for Online Tax Payment, he/she shall inform and request issue of a new Registration Form from tax offices and then shall submit it to the private bank. If there are any mistakes in Remittance Form for Tax Payment after the payment of tax has been made, the taxpayer shall inform to the tax offices together with the correct information of the Remittance Form. See Annex-3 for bank accounts of tax offices at Myanmar Economic Bank (MEB). See Annex-4 for types of tax which can be paid at private bank. See Annex-5 for types of payment which will be used in Remittance Form for Tax Payment.

List of Forms

Form No.	Name
Form	Business Taxpayer Registration Form
Form	LTO Information Gathering Worksheet
(pa-ta-kha (Wa-Nga)-3)	Individual Tax Form of Estimated Calculation
(pa-ta-kha (Wa-Nga)-15)	List of monthly deducted Income Tax
(pa-ta-kha (Wa-Nga)-16)	Return of Annual Income Tax
(pa-ta-kha (ka-tha-kha)-1)	Application for Commercial Tax Registration
(pa-ta-kha (ka-tha-kha)-3)	Informing Commencement of Business for Commercial Tax
(pa-ta-kha (ka-tha-kha)-2)	Certificate of Commercial Tax
Form	Registration Form for Online Tax Payment
Form	Remittance Form for Tax Payment

Annex 1: Income Tax Rate for Yearly Net Income per Financial Year

According to 2018 Union Tax Law section 19 (c),

Sr.	Income Range after Deductions (Kyat)	Net Income Tax Rate
(a)	2,000,000 and below	0 %
(b)	2,000,001 - 5,000,000	5 %
(c)	5,000,001 - 10,000,000	10 %
(d)	10,000,001 - 20,000,000	15 %
(e)	20,000,001 - 30,000,000	20 %
(f)	30,000,001 and above	25 %

Annex 2: Deductions for Personal Income Tax

According to Income Tax Law Section 6,

Deductions	Rate
Basic Allowance	20% (not more than 100 Lakhs)
For one parent who living together	10 Lakhs
For one Spouse/Husband (only for one)	10 Lakhs
For one children	5 Lakhs
Premium paid for Life Insurance	(for taxpayer and his/her spouse)
Contribution for Social Security	(only for taxpayer)

A foreigner residing abroad shall not deduct above allowances (according to 2018 Union Tax Law Section 24)
1 Lakh = MMK 100,000

Annex 3: Bank accounts of tax offices at Myanmar Economic Bank (MEB)

Name of Tax Offices	Bank Account No.	Branch of Myanma Economic Bank (MEB)
Large Taxpayer Office (LTO)	MD-010134	MaSaBa (Branch-2)
Medium Taxpayer Office (MTO)-1	MD-010118	MaSaBa (Branch-3)
Medium Taxpayer Office (MTO)-2	MD-010015	MaSaBa (Branch-1)
Medium Taxpayer Office (MTO)-3	MD-010145	MaSaBa (Branch-2)

Annex 4: Types of tax which can be paid at private banks

Types of Tax	Abbreviation
Income Tax	IT
Commercial Tax	CT
Special Goods Tax	SGT
Capital Gain	CG
Personal Income Tax	PAYE
Withholding Tax	WT

Annex 5: Types of payment which will be used in Remittance Form for Tax Payment

Types of Payment	Abbreviation
Advance	Ad
Balance Due with Return	BDR
Audit Assessment	AuA
Arrears of Revenue	Arr

Business Taxpayer Registration Form

ပြည်ထောင်စုသမ္မတမြန်မာနိုင်ငံတော်
Republic of the Union of Myanmar
အခွန်ထမ်းမှတ်ပုံတင်ပုံစံ
Business Taxpayer Registration Form

(အခွန်ထမ်းအားလုံးအသုံးပြုရန်ဖြစ်သည်။ လုပ်ငန်းရှင် သို့မဟုတ် ဤပုံစံတွင် လက်မှတ်ရေးထိုးရန် တာဝန် အပ်နှင်းခြင်းခံရသည့်ပုဂ္ဂိုလ်က ဤပုံစံတွင် ဖြည့်စွက်တင်သွင်းရမည်။)

(To be used by all entities and sole traders. This form must be filed by the owner of the business or an officer authorized by the business to sign this form.)

၁။ တရားဝင်မှတ်ပုံတင်ထားသည့်အမည် (မြန်မာ)	
1. Legally registered name (English)	
၂။ အဓိကလုပ်ငန်းအမည် (မြန်မာ)	
2. Name of main Business (English)	
၃။ လုပ်ငန်းအမျိုးအစား (အမှန်ဖြစ်ရန်) (ကုမ္ပဏီဖွဲ့စည်းခြင်း၊ အစုစပ်သဘောတူညီမှု၊ သင်းဖွဲ့မှတ်တမ်း၊ ဖွဲ့စည်းပုံ၊ ယုံကြည်မှုကတိ စာချုပ် သို့မဟုတ် ကွန်လွန်ခြင်းဆိုင်ရာ စာရွက်စာတမ်းစသည့် လုပ်ငန်းနှင့် သက်ဆိုင်သော အထောက်အထား မိတ္တူမှန် များ ပူးတွဲတင်ပြရန်)	<input type="checkbox"/> တစ်ဦးတည်းပိုင်လုပ်ငန်း (Sole proprietor) <input type="checkbox"/> အဖွဲ့အစည်း (Association) <input type="checkbox"/> ကုမ္ပဏီ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Myanmar Company (Private) <input type="checkbox"/> Myanmar Company (Public) <input type="checkbox"/> Foreign Company <input type="checkbox"/> Joint Venture (JV) <input type="checkbox"/> Partnership <input type="checkbox"/> Foreign Branch Company <input type="checkbox"/> ပြည်ပနေနိုင်ငံခြားသား (Non-resident Foreigner) <input type="checkbox"/> သမဝါယမ (Co-operative) <input type="checkbox"/> နိုင်ငံပိုင်စီးပွားရေးအဖွဲ့အစည်း (State Economic Enterprise) <input type="checkbox"/> အစိုးရမဟုတ်သည့်အဖွဲ့အစည်း/ကုသိုလ်ရေးအဖွဲ့အစည်း (NGO/Charity) <input type="checkbox"/> ရန်ပုံငွေ (Trust) <input type="checkbox"/> ကွယ်လွန်သူ၏အိမ်ခြံမြေ (Deceased's estate) <input type="checkbox"/> အခြား (အသေးစိတ်ဖော်ပြရန်) Other (Specify) ▶ _____
3. Type of Business (tick box) (attach certified copy of document establishing entity, such as certificate of incorporation, partnership agreement, memorandum, constitution, trust deed, or death certificate)	

၄။ လုပ်ငန်းသင်္ကေတ (ညွှန်ကြားချက်ကိုကြည့်ရန်) 4. Industry code (see instructions)		
၅။ ကုမ္ပဏီမှတ်ပုံတင်အမှတ် နှင့်ရက်စွဲ (သက်ဆိုင်ရာဌာနများက ထုတ်ပေးသည့် မှတ်ပုံတင်အမှတ်) 5. Registration number and date (Registration number issued by DICA)		
၆။ လုပ်ငန်းစတင်သည့်နေ့ရက် 6. Date of commencement of operation		
၇။ လုပ်ငန်းနှင့်ဆက်သွယ်ရန် အသေးစိတ် အချက်အလက်များ 7. Business contact details		
၇(က)။ ဆက်သွယ်ရန်လုပ်ငန်းလိပ်စာ 7a. Business contact address	အိမ်အမှတ် House no. လမ်း Street ရပ်ကွက် Quarter မြို့နယ် Township ပြည်နယ်/တိုင်းဒေသကြီး State / Region	
၇(ခ)။ ဆက်သွယ်ရန်ရုံးဖုန်းနံပါတ် 7b. Office Contact Phone number		
၇(ဂ)။ ဖက်စ်နံပါတ် 7c. Fax number		
၇(ဃ)။ ဆက်သွယ်ရန်အီးမေးလ်လိပ်စာ 7d. Contact email address		
၇(င)။ ဝက်ဘ်ဆိုက်လိပ်စာ 7e. Website address		
၈။ လုပ်ငန်းခွဲဆိုင်ရာ အသေးစိတ်အချက်အလက်များ ကုမ္ပဏီသည်မြန်မာနိုင်ငံအတွင်း၌ဖြစ်စေ၊ နိုင်ငံပြင်ပ၌ဖြစ်စေ လုပ်ငန်းခွဲများရှိပါက ဖြည့်သွင်းရန်	လုပ်ငန်းခွဲအမှတ်-၁ Branch no. 1	လုပ်ငန်းခွဲအမှတ်-၂ Branch no. 2

(လုပ်ငန်းခွဲ ၂ ခုထက် ပိုမိုပါက သီးခြားစာရင်းဖြင့် ပူးတွဲတင်ပြရန်) 8. Business details – if the company owns any branches inside and outside of Myanmar (attach list if more than two branches)		
၈(က)။ လုပ်ငန်းခွဲအမည် 8a. Branch name		
၈(ခ)။ လုပ်ငန်းခွဲလိပ်စာ 8b. Branch address	အိမ်အမှတ် House no.	
	လမ်း Street	
	ရပ်ကွက် Quarter	
	မြို့နယ် Township	
	ပြည်နယ်/တိုင်းဒေသကြီး State/Region	
၈(ဂ)။ လုပ်ငန်းခွဲစတင်ဖွင့်လှစ်သည့်နေ့ရက်။ 8c. Date branch opened		
၉။ အခွန်ထမ်းသည် ပြည်ပနေနိုင်ငံခြားသား ဖြစ်ပါက နေထိုင်သည့်နိုင်ငံကို ဖော်ပြရန်။ 9. If you are a non-resident foreigner, indicate your country of residency		
၁၀။ လုပ်ငန်းရှင်နှင့်ဆက်သွယ်ရန်အသေးစိတ်အချက်အလက်များ (တစ်ဦးတည်းပိုင်လုပ်ငန်းများအတွက်သာ) 10. Owner of business contact details (sole proprietors only)		
၁၀(က)။ အမည်။ 10a. Name		
၁၀(ခ)။ နိုင်ငံသားစိစစ်ရေးကတ်ပြားအမှတ်။ 10b. National Identification Card		

(NIC) number		
၁၀(ဂ)။ဆက်သွယ်ရန်လိပ်စာ။ 10(c). Home/Business address	အိမ်အမှတ် House no.	
	လမ်း Street	
	ရပ်ကွက် Quarter	
	မြို့နယ် Township	
	ပြည်နယ်/တိုင်းဒေသကြီး State/Region	
၁၀(ဃ)။ဆက်သွယ်ရန်ဖုန်းနံပါတ်။ 10d. Business phone number		
၁၀(င)။လက်ကိုင်ဖုန်းနံပါတ်။ 10e. Mobile phone number		
၁၀(စ)။ဖက်စ်နံပါတ်။ 10f. Fax number		
၁၀(ဆ)။ဆက်သွယ်ရန်အီးမေးလ်လိပ်စာ ။ 10g. Contact email address		
၁၁။ အခွန်စာရင်းကိုင် သို့မဟုတ် အခွန်ဆိုင်ရာအတိုင်ပင်ခံ၏အသေးစိတ်အချက်အလက်များ 11. Tax accountant or tax advisor details		
၁၁(က)။အမည်။ 11a. Name		
၁၁(ခ)။အခွန်ထမ်းမှတ်ပုံတင်အမှတ် 11b. Taxpayer identification number (TIN)		
၁၁(ဂ)။လုပ်ငန်းလိပ်စာ 11c. Business address	အိမ်အမှတ် House no.	
	လမ်း Street	
	ရပ်ကွက် Quarter	
	မြို့နယ် Township	
	ပြည်နယ်/တိုင်းဒေသကြီး State/Region	

၁၁(ဃ)။ရုံးဖုန်းနံပါတ်။ 11d. Office phone number		
၁၁(င)။လက်ကိုင်ဖုန်းနံပါတ်။ 11e. Mobile phone number		
၁၁(စ)။ဖက်စ်နံပါတ်။ 11f. Fax number		
၁၁(ဆ)။ဆက်သွယ်ရန်အီးမေးလ်လိပ်စာ 11g. Contact email address		
၁၂။ တရားဝင်ကိုယ်စားလှယ် သို့မဟုတ် ကိုယ်စားဆောင်ရွက်သူ - ဤပုဂ္ဂိုလ်သည် အမှတ်စဉ် ၁၁ ပါ ပုဂ္ဂိုလ်နှင့် အတူတူဖြစ်လျှင် အမှတ်စဉ် ၁၂ အား ကျော်၍ လေးထောင့်ကွက်တွင် အမှန်ခြစ်ပါ။ 12. Authorized agent or representative. If this is the same person listed on line 11, tick this box and skip the rest of line 12 > <input type="checkbox"/>		
၁၂(က)။ အမည်။ 12a. Name		
၁၂(ခ)။အခွန်ထမ်းမှတ်ပုံတင်အမှတ် 12b. Taxpayer identification number (TIN)		
၁၂(ဂ)။လုပ်ငန်းလိပ်စာ 12c. Business address	အိမ်အမှတ် House no.	
	လမ်း Street	
	ရပ်ကွက် Quarter	
	မြို့နယ် Township	
	ပြည်နယ်/တိုင်းဒေသကြီး State/Region	
၁၂(ဃ)။ရုံးဖုန်းနံပါတ်။ 12d. Office phone number		
၁၂(င)။လက်ကိုင်ဖုန်းနံပါတ်။ 12e. Mobile phone number		
၁၂(စ)။ဖက်စ်နံပါတ်။ 12f. Fax number		
၁၂(ဆ)။ဆက်သွယ်ရန်အီးမေးလ်လိပ်စာ 12g. Contact email address		

၁၃။ ဘဏ်စာရင်းဆိုင်ရာ အသေးစိတ် အချက်အလက်များ (စာရင်း ၂ ခုထက် ပိုမိုပါက သီးခြားစာဖြင့် ပူးတွဲတင်ပြရန်) 13. Bank account details (attach list if more than two accounts):	ပထမစာရင်း First Account	ဒုတိယစာရင်း Second Account
၁၃(က)။ ဘဏ်အမည်။ 13a. Name of bank		
၁၃(ခ)။ ဘဏ်စာရင်းအမှတ်။ 13b. Bank account number		
၁၄။ ကုမ္ပဏီ၏ ဘဏ္ဍာရေးဆိုင်ရာ အသေးစိတ် အချက်အလက်များ (တစ်ဦးတည်းပိုင်လုပ်ငန်းဖြစ်ပါက အမှတ်စဉ် ၁၄(က) နှင့် ၁၄(ခ) တို့ကို ဖြည့်သွင်းရန်မလိုပါ။) 14. Company financial details (skip lines 14a and 14b if you are a sole proprietor)		
	Number of shares ရှယ်ယာအရေအတွက်	Value of shares ရှယ်ယာတန်ဖိုး
၁၄(က)။ ခွင့်ပြုမတည်ရင်းနှီးငွေ (ရှယ်ယာအရေအတွက်/ရှယ်ယာတန်ဖိုး) 14a. Authorized capital (number of shares x value of shares)		
၁၄(ခ)။ ထည့်ဝင်ပြီးမတည်ရင်းနှီးငွေ (ရှယ်ယာအရေအတွက်/ရှယ်ယာတန်ဖိုး) 14b. Paid up Capital (number of shares x value of shares)		
၁၄(ဂ)။ လက်ရှိခန့်ထားသည့် အလုပ်သမား ဦးရေ 14c. Current number of employees		
အခွန်ထမ်း သို့မဟုတ် ကိုယ်စားလှယ်၏ ကတိခံဝန်ချက် Declaration of Taxpayer or Representative		
ဤပုံစံတွင် ဖော်ပြခဲ့သည့် အချက်အလက်များသည် မိမိသိရှိယုံကြည်သမျှ မှန်ကန်ပြည့်စုံကြောင်း		

ဝန်ခံကတိပြုအပ် ပါသည်။ အချက်အလက်များကို မှားယွင်းစွာ သို့မဟုတ် လွဲမှားစွာဖော်ပြပါက တရားစွဲဆိုခြင်း ခံရမည်ကို သိရှိနားလည် ပါသည်။
I declare that the information given on this form is correct and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief. I understand that false or misleading information may result in prosecution.

ထိုးမြဲလက်မှတ် Signature		ရက်စွဲ(ရက်/လ/နှစ်) Date (day, month, year)	
ဤပုံစံကို ပုဂ္ဂိုလ်စု သို့မဟုတ် အစိုးရ အဖွဲ့အစည်း သို့မဟုတ် တရားဝင် မစွမ်းဆောင်နိုင်သူ တစ်ဦးဦး၏ ကိုယ်စား လက်မှတ်ရေးထိုးပါက အမည်အပြည့်အစုံ ကို ဖြည့်သွင်းရန်။ If you are signing this form on behalf of an association of persons, a Government Organization, or a legally incapacitated person, print your full name.		ရာထူးအဆင့် Your title	

လိုက်နာဆောင်ရွက်ရန်အချက်များ: General Instructions

ပုံစံတင်သွင်းရမည့်သူများ: Who Must File

မြန်မာနိုင်ငံအတွင်း စီးပွားရေးလုပ်ငန်းလုပ်ကိုင်သည့် တစ်ဦးချင်းပုဂ္ဂိုလ် သို့မဟုတ် အဖွဲ့အစည်းများအနေဖြင့် အခွန်ထမ်းမှတ်ပုံတင်အမှတ်ရယူရန် ဤပုံစံကို မြန်မာ-အင်္ဂလိပ် နှစ်ဘာသာဖြင့် တင်သွင်းရမည်။
Every individual or entity engaged in a business within Myanmar must file this form in both English and Myanmar to obtain a taxpayer identification number (TIN).

ပုံစံတင်သွင်းရမည့်အချိန်: When to File

ဤပုံစံအား လုပ်ငန်းမစတင်မီ တစ်လအတွင်းကြိုတင်၍ တင်သွင်းရမည်။ သက်ဆိုင်ရာမြို့နယ်အခွန်ဦးစီးဌာနမှူးရုံး၊ အလယ်အလတ်အခွန်ထမ်းများဆိုင်ရာအခွန်ရုံး သို့မဟုတ် အခွန်ထမ်းကြီးများဆိုင်ရာအခွန်ရုံးတို့တွင် ဤပုံစံကို တင်သွင်းရမည်။
You must file this form no later one month before the date you commence operation. You must file the form with the Township Revenue Office, Medium Taxpayers Office, or Large Taxpayers Office, whichever applies.

အသေးစိတ်လိုက်နာဆောင်ရွက်ရန်အချက်များ Specific Instructions

စာမျက်နှာ ၁ အမှတ်စဉ် ၄ Page 1, Item no.4

အောက်တွင်ဖော်ပြထားသည့် လုပ်ငန်းသင်္ကေတအမှတ်စဉ်ဇယားမှ အဓိကလုပ်ငန်းအမျိုးအစားနှင့်ပတ်သက်သည့် ဂဏန်းလေးခုပါ သင်္ကေတကိုသာ ဖြည့်သွင်းရန်။
Enter the 4-digit industry code from the list below that describes your main business.

Code	Description
01	Crop and animal production, hunting and related service activities နို့စိုက်ပျိုးရေး၊ တိရစ္ဆာန်မွေးမြူရေး၊ အဖဲလိုက်ခြင်းနှင့်ဆက်နွယ်သော ဝန်ဆောင်မှုလုပ်ငန်းများ
0111	Growing of cereals (except rice), leguminous crops and oil seeds (ဆန်စပါးမှအပ)နံစားသီးနှံများ၊ ပဲအမျိုးမျိုးနှင့်ဆီထွက်သီးနှံများစိုက်ပျိုးခြင်း
0112	Growing of rice ဆန်စပါးစိုက်ပျိုးခြင်း
0113	Growing of vegetables and melons, roots and tubers ဟင်းသီးဟင်းရွက်နှင့်ဖရုံ၊ သဘွားအုပ်စုဝင်အပင်များ၊ အမြစ်များနှင့်ဥမြစ်များစိုက်ပျိုးခြင်း
0114	Growing of sugar cane - ကြံစိုက်ပျိုးခြင်း
0115	Growing of tobacco - ဆေးရွက်ကြီးစိုက်ပျိုးခြင်း
0116	Growing of fibre crops - အမျှင်ပါသောသီးနှံများစိုက်ပျိုးခြင်း
0119	Growing of other non-perennial crops - အခြားနှစ်ရှည်ပင်မဟုတ်သည့်သီးနှံများစိုက်ပျိုးခြင်း
0121	Growing of grapes - စပျစ်စိုက်ပျိုးခြင်း
0122	Growing of tropical and subtropical fruits - အပူပိုင်းနှင့်အပူပိုင်းတဝက်သီးပင်များစိုက်ပျိုးခြင်း
0123	Growing of citrus fruits - ရှောက်၊ သံပရာနွယ်ဝင်သီးပင်များစိုက်ပျိုးခြင်း
0124	Growing of pome fruits and stone fruits - ပန်းသီး၊ သစ်တော်သီးနွယ်ဝင်သီးများစိုက်ပျိုးခြင်း
0125	Growing of other tree and bush fruits and nuts အခြားအပင်နှင့်ခြံနွယ်ဝင်သီးပင်များ၊ အစေ့အဆံရသည့်အပင်များစိုက်ပျိုးခြင်း
0126	Growing of oleaginous fruits - ဆီထွက်သီးပင်များစိုက်ပျိုးခြင်း
0127	Growing of beverage crops - အဖျော်ရမကောင်းသီးနှံများစိုက်ပျိုးခြင်း
0128	Growing of spices, aromatic, drug and pharmaceutical crops ဟင်းခတ်၊ အမွှေးအကြိုင်၊ ဆေးဝါးဆိုင်ရာသီးနှံများစိုက်ပျိုးခြင်း
0129	Growing of other perennial crops - အခြားနှစ်ရှည်ပင်သီးနှံများစိုက်ပျိုးခြင်း
0130	Plant propagation - အပင်မျိုးပွားခြင်း
0141	Raising of cattle and buffaloes - ကျွဲ၊ နွားများ မွေးမြူခြင်း
0142	Raising of horses and other equines - မြင်းများနှင့်မြင်းမျိုးနွယ်ဝင်များမွေးမြူခြင်း
0143	Raising of camels and camelids - ကုလားအုတ်နှင့်ဆိတ်များမွေးမြူခြင်း
0144	Raising of sheep and goats - သိုးများနှင့်ဆိတ်များမွေးမြူခြင်း
0145	Raising of swine/pigs - ဝက်အမျိုးမျိုးမွေးမြူခြင်း
0146	Raising of poultry - ကြက်ဘဲအမျိုးမျိုးမွေးမြူခြင်း
0149	Raising of other animals - အခြားတိရစ္ဆာန်များမွေးမြူခြင်း
0150	Mixed farming - စိုက်ပျိုးရေးနှင့်မွေးမြူရေးတွဲဖက်လုပ်ကိုင်ခြင်း
0161	Support activities for crop production - သီးနှံထုတ်လုပ်မှုအတွက်အထောက်အကူပြုလုပ်ငန်းများ
0162	Support activities for animal production - တိရစ္ဆာန်ထုတ်လုပ်မှုအတွက်အထောက်အကူပြုလုပ်ငန်းများ
0163	Post-harvest crop activities - ရိတ်သိမ်းချိန်လွန်သီးနှံဆိုင်ရာလုပ်ငန်းများ

0164	Seed processing for propagation - အပင်မျိုးပွားခြင်းအတွက်မျိုးစေ့ကိုပြုပြင်ထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း
0170	Hunting, trapping and related service activities အဖဲလိုက်ခြင်း၊ ထောင်ချောက်ဆင်ဖမ်းခြင်းနှင့်အခြားဆက်စပ်ဝန်ဆောင်မှုလုပ်ငန်းများ
02	Forestry and logging သစ်တောလုပ်ငန်းနှင့်သစ်ထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း
0210	Silviculture and other forestry activities သစ်တောများစိုက်ပျိုးထိန်းသိမ်းထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း (Silviculture) အပါအဝင်အခြားသစ်တောလုပ်ငန်းများ
0220	Logging - သစ်ထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း
0230	Gathering of non-wood forest products - သစ်မဟုတ်သောအခြားသစ်တောထွက်ပစ္စည်းများရယူခြင်း
0240	Support services to forestry - သစ်တောလုပ်ငန်းနှင့်ရေသတ္တဝါမွေးမြူရေး
03	Fishing and aquaculture - ငါးဖမ်းလုပ်ငန်းနှင့်ရေသတ္တဝါမွေးမြူရေး
0311	Marine fishing - ရေငန်ငါးဖမ်းခြင်း
0312	Freshwater fishing - ရေချိုငါးဖမ်းခြင်း
0321	Marine aquaculture - ရေငန်ရေသတ္တဝါမွေးမြူရေး
0322	Freshwater aquaculture - ရေချိုရေသတ္တဝါမွေးမြူရေး
05	Mining of coal and lignite - ကျောက်မီးသွေးနှင့်ကျောက်မီးသွေးညို/နုတူးဖော်ခြင်း
0510	Mining of hard coal - ကျောက်မီးသွေးရင့်တူးဖော်ခြင်း
0520	Mining of lignite - ကျောက်မီးသွေးညို/နုတူးဖော်ခြင်း
06	Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas - ရေနံစိမ်းနှင့်သဘာဝဓာတ်ငွေ့ထုတ်ယူခြင်း
0610	Extraction of crude petroleum - ရေနံစိမ်းထုတ်ယူခြင်း
0620	Extraction of natural gas - သဘာဝဓာတ်ငွေ့ထုတ်ယူခြင်း
07	Mining of metal ores - သတ္တုရိုင်းများတူးဖော်ခြင်း
0710	Mining of iron ores - သံရိုင်းတူးဖော်ခြင်း
0721	Mining of uranium and thorium ores - ယူရေနီယမ်နှင့်သိုရီယမ်သတ္တုရိုင်းတူးဖော်ခြင်း
0729	Mining of other non-ferrous metal ores - အခြားသောသံမဟုတ်သောသတ္တုရိုင်းတူးဖော်ခြင်း
08	Other mining and quarrying - အခြားသောသတ္တုတူးဖော်ခြင်းနှင့်ကျောက်တူးဖော်ခြင်း
0810	Quarrying of stone, sand and clay - ကျောက်၊ သဲနှင့်နွံတူးဖော်ခြင်း
0891	Mining of chemical and fertilizer minerals - ဓာတုဗေဒနှင့်ဓာတ်မြေဩဇာဆိုင်ရာသယံဇာတများတူးဖော်ခြင်း
0892	Extraction of peat - မြေဆွေးထုတ်ယူခြင်း
0893	Extraction of salt - ဆားထုတ်ယူခြင်း
0899	Other mining and quarrying n.e.c. - (အခြားနေရာတွင်ဖော်ပြထားခြင်းမရှိသည့်) တွင်းထွက်တူးဖော်ခြင်းအမျိုးမျိုး
09	Mining support service activities - တွင်းထွက်တူးဖော်ခြင်းအထောက်အကူပြုဝန်ဆောင်မှုလုပ်ငန်းများ
0910	Support activities for petroleum and natural gas extraction ရေနံစိမ်းနှင့်သဘာဝဓာတ်ငွေ့ထုတ်ယူခြင်းအတွက်အထောက်အကူပြုလုပ်ငန်းများ
0990	Support activities for other mining and quarrying အခြားတွင်းထွက်တူးဖော်ခြင်းအတွက်အထောက်အကူပြုလုပ်ငန်းများ
10	Manufacture of food products - စားသောက်ကုန်ထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း
1010	Processing and preserving of meat - အသားများပြုပြင်ထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်းနှင့်တာရှည်ခံအောင်ပြုလုပ်ခြင်း
1020	Processing and preserving of fish, crustaceans and molluscs ငါး၊ အခွံမာရေသတ္တဝါများနှင့်ခရုကမာများပြုပြင်ထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်းနှင့်တာရှည်ခံအောင်ပြုလုပ်ခြင်း
1030	Processing and preserving of fruit and vegetables သစ်သီးနှင့်ဟင်းသီးဟင်းရွက်များပြုပြင်ထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်းနှင့်တာရှည်ခံအောင်ပြုလုပ်ခြင်း

1040	Manufacture of vegetable and animal oils and fats ဟင်းသီးဟင်းရွက်၊ တိရစ္ဆာန်ဆီများနှင့်အဆီများထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း
1050	Manufacture of dairy products - နို့ထွက်ပစ္စည်းများထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း
1061	Manufacture of grain mill products - အစေ့အဆန်ထုတ်ကုန်များထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း
1062	Manufacture of starches and starch products ကစီဓာတ်ပါအစားအစာများ၊ ကစီဓာတ်ပါထုတ်ကုန်များထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း
1071	Manufacture of bakery products - မုန့်ဖုတ်သည့်နည်းလမ်းဖြင့်ပြုလုပ်ထားသည့်စားသောက်ကုန်များထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း
1072	Manufacture of sugar - သကြားထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း
1073	Manufacture of cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery ကိုကိုး၊ချောကလက်နှင့်သကြားမုန့်မျိုးစုံထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း
1074	Manufacture of macaroni, noodles, couscous and similar farinaceous products မက္ကရိုနီ၊ ခေါက်ဆွဲ၊ couscous နှင့်အလားတူထုတ်ကုန်များ (Farinaceous Products) ထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း
1075	Manufacture of prepared meals and dishes - ပြင်ဆင်ပြီးအစားအစာနှင့်ဟင်းလျာများထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း
1079	Manufacture of other food products n.e.c. (အခြားနေရာတွင်ဖော်ပြထားခြင်းမရှိသည့်) အခြားစားသောက်ကုန်များထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း
1080	Manufacture of prepared animal feeds - ပြင်ဆင်ပြီးတိရစ္ဆာန်အစားအစာထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း
11	Manufacture of beverages - အဖျော်ယမကာထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း
1101	Distilling, rectifying and blending of spirits - အရက်များအားပေါင်းစုံခြင်း၊ ပြုပြင်ခြင်းနှင့်ရောနှောခြင်း
1102	Manufacture of wines - ဝိုင်များထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း
1103	Manufacture of malt liquors and malt - မော့အရက်များနှင့်မော့ထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း
1104	Manufacture of soft drinks; production of mineral waters and other bottled waters အချိုရည်များထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း၊ ရေသန့်နှင့်အခြားပုလင်း သွတ်ရေများ ထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း
12	Manufacture of tobacco products - ဆေးရွက်ကြီးထုတ်ကုန်များထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း
1200	Manufacture of tobacco products - ဆေးရွက်ကြီးထုတ်ကုန်များထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း
13	Manufacture of textiles - အထည်အလိပ်များ (textile)ထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း
1311	Preparation and spinning of textile fibres - ချည်မျှင်များပြင်ဆင်ခြင်းနှင့်ငင်ခြင်း
1312	Weaving of textiles - အထည်အလိပ်များရက်လုပ်ခြင်း
1313	Finishing of textiles အထည်အလိပ်များအချောသတ်ခြင်း
1391	Manufacture of knitted and crocheted fabrics - ဇာထိုး၊ ပန်းထိုးအထည်အလိပ်များထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း
1392	Manufacture of made-up textile articles, except apparel အဝတ်အထည်မှအပအထည်အလိပ်ပစ္စည်းများထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း
1393	Manufacture of carpets and rugs - ခန်းလုံးပြည့်ကော်ဇောနှင့်ကော်ဇောငယ်များထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း
1394	Manufacture of cordage, rope, twine and netting - ကြိုးထိုးကြိုး၊ လွန်းတင်ကြိုး၊ ဖိုက်ကွန်ထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း
1399	Manufacture of other textiles n.e.c. (အခြားနေရာတွင်ဖော်ပြထားခြင်းမရှိသည့်) အခြားအထည်အလိပ်များထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း
14	Manufacture of wearing apparel - ဝတ်ဆင်သည့်အဝတ်အထည်များ (apparel)ထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း
1410	Manufacture of wearing apparel, except fur apparel သားရေထည်များမှအပ ဝတ်ဆင်သည့်အဝတ်အထည်များထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း
1420	Manufacture of articles of fur - သားရေထည်များထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း
1430	Manufacture of knitted and crocheted apparel - ဇာထိုး၊ ပန်းထိုးအဝတ်အထည်များထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း
15	Manufacture of leather and related products - သားရေနှင့်အခြားဆက်စပ်ပစ္စည်းများထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း

1511	Tanning and dressing of leather; dressing and dyeing of fur သားရေနယ်ခြင်းနှင့်ပြုပြင်ခြင်း၊ သားမွှေးကိုပြင်ဆင်ခြင်းနှင့်ဆေးဆိုးခြင်း
1512	Manufacture of luggage, handbags and the like, saddlery and harness ခရီးဆောင်အိတ်၊ လက်ကိုင်အိတ်၊ ကုန်းနီးနှင့်သိုင်းကြိုးများ ထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း
1520	Manufacture of footwear - ဖိနပ်များထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း
16	Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials - ပရိဘောဂမှလွဲ၍ သစ်သားနှင့် ဓော့ထုတ်ကုန်များ ထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း၊ ကောက်ရိုးနှင့် ဖွတ်ဖြိုးထိုးပစ္စည်းများ ထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း
1610	Sawmilling and planing of wood - သစ်သားကိုလွှဲစက်ဖြင့်ဖြတ်ခြင်းနှင့်ရွှေ့ဆောင်ထိုးခြင်း
1621	Manufacture of veneer sheets and wood-based panels သစ်ပါးလွှာနှင့်သစ်အခြေခံအချပ်အလွှာများထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း
1622	Manufacture of builders' carpentry and joinery အိမ်တည်ဆောက်သူ၏ လက်သမားလုပ်ငန်းနှင့်သစ်သားထည်လုပ်ငန်းထုတ်ပစ္စည်းများ (builder's carpentry and joinery) ထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း
1623	Manufacture of wooden containers - သစ်သားဖြင့်ပြုလုပ်ထားသည့်သိုလှောင်စရာများထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း
1629	Manufacture of other products of wood; manufacture of articles of cork, straw and plaiting materials သစ်သားဖြင့်အခြားထုတ်ကုန်များထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း၊ ဓော့၊ ကောက်ရိုးနှင့် ဖွတ်ဖြိုးထိုးသည့် ပစ္စည်းများဖြင့် ထုတ်ကုန်များ ထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း
17	Manufacture of paper and paper products - စက္ကူနှင့်စက္ကူသုံးထုတ်ကုန်များထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း
1701	Manufacture of pulp, paper and paperboard - ပျော့ဖတ်၊ စက္ကူနှင့်စက္ကူကတ်ပြားများထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း
1702	Manufacture of corrugated paper and paperboard and of containers of paper and paperboard လှိုင်းတွန့်စက္ကူနှင့်စက္ကူကတ်ပြားများထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း၊ စက္ကူနှင့်စက္ကူကတ်ပြားများဖြင့် ပြုလုပ်ထားသည့် သိုလှောင်စရာများ ထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း
1709	Manufacture of other articles of paper and paperboard စက္ကူနှင့်စက္ကူသုံးထုတ်ကုန်များထုတ်လုပ်ထားသည့်အခြားပစ္စည်းများထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း
18	Printing and reproduction of recorded media - မှတ်တမ်းတင်ထားသည့်မီဒီယာကိုပုံနှိပ်ခြင်းနှင့်ပွားယူခြင်း
1811	Printing - ပုံနှိပ်ခြင်း
1812	Service activities related to printing - ပုံနှိပ်ခြင်းနှင့်ဆက်စပ်သည့်ဝန်ဆောင်မှုလုပ်ငန်းများ
1820	Reproduction of recorded media - မှတ်တမ်းတင်ထားသည့်မီဒီယာကိုပွားယူခြင်း
19	Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products ကုတ်မီးသွေးနှင့်သန့်စင်ထားသောရေနံထွက်ပစ္စည်းများထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း
1910	Manufacture of coke oven products - ကုတ်မီးသွေးထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း
1920	Manufacture of refined petroleum products သန့်စင်ထားသောရေနံထွက်ပစ္စည်းများထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း
20	Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products ဓာတုပစ္စည်းများနှင့်ဓာတုထုတ်ကုန်များထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း
2011	Manufacture of basic chemicals - အခြေခံဓာတုပစ္စည်းများထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း
2012	Manufacture of fertilizers and nitrogen compounds ဓာတ်မြေသြဇာများနှင့်နိုက်ထရိုဂျင်ဒြပ်ပေါင်းများထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း
2013	Manufacture of plastics and synthetic rubber in primary forms ပလတ်စတစ်နှင့်ရာဘာများကိုအခြေခံအဆင့်ပုံစံအားဖြင့်ထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း
2021	Manufacture of pesticides and other agrochemical products ပိုးသတ်ဆေးများနှင့် စိုက်ပျိုးရေးသုံးဓာတုထုတ်ကုန်များထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း

2022	Manufacture of paints, varnishes and similar coatings, printing ink and mastics သုတ်ဆေး၊အရောင်တင်ဆေးများနှင့်အလားတူဆေးများ၊ပုံနှိပ်မင်နှင့်ပွဲလျက်ထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း
2023	Manufacture of soap and detergents, cleaning and polishing preparations, perfumes and toilet preparations ဆပ်ပြာနှင့်ချေးချွတ်ဆေးများ၊ သန့်ရှင်းတောက်ပြောင်အောင်ပြုလုပ် သည့်ပစ္စည်းများ၊ အမွှေးအကြိုင်နှင့် ရေအိမ်သုံးပစ္စည်းများ ထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း
2029	Manufacture of other chemical products n.e.c. (အခြားနေရာတွင်ဖော်ပြထားခြင်းမရှိသည့်) အခြားဓာတုထုတ်ကုန်များထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း
2030	Manufacture of man-made fibres - လူလုပ်ဖိုင်ဘာအမျှင်များ (man-made Fivres) ထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း
21	Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations ဆေးဝါးများ၊ဆေးဝါးဆိုင်ရာဓာတုနှင့်ရုက္ခဗေဒထုတ်ကုန်များထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း
2100	Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products ဆေးဝါးများ၊ဆေးဝါးဆိုင်ရာဓာတုနှင့်ရုက္ခဗေဒထုတ်ကုန်များထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း
22	Manufacture of rubber and plastics products ရာဘာနှင့်ပလတ်စတစ်ထုတ်ကုန်များထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း
2211	Manufacture of rubber tyres and tubes; retreading and rebuilding of rubber tyres ရာဘာတာယာများနှင့်ကျွတ်များထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း၊ တာယာများအား ပန်းတင်ခြင်းနှင့်ပြုပြင်ခြင်း
2219	Manufacture of other rubber products - အခြားရာဘာထုတ်ကုန်များထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း
2220	Manufacture of plastics products - ပလတ်စတစ်ထုတ်ကုန်များထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း
23	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products အခြားသတ္တုမဟုတ်သောတွင်းထွက်ထုတ်ကုန်များထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း
2310	Manufacture of glass and glass products - ဖန်နှင့်ဖန်ထည်များထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း
2391	Manufacture of refractory products - အပူခံထည်များ (refractory products) ထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း
2392	Manufacture of clay building materials - ရွှံ့စေးသုံးဆောက်လုပ်ရေးပစ္စည်းများထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း
2393	Manufacture of other porcelain and ceramic products - အခြားကြွေထည်နှင့်မြေထည်ထုတ်ကုန်များထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း
2394	Manufacture of cement, lime and plaster - ဘီလပ်မြေထုတ်ကုန်နှင့်ပလာစတာထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း
2395	Manufacture of articles of concrete, cement and plaster ကွန်ကရစ်၊ဘီလပ်မြေနှင့်ပလာစတာပစ္စည်းများထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း
2396	Cutting, shaping and finishing of stone - ကျောက်တုံးအားဖြတ်တောက်ခြင်း၊ပုံဖော်ခြင်းနှင့်အချောသတ်ခြင်း
2399	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products n.e.c. (အခြားနေရာတွင်ဖော်ပြထားခြင်းမရှိသည့်) အခြားသတ္တုမဟုတ်သောတွင်းထွက်ထုတ်ကုန်များထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း
24	Manufacture of basic metals - အခြေခံသတ္တုများထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း
2410	Manufacture of basic iron and steel - အခြေခံသံနှင့်သံမဏိထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း
2420	Manufacture of basic precious and other non-ferrous metals တန်ဖိုးကြီးသောအခြေခံသတ္တုများနှင့်သံမဏိမဟုတ်သောအခြားသတ္တုများထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း
2431	Casting of iron and steel - သံနှင့်သံမဏိသွန်းခြင်း
2432	Casting of non-ferrous metals - သံမဏိမဟုတ်သောသတ္တုများသွန်းခြင်း
25	Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment စက်နှင့်ကိရိယာများမူ၍ တပ်ဆင်ထားသောသတ္တုထည်များထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း
2511	Manufacture of structural metal products - အဆောက်အဦဆိုင်ရာသတ္တုထည်များထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း
2512	Manufacture of tanks, reservoirs and containers of metal သတ္တုဖြင့်ပြုလုပ်ထားသောတိုင်ကီများ၊ ရေလှောင်ကန်များနှင့်သိုလှောင်ပစ္စည်းများထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း

2513	Manufacture of steam generators, except central heating hot water boilers ဗဟိုအပူပေးရေပူဘိုလ်လာများ၊မှအပနေ့နေ့ထုတ်စက်များထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း
2520	Manufacture of weapons and ammunition - လက်နက်နှင့်ခဲယမ်းမီးကျောက်များထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း
2591	Forging, pressing, stamping and roll-forming of metal; powder metallurgy သတ္တုများအားပုံသွင်းခြင်း၊ ဖိခြင်း၊ နှိပ်ခြင်းနှင့်အလွှာခတ်ခြင်း၊ သတ္တုမှုန့်နည်းပညာ
2592	Treatment and coating of metals; machining - သတ္တုများအားပြုပြင်ခြင်းနှင့်အလွှာအုပ်ခြင်း၊ စက်ဖြင့်တိုက်စားခြင်း
2593	Manufacture of cutlery, hand tools and general hardware သတ္တုများအားပြုပြင်ခြင်းနှင့် အလွှာအုပ်ခြင်း၊ စက်ဖြင့်တိုက်စားခြင်း
2599	Manufacture of other fabricated metal products n.e.c. (အခြားနေရာတွင်ဖော်ပြထားခြင်းမရှိသည့်) အခြားတပ်ဆင်ထားသောသတ္တုထည်များထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း
26	Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products ကွန်ပျူတာ၊အီလက်ထရောနစ်နှင့်အလင်းဆိုင်ရာပစ္စည်းများထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း
2610	Manufacture of electronic components and boards အီလက်ထရောနစ်အစိတ်အပိုင်းများနှင့်ဘုတ်များထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း
2620	Manufacture of computers and peripheral equipment - ကွန်ပျူတာများနှင့်ဆက်စပ်ပစ္စည်းများထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း
2630	Manufacture of communication equipment - ဆက်သွယ်ရေးကိရိယာများထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း
2640	Manufacture of consumer electronics - သုံးစွဲသူသုံးအီလက်ထရောနစ်ပစ္စည်းများထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း
2651	Manufacture of measuring, testing, navigating and control equipment တိုင်းတာခြင်း၊ စမ်းသပ်ခြင်း၊ လမ်းကြောင်းညွှန်ပြခြင်းနှင့် ထိန်းချုပ်ခြင်းဆိုင်ရာကိရိယာများထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း
2652	Manufacture of watches and clocks - လက်ပတ်နာရီများနှင့်နာရီများထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း
2660	Manufacture of irradiation, electromedical and electrotherapeutic equipment Irradiation electromedical နှင့် electrotherapeutic ကိရိယာများထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း
2670	Manufacture of optical instruments and photographic equipment အလင်းဆိုင်ရာကိရိယာများနှင့်ဓာတ်ပုံဆိုင်ရာအသုံးအဆောင်များထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း
2680	Manufacture of magnetic and optical media - သံလိုက်နှင့်အလင်းဆိုင်ရာမီဒီယာများထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း
27	Manufacture of electrical equipment လျှပ်စစ်အသုံးအဆောင်များထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း
2710	Manufacture of electric motors, generators, transformers and electricity distribution and control apparatus လျှပ်စစ်မော်တာများ၊ မီးစက်များ၊ ထရန်စဖော်မာများ၊ လျှပ်စစ်ဓာတ်အားဖြန့်ဖြူးခြင်းနှင့် ထိန်းချုပ်ခြင်းဆိုင်ရာကိရိယာများ ထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း
2720	Manufacture of batteries and accumulators - ဘက်ထရီများနှင့်စွမ်းအင်သိုလှောင်အိုးများ (accumulators) ထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း
2731	Manufacture of fibre optic cables - ဖိုက်ဘာအော့ပတစ်ကေဘယ်ကြိုးများထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း
2732	Manufacture of other electronic and electric wires and cables အခြားအီလက်ထရောနစ်နှင့်လျှပ်စစ်ဆိုင်ရာဝါယာကြိုးများနှင့်ကေဘယ်ကြိုးများထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း
2733	Manufacture of wiring devices - ဝါယာကြိုးသွယ်တန်းသည့်ကိရိယာများထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း
2740	Manufacture of electric lighting equipment - အလင်းရောင်ပေးသည့်လျှပ်စစ်အသုံးအဆောင်များထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း
2750	Manufacture of domestic appliances - အိမ်သုံးကိရိယာတန်ဆာပလာများထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း
2790	Manufacture of other electrical equipment - အခြားလျှပ်စစ်အသုံးအဆောင်များထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း
28	Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c. (အခြားနေရာတွင်ဖော်ပြထားခြင်းမရှိသည့်) စက်ယန္တရားနှင့်စက်ကိရိယာများထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း

2811	Manufacture of engines and turbines, except aircraft, vehicle and cycle engines လေယာဉ်၊ မော်တော်ယာဉ်နှင့်ဆိုင်ကယ်အင်ဂျင်များမှအပအင်ဂျင်များနှင့်တာဘိုင်များထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း
2812	Manufacture of fluid power equipment - အရည်စွမ်းအားသုံးစက်ကိရိယာများထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း
2813	Manufacture of other pumps, compressors, taps and valves အခြားပန့်များ၊ တွန့်ပရက်ဆာများ၊ ဖိုက်ခေါင်းများ၊ အဆို့ရှင်များထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း
2814	Manufacture of bearings, gears, gearing and driving elements ဘယ်ယာရင်များ၊ ဂီယာများ၊ ဂီယာဆိုင်ရာနှင့် မောင်းနှင်ခြင်းဆိုင်ရာ အစိတ်အပိုင်းများထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း
2815	Manufacture of ovens, furnaces and furnace burners မီးဖိုဦးပြင်း၊ ဖိုများနှင့်မီးပြင်း၊ ဖိုတွင်မီးတောက်ထွက်ပေါ်ရာအစိတ်အပိုင်းများထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း
2816	Manufacture of lifting and handling equipment မချီခြင်းနှင့်ကိုင်တွယ်ထိန်းကြောင်းခြင်းဆိုင်ရာစက်ကိရိယာများထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း
2817	Manufacture of office machinery and equipment (except computers and peripheral equipment) (တွန့်ပျူတာနှင့်ဆက်စပ်အသုံးအဆောင်များမှအပ) ရုံးသုံးစက်ယန္တရားနှင့်စက်ကိရိယာများထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း
2818	Manufacture of power-driven hand tools စွမ်းအားဖြင့်မောင်းနှင်သည့်အခြားလက်မှုတန်ဆာပလာများထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း
2819	Manufacture of other general-purpose machinery - အခြားအထွေထွေသုံးစက်ယန္တရားများထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း
2821	Manufacture of agricultural and forestry machinery စိုက်ပျိုးရေးနှင့်သစ်တောလုပ်ငန်းသုံးစက်ယန္တရားများထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း
2822	Manufacture of metal-forming machinery and machine tools သတ္တုပုံသွင်းသည့်စက်ယန္တရားများနှင့်စက်ကိရိယာတန်ဆာပလာများ
2823	Manufacture of machinery for metallurgy - သတ္တုထုတ်လုပ်သန့်စင်ခြင်းအတွက်စက်ယန္တရားများထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း
2824	Manufacture of machinery for mining, quarrying and construction တူးဖော်ခြင်း၊ အမျိုးမျိုးနှင့်ဆောက်လုပ်ရေးတို့အတွက်စက်ယန္တရားများထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း
2825	Manufacture of machinery for food, beverage and tobacco processing အစားအစာ၊ အဖျော်ယမကာနှင့်ဆေးရွက်ကြီးပြုပြင်ထုတ်လုပ်မှုအတွက်စက်ယန္တရားများထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း
2826	Manufacture of machinery for textile, apparel and leather production အထည်အလိပ်၊ အဝတ်အထည်နှင့်သား၊ ရေထုတ်လုပ်မှုအတွက်စက်ယန္တရားများထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း
2829	Manufacture of other special-purpose machinery အခြားအထူးကိစ္စရပ်သုံးစက်ကိရိယာများထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း
29	Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers မော်တော်ယာဉ်များ၊ နောက်တွဲယာဉ်များနှင့်တစ်စိတ်တစ်ပိုင်းနောက်တွဲယာဉ်များထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း
2910	Manufacture of motor vehicles - မော်တော်ယာဉ်များထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း
2920	Manufacture of bodies (coachwork) for motor vehicles; manufacture of trailers and semi-trailers မော်တော်ယာဉ်များအတွက်ဘော်ဒီများ (ကိုယ်ထည်များ) ထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း၊ နောက်တွဲယာဉ်များနှင့် တစ်စိတ်တစ်ပိုင်း နောက်တွဲယာဉ်များ ထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း
2930	Manufacture of parts and accessories for motor vehicles မော်တော်ယာဉ်များအတွက်အစိတ်အပိုင်းနှင့်အပိုပစ္စည်းများထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း
30	Manufacture of other transport equipment အခြားသယ်ယူပို့ဆောင်ရေးစက်ကိရိယာများထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း
3011	Building of ships and floating structures - သင်္ဘောများနှင့်ရေပေါ်ပေါ်သည့်အဆောက်အအုံများ
3012	Building of pleasure and sporting boats - အပျော်စီးနှင့်အားကစားလှေများ

3020	Manufacture of railway locomotives and rolling stock - ရထားစက်ခေါင်းများနှင့်ရထားများထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း
3030	Manufacture of air and spacecraft and related machinery လေယာဉ်၊ အာကာသယာဉ်နှင့်ဆက်စပ်စက်ယန္တရားများထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း
3040	Manufacture of military fighting vehicles - စစ်ဘက်သုံးတိုက်ပွဲစင်ယာဉ်များထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း
3091	Manufacture of motorcycles - မော်တော်ဆိုင်ကယ်များထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း
3092	Manufacture of bicycles and invalid carriages - စက်ဘီးများနှင့် invalid carriage များ
3099	Manufacture of other transport equipment n.e.c. (အခြားနေရာတွင်ဖော်ပြထားခြင်းမရှိသည့်) အခြားသယ်ယူပို့ဆောင်ရေးစက်ကိရိယာများထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း
31	Manufacture of furniture - ပရိဘောဂများထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း
3100	Manufacture of furniture - ပရိဘောဂများထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း
32	Other manufacturing - အခြားထုတ်လုပ်မှု
3211	Manufacture of jewellery and related articles - လက်ဝတ်ရတနာများနှင့်ဆက်စပ်ပစ္စည်းများထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း
3212	Manufacture of imitation jewellery and related articles လက်ဝတ်ရတနာအတူများနှင့်ဆက်စပ်ပစ္စည်းများထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း
3220	Manufacture of musical instruments - ဂီတတူကိရိယာများထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း
3230	Manufacture of sports goods - အားကစားပစ္စည်းများထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း
3240	Manufacture of games and toys - ဂိမ်းများနှင့်ကလေးကစားစရာများထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း
3250	Manufacture of medical and dental instruments and supplies ဆေးဘက်ဆိုင်ရာနှင့်သွားဘက်ဆိုင်ရာကိရိယာများ၊ ယင်းအတွက် လိုအပ်သောပစ္စည်းများထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း
3290	Other manufacturing n.e.c. (အခြားနေရာတွင် ဖော်ပြထားခြင်းမရှိသည့်) အခြားထုတ်လုပ်မှုများ
33	Repair and installation of machinery and equipment စက်ယန္တရားများနှင့်စက်ကိရိယာများပြုပြင်ခြင်းနှင့်တပ်ဆင်ခြင်း
3311	Repair of fabricated metal products - တပ်ဆင်ထားသောသတ္တုထည်များပြုပြင်ခြင်း
3312	Repair of machinery - စက်ယန္တရားများပြုပြင်ခြင်း
3313	Repair of electronic and optical equipment - အီလက်ထရောနစ်နှင့်အလင်းဆိုင်ရာအသုံးအဆောင်များပြုပြင်ခြင်း
3314	Repair of electrical equipment - လျှပ်စစ်အသုံးအဆောင်များပြုပြင်ခြင်း
3315	Repair of transport equipment, except motor vehicles မော်တော်ယာဉ်များမှအပသယ်ယူပို့ဆောင်ရေးစက်ကိရိယာများအားပြုပြင်ခြင်း
3319	Repair of other equipment - အခြားစက်ကိရိယာများအားပြုပြင်ခြင်း
3320	Installation of industrial machinery and equipment စက်မှုလုပ်ငန်းသုံးစက်ယန္တရားများနှင့်စက်ကိရိယာများတပ်ဆင်ခြင်း
35	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply လျှပ်စစ်ဓာတ်အား၊ ဓာတ်ငွေ့၊ ရေငွေ့နှင့်လေအေးပေးခြင်းလုပ်ငန်းများဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်း
3510	Electric power generation, transmission and distribution လျှပ်စစ်ဓာတ်အားထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း၊ ပို့လွှတ်ခြင်းနှင့်ဖြန့်ဖြူးခြင်း
3520	Manufacture of gas; distribution of gaseous fuels through mains ဓာတ်ငွေ့ထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း၊ ဓာတ်ငွေ့လောင်စာများကိုဓာတ်ငွေ့ပိုက်လိုင်းများဖြန့်ဖြူးခြင်း
3530	Steam and air conditioning supply - ရေငွေ့ပေးခြင်းနှင့်လေအေးပေးခြင်းဆောင်ရွက်ပေးခြင်း
36	Water collection, treatment and supply - ရေစုဆောင်းခြင်း၊ ပြုပြင်စီရင်ခြင်းနှင့်ဖြန့်ဖြူးခြင်း
3600	Water collection, treatment and supply - ရေစုဆောင်းခြင်း၊ ပြုပြင်စီရင်ခြင်းနှင့်ဖြန့်ဖြူးခြင်း
37	Sewerage - မိလ္လာသိမ်းလုပ်ငန်း
3700	Sewerage - မိလ္လာသိမ်းလုပ်ငန်း

38	Waste collection, treatment and disposal activities; materials recovery အညစ်အကြေးစုယူခြင်း၊ ပြုပြင်စီရင်ခြင်းနှင့်စွန့်ပစ်ခြင်းလုပ်ငန်းများ၊ အရာဝတ္ထုများပြန်လည်ရယူခြင်း
3811	Collection of non-hazardous waste - ဘေးဥပဒ်မရှိသောအညစ်အကြေးများစုယူခြင်း
3812	Collection of hazardous waste - ဘေးဥပဒ်ရှိသောအညစ်အကြေးများစုယူခြင်း
3821	Treatment and disposal of non-hazardous waste ဘေးဥပဒ်မရှိသောအညစ်အကြေးများပြုပြင်စီရင်ခြင်းနှင့်စွန့်ပစ်ခြင်း
3822	Treatment and disposal of hazardous waste - ဘေးဥပဒ်ရှိသောအညစ်အကြေးများပြုပြင်စီရင်ခြင်းနှင့်စွန့်ပစ်ခြင်း
3830	Materials recovery - အရာဝတ္ထုများပြန်လည်ရယူခြင်း
39	Remediation activities and other waste management services ရေဆိုးသန့်စင်ခြင်းလုပ်ငန်းများနှင့်အခြားအညစ်အကြေးကိုင်တွယ်စီမံခြင်းဝန်ဆောင်မှုများ
3900	Remediation activities and other waste management services ရေဆိုးသန့်စင်ခြင်းလုပ်ငန်းများနှင့်အခြားအညစ်အကြေးကိုင်တွယ်စီမံခြင်းဝန်ဆောင်မှုများ
41	Construction of buildings - အဆောက်အအုံများဆောက်လုပ်ခြင်း
4100	Construction of buildings - အဆောက်အအုံများဆောက်လုပ်ခြင်း
42	Civil engineering - မြို့ပြအင်ဂျင်နီယာလုပ်ငန်းဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်း
4210	Construction of roads and railways - လမ်းများနှင့်ရထားလမ်းများဆောက်လုပ်ခြင်း
4220	Construction of utility projects (ရေဖိ၊ ဓာတ်ငွေ့စသည်) အသုံးဝန်ဆောင်မှုလုပ်ငန်းဆိုင်ရာစီမံချက်များ (utility projects) ဆောက်လုပ်ခြင်း
4290	Construction of other civil engineering projects - အခြားမြို့ပြအင်ဂျင်နီယာစီမံချက်များဆောက်လုပ်ခြင်း
43	Specialized construction activities - သီးသန့်ဆောက်လုပ်ရေးလုပ်ငန်းများ
4311	Demolition - မြိုချဖျက်ဆီးခြင်း
4312	Site preparation - ဆောက်လုပ်ရန်နေရာပြင်ဆင်ခြင်း
4321	Electrical installation - လျှပ်စစ်လှိုင်းသွယ်တန်းတပ်ဆင်ခြင်း
4322	Plumbing, heat and air-conditioning installation - ရေပိုက်လှိုင်းများ၊ အပူပေးနှင့်လေအေးပေးစနစ်များတပ်ဆင်ခြင်း
4329	Other construction installation - အခြားဆောက်လုပ်တပ်ဆင်မှုလုပ်ငန်းများ
4330	Building completion and finishing - အဆောက်အအုံအပြီးသတ်ခြင်းနှင့်အချောကိုင်ခြင်း
4390	Other specialized construction activities - အခြားသီးသန့်ဆောက်လုပ်ရေးလုပ်ငန်းများ
45	Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles မော်တော်ယာဉ်များနှင့်မော်တော်ဆိုင်ကယ်များကို လက်ကားနှင့်လက်လီရောင်းဝယ်ခြင်း၊ ပြင်ဆင်ခြင်း
4510	Sale of motor vehicles - မော်တော်ယာဉ်များရောင်းချခြင်း
4520	Maintenance and repair of motor vehicles - မော်တော်ယာဉ်များထိန်းသိမ်းခြင်းနှင့်ပြုပြင်ခြင်း
4530	Sale of motor vehicle parts and accessories - မော်တော်ယာဉ်အစိတ်အပိုင်းများနှင့်ဆက်စပ်ပစ္စည်းများရောင်းချခြင်း
4540	Sale, maintenance and repair of motorcycles and related parts and accessories မော်တော်ဆိုင်ကယ်များ၊ ဆက်စပ်အစိတ်အပိုင်းများနှင့်ပစ္စည်းများရောင်းချခြင်း၊ ထိန်းသိမ်းခြင်းနှင့် ပြုပြင်ခြင်း
46	Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles မော်တော်ယာဉ်များနှင့်မော်တော်ဆိုင်ကယ်များမှအပလက်ကားရောင်းဝယ်ခြင်း
4610	Wholesale on a fee or contract basis - အခကြေးငွေသို့မဟုတ်ကန်ထရိုက်စနစ်ဖြင့်လက်ကားရောင်းဝယ်ခြင်း

4620	Wholesale of agricultural raw materials and live animals စိုက်ပျိုးရေးထွက်ကုန်ကြမ်းများနှင့်တိရစ္ဆာန်များလက်ကားရောင်းဝယ်ခြင်း
4630	Wholesale of food, beverages and tobacco အစားအစာ၊ အဖျော်ယမကာနှင့်ဆေးရွက်ကြီးလက်ကားရောင်းဝယ်ခြင်း
4641	Wholesale of textiles, clothing and footwear - အထည်အလိပ်၊ အဝတ်အစားနှင့် ဖိနပ်လက်ကားရောင်းဝယ်ခြင်း
4649	Wholesale of other household goods - အခြားအိမ်သုံးကုန်များလက်ကားရောင်းဝယ်ခြင်း
4651	Wholesale of computers, computer peripheral equipment and software ကွန်ပျူတာများ၊ ကွန်ပျူတာနှင့်ဆက်စပ်အသုံးအဆောင်များနှင့်ဆော့ဖ်ဝဲလက်ကားရောင်းဝယ်ခြင်း
4652	Wholesale of electronic and telecommunications equipment and parts အီလက်ထရောနစ်နှင့်ဆက်သွယ်ရေးဆိုင်ရာအသုံးအဆောင်များနှင့်အစိတ်အပိုင်းများလက်ကားရောင်းဝယ်ခြင်း
4653	Wholesale of agricultural machinery, equipment and supplies စိုက်ပျိုးရေးသုံးစက်ယန္တရားများနှင့်စက်ကိရိယာများလက်ကားရောင်းဝယ်ခြင်း
4659	Wholesale of other machinery and equipment အခြားစက်ယန္တရားများနှင့်စက်ကိရိယာများလက်ကားရောင်းဝယ်ခြင်း
4661	Wholesale of solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products လောင်စာအစိုင်အခဲ၊ အရည်နှင့်အငွေ့၊ ယင်းတို့နှင့်ဆက်စပ်ထုတ်ကုန်များလက်ကားရောင်းဝယ်ခြင်း
4662	Wholesale of metals and metal ores - သတ္တုများနှင့်သတ္တုရိုင်းများလက်ကားရောင်းဝယ်ရေး
4663	Wholesale of construction materials, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies ဆောင်လုပ်ရေးပစ္စည်းများ၊ ကုန်မှာပစ္စည်းများ၊ ရေပိုက်လှိုင်းနှင့် အပူပေးကိရိယာများ၊ ယင်းတို့အတွက်လိုအပ်သောပစ္စည်းများ လက်ကားရောင်းဝယ်ရေး
4669	Wholesale of waste and scrap and other products n.e.c. (အခြားနေရာတွင်ဖော်ပြခြင်းမရှိသည့်) စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းနှင့်အတိုကုန်များ၊ အခြားထုတ်ကုန်များ
4690	Non-specialized wholesale trade သီးသန့်မဟုတ်သောလက်ကားရောင်းဝယ်ခြင်း
47	Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles မော်တော်ယာဉ်များနှင့်မော်တော်ဆိုင်ကယ်များမှအပလက်လီရောင်းခြင်း
4711	Retail sale in non-specialized stores with food, beverages or tobacco predominating အစားအစာ၊ အဖျော်ယမကာ သို့မဟုတ် ဆေးရွက်ကြီးတို့ကို အဓိကထားသည့် သီးသန့်မဟုတ်သော စတိုးဆိုင်များတွင် လက်လီ ရောင်းခြင်း
4719	Other retail sale in non-specialized stores - သီးသန့်မဟုတ်သောစတိုးဆိုင်တွင်အခြားလက်ကားရောင်းဝယ်ခြင်း
4721	Retail sale of food in specialized stores - အစားအစာကိုသီးသန့်စတိုးဆိုင်များတွင်လက်လီရောင်းခြင်း
4722	Retail sale of beverages in specialized stores - အဖျော်ယမကာကိုသီးသန့်စတိုးဆိုင်များတွင်လက်လီရောင်းခြင်း
4723	Retail sale of tobacco products in specialized stores ဆေးရွက်ကြီးကိုသီးသန့်စတိုးဆိုင်များတွင်လက်လီရောင်းခြင်း
4730	Retail sale of automotive fuel in specialized stores မော်တော်ယာဉ်လောင်စာဆီကိုသီးသန့်စတိုးဆိုင်များတွင်လက်လီရောင်းခြင်း
4741	Retail sale of computers, peripheral units, software and telecommunications equipment in specialized stores - ကွန်ပျူတာများ၊ ဆက်စပ်ပစ္စည်းများနှင့်ဆော့ဖ်ဝဲများဆက်သွယ်ရေးအသုံးအဆောင်များအား သီးသန့်စတိုးဆိုင်များတွင် လက်လီရောင်းခြင်း

4742	Retail sale of audio and video equipment in specialized stores အသံနှင့်အရုပ်ထုတ်လွှင့်သည့်ကိရိယာများသီးသန့်စတိုးဆိုင်များတွင်လက်လီရောင်းခြင်း
4751	Retail sale of textiles in specialized stores - အထည်အလိပ်များကိုသီးသန့်စတိုးဆိုင်များတွင်လက်လီရောင်းခြင်း
4752	Retail sale of hardware, paints and glass in specialized stores ကုန်မာပစ္စည်း၊ သုတ်ဆေးနှင့်မှန်တို့ကို သီးသန့်စတိုးဆိုင်များတွင်လက်လီရောင်းခြင်း
4753	Retail sale of carpets, rugs, wall and floor coverings in specialized stores ခန်းလုံးပြည့်ကောစော၊ကောစေငယ်၊ နံရံနှင့်ကြမ်းပြင်အခင်းအကာများကိုသီးသန့်စတိုးဆိုင်များတွင်လက်လီရောင်းခြင်း
4759	Retail sale of electrical household appliances, furniture, lighting equipment and other household articles in specialized stores - လျှပ်စစ်အိမ်သုံးပစ္စည်းများ၊ ပရိဘောဂ၊ အလင်းရောင်ပေးပစ္စည်းများနှင့် အခြားအိမ်သုံး ပစ္စည်းများကို သီးသန့်စတိုးဆိုင် များတွင် လက်လီရောင်းခြင်း
4761	Retail sale of books, newspapers and stationary in specialized stores စာအုပ်များ၊ သတင်းစာများနှင့် စာရေးကိရိယာများကို သီးသန့်စတိုးဆိုင်များတွင် လက်လီရောင်းခြင်း
4762	Retail sale of music and video recordings in specialized stores တေးဂီတနှင့်ဗွီဒီယိုခွေများကိုသီးသန့်စတိုးဆိုင်များတွင်လက်လီရောင်းခြင်း
4763	Retail sale of sporting equipment in specialized stores အားကစားအသုံးအဆောင်များကိုသီးသန့်စတိုးဆိုင်များတွင်လက်လီရောင်းခြင်း
4764	Retail sale of games and toys in specialized stores ဂိမ်းများနှင့်ကလေးကစားများကိုသီးသန့်စတိုးဆိုင်များတွင်လက်လီရောင်းခြင်း
4771	Retail sale of clothing, footwear and leather articles in specialized stores အဝတ်ထည်၊ ဖိနပ်နှင့်သားရေပစ္စည်းများကို သီးသန့်စတိုးဆိုင်များတွင် လက်လီရောင်းခြင်း
4772	Retail sale of pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toilet articles in specialized stores ဆေးဝါးနှင့်ဆေးဘက်ဆိုင်ရာထုတ်ကုန်များ၊ အလှကုန်နှင့် ရေအိမ်သုံးပစ္စည်းများကို သီးသန့်စတိုးဆိုင်များတွင် လက်လီရောင်းခြင်း
4773	Other retail sale of new goods in specialized stores ကုန်စည်အသစ်များကိုသီးသန့်စတိုးဆိုင်များတွင်လက်လီရောင်းခြင်း
4774	Retail sale of second-hand goods တစ်ပတ်ရစ်ကုန်ပစ္စည်းများအားလက်လီရောင်းခြင်း
4781	Retail sale via stalls and markets of food, beverages and tobacco products အစားအစာ၊ အဖျော်ယမကာနှင့် ဆေးရွက်ကြီးထွက်ကုန်ရောင်းချသည့် ရောင်းချသည့်ဈေးဆိုင်များနှင့် ဈေးများတွင် လက်လီရောင်းခြင်း
4782	Retail sale via stalls and markets of textiles, clothing and footwear အထည်အလိပ်၊ အဝတ်အစားနှင့် ဖိနပ်ရောင်းချသည့်ဈေးဆိုင်များနှင့်ဈေးများတွင်လက်လီရောင်းခြင်း
4789	Retail sale via stalls and markets of other goods အခြားကုန်စည်များရောင်းချသည့်ဈေးဆိုင်များနှင့်ဈေးများတွင်လက်လီရောင်းခြင်း
4791	Retail sale via mail order houses or via Internet အိမ်အရောက်စာတိုက်မှကြားခြင်းဖြင့်သို့မဟုတ်အင်တာနက်မှတစ်ဆင့်လက်လီရောင်းခြင်း
4799	Other retail sale not in stores, stalls or markets စတိုးဆိုင်များ၊ဈေးဆိုင်များနှင့်ဈေးများတွင်မဟုတ်ဘဲလက်လီရောင်းခြင်း
49	Land transport and transport via pipelines ကုန်ကြောင်းဖြင့်ပို့ဆောင်ခြင်းနှင့်ပိုက်လိုင်းများဖြင့်ပို့ဆောင်ခြင်း
4911	Passenger rail transport, interurban - ရထားလမ်းဖြင့်ခရီးသည်ပို့ဆောင်ခြင်း၊ မြို့ပြဒေသများအကြား
4912	Freight rail transport - ရထားလမ်းဖြင့်ကုန်စည်ပို့ဆောင်ခြင်း

4921	Urban and suburban passenger land transport - မြို့ပြနှင့်ဆင်ခြေဖုံးဒေသသို့ကုန်းကြောင်းဖြင့်ခရီးသည်ပို့ဆောင်ခြင်း
4922	Other passenger land transport - အခြားကုန်ကြောင်းဖြင့်ခရီးသည်ပို့ဆောင်ခြင်း
4923	Freight transport by road - ကားကြောင်းဖြင့်ကုန်စည်များအားပို့ဆောင်ခြင်း
4930	Transport via pipeline - ပိုက်လိုင်းဖြင့်ပို့ဆောင်ခြင်း
50	Water transport - ရေကြောင်းဖြင့်ပို့ဆောင်ခြင်း
5011	Sea and coastal passenger water transport - ပင်လယ်နှင့်ကမ်းရိုးတမ်းရေကြောင်းဖြင့်ခရီးသည်ပို့ဆောင်ခြင်း
5012	Sea and coastal freight water transport - ပင်လယ်နှင့်ကမ်းရိုးတမ်းရေကြောင်းဖြင့်ကုန်စည်ပို့ဆောင်ခြင်း
5021	Inland passenger water transport - ကုန်းတွင်းရေကြောင်းဖြင့်ခရီးသည်ပို့ဆောင်ခြင်း
5022	Inland freight water transport - ကုန်းတွင်းရေကြောင်းဖြင့်ကုန်စည်ပို့ဆောင်ခြင်း
51	Air transport - လေကြောင်းဖြင့်ပို့ဆောင်ခြင်း
5110	Passenger air transport - လေကြောင်းဖြင့်ပို့ဆောင်ခြင်း
5120	Freight air transport - လေကြောင်းဖြင့်ကုန်စည်ပို့ဆောင်ခြင်း
52	Warehousing and support activities for transportation သိုလှောင်ရုံလုပ်ငန်းနှင့်ပို့ဆောင်ခြင်းအတွက်ဝန်ဆောင်မှုလုပ်ငန်းများ
5210	Warehousing and storage - သိုလှောင်ရုံလုပ်ငန်းနှင့်သိုလှောင်ခြင်း
5221	Service activities incidental to land transportation ကုန်းကြောင်းပို့ဆောင်ရေးနှင့်တဆက်တည်းဆောင်ရွက်သည့်ဝန်ဆောင်မှုလုပ်ငန်းများ
5222	Service activities incidental to water transportation ရေကြောင်းပို့ဆောင်ရေးနှင့်တဆက်တည်းဆောင်ရွက်သည့်ဝန်ဆောင်မှုလုပ်ငန်းများ
5223	Service activities incidental to air transportation လေကြောင်းပို့ဆောင်ရေးနှင့်တဆက်တည်းဆောင်ရွက်သည့်ဝန်ဆောင်မှုလုပ်ငန်းများ
5224	Cargo handling - ယာဉ်တင်ကုန်ပစ္စည်းများအားကိုင်တွယ်ထိန်းသိမ်းခြင်း(Corgo Handling)
5229	Other transportation support activities - အခြားပို့ဆောင်ရေးဝန်ဆောင်မှုလုပ်ငန်းများ
53	Postal and courier activities - စာတိုက်နှင့်ဆက်သားလုပ်ငန်းများ
5310	Postal activities - စာတိုက်လုပ်ငန်းများ
5320	Courier activities - ဆက်သားလုပ်ငန်းများ
55	Accommodation - နေရာထိုင်ခင်း
5510	Short term accommodation activities - ကာလတိုနေရာထိုင်ခင်းပေးသည့်လုပ်ငန်းများ
5520	Camping grounds, recreational vehicle parks and trailer parks စခန်းချရာမြေနေရာများ၊ အပန်းဖြေရာယာဉ်ရပ်နားစခန်းများနှင့်နောက်တွဲယာဉ်ရပ်နားနေစခန်းများ
5590	Other accommodation - အခြားနေရာထိုင်ခင်းပေးသည့်လုပ်ငန်းများ
56	Food and beverage service activities - အစားအစာနှင့်အဖျော်ယမကာဝန်ဆောင်မှုလုပ်ငန်းများ
5610	Restaurants and mobile food service activities စားသောက်ဆိုင်များနှင့်ရွေ့လျားအစားအစာဝန်ဆောင်မှုလုပ်ငန်းများ
5621	Event catering - အခမ်းအနားများအတွက်အကျွေးအမွှေးဝန်ဆောင်မှု
5629	Other food service activities - အခြားအစားအစာဝန်ဆောင်မှုလုပ်ငန်းများ
5630	Beverage serving activities - အဖျော်ယမကာဝန်ဆောင်မှုလုပ်ငန်းများ
58	Publishing activities - ပုံနှိပ်ထုတ်ဝေရေးလုပ်ငန်းများ
5811	Book publishing - စာအုပ်ပုံနှိပ်ထုတ်ဝေခြင်း
5812	Publishing of directories and mailing lists - လမ်းညွှန်စာအုပ်များနှင့်စာပို့လိပ်စာစာရင်းများပုံနှိပ်ထုတ်ဝေခြင်း

5813	Publishing of newspapers, journals and periodicals သတင်းစာများ၊ ဂျာနယ်များနှင့် စာနယ်ဇင်းများပုံနှိပ်ထုတ်ဝေခြင်း
5819	Other publishing activities - အခြားပုံနှိပ်ထုတ်ဝေလုပ်ငန်းများ
5820	Software publishing - ဆော့ဖ်ဝဲထုတ်ဝေခြင်း
59	Motion picture, video and television programme production, sound recording and music publishing activities ရုပ်ရှင်၊ ဗွီဒီယိုနှင့်ရုပ်မြင်သံကြားအစီအစဉ်ထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်း၊ အသံသွင်းခြင်း၊ တေးဂီတထုတ်ဝေခြင်းလုပ်ငန်းများ
5911	Motion picture, video and television programme production activities ရုပ်ရှင်၊ဗွီဒီယိုနှင့်ရုပ်မြင်သံကြားအစီအစဉ်ထုတ်လုပ်ခြင်းလုပ်ငန်းများ
5912	Motion picture, video and television programme post-production activities ရုပ်ရှင်၊ဗွီဒီယိုနှင့်ရုပ်မြင်သံကြားအစီအစဉ်ထုတ်လုပ်မှုပြီးနောက်ထုတ်လုပ်မှုလုပ်ငန်းများ
5913	Motion picture, video and television programme distribution activities ရုပ်ရှင်၊ဗွီဒီယိုနှင့်ရုပ်မြင်သံကြားအစီအစဉ်ဖြန့်ဖြူးရေးလုပ်ငန်းများ
5914	Motion picture projection activities - ရုပ်ရှင်ပြသခြင်းလုပ်ငန်းများ
5920	Sound recording and music publishing activities - အသံသွင်းခြင်း၊ တေးဂီတထုတ်ဝေခြင်းလုပ်ငန်းများ
60	Programming and broadcasting activities - စီစဉ်ရိုက်ကူးခြင်းနှင့်ထုတ်လွှင့်ခြင်းလုပ်ငန်းများ
6010	Radio broadcasting - ရေဒီယိုထုတ်လွှင့်ခြင်း
6020	Television programming and broadcasting activities ရုပ်မြင်သံကြားမှရိုက်ကူးခြင်းနှင့်ထုတ်လွှင့်ခြင်းလုပ်ငန်းများ
61	Telecommunications - ဆက်သွယ်ရေး
6110	Wired telecommunications activities - ကြိုးဖြင့်ဆက်သွယ်ရေးလုပ်ငန်းများ
6120	Wireless telecommunications activities - ကြိုးမဲ့ဆက်သွယ်ရေးလုပ်ငန်းများ
6130	Satellite telecommunications activities - ဂြိုဟ်တုဆက်သွယ်ရေးလုပ်ငန်းများ
6190	Other telecommunications activities - အခြားဆက်သွယ်ရေးလုပ်ငန်းများ
62	Computer programming, consultancy and related activities ကွန်ပျူတာပရိုဂရမ်ရေးဆွဲခြင်း၊အတိုင်ပင်ခံခြင်းနှင့်ဆက်စပ်လုပ်ငန်းများ
6201	Computer programming activities - ကွန်ပျူတာပရိုဂရမ်ရေးဆွဲခြင်းလုပ်ငန်းများ
6202	Computer consultancy and computer facilities management activities ကွန်ပျူတာဆိုင်ရာအတိုင်ပင်ခံခြင်းနှင့် ကွန်ပျူတာအသုံးအဆောင်များ စီမံခန့်ခွဲခြင်းလုပ်ငန်းများ
6209	Other information technology and computer service activities အခြားသတင်းအချက်အလက်နည်းပညာနှင့် ကွန်ပျူတာဝန်ဆောင်မှုလုပ်ငန်းများ
63	Information service activities - သတင်းအချက်အလက်ဝန်ဆောင်မှုလုပ်ငန်းများ
6311	Data processing, hosting and related activities - Data processing, hosting နှင့်ဆက်စပ်လုပ်ငန်းများ
6312	Web portals - Web portal များ
6391	News agency activities - သတင်းအေဂျင်စီလုပ်ငန်းများ
6399	Other information service activities n.e.c. (အခြားနေရာတွင်ဖော်ပြခြင်းမရှိသည့်) အခြားသတင်းအချက်အလက် ဝန်ဆောင်မှုလုပ်ငန်းများ
64	Financial service activities, except insurance and pension funding အာမခံနှင့်ပင်စင်ရန်ပုံငွေများမှအပဘဏ္ဍာရေးဝန်ဆောင်မှုလုပ်ငန်းများ
6411	Central banking - ဗဟိုဘဏ်လုပ်ငန်း
6419	Other monetary intermediation - အခြားငွေကြေးကိစ္စရပ်များကိုကြားခံဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်း
6420	Activities of holding companies - ဦးပိုင်ကုမ္ပဏီများ(holding Companies)၏လုပ်ငန်းများ

6430	Trusts, funds and similar financial entities - လုံမှတ်အပ်နှံငွေများ၊ရန်ပုံငွေများနှင့်အလားတူဘဏ္ဍာရေးကိစ္စရပ်များ
6491	Financial leasing
6492	Other credit granting - အခြားသောကြေးငြီးချထားခြင်းမှု (credit granting)
6499	Other financial service activities, except insurance and pension funding activities, n.e.c. (အခြားနေရာတွင်ဖော်ပြခြင်းမရှိသည့်) အာမခံနှင့် ပင်စင်ရန်ပုံငွေများ မှအပ အခြားသော ဘဏ္ဍာရေးဝန်ဆောင်မှုလုပ်ငန်းများ
65	Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding, except compulsory social security မဖြစ်မနေထားရှိရသည့်လူမှုလုံခြုံရေးအာမခံမှအပအာမခံထပ်ဆင့်အာမခံနှင့်ပင်စင်ရန်ပုံငွေ
6511	Life insurance - အသက်အာမခံ
6512	Non-life insurance - အသက်အာမခံမဟုတ်သောအာမခံ
6520	Reinsurance - ထပ်ဆင့်အာမခံ
6530	Pension funding - ပင်စင်ရန်ပုံငွေ
66	Activities auxiliary to financial service and insurance activities ဘဏ္ဍာရေးဝန်ဆောင်မှုနှင့်အာမခံလုပ်ငန်းများတွင်ဆက်စပ် နေသည့်လုပ်ငန်းများ
6611	Administration of financial markets - ဘဏ္ဍာရေးဈေးကွက်ကိုစီမံအုပ်ချုပ်ခြင်း
6612	Security and commodity contracts brokerage အစုရှယ်ယာလက်မှတ်များနှင့်ကုန်ပစ္စည်းစာချုပ်များ တို့နှင့်စပ်လျဉ်း၍အကျိုးဆောင်လုပ်ငန်းဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်း
6619	Other activities auxiliary to financial service activities - ဘဏ္ဍာရေးဝန်ဆောင်မှုနှင့်ဆက်စပ်နေသည့်လုပ်ငန်းများ
6621	Risk and damage evaluation - ဆုံးရှုံးနိုင်ခြေနှင့်ထိခိုက်မှုအကဲဖြတ်ခြင်း
6622	Activities of insurance agents and brokers - အာမခံကိုယ်စားလှယ်များနှင့်အကျိုးဆောင်များ၏ လုပ်ငန်းများ
6629	Other activities auxiliary to insurance and pension funding အာမခံနှင့်ပင်စင်ရန်ပုံငွေတို့အတွက်အထောက်အကူပေးသည့်အခြားလုပ်ငန်းများ
6630	Fund management activities - ရန်ပုံငွေစီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုလုပ်ငန်းများ
68	Real estate activities - အိမ်ခြံမြေရောင်းဝယ်ငှားလုပ်ငန်းများ
6810	Real estate activities with own or leased property ကိုယ်ပိုင်သို့မဟုတ်ငှားရမ်းထားသောအိမ်ခြံမြေနှင့်ရောင်းဝယ်ငှားလုပ်ငန်းများဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်း
6820	Real estate activities on a fee or contract basis အခကြေးငွေသို့မဟုတ်ကန်ထရိုက်စာချုပ်အခြေခံ၍အိမ်ခြံမြေရောင်းဝယ်ငှားလုပ်ငန်းများဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်း
69	Legal and accounting activities - ဥပဒေနှင့်စာရင်းကိုင်လုပ်ငန်းများ
6910	Legal activities - ဥပဒေလုပ်ငန်းများ
6920	Accounting, bookkeeping and auditing activities; tax consultancy စာရင်းကိုင်၊ စာရင်းထိန်းနှင့် စာရင်းစစ်လုပ်ငန်းများ၊ အခွန်အတိုင်ပင်ခံခြင်း
70	Activities of head offices; management consultancy activities ရုံးချုပ်အဆင့်လုပ်ငန်းများ၊ စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအတိုင်ခံလုပ်ငန်းများ
7010	Activities of head offices - ရုံးချုပ်အဆင့်လုပ်ငန်းများ
7020	Management consultancy activities - စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုအတိုင်ခံလုပ်ငန်းများ
71	Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis ဗိသုကာနှင့်အင်ဂျင်နီယာလုပ်ငန်းများ၊ နည်းပညာပိုင်းအရစစ်ဆေးခြင်းနှင့်ခွဲခြမ်းစိတ်ဖြာခြင်း
7110	Architectural and engineering activities and related technical consultancy ဗိသုကာနှင့်အင်ဂျင်နီယာလုပ်ငန်းများ၊ ယင်းတို့နှင့်ဆက်စပ်သောနည်းပညာဆိုင်ရာလုပ်ငန်းအတိုင်ပင်ခံခြင်း
7120	Technical testing and analysis - နည်းပညာပိုင်းအရစစ်ဆေးခြင်းနှင့်ခွဲခြမ်းစိတ်ဖြာခြင်း

72	Scientific research and development - သိပ္ပံသုတေသနနှင့်ဖွံ့ဖြိုးရေး
7210	Research and experimental development on natural sciences and engineering သဘာဝသိပ္ပံဘာသာရပ်များနှင့်အင်ဂျင်နီယာဘာသာရပ်များအပေါ်သုတေသနနှင့်ဖွံ့ဖြိုးရေး
7220	Research and experimental development on social sciences and humanities လူမှုသိပ္ပံသိပ္ပံဘာသာရပ်များနှင့်လူသဘာဝဘာဝတို့လက်တွေ့သုတေသနနှင့်ဖွံ့ဖြိုးရေး
73	Advertising and market research - ကြော်ငြာနှင့်ဈေးကွက်သုတေသန
7310	Advertising - ကြော်ငြာ
7320	Market research and public opinion polling - ဈေးကွက်သုတေသနနှင့်အများပြည်သူထင်မြင်ချက်ကောက်ခံခြင်း
74	Other professional, scientific and technical activities အခြားသောသက်မွေးဝမ်းကြောင်းပညာသိပ္ပံနှင့်နည်းပညာဆိုင်ရာလုပ်ငန်းများ
7410	Specialized design activities - သီးသန့်ပုံစံထုတ်လုပ်ငန်းများ
7420	Photographic activities - ဓါတ်ပုံဆိုင်ရာလုပ်ငန်းများ
7490	Other professional, scientific and technical activities n.e.c. (အခြားနေရာတွင်ဖော်ပြထားခြင်းမရှိသည့်) အခြားသောသက်မွေးဝမ်းကြောင်းပညာသိပ္ပံနှင့်နည်းပညာဆိုင်ရာလုပ်ငန်းများ
75	Veterinary activities - တိရစ္ဆာန်ဆေးကုလုပ်ငန်းများ
7500	Veterinary activities - တိရစ္ဆာန်ဆေးကုလုပ်ငန်းများ
77	Rental and leasing activities - ငှားရမ်းခြင်းနှင့် အချိန်အတိုင်းအတာတစ်ရပ်အတွက် စာချုပ်ဖြင့် ငှားရမ်းခြင်း (rental and Leasing) လုပ်ငန်းများ
7710	Renting and leasing of motor vehicles ဖော်တော်ယာဉ်များအားငှားရမ်းခြင်းနှင့် အချိန်အတိုင်းအတာတစ်ရပ်အတွက် စာချုပ်ဖြင့် ငှားရမ်းခြင်း
7721	Renting and leasing of recreational and sports goods အပန်းဖြေခြင်းနှင့်အားကစားဆိုင်ရာပစ္စည်းများအားငှားရမ်းခြင်းနှင့် အချိန်အတိုင်းအတာတစ်ရပ်အတွက် စာချုပ်ဖြင့် ငှားရမ်းခြင်း
7722	Renting of video tapes and disks - ဗွီဒီယိုတိပ်များနှင့်ခွေများကိုငှားရမ်းခြင်း
7729	Renting and leasing of other personal and household goods အခြားသောတစ်ကိုယ်ရေသုံးနှင့် အိမ်သုံးပစ္စည်းများအား ငှားရမ်းခြင်းနှင့် အချိန်အတိုင်းအတာတစ်ရပ်အတွက် စာချုပ်ဖြင့်ငှားရမ်းခြင်း
7730	Renting and leasing of other machinery, equipment and tangible goods အခြားစက်ယန္တရား၊ စက်ကိရိယာနှင့်ဒြပ်ရိုက်ကုန်စည်များအား ငှားခြင်းနှင့် အချိန်အတိုင်းအတာတစ်ရပ်အတွက် စာချုပ်ဖြင့် ငှားရမ်းခြင်း
7740	Leasing of intellectual property and similar products, except copyrighted works မှတ်ပုံတင်ထားသောအရာများမှာအပအသိညာဏ်ပစ္စည်းနှင့်အလားတူထုတ်ကုန်များအား အချိန်အတိုင်းအတာ တစ်ရပ်အတွက် စာချုပ်ဖြင့် ငှားရမ်းခြင်း
78	Employment activities - အလုပ်အကိုင်ခန့်ထားခြင်းဆိုင်ရာလုပ်ငန်းများ
7810	Activities of employment placement agencies - အလုပ်အကိုင်နေရာချထားရေးအေဂျင်စီများ၏လုပ်ငန်းများ
7820	Temporary employment agency activities - ယာယီအလုပ်အကိုင်အေဂျင်စီလုပ်ငန်းများ
7830	Other human resources provision - အခြားလူသားရင်းမြစ်ပံ့ပိုးပေးမှုများ
79	Travel agency, tour operator, reservation service and related activities ခရီးသွားအေဂျင်စီလုပ်ငန်း (travel agency)၊ ခရီးစဉ်စဉ်ဆောင်ရွက်ပေးခြင်း လုပ်ငန်း (tour operator)၊ ကြိုတင်မှာကြားပေးသည့်ဝန်ဆောင်မှုနှင့် ဆက်စပ် လုပ်ငန်းများ
7911	Travel agency activities - ခရီးသွားအေဂျင်စီလုပ်ငန်းများ
7912	Tour operator activities - ခရီးစဉ်စဉ်ဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်းလုပ်ငန်းများ

7990	Other reservation service and related activities အခြားသောကြိုတင်မှာကြားပေးသည့်ဝန်ဆောင်မှုနှင့်ဆက်စပ်လုပ်ငန်းများ
80	Security and investigation activities - လုံခြုံရေးစနစ်များနှင့်စုံစမ်းရေးလုပ်ငန်းများ
8010	Private security activities - ပုဂ္ဂလိကလုံခြုံရေးလုပ်ငန်းများ
8020	Security systems service activities - လုံခြုံရေးစနစ်များဖြင့်ဝန်ဆောင်မှုပေးသည့်လုပ်ငန်းများ
8030	Investigation activities - စုံစမ်းထောက်လှမ်းရေးလုပ်ငန်းများ
81	Services to buildings and landscape activities အဆောက်အဦးနှင့်မြေယာရှုစင်တို့အတွက်ဝန်ဆောင်မှုပေးသည့်လုပ်ငန်းများ
8110	Combined facilities support activitiesလိုအပ်သည်များစုပေါင်းဝန်ဆောင်မှုပေးသည့် (Combined Facility support) လုပ်ငန်းများ
8121	General cleaning of buildings - အဆောက်အဦများအထွေထွေသန့်ရှင်းရေး
8129	Other building and industrial cleaning activities - အခြားသောအဆောက်အဦနှင့်သန့်ရှင်းရေးလုပ်ငန်းများ
8130	Landscape care and maintenance service activities မြေယာရှုစင်စောင့်ရှောက်ခြင်းနှင့်ထိန်းသိမ်းခြင်းဝန်ဆောင်မှုလုပ်ငန်းများ
82	Office administrative, office support and other business support activities ရုံးများစီမံအုပ်ချုပ်ခြင်း၊ ရုံးများအား လိုအပ်သည်များ ပံ့ပိုးထောက်ပံ့ပေးခြင်းနှင့် စီးပွားရေးလုပ်ငန်းဆိုင်ရာ ပံ့ပိုးထောက်ပံ့ပေးသည့် အခြားလုပ်ငန်းများ
8211	Combined office administrative service activities ရုံးများစီမံအုပ်ချုပ်ခြင်းနှင့် ပံ့ပိုးထောက်ပံ့ပေးသည့်လုပ်ငန်းများ စုပေါင်း ဆောင်ရွက်ပေးခြင်း
8219	Photocopying, document preparation and other specialized office support activities မိတ္တူကူးခြင်း၊ စာရွက်စာတမ်းများပြင်ဆင်ခြင်းနှင့် ပံ့ပိုးထောက်ပံ့ပေးသည့် အခြားသီးသန့်လုပ်ငန်းများ
8220	Activities of call centres - ဖုန်းခေါ်ဆိုမှုစင်တာဆိုင်ရာလုပ်ငန်းများ
8230	Organization of conventions and trade shows - ညီလာခံများနှင့်ကုန်စည်ပြပွဲကျင်းပခြင်း
8291	Activities of collection agencies and credit bureaus ကောက်ခံရေးအေဂျင်စီများနှင့်ကြေးမြီဗျူရိုများ၏လုပ်ငန်းများ
8292	Packaging activities - ထုပ်ပိုးရေးလုပ်ငန်းများ
8299	Other business support service activities n.e.c. (အခြားနေရာတွင်ဖော်ပြထားခြင်းမရှိသည့်) စီးပွားရေးလုပ်ငန်းဆိုင်ရာပံ့ပိုးထောက်ပံ့ပေးသည့်အခြားလုပ်ငန်းများ
84	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security ပြည်သူ့စီမံအုပ်ချုပ်ရေးနှင့်ကာကွယ်ရေး၊ မဖြစ်မနေထားရှိရသည့်လူမှုဖူလုံရေး
8411	General public administration activities - အထွေထွေပြည်သူ့စီမံအုပ်ချုပ်ရေးလုပ်ငန်းများ
8412	Regulation of the activities of providing health care, education, cultural services and other social services, excluding social security လူမှုဖူလုံရေးမှအပ ကျန်းမာရေးစောင့်ရှောက်မှု၊ ပညာရေး၊ ယဉ်ကျေးမှု ဝန်ဆောင်မှုများနှင့် အခြားလူမှုဝန်ဆောင်မှု လုပ်ငန်းများအား ထိန်းသိမ်းကြပ်မတ်ခြင်း
8413	Regulation of and contribution to more efficient operation of businesses လုပ်ငန်းများ ပိုမိုထိရောက်စွာလည်ပတ်ဆောင်ရွက်နိုင်ရေး ထိန်းသိမ်းကြပ်မတ်ခြင်းနှင့် အားဖြည့်ဆောင်ရွက်ပေးခြင်း
8421	Foreign affairs - နိုင်ငံခြားရေး
8422	Defence activities - ကာကွယ်ရေးလုပ်ငန်းများ
8423	Public order and safety activities - ပြည်သူ့တည်ငြိမ်အေးချမ်းရေးနှင့် ဘေးကင်းရေးလုပ်ငန်းများ
8430	Compulsory social security activities - မဖြစ်မနေထားရှိရသည့်လူမှုဖူလုံရေး
85	Education - ပညာရေး

8510	Pre-primary and primary education - မူလတန်းကြိုအခြေခံပညာရေးနှင့်မူလတန်းအခြေခံပညာရေး
8521	General secondary education - အထွေထွေမူလတန်းလွန်အခြေခံပညာရေး
8522	Technical and vocational secondary education နည်းပညာနှင့်သက်မွေးမှုပညာဆိုင်ရာမူလတန်းလွန်အခြေခံပညာရေး
8530	Higher education - အဆင့်မြင့်ပညာရေး
8541	Sports and recreation education - အားကစားနှင့်အပန်းဖြေခြင်းဆိုင်ရာပညာရေး
8542	Cultural education - ယဉ်ကျေးမှုဆိုင်ရာပညာရေး
8549	Other education n.e.c. - (အခြားနေရာတွင်ဖော်ပြထားခြင်းမရှိသည့်)ပညာရေး
8550	Educational support activities - ပညာရေးအထောက်အကူပြုလုပ်ငန်းများ
86	Human health activities - လူ့ကျန်းမာရေးလုပ်ငန်းများ
8610	Hospital activities - ဆေးရုံလုပ်ငန်းများ
8620	Medical and dental practice activities - ဆေးဘက်ဆိုင်ရာနှင့်သွားဘက်ဆိုင်ရာလုပ်ငန်းများ
8690	Other human health activities - အခြားလူ့ကျန်းမာရေးလုပ်ငန်းများ
87	Residential care activities - နေရာထိုင်ခင်းနှင့်တကွစောင့်ရှောက်မှုပေးသည့်လုပ်ငန်းများ
8710	Residential nursing care facilities နေရာထိုင်ခင်းနှင့်တကွ သူနာပြုစောင့်ရှောက်မှုပေးသည့် အထောက်အပံ့ လုပ်ငန်းများ
8720	Residential care activities for mental retardation, mental health and substance abuse စိတ်ပိုင်းဆိုင်ရာယိုယွင်းခြင်း၊ စိတ်ကျန်းမာရေးနှင့် ဆေးဝါးအလွဲသုံးခြင်းတို့အတွက် နေရာထိုင်ခင်းနှင့်တကွ စောင့်ရှောက်မှုပေးသည့် လုပ်ငန်းများ
8730	Residential care activities for the elderly and disabled သက်ကြီးရွယ်အိုများနှင့် မသန်စွမ်းသူများအတွက်နေရာထိုင်ခင်းနှင့်တကွ စောင့်ရှောက်ပေးသည့်လုပ်ငန်းများ
8790	Other residential care activities - နေရာထိုင်ခင်းနှင့်တကွ စောင့်ရှောက်မှုပေးသည့် အခြားလုပ်ငန်းများ
88	Social work activities without accommodation - နေရာထိုင်ခင်းမပါသည့်လူမှုဝန်ထမ်းလုပ်ငန်းများ
8810	Social work activities without accommodation for the elderly and disabled သက်ကြီးရွယ်အိုများနှင့် မသန်စွမ်းသူများအတွက် နေရာထိုင်ခင်းမပါသည့် လူမှုဝန်ထမ်းလုပ်ငန်းများ
8890	Other social work activities without accommodation - နေရာထိုင်ခင်းမပါသည့်အခြားလူမှုဝန်ထမ်းလုပ်ငန်းများ
90	Creative, arts and entertainment activities - ဖန်တီးမှု၊ အနုပညာနှင့် ဖျော်ဖြေရေးလုပ်ငန်းများ
9000	Creative, arts and entertainment activities - ဖန်တီးမှု၊ အနုပညာနှင့် ဖျော်ဖြေရေးလုပ်ငန်းများ
91	Libraries, archives, museums and other cultural activities စာကြည့်တိုက်များ၊ မော်ကွန်းတိုက်များ၊ ပြတိုက်များနှင့် အခြားယဉ်ကျေးမှုဆိုင်ရာ လုပ်ငန်းများ
9101	Library and archives activities - စာကြည့်တိုက်နှင့် မော်ကွန်းတိုက်လုပ်ငန်းများ
9102	Museums activities and operation of historical sites and buildings ပြတိုက်လုပ်ငန်းများ၊ သမိုင်းဝင်နေရာများနှင့် အဆောက်အအုံများတို့နှင့်စပ်လျဉ်းသည့်လုပ်ငန်းများဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်း
9103	Botanical and zoological gardens and nature reserves activities ရုက္ခဗေဒနှင့် ဇီဝဗေဒဥယျာဉ်များ၊ သဘာဝထိန်းသိမ်းနယ်မြေလုပ်ငန်းများ
92	Gambling and betting activities - လောင်းကစားအမျိုးမျိုး (gambling and betting) လုပ်ငန်းများ
9200	Gambling and betting activities - လောင်းကစားအမျိုးမျိုး (gambling and betting) လုပ်ငန်းများ
93	Sports activities and amusement and recreation activities အားကစားလုပ်ငန်းများ၊ ဖျော်ဖြေမှုနှင့် အပန်းဖြေလုပ်ငန်းများ
9311	Operation of sports facilities - အားကစားအသုံးအဆောင်များနှင့်

	စပ်လျဉ်းသည့်လုပ်ငန်းဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်း
9312	Activities of sports clubs - အားကစားကလပ်လုပ်ငန်းများ
9319	Other sports activities - အခြားအားကစားလုပ်ငန်းများ
9321	Activities of amusement parks and theme parks ဖျော်ဖြေမှုပေးသည့်ကစားကွင်း (amusement parks and theme parks) လုပ်ငန်းများ
9329	Other amusement and recreation activities n.e.c. (အခြားနေရာတွင်ဖော်ပြထားခြင်းမရှိသည့်) အခြားအခြားဖျော်ဖြေမှုနှင့် အပန်းဖြေလုပ်ငန်းများ
94	Activities of membership organizations အဖွဲ့ဝင်လက်ခံဆောင်ရွက်သည့်အဖွဲ့အစည်းများ၏ လုပ်ငန်းများ
9411	Activities of business and employers membership organizations စီးပွားရေးလုပ်ငန်းများနှင့် အလုပ်ရှင်များအားအဖွဲ့ဝင်အဖြစ်လက်ခံ ဆောင်ရွက်သည့် လုပ်ငန်းများ
9412	Activities of professional membership organizations သက်မွေးဝမ်းကြောင်းပညာရှင်များအား အဖွဲ့ဝင်အဖြစ် လက်ခံဆောင်ရွက်သည့် လုပ်ငန်းများ
9420	Activities of trade unions - အလုပ်သမားသမဂ္ဂများ၏ လုပ်ငန်းများ
9491	Activities of religious organizations - ဘာသာရေးအဖွဲ့အစည်းများ
9492	Activities of political organizations - နိုင်ငံရေးအဖွဲ့အစည်းများ၏ လုပ်ငန်းများ
9499	Activities of other membership organizations n.e.c. (အခြားနေရာတွင်ဖော်ပြထားခြင်းမရှိသည့်) အဖွဲ့ဝင်လက်ခံဆောင်ရွက်သည့် အခြားအဖွဲ့အစည်းများ
95	Repair of computers and personal and household goods ကွန်ပျူတာများ၊ တစ်ကိုယ်ရေသုံးနှင့် အိမ်သုံးပစ္စည်းများအား ပြုပြင်ခြင်း
9511	Repair of computers and peripheral equipment - ကွန်ပျူတာများနှင့်ဆက်စပ်အသုံးအဆောင်များပြုပြင်ခြင်း
9512	Repair of communication equipment - ဆက်သွယ်ရေးအသုံးအဆောင်များပြုပြင်ခြင်း
9521	Repair of consumer electronics - အိတ်လက်ထောက်ရေခဲလှဲသုံးကုန်ပစ္စည်းများပြုပြင်ခြင်း
9522	Repair of household appliances and home and garden equipment - အိမ်သုံးပစ္စည်းများနှင့်လူသုံးကုန်ပစ္စည်းများ
9523	Repair of footwear and leather goods - ဖိနပ်နှင့်သားရေထည်များပြုပြင်ခြင်း
9524	Repair of furniture and home furnishings - ပရိဘောဂနှင့်နေအိမ်အခင်းအကျင်းများပြုပြင်ခြင်း
9529	Repair of other personal and household goods - အခြားတစ်ကိုယ်ရေသုံးနှင့်အိမ်သုံးပစ္စည်းများအားပြုပြင်ခြင်း
96	Other personal service activities - အခြားတစ်ကိုယ်ရေသုံးဝန်ဆောင်မှုလုပ်ငန်းများ
9601	Washing and (dry-) cleaning of textile and fur products အထည်အလိပ်များနှင့် သားမွေးထည်များအား လျှော်ဖွတ်ခြင်းနှင့် အခြောက်လှော်ခြင်း
9602	Hairdressing and other beauty treatment - ဆံသခြင်းနှင့်အခြားအလှပြင်လုပ်ငန်း
9603	Funeral and related activities - နာရေးနှင့်ဆက်စပ်လုပ်ငန်းများ
9609	Other personal service activities n.e.c. (အခြားနေရာတွင်ဖော်ပြထားခြင်းမရှိသည့်) အခြားတစ်ကိုယ်ရေသုံး ဝန်ဆောင်မှုလုပ်ငန်းများ
97	Activities of households as employers of domestic personnel အိမ်အကူ၏ အလုပ်ရှင်အဖြစ်လုပ်ဆောင်သည့်အိမ်ထောင်စု၏ လုပ်ငန်းများ
9700	Activities of households as employers of domestic personnelအိမ်အကူ၏ အလုပ်ရှင်အဖြစ်လုပ်ဆောင်သည့်အိမ်ထောင်စု၏ လုပ်ငန်းများ
98	Undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of private households for own use ပုဂ္ဂလိကအိမ်ထောင်စုများ၏ မိမိကိုယ်တိုင်အသုံးပြုမှုအတွက် ကုန်စည်နှင့်ဝန်ဆောင်မှု ထုတ်လုပ်ပေးသည့် ခြွဲခြားထားခြင်းမရှိသောလုပ်ငန်းများ

9810	Undifferentiated goods-producing activities of private households for own use ပုဂ္ဂလိကအိမ်ထောင်စုများ၏ မိမိကိုယ်တိုင်အသုံးပြုမှုအတွက်ကုန်စည် ထုတ်လုပ်သည့်ခွဲခြားထားခြင်းမရှိသောလုပ်ငန်းများ
9820	Undifferentiated service-producing activities of private households for own use ပုဂ္ဂလိကအိမ်ထောင်စုများ၏ မိမိကိုယ်တိုင်အသုံးပြုမှုအတွက်ဝန်ဆောင်မှု ပေးသည့်ခွဲခြားထားခြင်းမရှိသောလုပ်ငန်းများ
99	Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies နိုင်ငံနယ်နိမိတ်ပြင်ပရှိအဖွဲ့အစည်းများနှင့်အစုအဖွဲ့များ၏လုပ်ငန်းများ
9900	Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies နိုင်ငံနယ်နိမိတ်ပြင်ပရှိအဖွဲ့အစည်းများနှင့်အစုအဖွဲ့များ၏လုပ်ငန်းများ

အခွန်ထမ်း သို့မဟုတ် ကိုယ်စားလှယ်၏ ကတိခံဝန်ချက်

Declaration of Taxpayer or Representative

ဤပုံစံကို မတင်သွင်းမီ စာမျက်နှာ ၆ တွင် အောက်ပါပုဂ္ဂိုလ်များက လက်မှတ်ရေးထိုးရပါမည်-

Before you file this form, you must ensure that the form is signed at the top of page 6:

- တစ်ဦးချင်းပုဂ္ဂိုလ်ဖြစ်က အဆိုပါပုဂ္ဂိုလ်ကိုယ်တိုင်။ For an individual, by that individual
- သမဝါယမအသင်းဖြစ်ပါက အသင်းဥက္ကဋ္ဌ သို့မဟုတ် အတွင်းရေးမှူး။ For a co-operative society, by the chairman or secretary
- ကုမ္ပဏီဖြစ်ပါက တရားဝင်ကိုယ်စားလှယ် သို့မဟုတ် ကိုယ်စားဆောင်ရွက်သူ၊ သို့မဟုတ် အုပ်ချုပ်မှုဒါရိုက်တာ သို့မဟုတ် ဒါရိုက်တာ။ For a company, by the authorized agent or representative, or chairman or managing director or director of that company
- အစိုးရအဖွဲ့အစည်းဖြစ်ပါက စီမံအုပ်ချုပ်မှု သို့မဟုတ် ငွေစာရင်းတာဝန်ခံ။ For a Government organization, by a person responsible for administration or accounts

LTO Information Gathering Worksheet

အခွန်ထမ်းကြီးများဆိုင်ရာအခွန်ရုံးအနေဖြင့် အခွန်ထမ်းများအတွက် ပိုမိုကောင်းမွန်သောဝန်ဆောင်မှုများ ပေးအပ်နိုင်ရန်ရည်သန်လျက် အောက်ပါ သတင်းအချက်အလက် များအား တောင်းခံရခြင်းဖြစ်ပါသည်။ အချို့သတင်းအချက်အလက်များသည် ယခင် လူကြီးမင်း အခွန်တာဝန်ထမ်းဆောင်ခဲ့သော ပြည်တွင်းအခွန်ရုံးများတွင် ရှိနိုင်ပြီး ဖြစ်ပါလိမ့်မည်။ သို့ရာတွင် ယင်းအချက်အလက်များကိုပြန်လည်ရယူနိုင်မည့် အခြေအနေနှင့် တိကျမှန်ကန် သောသတင်းအချက်အလက် ဖြစ်စေလိုခြင်းတို့ကြောင့် ယခုကဲ့သို့ လူကြီးမင်းထံမှ သတင်း အချက်အလက် တောင်းခံရခြင်း ဖြစ်ပါသည်။ လူကြီးမင်းအနေဖြင့် အခွန်ထမ်းကြီးများဆိုင်ရာအခွန်ရုံး၏ အခွန်ထမ်းဖြစ်နေသမျှ ကာလပတ်လုံး ဤသတင်းအချက်အလက်များကို ထပ်မံတောင်းခံခြင်းပြုမည်မဟုတ်ပါ။ လူကြီးမင်းအ နေဖြင့် အခွန်ထမ်းမှတ်ပုံတင်ပုံစံကိုပါ လက်ခံရရှိမည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

The following information is being requested to assist the Large Taxpayer Office in providing better customer service to its taxpayers. Some information may exist in your previous IRD office of jurisdiction. However, concerns about the ability to retrieve this data and the accuracy of the data prompted this request for information. As long as you remain an LTO taxpayer, this information will not be requested again. You have also received the Business Taxpayer Registration Form.

III-33

S/N	(a) Item အကြောင်းအရာ	(b) Explanation ရှင်းလင်းချက်	(c) English	(d) မြန်မာ
1	Taxpayer name အခွန်ထမ်းအမည်			
2	MIC/SEZ approval number, if any. Provide copy of MIC/SEZ approval letter.	Enter the MIC/SEZ approval number. If multiple letters, please list all MIC/SEZ approval numbers and		

S/N	(a) Item အကြောင်းအရာ	(b) Explanation ရှင်းလင်းချက်	(c) English	(d) မြန်မာ
	မြန်မာနိုင်ငံရင်းနှီးမြှုပ်နှံမှုကော်မရှင်/ အထူးစီးပွားရေးဗဟိုဌာနမှ ခွင့်ပြုချက် နံပါတ်ရှိပါက ပြည့်စွက်ရန် မြန်မာနိုင်ငံရင်းနှီးမြှုပ်နှံမှု ကော်မရှင်မှ ခွင့်ပြုစာကိုပူးတွဲတင်ပြရန်	attach all approval letters. မြန်မာနိုင်ငံရင်းနှီးမြှုပ်နှံမှုကော်မရှင်/ အထူးစီးပွားရေးဗဟိုဌာနမှ ခွင့်ပြုချက် နံပါတ်ကို ပြည့်စွက်ပါ။ ခွင့်ပြုချက်နံပါတ် တစ်ခုထက်ပိုရရှိထားပါက ခွင့်ပြုချက် နံပါတ်အားလုံးကို ဖော်ပြပြီး ခွင့်ပြုစာများအား ပူးတွဲတင်ပြပေးရန် ဖြစ်ပါသည်။		
3	MIC/SEZ approval date, if any. Provide copy of MIC approval letter. မြန်မာနိုင်ငံရင်းနှီးမြှုပ်နှံမှုကော်မရှင်/ အထူးစီးပွားရေးဗဟိုဌာနမှ ခွင့်ပြုသည့် ရက်စွဲရှိပါက ပြည့်စွက်ရန် မြန်မာနိုင်ငံရင်းနှီးမြှုပ်နှံမှု ကော်မရှင်မှ ခွင့်ပြုစာကိုပူးတွဲတင်ပြရန်	Enter the MIC/SEZ date of approval. If multiple letters, please list all MIC approval dates and attach all approval letters. မြန်မာနိုင်ငံရင်းနှီးမြှုပ်နှံမှုကော်မရှင်/ အထူးစီးပွားရေးဗဟိုဌာနမှ ခွင့်ပြုသည့် ရက်စွဲကို ပြည့်စွက်ပါ။ ခွင့်ပြုချက်ရက်စွဲ တစ်ခုထက်ပိုရရှိထားပါက ခွင့်ပြုသည့် ရက်စွဲအားလုံးကို ဖော်ပြပြီး ခွင့်ပြုစာများအား ပူးတွဲတင်ပြပေးရန် ဖြစ်ပါသည်။		

S/N	(a) Item အကြောင်းအရာ	(b) Explanation ရှင်းလင်းချက်	(c) English	(d) မြန်မာ
	Current board of directors as of today လက်ရှိဒါရိုက်တာအဖွဲ့ဝင်များ			
	Director #1ဒါရိုက်တာ အဖွဲ့ဝင် - ၀			
4	Board of directors – name ဒါရိုက်တာအဖွဲ့ဝင်-အမည်	If more than five (5) directors, please attach a continuation sheet. ဒါရိုက်တာအဖွဲ့ဝင် (၅) ဦးထက် ပိုပါက ပူးတွဲစာရင်းဖြင့် ဖော်ပြပါ။		
5	Board of directors – position ဒါရိုက်တာအဖွဲ့ဝင်-ရာထူး			
6	Board of directors – number of shares owned ဒါရိုက်တာအဖွဲ့ဝင်-ပိုင်ဆိုင်သည့် ရယ်ယာအရေအတွက်			
	Director #2ဒါရိုက်တာ အဖွဲ့ဝင် - ၂			
7	Board of directors – name ဒါရိုက်တာအဖွဲ့ဝင်-အမည်			

S/N	(a) Item အကြောင်းအရာ	(b) Explanation ရှင်းလင်းချက်	(c) English	(d) မြန်မာ
8	Board of directors – position ဒါရိုက်တာအဖွဲ့ဝင်-ရာထူး			
9	Board of directors – number of shares owned ဒါရိုက်တာအဖွဲ့ဝင်-ပိုင်ဆိုင်သည့် ရှယ်ယာအရေအတွက်			
Director #3ဒါရိုက်တာ အဖွဲ့ဝင် - ၃				
10	Board of directors – name ဒါရိုက်တာအဖွဲ့ဝင်-အမည်			
11	Board of directors – position ဒါရိုက်တာအဖွဲ့ဝင်-ရာထူး			
12	Board of directors – number of shares owned ဒါရိုက်တာအဖွဲ့ဝင်-ပိုင်ဆိုင်သည့် ရှယ်ယာအရေအတွက်			
Director #4ဒါရိုက်တာ အဖွဲ့ဝင် - ၄				
13	Board of directors – name ဒါရိုက်တာအဖွဲ့ဝင်-အမည်			

S/N	(a) Item အကြောင်းအရာ	(b) Explanation ရှင်းလင်းချက်	(c) English	(d) မြန်မာ
14	Board of directors – position ဒါရိုက်တာအဖွဲ့ဝင်-ရာထူး			
15	Board of directors – number of shares owned ဒါရိုက်တာအဖွဲ့ဝင်-ပိုင်ဆိုင်သည့် ရှယ်ယာအရေအတွက်			
Director #5ဒါရိုက်တာ အဖွဲ့ဝင် - ၅				
16	Board of directors – name ဒါရိုက်တာအဖွဲ့ဝင်-အမည်			
17	Board of directors – position ဒါရိုက်တာအဖွဲ့ဝင်-ရာထူး			
18	Board of directors – number of shares owned ဒါရိုက်တာအဖွဲ့ဝင်-ပိုင်ဆိုင်သည့် ရှယ်ယာအရေအတွက်			

S/N	(a) Item အကြောင်းအရာ	(b) Explanation ရှင်းလင်းချက်	(c) English	(d) မြန်မာ
	Related entities you own shares in သင် ရှယ်ယာပိုင်ဆိုင်သည့် ဆက်စပ်လုပ်ငန်းများ	If you own 25% or more of shares in another entity, domestic or foreign, please fill out the information requested below. If more than three (3) entities, please attach a continuation sheet. သင့်အနေဖြင့် ပြည်တွင်းဖြစ်စေ ပြည်ပဖြစ်စေ အခြားလုပ်ငန်းတစ်ခုလုံး၏ ၂၅% သို့မဟုတ် ယင်းထက် ပိုမိုသော ရှယ်ယာများ ပိုင်ဆိုင်ပါက အောက်တွင် ဖော်ပြရန်ထားသည့် အချက်အလက်ကို ဖြည့်စွက်ပါ။ အကယ်၍ လုပ်ငန်း (၃)ခုထက် ပိုမိုပါက ပူးတွဲစာရင်းဖြင့် ဖော်ပြပါ။		
	Related Entity #1ဆက်စပ်လုပ်ငန်း - ဝ			
19	TIN အခွန်ထမ်းသက်သေခံနံပါတ်			
20	Name အမည်			
21	Address လိပ်စာ			
22	Percent of ownership ပိုင်ဆိုင်မှု ရာနှုန်း			
	Related Entity #2ဆက်စပ်လုပ်ငန်း - ၂			
23	TIN အခွန်ထမ်းသက်သေခံနံပါတ်			
24	Name			

S/N	(a) Item အကြောင်းအရာ	(b) Explanation ရှင်းလင်းချက်	(c) English	(d) မြန်မာ
	အမည်			
25	Address လိပ်စာ			
26	Percent of ownership ပိုင်ဆိုင်မှု ရာနှုန်း			
	Related Entity #3ဆက်စပ်လုပ်ငန်း - ၃			
27	TIN အခွန်ထမ်းသက်သေခံနံပါတ်			
28	Name အမည်			
29	Address လိပ်စာ			
30	Percent of ownership ပိုင်ဆိုင်မှု ရာနှုန်း			
	Related entities that own your shares သင်၏ ရှယ်ယာများကိုပိုင်ဆိုင်သည့်			
		If 25% or more of your shares are owned by another entity, domestic or foreign, please fill out the information requested below. If more than three (3) entities, please attach a continuation sheet.		

S/N	(a) Item အကြောင်းအရာ	(b) Explanation ရှင်းလင်းချက်	(c) English	(d) မြန်မာ
	ဆက်စပ်လုပ်ငန်းများ	သင်၏ ရှယ်ယာများကို ပြည်တွင်းဖြစ်စေ၊ပြည်ပဖြစ်စေအခြားလုပ်ငန်းတစ်ခုမှ ၂၅% သို့မဟုတ် ယင်းထက် ပိုမိုပိုင်ဆိုင်ပါကအောက်တွင် မေးမြန်းထားသည့် အချက်အလက်ကို ပြည့်စွက်ပါ။ အကယ်၍ လုပ်ငန်း(၃)ခုထက် ပိုမိုပါကပူးတွဲစာရင်းဖြင့် ဖော်ပြပါ။		
Related Entity #1ဆက်စပ်လုပ်ငန်း - ဝ				
31	TIN အခွန်ထမ်းသက်သေခံနံပါတ်			
32	Name အမည်			
33	Address လိပ်စာ			
34	Percent of ownership ပိုင်ဆိုင်မှု ရာနှုန်း			
Related Entity #2ဆက်စပ်လုပ်ငန်း - ၂				
35	TIN အခွန်ထမ်းသက်သေခံနံပါတ်			
36	Name အမည်			
37	Address			

S/N	(a) Item အကြောင်းအရာ	(b) Explanation ရှင်းလင်းချက်	(c) English	(d) မြန်မာ
	လိပ်စာ			
38	Percent of ownership ပိုင်ဆိုင်မှု ရာနှုန်း			
Related Entity #3ဆက်စပ်လုပ်ငန်း - ၃				
39	TIN အခွန်ထမ်းသက်သေခံနံပါတ်			
40	Name အမည်			
41	Address လိပ်စာ			
42	Percent of ownership ပိုင်ဆိုင်မှု ရာခိုင်နှုန်း			
Group Companies - ကုမ္ပဏီအုပ်စုများ				
43	Group companies ကုမ္ပဏီအုပ်စုများ	If you are a member of a group of companies, please indicate the name of the group. အခွန်ထမ်းအနေဖြင့် ကုမ္ပဏီအုပ်စုတစ်ခုတွင်		

S/N	(a) Item အကြောင်းအရာ	(b) Explanation ရှင်းလင်းချက်	(c) English	(d) မြန်မာ
		ပါဝင်ပါက ယင်းအုပ်စု၏ အမည်ကိုဖော်ပြပါ။		
	Financial data – three (2) years ဘဏ္ဍာရေးအချက်အလက် - နှစ် (၂) နှစ် အတွက်	Please fill in the requested financial data for the two (2) previous complete financial years. ပြီးခဲ့သည့် ဘဏ္ဍာရေးနှစ် (၂)နှစ် (နှစ်ပြည့်) အတွက် ဘဏ္ဍာရေးအချက်အလက်များကို ဖြည့်စွက်ပါ။		
	Financial Data – Income Year 2015/2016 ဘဏ္ဍာရေးအချက်အလက်- ၂၀၁၅-၂၀၁၆ ဝင်ငွေနှစ်			
44	Gross turnover (sales) စုစုပေါင်းလည်ပတ်ငွေ (အရောင်း)			
45	Gross expenses စုစုပေါင်းအသုံးစရိတ်			
46	Net income စုစုပေါင်း ဝင်ငွေ			
47	Net profit percentage အသားတင် အမြတ်ရာနှုန်း			

S/N	(a) Item အကြောင်းအရာ	(b) Explanation ရှင်းလင်းချက်	(c) English	(d) မြန်မာ
48	Total assets စုစုပေါင်းပိုင်ဆိုင်မှုများ			
49	Income tax paid ပေးဆောင်ခဲ့သည့် ဝင်ငွေခွန်			
50	Amount of imports သွင်းကုန်ပမာဏ			
51	Amount of exports ပို့ကုန်ပမာဏ			
52	Commercial tax – taxable sales ကုန်သွယ်လုပ်ငန်းခွန် - အခွန်စည်းကြပ် ထိုက်သော ရောင်းရငွေ			
53	Commercial tax – exempt sales ကုန်သွယ်လုပ်ငန်းခွန် - အခွန်မစည်းကြပ် ထိုက်သော ရောင်းရငွေ			
54	Commercial tax paid ပေးဆောင်ခဲ့သည့်			

S/N	(a) Item အကြောင်းအရာ	(b) Explanation ရှင်းလင်းချက်	(c) English	(d) မြန်မာ
	ကုန်သွယ်လုပ်ငန်းခွန်			
Financial Data – Income Year 2014/2015 ဘဏ္ဍရေးအချက်အလက်- ၂၀၁၄-၂၀၁၅ ဝင်ငွေနှစ်				
55	Gross turnover (sales) စုစုပေါင်းလည်ပတ်ငွေ (အရောင်း)			
56	Gross expenses စုစုပေါင်းအသုံးစရိတ်			
57	Net income စုစုပေါင်း ဝင်ငွေ			
58	Net profit percentage အသားတင် အမြတ်ရာနှုန်း			
59	Total assets စုစုပေါင်းပိုင်ဆိုင်မှုများ			
60	Income tax paid ပေးဆောင်ခဲ့သည့် ဝင်ငွေခွန်			

S/N	(a) Item အကြောင်းအရာ	(b) Explanation ရှင်းလင်းချက်	(c) English	(d) မြန်မာ
61	Amount of imports သွင်းကုန်ပမာဏ			
62	Amount of exports ပို့ကုန်ပမာဏ			
63	Commercial tax – taxable sales ကုန်သွယ်လုပ်ငန်းခွန် - အခွန်စည်းကြပ် ထိုက်သော ရောင်းရငွေ			
64	Commercial tax – exempt sales ကုန်သွယ်လုပ်ငန်းခွန် - အခွန်မစည်းကြပ် ထိုက်သော ရောင်းရငွေ			
65	Commercial tax paid ပေးဆောင်ခဲ့သည့် ကုန်သွယ်လုပ်ငန်းခွန်			

Individual Tax Form of Estimated Calculation
Form of Estimated Calculation of Individual Tax according to Income Tax Law
(pa-ta-kha (Wa-Nga)-3)

Paragraph 16 and 16 (a)

To

Township Revenue Officer
..... Township
..... State/Division

Name
Occupation/ Type of Business
Address

From To, Estimated Calculation

Way of Getting Income	Income	Exemption	Payable Tax Amount
1. Salary			
2. Income from any professions			
3. Business Income			
4. Income from Property Assets (e.g. Rental Fees)			
5. Capital Gains			
6. Undisclosed Source of Income			
7. Income from other sources			
Total			

Date Sign of Tax Payer
NRC Card No.
Passport No.
Occupation/Position

List of monthly deducted Income Tax
(pa-ta-kha (Wa-Nga)-15)

List of monthly deducted Income tax from Income which is eligible under salary according to
Income Tax law section 16 (a) and 16 (c)

For-----month, -----year.

No.	Name	Position/ Occupation	Salary	Deducted Income tax	Remark
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
			Kyat	Kyat	
	Total				

Signature
Name
Position
Department/Organization
.....

Application for Commercial Tax Registration
(pa-ta-kha (ka-tha-kha)-1)

**Letter to register the Manufacturing Enterprise or the Service Firm
(To settle the commercial tax) with reference to the Commercial Tax Law paragraph
11-sub paragraph A (reference: Principle 3)**

Date

To

Township Revenue Officer
..... Township
..... Union Territory/State/Region

- For the year ended (Year), (Month) 30, I, hereby, apply for registration, stipulated by the Commercial Tax Law paragraph 11 – sub paragraph A. Please release tax registration number as per the following name, address:-
Name
National Registration Number.....
Address.....
(If the business is joint-venture, it is to make enclosed submission of the copy of establishing the joint-venture document.)
- Please be announced that the following goods/ services have been produced/ made with the following address:-
Types of goods manufactured/
Types of services made
Core address/ location
Sub-units/ Branches, if any
(1)
(2)
- According to Commercial Tax Law Paragraph 5 sub-paragraph (b), I solemnly promise to pay Commercial Tax to Internal Revenue Department.

Signature

Address

Remark – If there are more than 2 Branches, please submit with attached appendix

**Return of Annual Income Tax
(pa-ta-kha (Wa-Nga)-16)**

Return of Annual Income Tax to be submitted according to Income Tax Law section 18

For the year ended (Year), March 31.

No.	Name	Position/ Occupation	Annual Salary or Wages	Other Allowance	Total (4) + (5)	Payment for Premium Life Insurance	Saving enforced by Regulations	Total Payment (7) + (8)	Whether having Parents stay together or not	Whether spouse have Taxable income amount or not	Number of Children	Deducted Income tax
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4) kyat	(5) kyat	(6) kyat	(7) kyat	(8) kyat	(9) kyat	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)

I hereby undertaking that the above mentioned details are correct and complete.
Explanation:

- Other payout mean the payout which doesn't include in column (4), (Reward, Prize money, Commission, other allowance, additional salary and wages are included)
- Parents stay together which include in column (10) means that the father and mother who stay together with and support by taxpayer.
- Children which include in column (12) means the foster children which adopt by complying with any rules and step-son and step-daughter who are entitled to receive benefits according to regulation 3 (B).
- The children who married before the listing year and who earn Taxable income amount are not mentioned in this list as they are not entitled to get benefits and allowances.
- The spouse mentioned in this list mean that the person who stay together with taxpayer or support by taxpayer.
- The list is only for person who earn taxable income amount within the listing year.
- For the accuracy of the above mentioned details, the written undertaking letter from each employees was already received by the person who signed below.

Signature.....
Name.....
Position.....
Department/ Organization.....

III. Internal Revenue Department
MIC, OSS

Acknowledgement Receipt

Received from Mr. /Ms. the application to register, stipulated by the Commercial Tax Law paragraph 11 – sub paragraph A. The submitted application has been listed with receiving (application) letter number



Receiving person name
Position
Office
Date

**Informing Commencing of Business for Commercial Tax
(pa-ta-kha (ka-tha-kha)-3)**

**Notification letter of commencing for Manufacturing Enterprise or the Service Firm
with reference to the Commercial Tax Law paragraph 11 – sub paragraph B
(reference: principle 6)**

Date

To

Township Revenue Officer
..... Township
..... **Union Territory**/State/Region

This is to inform the following goods/services are started production/providing (services) from -----year-----date as per the following address:

Types of goods manufactured

Types of services made

Core address/ location

Sub-units/ Branches, if any-

(1)

(2).....

Signature

Name

NRC No. /Passport No.

Address

Remark – if there are more than 2 Branches, please submit with attached appendix

Acknowledgement Receipt

Received from Mr./Ms. the notification letter of commencing for Manufacturing Enterprise or the Service Firm by the Commercial Tax Law paragraph 11 – sub paragraph B. The submitted application has been listed with receiving (application) letter number



Receiving Person Signature.....
Receiving Person Name
Position
Office

FORM-IR2-3 Sample of Certificate of Commercial Tax Registration of the Company or Individual (pa-ta-kha (ka-tha-kha)-2)

Every citizen has the duty to pay taxes to be levied according to the law, with reference to paragraph 389 of the Constitution, The Republic of Union of Myanmar

Certificate that allows to make Registration of the Manufacturer or the Service Provider

(Reference: paragraph 4 of the Commercial Tax Law)

**Ministry of Planning and Finance
The Internal Revenue Department**

..... Township
..... **Union Territory/State/Region**

Registration Certificate No.....Date.....

Name of Manufacturer or the Service Provider.....

National Registration No.....

Address.....

- (1) This certificate is released with reference to paragraph 4 of the Commercial Tax Law, to proceed registration, made by the below mentioned manufacturer/ service provider, named Mr. /Ms.
- (2) This certificate of allowing registration is meant only for the following business:-
Main Location of the business
.....
Sub units/Branches
(1)
(2)
- (3) When there is business is closed, the officer of the Internal Revenue (Township) department is required to be informed within 15 days of the date of closing, with the announced letter of due tax to be settled (by the manufacturer or the service provider) till up to the date of closing business and this certificate. *(This certificate is to be handed over to the Internal Revenue Department after closing the business)*
- (4) This Certificate or the copies of the Certificates to be hanged in visible places at the places of its main business and its sub units/branches
- (5) This Certificate is entitled till up to the year of (Month) 30.
- (6) This Certificate is released, dated..... (Year/Month/Date) with the approved signature and official seal.



Date.....

Signature

Township Officer: Internal Revenue

.....Township

Registration Form for Online Tax Payment

Sr.	Tax Payment Information	
1.	Taxpayer's Name	
2.	Taxpayer's address and Business Name	
3.	Taxpayer's Phone Number	
4.	Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN)	
5.	Taxpayer Account Number	
6.	Taxpayer's Contact e-mail	
7.	Payer Bank Name	
8.	Payer Bank Branch Name	
9.	Payer Bank Branch Code	
10.	Tax Office Name	Large Taxpayer Office
11.	MD Number (Tax Office Account)	MD-010134
12.	MEB Branch Name	Myanma Economic Bank-2
13.	MEB Branch Code	MYEBMMMYNPT
14.	Tax Office Address	No. 128-132, Pansodan Street Kyauktada Township, Yangon
15.	Tax Office Phone Number	01-384797, 384512, 384812

Sign :

Name of Tax Officer :

Designation :

Tax Office :

Date of Issue :

Remittance Form for Tax Payment

Date:

Sr.	Tax Payment Information	
1.	Taxpayer's Name	
2.	TIN Number	
3.	NRC Number	
4.	Tax Type	
5.	Payment Type	
6.	Tax Period	
7.	Income Year	
8.	Amount	

IV. Department of Trade

IV. Trade Section

An Investor that has a MIC Permit/Endorsement may receive the following government services through the Trade Section of MIC OSS.

- Exporter/Importer Registration
- Export License/Import License
- Certificate of Origin (CO)

If the submitted documents are completed, the Trade Section of MIC OSS issues the required licenses and certificates within 1 working day.

When the investor with MIC Permit/Endorsement wants to export/import under the permitted business, Exporter/Importer Registration to the Department of Trade, Ministry of Commerce is required to obtain through the Trade Section of MIC OSS according to 1947 The Control of Imports and Exports (Temporary) Act and Order No. 13/98 Exporter Importer Registration.

The investor is also required to obtain an Export License and an Import License for export/import of certain goods. The validity period of license for export/import is three (3) months. In general, the licenses will be invalid, if the investor fails to complete the permitted export/import before the expiration date.

Meanwhile, the validity period of export License can be renewed two times according to the progress of permitted export at the Trade Section of MIC OSS. The validity period will be extended up to three (3) months in total, i.e., two (2) months extension for the first renewal and one (1) month extension for the second renewal.

As for the Import License, if there are any changes in type of import product, quality or quantity which are permitted in the import license, the Investor shall report to the Trade Section of MIC OSS before the arrival of such imported products.

The Investors also may apply for Certificate of Origin (CO) under Generalized System for Preferences (GSP) at the Trade Section of MIC OSS.

1. Issuance of Exporter/Importer Registration Certificate

Necessary Documents to be submitted by Investor	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Application Letter in company letter head with company's phone, fax, email 2. Certificate of Incorporation issued by DICA via online (including Permit to Trade for public companies) and print out evidence copies of Company Memorandum summary 3. Tabular Form including name, position, address, passport photo and signature sample of board of directors 4. MIC Permit (only for companies under MIC permit) 5. Copy of NRC/Passport of the applicant MD/Director 6. Bank evidence of Capital Brought In transferred from other country (only for foreign companies to do trading business) (Original, Copy)
Actual Procedures	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The applicant submits the necessary documents to the Trade Department of MIC OSS. 2. The Trade Department at MIC OSS checks the submitted documents and if it is complete, the Exporter/Importer Registration is issued to the applicant.
Application Fee	Please see Annex – 1
Timeframe	1 working day
Remarks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The duration of Exporter/Importer Registration Certificate is 5 years. - Renewal/Amendment of the Certificate are also available to apply at Trade Dept (OSS).

2. Issuance of Import/Export License

2-1. Issuance of Import License

Necessary Documents to be submitted by applicant	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cover Letter with Company Letterhead 2. Application Form for Import License with revenue stamp 3. Performa Invoice (Original) 4. Sales Contract 5. Recommendation Letter for imported materials from appropriate departments
Actual Procedures	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The applicant submits the necessary documents to the Trade Department of MIC OSS. 2. The Trade Department at MIC OSS checks the submitted documents and if they are complete, the import license is issued to the applicant.
Application Fee	Stamp Duty 600 MMK and import license fee (see Annex-2)
Timeframe	1 working day
Remarks	Appropriate departments such as Food and Drug Administration (FDA), Livestock Breeding and Veterinary Department (LBVD), Department of Fisheries (DOF) and etc.

2-2. Issuance of Export License

Necessary Documents to be submitted by applicant	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cover Letter with Company Letterhead 2. Application Form for Export License with revenue stamp 3. Performa Invoice/Sales Contract(Original) 4. Certificate of Exporter/Importer Registration (Copy) 5. Recommendation Letter for exported materials from appropriate departments
Actual Procedures	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The applicant submits the necessary documents to the Trade Department of MIC OSS. 2. The Trade Department at MIC OSS checks the submitted documents and if they are complete, the import license is issued to the applicant.
Application Fee	Stamp Duty 600 MMK
Timeframe	1 working day
Remarks	Appropriate departments such as Food and Drug Administration (FDA), Livestock Breeding and Veterinary Department (LBVD), Department of Fisheries (DOF) and etc.

3. Issuance of Certificate of Origin (CO) for GSP

Necessary Documents to be submitted by Investor	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cover Letter with Company Letterhead 2. Bill of Landing (copy) 3. Invoice (copy) 4. Export License (copy) 5. Packing List (copy) 6. Export Declaration (copy/original)
--	--

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Certificate of Exporter/Importer Registration (copy) 8. Origin Letter if the product is wholly obtained products of Myanmar 9. Cost Sheet if the product is not single type of product including industrial products 10. Product Registration Card if the product is not single type of product including industrial products (Only for Form D) 11. Import Declaration (copy/original) 12. MIC Permit (for first application)
Actual Procedures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The applicant submits the necessary documents to the Trade Department of MIC OSS. 2. The Trade Department at MIC OSS checks the submitted documents and if it is complete, the Certificate of Origin (CO) Form is issued to the applicant.
Application Fee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CO Form Fee 300 MMK - Registration Fee of CO Form 3,000 MMK
Timeframe	1 working day
Remarks	-

List of Forms

Form No.	Name
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Annex-1 Fee for Exporter/Importer Registration Certificate

No.	Duration	Fee
1	Temporary for 6 months	50,000 MMK
2	One (1) year	50,000 MMK
3	Two (2) years	100,000 MMK
4	Three (3) years	150,000 MMK
5	Above three (3) years	200,000 MMK

Annex-2 Fee for Import License

Import License Value (MMK)	Import License Fee (MMK)
1 - 10,000	250 MMK
10,001 - 25,000	625 MMK
25,001 - 50,000	1,250 MMK
50,001 - 100,000	2,500 MMK
100,000 - 200,000	5,000 MMK
200,001 - 400,000	10,000 MMK
400,001 - 1,000,000	20,000 MMK
1,000,001 and Up	50,000 MMK

FORM_ Application Form of Exporter/Importer Registration

<p>1. Emopretor/Enterprise (Name & Address) လုပ်ငန်း/အဖွဲ့အစည်း (အမည်နှင့်နေရပ်)</p> <p>Office Address: Owned Leased လုပ်ငန်းဌာနလိပ်စာ ကိုယ်ပိုင် အငှား</p>	<p>Union of Myanmar Ministry of Commerce Directorate of Trade ပြည်ထောင်စုပြန်မာနိုင်ငံတော် စီးပွားရေးနှင့် ကူးသန်းရောင်းဝယ်ရေးဝန်ကြီးဌာန ကုန်သွယ်ရေးညွှန်ကြားမှုဦးစီးဌာန APPLICATION FORM FOR EXPORTER/IMPORTER REGISTRATION</p>
<p>2. Contact No. ဆက်သွယ်ရန်</p> <p>Telephone No. Fax No. Telex No. လုပ်ငန်းဌာနလိပ်စာ ကိုယ်ပိုင် အငှား</p> <p>Email Address: Website Name:</p> <p>Online Status <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes No</p>	<p>ထုတ်ကုန်သွင်းကုန်လုပ်ငန်းရှင် မှတ်ပုံတင်လျှောက်လွှာ <input type="checkbox"/> Please tick () Where Applicable သက်ဆိုင်ရာအတွက်ကို အမှတ်အသားပြုပါ။</p> <p>4. Type of Business လုပ်ငန်းအမျိုးအစား <input type="checkbox"/> Joint Venture <input type="checkbox"/> Partnership အက်စပ် အစုစပ် <input type="checkbox"/> Limited Company <input type="checkbox"/> Co-operative Society (Myanmar or Foreign) သမဝါယမအသင်း လီမိတက်ကုမ္ပဏီ (မြန်မာ/နိုင်ငံခြား) <input type="checkbox"/> Line of Business (Please Specify):</p>
<p>3.Applicant's Particulars လျှောက်ထားသူနှင့်သက်ဆိုင်သော အချက်အလက်များ</p> <p>(a) National Registration/Union Citizenship Card No. အမျိုးသားမှတ်ပုံတင်/နိုင်ငံသားစိစစ်ရေးကတ်ပြားအမှတ်</p> <p>(b) Nationality Religion..... လူမျိုး/ဘာသာ</p> <p>(c) Date of Birth မွေးဖွားသည့်ရက်စွဲ</p> <p>(d) Name of Father ဖခင်အမည်</p> <p>(e) Resident Address နေရပ်လိပ်စာ</p>	<p>5. Registration No. & Date လုပ်ငန်းမှတ်ပုံတင်အမှတ်နှင့် နေ့စွဲ</p> <p>6. Authorized Capital မတည်ရင်းနှီးငွေပမာဏ</p> <p>7. Terms of Registration မှတ်ပုံတင်သက်တမ်း <input type="checkbox"/> 1 year - 50000 kyats ၁ နှစ် - ၅၀၀၀၀ ကျပ် <input type="checkbox"/> 2 year - 100000 kyats ၂ နှစ် - ၁၀၀၀၀၀ ကျပ်</p>
<p>8. Declaration I shall abide by the Export/Import Rules & Regulations prescribed by the Ministry of Commerce and confirm that the particulars mentioned in this application are true and correct လျှောက်ထားသူသည် စီးပွားရေးနှင့်ကူးသန်းရောင်းဝယ်ရေးဝန်ကြီးဌာနက ထုတ်ပြန်ထားသော စည်းမျဉ်းစည်းကမ်းများကို လိုက်နာရမည် ဖြစ်ပြီး လျှောက်လွှာတွင်ဖော်ပြထားသော အချက်အလက်များသည် မှန်ကန်ကြောင်းထပ်မံ တပ်ပြုပါသည်။</p> <p>Signature of Applicant လျှောက်ထားသူလက်မှတ် Name: အမည် Designation: ရာထူး Date နေ့စွဲ</p>	

FORM_ Sample of Exporter/ Importer Registration Certificate

<p>1. Name and Address of Enterprise လုပ်ငန်းအမည်နှင့်လိပ်စာ</p> <p>2. Contact No. ဆက်သွယ်ရန်</p> <p>Telephone No. Fax No. Telex No. တယ်လီဖုန်းနံပါတ် ဖက်စ်နံပါတ် တဲလက်စ်နံပါတ်</p>	<p>4. Registration No. & Date ကြီးကြပ်အမှတ်နှင့် နေ့စွဲ</p> <p>Union of Myanmar Ministry of Commerce Directorate of Trade ပြည်ထောင်စုပြန်မာနိုင်ငံတော်အစိုးရ စီးပွားရေးနှင့် ကူးသန်းရောင်းဝယ်ရေးဝန်ကြီးဌာန ကုန်သွယ်ရေးညွှန်ကြားမှုဦးစီးဌာန CERTIFICATE OF EXPORTER/IMPORTER REGISTRATION</p>
<p>3. Business Registration No. လုပ်ငန်းမှတ်ပုံတင်အမှတ်</p>	<p>ထုတ်ကုန်သွင်းကုန်လုပ်ငန်းရှင် မှတ်ပုံတင်လက်မှတ် Note: <input type="checkbox"/> Please tick () Where Applicable သက်ဆိုင်ရာအတွက်ကိုအမှန် အမှတ်အသားပြုပါ။</p>
<p>5. Type of Business လုပ်ငန်းအမျိုးအစား</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> a) Sale Proprieorship <input type="checkbox"/> b) Partnership <input type="checkbox"/> c) Limited Company <input type="checkbox"/> d) Co-operative Society တစ်ဦးတည်းပိုင် အစုစပ် လီမိတက်ကုမ္ပဏီ (မြန်မာ/နိုင်ငံခြား) သမဝါယမအသင်း <input type="checkbox"/> e) Others (Please Specify)</p>	
<p>6. Terms and Conditions စည်းကမ်းချက်များ</p> <p>I hereby register the above mentioned enterprise as Exporter/Importer subject to the following terms and Conditions: အောက်ဖော်ပြပါ စည်းကမ်းချက်များဖြင့် ထုတ်ကုန်သွင်းကုန် လုပ်ငန်းရှင်အဖြစ် မှတ်ပုံတင်ခွင့်ပြုသည်။</p> <p>(a) Line of goods permitted – all terms except prohibited and restricted items. ခွင့်ပြုသည့်ကုန်ပစ္စည်းအမျိုးအမည် တာမြစ်ကုန်သွင်းထားသော ကုန်ပစ္စည်းအမည်များမှလွှဲ၍ ကုန်ပစ္စည်းများအားလုံး</p> <p>(b) The enterprise must abide by the Export/Import Rule: and Regulations prescribed for the registered Exporter/Importers. လုပ်ငန်းရှင်သည်မှတ်ပုံတင် ထုတ်ကုန်သွင်းကုန်လုပ်ငန်းလုပ်ကိုင်သူများလိုက်နာရမည့် စည်းကမ်းချက်များကို လိုက်နာရမည်။</p> <p>(c) The registration is valid for Year (up to) မှတ်ပုံတင်သက်တမ်း နှစ် နေ့ထိ</p> <p>For Director General ညွှန်ကြားရေးမှူးချုပ် (ကိုယ်စား) Stamp ရုံးတံဆိပ်</p>	
<p>7. Extension of Export/Import Registration Period ထုတ်ကုန်သွင်းကုန် လုပ်ငန်းရှင် မှတ်ပုံတင်အားသက်တမ်းတိုးမြှင့်ပေးခြင်း Period Extended Authorized Signature & Name သက်တမ်းတိုးမြှင့်သည့်ကာလ ခွင့်ပြုသူလက်မှတ်နှင့်အမည်</p> <p>(1) Up to (နေ့မှ) ထိ</p> <p>(2) Up to (နေ့မှ) ထိ</p> <p>(3) Up to (နေ့မှ) ထိ</p>	

FORM_ Application Form for Import License

သွင်းကုန်လိုင်စင်လျှောက်လွှာ

၆-ကျပ် တန် အခွန်တော်တံဆိပ်ခေါင်း
MMK 6 Revenue Stamp

Form of Application for Import License

Entry Date:

- | | | |
|---|------------------------|-----------------|
| KTH | Application Form's No- | Case Open Date: |
| 1. Company Reg./Year/Due Date | ..... | ..... |
| 2. Type of Company | ..... | ..... |
| 3. သွင်းကုန်လုပ်ငန်းရှင် (အမည်နှင့် နေရပ်) | ..... | ..... |
| Importer (Name & Address) | | |
| 4. သွင်းကုန်လုပ်ငန်းရှင် - မှတ်ပုံတင်အမှတ်နှင့် သက်တမ်း | ..... | ..... |
| Importer Registration No. & Date of Validity | | |
| 5. MD Name | ..... | ..... |
| 6. ကုန်ရောင်းသူအမည် | ..... | ..... |
| Seller Name | | |
| 7. ကုန်ရောင်းသူနေရပ် | ..... | ..... |
| Seller Address | | |
| 8. ကုန်ချရာနေရာ / ဆိပ်ကမ်း | ..... | ..... |
| Place/ Port of Discharge | | |
| 9. ပို့ဆောင်သည့်နည်းလမ်း | ..... | ..... |
| Mode of Transport | | |
| 10. တင်သွင်းသည့်နည်းလမ်း | ..... | ..... |
| Method of Import | | |
| 11. ကုန်ပို့သည့်နိုင်ငံ | ..... | ..... |
| Country Where Consigned | | |
| 12. ထုတ်လုပ်သည့်နိုင်ငံ | ..... | ..... |
| Country of Origin | | |
| 13. အပြည်ပြည်ဆိုင်ရာ ရောင်းဝယ်သည့်စနစ် | ..... | ..... |
| Method of Import According to Incoterms | | |
| 14. ဘဏ်အမည် | ..... | ..... |
| Bank Name | | |
| 15. ဘဏ်လက်ကျန် | ..... | ..... |

Bank Balance

16. အသုံးပြု/အသုံးချပုံ

Usage

17. တင်သွင်းမည့်ကုန်ပစ္စည်း

Description of Goods

စဉ် No.	အိမ်ချ်အက်စအမှတ် Hs. Code	ကုန်ပစ္စည်းအမျိုးအမည် Description	ရေတွက်ပုံ Unit	ဈေးနှုန်း Price	အရေအတွက် Qty	တန်ဖိုး Value	Currency
1.							
2.							
3							
4							

လျှောက်ထားသူလက်မှတ်
Application Signature

လျှောက်ထားသူအမည်
Name of Applicant

ရာထူး / အဆင့်၊
Designation / Rank.....

ရက်စွဲ၊
Date

FORM_ Sample of Import License

DIRECTORATE OF TRADE

ကုန်သွယ်ရေးညွှန်ကြားမှုဦးစီးဌာန

IMPORT LICENSE

သွင်းကုန်လိုင်စင်

APPENDIX 4b						
<input type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL <input type="checkbox"/> DUPLICATE <input type="checkbox"/> TRIPLICATE <input type="checkbox"/> QUADRUPLICATE <input type="checkbox"/> OFFICE COPY						
1. Importer (Name & Address)		2. Registration No. / Valid Date		7. License No. 1L1 0000		
3. Consignor (Name & Address)		Union of Myanmar Ministry of Commerce Directorate of Trade IMPORT LICENSE <input type="checkbox"/> Please Tick (<input type="checkbox"/>) Where Appropriate NO UNAUTHORIZED ADDITION / AMMENDMENT MAY BE MADE ONCE IT IS ISSUED.				
4. Last Date of Import		8. Country Whence Consigned				
5. Mode of Transport <input type="checkbox"/> Sea <input type="checkbox"/> Road <input type="checkbox"/> Air		9. Country of Origin				
6. Place / Port of Discharge		10. Method of Import				
		11. Value USD 15840.0000 <input type="checkbox"/> CIF <input type="checkbox"/> FOB <input type="checkbox"/> C&F				
		12. Total CIF Value (Kyats)				
13.No.	14.Hs.code	15. Description of Goods	16.UnitCode	17.UnitPrice	18.Quantity	19.Value(USD)
		Total Value				
20. Remarks Send a copy of Bill of Landing after completion						
21. The particulars declared by me / us are true and correct. Signature: Name: Designation: Date:			22. Conditions			
23. Revenue Stamp			24. IMPORT LICENSE issued subject to conditions stated hereon. For DIRECTOR GENERAL Date of Issue Stamp			

FORM_ Application Form for Export License

ပို့ကုန်လိုင်စင်လျှောက်လွှာ

၆-ကျပ် တန် အခွန်တော်တံဆိပ်ခေါင်း
MMK 6 Revenue Stamp

Form of Application for Export License

	Entry Date:
Application Form's No-	Case Open Date:
1. Company Reg./Year/Due Date	.....
2. Type of Company	.....
3. ပို့ကုန်လုပ်ငန်းရှင် (အမည်နှင့် နေရပ်) Exporter (Name & Address)	.....
4. ပို့ကုန်လုပ်ငန်းရှင် - မှတ်ပုံတင်အမှတ်နှင့် သက်တမ်း Exporter Registration No. & Date of Validity	.....
5. ကုန်ဝယ်သူ (အမည်နှင့် နေရပ်) Buyer (Name & Address)	.....
6. ကုန်တင်ပို့ရာနေရာ / ဆိပ်ကမ်း Place/Port of Export	.....
7. ပို့ဆောင်သည့်နည်းလမ်း Mode of Transport	.....
8. ကုန်ချရာနေရာ / ဆိပ်ကမ်း Place/ Port of Discharge	.....
9. တင်ပို့သည့်နည်းလမ်း Mode of Export	.....
10. ပို့ကုန်လိုင်စင်အမျိုးအစား Export License Type	.....
11. ကုန်လက်ခံသည့်နိုင်ငံ Country of Destination	.....
12. ကုန်ပို့သည့်နိုင်ငံ Country Where Consigned	.....
13. ထုတ်လုပ်သည့်နိုင်ငံ Country of Origin	.....
14. အပြည်ပြည်ဆိုင်ရာ ရောင်းဝယ်သည့်စနစ် Method of Export According to Incoterms	<input type="checkbox"/> CIF <input type="checkbox"/> FOB <input type="checkbox"/> C&F

15. ပူးတွဲတင်ပြသည့်စာရွက်စာတမ်းများ:

Relevant Documents Attached

16. Board of Direct List

No.	Name	NRC No.	Title	Address	Photo
1.					
2.					
3.					

17. တင်ပို့မည့်ကုန်ပစ္စည်း

Description of Goods

စဉ် No.	အိမ်ချိအက်စအမှတ် Hs. Code	ကုန်ပစ္စည်းအမျိုးအမည် Description	ရေတွက်ပုံ Unit	ဈေးနှုန်း Price	အရေအတွက် Qty	တန်ဖိုး Value	Currency	CMP Charges	CMP Value
1.									
2.									
3.									
4.									

လျှောက်ထားသူလက်မှတ်
Application Signature

လျှောက်ထားသူအမည်
Name of Applicant

ရာထူး / အဆင့်
Designation / Rank

ရက်စွဲ
Date

FORM_Sample of Export License

APPENDIX 4b
 ORIGINAL DUPLICATE TRIPLICATE QUADRUPPLICATE OFFICE COPY

1. Exporter (Name & Address)		2. Registration No/ Valid Date		8. Licence No.											
3. Consignee (Name & Address)		4. Last Date of Export		9. Country Where Consigned		10. Country of Origin		11. Country of Final Destination							
5. Mode of Transport <input type="checkbox"/> Sea <input type="checkbox"/> Rail <input type="checkbox"/> Road <input type="checkbox"/> Air		6. Place /Port of Export		7. Place /Port of Discharge		12. Method of Export <input type="checkbox"/> CIF <input type="checkbox"/> FOB <input type="checkbox"/> C&F									
13. Value KS <input type="checkbox"/> CIF <input type="checkbox"/> FOB <input type="checkbox"/> C&F		14. Sr No.		15. HS Code		16. Description		17. Unit Code		18. Unit Price		19. Quantity		20. Value(KS)	
						Total Value									
21. Remarks Send a copy of Bill of Lading after completion															
22. The particulars declared by me/us are true and correct. Signature: Name: Designation: Date:								23. Conditions							
24. Revenue Stamp								25. EXPORT LICENCE issued subject to conditions stated hereon. For DIRECTOR GENERAL Date of issue: stamp							

FORM D- Preferential Certificate of Origin under ASEAN Trade in Goods Agreement/ASEAN Industrial Cooperation Scheme

Original

1. Goods consigned from (Exporter's business name, address, country)		Reference No.			
2. Goods consigned to (Consignee's name, address, country)		ASEAN TRADE IN GOODS AGREEMENT/ ASEAN INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION SCHEME CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN (Combined Declaration and Certificate) FORM D Issued in _____ (Country) See Overleaf Notes			
3. Means of transport and route (as far as known)		4. For Official Use			
Departure date		<input type="checkbox"/> Preferential Treatment Given Under ASEAN Trade in Goods Agreement			
Vessel's name / Aircraft etc.		<input type="checkbox"/> Preferential Treatment Given Under ASEAN Industrial Cooperation Scheme			
Port of Discharge		<input type="checkbox"/> Preferential Treatment Not Given (Please state reason/s)			
..... Signature of Authorised Signatory of the Importing Country					
5. Item number	6. Marks and numbers on packages	7. Number and type of packages, description of goods (including quantity where appropriate and HS number of the importing country)	8. Origin criterion (see Overleaf Notes)	9. Gross weight or other quantity and value (FOB) where RVC is applied	10. Number and date of invoices
11. Declaration by the exporter The undersigned hereby declares that the above details and statement are correct; that all the goods were produced in _____ (Country) and that they comply with the origin requirements specified for these goods in the ASEAN Trade in Goods Agreement for the goods exported to _____ (Importing Country) Place and date, signature of authorised signatory			12. Certification It is hereby certified, on the basis of control carried out, that the declaration by the exporter is correct. Place and date, signature and stamp of certifying authority		
13.					
<input type="checkbox"/> Third Country Invoicing <input type="checkbox"/> Exhibition					
<input type="checkbox"/> Accumulation <input type="checkbox"/> De Minimis					
<input type="checkbox"/> Back-to-Back CO <input type="checkbox"/> Issued Retroactively					
<input type="checkbox"/> Partial Cumulation					

OVERLEAF NOTES

1. Member States which accept this form for the purpose of preferential treatment under the ASEAN Trade in Goods Agreement (ATIGA) or the ASEAN Industrial Cooperation (AICO) Scheme.

BRUNEI DARUSSALAM	CAMBODIA	INDONESIA
LAO PDR	MALAYSIA	MYANMAR
PHILIPPINES	SINGAPORE	THAILAND
VIETNAM		

2. CONDITIONS: The main conditions for admission to the preferential treatment under the ATIGA or the AICO Scheme are that goods sent to any Member States listed above must:

- (i) fall within a description of products eligible for concessions in the country of destination;
- (ii) comply with the consignment conditions in accordance with Article 32 (Direct Consignment) of Chapter 3 of the ATIGA; and
- (iii) comply with the origin criteria set out in Chapter 3 of the ATIGA.

3. ORIGIN CRITERIA: For goods that meet the origin criteria, the exporter and/or producer must indicate in Box 8 of this Form, the origin criteria met, in the manner shown in the following table:

Circumstances of production or manufacture in the first country named in Box 11 of this form.	Insert in Box 8
(a) Goods wholly obtained or produced in the exporting Member State satisfying Article 27 (wholly obtained) of the ATIGA	"WO"
(b) Goods satisfying Article 28 (Non-wholly obtained) of the ATIGA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional Value Content • Change in Tariff Classification • Specific Processes • Combination Criteria 	Percentage of Regional Value Content, example "40%" The actual CTC rule, example "CC" or "CTH" or "CTSH" "SP" The actual combination criterion, example "CTSH + 35%"
(c) Goods satisfying paragraph 2 of Article 30 (Partial Cumulation) of the ATIGA	"PC x%", where x would be the percentage of Regional Value Content of less than 40%, example "PC 25%"

4. EACH ARTICLE MUST QUALIFY: It should be noted that all the goods in a consignment must qualify separately in their own right. This is of particular relevance when similar articles of different sizes or spare parts are sent.
5. DESCRIPTION OF PRODUCTS: The description of products must be sufficiently detailed to enable the products to be identified by the Customs Officers examining them. Name of manufacturer and any trade mark shall also be specified.
6. HARMONISED SYSTEM NUMBER: The Harmonised System number shall be that of in ASEAN Harmonised Tariff Nomenclature (AHTN) Code of the importing Member State.
7. EXPORTER: The term "Exporter" in Box 11 may include the manufacturer or the producer.
8. FOR OFFICIAL USE: The Customs Authority of the Importing Member State must indicate (-) in the relevant boxes in column 4 whether or not preferential treatment is accorded.
9. MULTIPLE ITEMS: For multiple items declared in the same Form D, if preferential treatment is not granted to any of the items, this is also to be indicated accordingly in box 4 and the item number circled or marked appropriately in box 5.
10. THIRD COUNTRY INVOICING: In cases where invoices are issued by a third country, the "Third Country Invoicing" box should be ticked (-) and such information as name and country of the company issuing the invoice shall be indicated in box 7.
11. BACK-TO-BACK CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN: In cases of Back-to-Back CO, in accordance with Rule 11 (Back-to-back CO) of Annex 8 of the ATIGA, the "Back-to-Back CO" box should be ticked (-).
12. EXHIBITIONS: In cases where goods are sent from the exporting Member State for exhibition in another country and sold during or after the exhibition for importation into a Member State, in accordance with Rule 22 of Annex 8 of the ATIGA, the "Exhibitions" box should be ticked (-) and the name and address of the exhibition indicated in box 2.
13. ISSUED RETROACTIVELY: In exceptional cases, due to involuntary errors or omissions or other valid causes, the Certificate of Origin (Form D) may be issued retroactively, in accordance with paragraph 2 of Rule 10 of Annex 8 of the ATIGA, the "Issued Retroactively" box should be ticked (-).
14. ACCUMULATION: In cases where goods originating in a Member State are used in another Member State as materials for finished goods, in accordance with paragraph 1 of Article 30 of the ATIGA, the "Accumulation" box should be ticked (-).
15. PARTIAL CUMULATION (PC): If the Regional Value Content of the material is less than forty percent (40%), the Certificate of Origin (Form D) may be issued for cumulation purposes, in accordance with paragraph 2 of Article 30 of the ATIGA, the "Partial Cumulation" box should be ticked (-).
16. DE MINIMIS: If a good that does not undergo the required change in tariff classification does not exceed ten percent (10%) of the FOB value, in accordance with Article 33 of the ATIGA, the "De Minimis" box should be ticked (-).

FORM E- Preferential Certificate of Origin under ASEAN – China Free Trade Area

Original

1. Products consigned from (Exporter's business name, address, country)		Reference No. ASEAN-CHINA FREE TRADE AREA PREFERENTIAL TARIFF CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN (Combined Declaration and Certificate) FORM E Issued in _____ (Country) See Overleaf Notes			
2. Products consigned to (Consignee's name, address, country)		4. For Official Use <input type="checkbox"/> Preferential Treatment Given <input type="checkbox"/> Preferential Treatment Not Given (Please state reason/s) Signature of Authorised Signatory of the Importing Country			
3. Means of transport and route (as far as known) Departure date Vessel's name / Aircraft etc. Port of Discharge					
5. Item number	6. Marks and numbers on packages	7. Number and type of packages, description of products (including quantity where appropriate and HS number of the importing Party)	8. Origin criteria (see Overleaf Notes)	9. Gross weight or other quantity and value (FOB)	10. Number and date of invoices
11. Declaration by the exporter The undersigned hereby declares that the above details and statement are correct; that all the products were produced in _____ (Country) and that they comply with the origin requirements specified for these products in the Rules of Origin for the ACFTA for the products exported to _____ (Importing Country) Place and date, signature of authorised signatory		12. Certification It is hereby certified, on the basis of control carried out, that the declaration by the exporter is correct. Place and date, signature and stamp of certifying authority			
13. <input type="checkbox"/> Issued retroactively <input type="checkbox"/> Movement Certificate <input type="checkbox"/> Exhibitor <input type="checkbox"/> Third Party Invoicing					

OVERLEAF NOTES

1. Parties which accept this form for the purpose of preferential treatment under the ASEAN-CHINA Free Trade Area Preferential Tariff:

BRUNEI DARUSSALAM	CAMBODIA	CHINA
INDONESIA	LAOS	MALAYSIA
MYANMAR	PHILIPPINES	SINGAPORE
THAILAND	VIETNAM	

2. CONDITIONS: The main conditions for admission to the preferential treatment under the ACFTA Preferential Tariff are that products sent to any Parties listed above:

- (i) must fall within a description of products eligible for concessions in the country of destination;
- (ii) must comply with the consignment conditions that the products must be consigned directly from any ACFTA Party to the importing Party but transport that involves passing through one or more intermediate non-ACFTA Parties, is also accepted provided that any intermediate transit, transshipment or temporary storage arises only for geographic reasons or transportation requirements; and
- (iii) must comply with the origin criteria given in the next paragraph.

3. ORIGIN CRITERIA: For exports to the above mentioned countries to be eligible for preferential treatment, the requirement is that either:

- (i) The products wholly obtained in the exporting Party as defined in Rule 3 of the Rules of Origin for the ACFTA;
- (ii) Subject to sub-paragraph (i) above, for the purpose of implementing the provisions of Rule 2 (b) of the Rules of Origin for the ACFTA, products worked on and processed as a result of which the total value of the materials, parts or produce originating from non-ACFTA Parties or of undetermined origin used does not exceed 60% of the FOB value of the product produced or obtained and the final process of the manufacture is performed within territory of the exporting Party;
- (iii) Products which comply with origin requirements provided for in Rule 2 of the Rules of Origin for the ACFTA and which are used in a Party as inputs for a finished product eligible for preferential treatment in another Party/Parties shall be considered as a product originating in the Party where working or processing of the finished product has taken place provided that the aggregate ACFTA content of the final product is not less than 40%; or
- (iv) Products which satisfy the Product Specific Rules provided for in Attachment B of the Rules of Origin for the ACFTA shall be considered as products to which sufficient transformation has been carried out in a Party.

If the products qualify under the above criteria, the exporter must indicate in Box 8 of this form the origin criteria on the basis of which he claims that his products qualify for preferential treatment, in the manner shown in the following table:

Circumstances of production or manufacture in the first country named in Box 11 of this form	Insert in Box 8
(a) Products wholly produced in the country of exportation (see paragraph 3 (i) above)	"WO"
(b) Products worked upon but not wholly produced in the exporting Party which were produced in conformity with the provisions of paragraph 3 (ii) above	Percentage of single country content, example 40%
(c) Products worked upon but not wholly produced in the exporting Party which were produced in conformity with the provisions of paragraph 3 (iii) above	Percentage of ACFTA cumulative content, example 40%
(d) Products satisfied the Product Specific Rules (PSR)	"PSR"

- 4. EACH ARTICLE MUST QUALIFY: It should be noted that all the products in a consignment must qualify separately in their own right. This is of particular relevance when similar articles of different sizes or spare parts are sent.
- 5. DESCRIPTION OF PRODUCTS: The description of products must be sufficiently detailed to enable the products to be identified by the Customs Officers examining them. Name of manufacturer, any trade mark shall also be specified.
- 6. The Harmonised System number shall be that of the importing Party.
- 7. The term "Exporter" in Box 11 may include the manufacturer or the producer. In the case of MC the term "Exporter" also includes the exporter in the intermediate Party.
- 8. FOR OFFICIAL USE: The Customs Authority of the importing Party must indicate (✓) in the relevant boxes in column 4 whether or not preferential treatment is accorded
- 9. Movement Certificate: In cases of Movement Certificate, in accordance with Rule 12 of the Operational Certification Procedures, "Movement Certificate" in Box 13 should be ticked (✓). The name of original Issuing Authorities of the Party, date of the issuance and the reference number of the original Certificate of Origin (Form E) to be indicated in Box 13.
- 10. THIRD PARTY INVOICING: In cases where invoices are issued by a third country, the "Third Party Invoicing" in Box 13 shall be ticked (✓). The invoice number shall be indicated in Box 10. Information such as name and country of the company issuing the invoice shall be indicated in Box 7.
- 11. EXHIBITIONS: In cases where products are sent from the exporting Party for exhibition in another Party and sold during or after the exhibition for importation into a Party, in accordance with Rule 22 of Attachment A of the Rules of Origin for the ACFTA, the "Exhibitions" in Box 13 should be ticked (✓) and the name and address of the exhibition indicated in Box 2.
- 12. ISSUED RETROACTIVELY: In exceptional cases, due to involuntary errors or omissions or other valid causes, the Certificate of Origin (Form E) may be issued retroactively in accordance with Rule 11 of Attachment A of the Rules of Origin for the ACFTA. The "Issued Retroactively" in Box 13 shall be ticked (✓).

FORM AK- Preferential Certificate of Origin under ASEAN – Korea Free Trade Area

Original

1. Goods consigned from (Exporter's business name, address, country)		Reference No.	
2. Goods consigned to (Consignee's name, address, country)		ASEAN-KOREA FREE TRADE AREA PREFERENTIAL TARIFF CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN (Combined Declaration and Certificate) FORM AK Issued in _____ (Country) See Notes Overleaf	
3. Means of transport and route (as far as known) Departure date Vessel's name / Aircraft etc. Port of Discharge		4. For Official Use <input type="checkbox"/> Preferential Treatment Given Under ASEAN-Korea Free Trade Area Preferential Tariff <input type="checkbox"/> Preferential Treatment Not Given (Please state reason/s) Signature of Authorised Signatory of the Importing Country	
5. Item number	6. Marks and numbers on packages	7. Number and type of packages, description of goods (including quantity where appropriate and HS number of the importing country)	8. Origin criterion (see Notes overleaf)
			9. Gross weight or other quantity and value (FOB only when RVC criterion is used)
			10. Number and date of invoices
11. Declaration by the exporter The undersigned hereby declares that the above details and statement are correct; that all the goods were produced in _____ (Country) and that they comply with the origin requirements specified for these goods in the ASEAN-Korea Free Trade Area Preferential Tariff for the goods exported to _____ (Importing Country) Place and date, signature of authorised signatory		12. Certification It is hereby certified, on the basis of control carried out, that the declaration by the exporter is correct. Place and date, signature and stamp of certifying authority	
13. <input type="checkbox"/> Third Country Invoicing		<input type="checkbox"/> Exhibitor	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Back-to-Back CO	

OVERLEAF NOTES

- Parties which accept this form for the purpose of preferential tariff under the ASEAN-KOREA Free Trade Agreement (AKFTA):
BRUNEI DARUSSALAM CAMBODIA INDONESIA
REPUBLIC OF KOREA LAOS MALAYSIA
MYANMAR PHILIPPINES SINGAPORE
THAILAND VIETNAM
- CONDITIONS: To enjoy preferential tariff under the AKFTA, goods sent to any Parties listed above:
 - must fall within a description of goods eligible for concessions in the country of destination;
 - must comply with the consignment conditions in accordance with Rule 9 of Annex 3 (Rules of Origin) of the AKFTA; and
 - must comply with the origin criteria in Annex 3 (Rules of Origin) of the AKFTA.
- ORIGIN CRITERIA: For goods that meet the origin criteria, the exporter and/or producer must indicate in box 8 of this Form, the origin criteria met, in the manner shown in the following table:

Circumstances of production or manufacture in the first country named in box 11 of this form	Insert in box 8
(a) Goods wholly obtained or produced in the territory of the exporting Party	"WO"
(b) Goods satisfying Rule 4.1 of Annex 3 (Rules of Origin) of the AKFTA	"CTH" or "RVC 40%"
(c) Goods satisfying the Product Specific Rules - Change in Tariff Classification - Wholly Obtained or Produced in the territory of any Party - Regional Value Content - Regional Value Content + Change in Tariff Classification - Specific Processes	- "CTC" - "WO-AK" - "RVC" that needs to be met for the good to qualify as originating; e.g., "RVC 45%" - The combination rule that needs to be met for good to qualify as originating; e.g., "CTH + RVC 40%" - "Specific Processes"
(d) Goods satisfying Rule 6	"Rule 6"

- EACH ARTICLE MUST QUALIFY: It should be noted that all the goods in a consignment must qualify separately in their own right. This is of particular relevance when similar articles of different sizes or spare parts are sent.
- DESCRIPTION OF GOODS: The description of goods must be sufficiently detailed to enable the goods to be identified by the Customs Officers examining them. Any trade mark shall also be specified.
- FREE-ON-BOARD (FOB) VALUE: The FOB value in Box 9 shall be reflected only when the Regional Value Content criterion is applied in determining the origin of goods. The CO (Form AK) issued to and from Cambodia and Myanmar shall reflect the FOB value, regardless of the origin criteria used, for the next two (2) years upon the implementation of this new arrangement.
- HARMONIZED SYSTEM NUMBER: The Harmonized System number shall be that of the importing Party.
- EXPORTER: The term "Exporter" in box 11 may include the manufacturer or the producer.
- FOR OFFICIAL USE: The Customs Authority of the importing Party must indicate (✓) in the relevant boxes in column 4 whether or not preferential tariff is accorded.
- THIRD COUNTRY INVOICING: In cases where invoices are issued by a third country, "the Third Country Invoicing" box should be ticked (✓) and such informations as name and country of the company issuing the invoice shall be indicated in box 7.
- EXHIBITIONS: In cases where goods are sent from the territory of the exporting Party for exhibition in another country and sold during or after the exhibition for importation into the territory of a Party, in accordance with Rule 20 of the Operational Certification Procedures, the "Exhibitions" box should be ticked (✓) and the name and address of the exhibition indicated in box 2.
- BACK-TO-BACK CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN: In cases of Back-to-Back CO, in accordance with Rule 7 (2) of the Operational Certification Procedures, the "Back-to-Back CO" box should be ticked (✓).

FORM AJ- Preferential Certificate of Origin under the Agreement on Comprehensive Economic Partnership among Member States of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and Japan (AJCEP Agreement)

Original

1. Goods consigned from (Exporter's name, address, country)		Reference No. THE AGREEMENT ON COMPREHENSIVE ECONOMIC PARTNERSHIP AMONG MEMBER STATES OF THE ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN NATIONS AND JAPAN (AJCEP AGREEMENT)	
2. Goods consigned to (Importer's/ Consignee's name, address, country)		CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN Form AJ	
3. Means of transport and route (as far as known) 5. Date of departure 6. Vessel's name / Aircraft etc. 7. Port of Discharge		4. For Official Use <input type="checkbox"/> Preferential Treatment Given Under AJCEP Agreement <input type="checkbox"/> Preferential Treatment Not Given (Please state reason/s) Signature of Authorised Signatory of the Importing Country	
8. Item description	9. Marks and numbers on packages	10. Number and type of packages : description of goods (including quantity where appropriate and HS number of the Importing Party)	11. Origin criteria (see Notes Overleaf)
			12. Gross weight or other quantity and value (FOB only when RVC criterion is used)
			13. Number and date of invoices
11. Declaration by the exporter I/We, undersigned hereby declare that the above details and statements are correct; that all the goods were produced in _____ (country) and that they comply with the requirements specified for these goods in the AJCEP Agreement for the goods exported to _____ (importing country) Place and date, name, signature and company of authorised signatory		12. Certification It is hereby certified, on the basis of control carried out, that the declaration by the exporter is correct. Place and date, signature and stamp of certifying authority	
13. <input type="checkbox"/> Third Country Invoicing <input type="checkbox"/> Back-to-Back CO <input type="checkbox"/> Issued Retroactively			

- The following countries shall use this form for the purpose of preferential tariff treatment under the Agreement on Comprehensive Economic Partnership among Member States of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and Japan (AJCEP Agreement) :
BRUNEI DARUSSALAM CAMBODIA INDONESIA LAOS MALAYSIA
MYANMAR PHILIPPINES SINGAPORE THAILAND VIETNAM
- CONDITIONS:** To enjoy preferential tariff treatment under the AJCEP Agreement, goods exported to any of the Parties to the AJCEP Agreement should
 - Fall within a description of goods eligible for concessions in the Importing Party;
 - Comply with the consignment conditions in accordance with Article 31 of the AJCEP Agreement and
 - Comply with the origin criteria in Chapter 3 of the AJCEP Agreement.
- ORIGIN CRITERIA:** For goods that meet the origin criteria, the exporter should indicate in Box 8 of this Form, the origin criteria met, in the manner shown in the following table:

Circumstances of production or manufacture in the country named in box 11 of this form:		Insert in box 8
(a)	Goods satisfying subparagraph (c) of Article 24 of the AJCEP Agreement	"PE"
(b)	Wholly obtained goods satisfying Article 25 of the AJCEP Agreement	"WO"
(c)	Goods Satisfying paragraph 1 of Article 26 of the AJCEP Agreement	"CTH" or "RVC"
(d)	Goods satisfying paragraph 2 of Article 26 of the AJCEP Agreement - Change in Tariff Classification - Regional Value Content - Specific Processes	"CTC" "RVC" "SP"
Also exporters should indicate the following where applicable		
(e)	Goods which comply with Article 28 of the AJCEP Agreement	"DMI"
(f)	Goods which comply with Article 29 of the AJCEP Agreement	"ACU"

- EACH ITEM SHOULD QUALIFY:** All items in a consignment should qualify separately in their own right. This is of particular relevance when similar items of different sizes are exported.
- DESCRIPTION OF GOODS:** For each good, the HS tariff classification number of the importing Party should be indicated at the six-digit level. The description of the good on a certificate of origin should be substantially identical to the description on the invoice and, if possible to the description under the HS for the good with respect to subheading 2208.90 and 9404.90, in an exceptional case where the good is a specific product requiring a special description (eg "sake compound and cooking sake (Mirin) of subheading 2208.90", "beverages with a basis of fruit, of an alcoholic strength by volume of less than 1% of subheading 2208.90" "quilts and elderdowns of 9404.90") such description of specific products should be indicated.
- FREE-ON-BOARD (FOB) VALUE:** The FOB value in Box 9 shall be reflected only when the Regional Value Content criterion is applied in determining the origin of goods. In the case of goods exported from and imported by Cambodia and Myanmar, the FOB value shall be included on the Certificate of Origin, irrespective of the origin criteria used, for 2 years upon the implementation of this new arrangement.
- INVOICES:** Indicate the invoice number and date for each item. The invoice should be the one issued for the importation of the good into the Importing Party.
- THIRD COUNTRY INVOICING:** In cases where invoices are issued by a third country, in accordance with Rule 3 (d) of Implementing Regulations, the "Third Country Invoicing" box 13 should be ticked (✓). The number of invoices issued for the importation of goods into the importing Party should be indicated in box 10, and the full legal name and address of the company or person that issued the invoices shall be indicated in box 7. In an exceptional case where the invoice issued in a third country is not available at the time of issuance of the certificate of origin, the invoice number and the date of the invoice issued by the exporter to whom the certificate of origin is issued should be indicated in box 10. The "Third Country Invoicing" in box 13 should be ticked, and it should be indicated in box 7 that the goods will be subject to another invoice to be issued in a third country for the importation into the importing Party, identifying in box 7 the full legal name and address of the company or person that will issue another invoice in the third country. In such a case, the customs authority of the importing Party may require the importer to provide the invoices and any other relevant documents which confirm the transaction from the exporting Party to the importing Party, with regard to the goods declared for import.
- BACK-TO-BACK CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN:** In the case of a back-to-back CO issued in accordance with paragraph 4 of Rule 3 of the Operational Certification Procedures, the "Back-to-Back CO" box in box 13 should be ticked (✓).
- ISSUED RETROACTIVELY:** In cases of a CO issued retroactively in accordance with Rule 7 of the Implementing Regulations, the "Issued Retroactively" box in box 13 should be ticked (✓).
- CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:** In cases of certified true copies, the words "CERTIFIED TRUE COPY" should be indicated in box 12 in accordance with Rule 5 of the Implementing Regulations.

FORM AANZ- Preferential Certificate of Origin under the Agreement Establishing the ASEAN-Australia-New Zealand Free Trade Area (AANZFTA)

ORIGINAL

1. Goods Consigned from (Exporter's name, address and country)		Certificate No. Form AANZ			
2. Goods Consigned to (Importer's/ Consignee's name, address, country)		AGREEMENT ESTABLISHING THE ASEAN-AUSTRALIA-NEW ZEALAND FREE TRADE AREA (AANZFTA) CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN (Combined Declaration and Certificate) Issued in..... (Country) (see Overleaf Notes)			
3. Means of transport and route (if known) Shipment Date: Vessel's name / Aircraft etc.: Port of Discharge:		4. For Official Use <input type="checkbox"/> Preferential Treatment Given Under AANZFTA <input type="checkbox"/> Preferential Treatment Not Given (Please state reason/s) Signature of Authorised Signatory of the Importing Country			
5. Item number	6. Marks and numbers on packages	7. Number and kind of packages ; description of goods including HS Code (6 digits) and brand name (if applicable)	8. Origin Conferring Criterion (see Overleaf Notes)	9. Quantity (Gross weight or other measurement), and value (FOB) (see Overleaf Notes)	10. Invoice number(s) and date of invoice (s)
11. Declaration by the exporter The undersigned hereby declares that the above details and statements are correct; that all the goods were produced in (country) and that they comply with the rules of origin, as provided in Chapter 3 of the Agreement Establishing the ASEAN-Australia-New Zealand Free Trade Area for the goods exported to (importing country) Place and date, name, signature and company of authorised signatory		12. Certification On the basis of control carried out, it is hereby certified that the information herein is correct and that the goods described comply with the origin requirements specified in the Agreement Establishing the ASEAN-Australia-New Zealand Free Trade Area. Place and date, signature and stamp of Authorised Issuing Authority/Body			
13. <input type="checkbox"/> Back to-back Certificate of Origin <input type="checkbox"/> De Minimis		<input type="checkbox"/> Subject of third-party invoice <input type="checkbox"/> Accumulation		<input type="checkbox"/> Issued retroactively	

OVERLEAF NOTES

- Countries which accept this form for the purpose of preferential treatment under the Agreement Establishing the ASEAN-Australia-New Zealand Free Trade Area (the Agreement):
Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, New Zealand, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Viet Nam
(herein all or individually referred to as a Party)
- CONDITIONS:** To be eligible for the preferential treatment under the AANZFTA, goods must:
 - Fall within a description of products eligible for concessions in the importing Party;
 - Comply with all relevant provisions of Chapter 3 (Rules of Origin) of the Agreement.
- EXPORTER AND CONSIGNEE:** Details of the exporter of the goods (including name, address and country) and consignee (name and address) must be provided in Box 1 and Box 2, respectively.
- DESCRIPTION OF GOODS:** The description of each good in Box 7 must include the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (HS) subheading at the 6-digit level of the exported product, and if applicable, product name and brand name. This information should be sufficiently detailed to enable the products to be identified by the customs officer examining them.
- ORIGIN CRITERIA:** For the goods that meet the origin criteria, the exporter should indicate in Box 8 of this Form, the origin criteria met, in the manner shown in the following table:

Circumstances of production or manufacture in the country named in Box 1 of this form:	Insert in Box 8
(a) Goods wholly produced or obtained satisfying Article 2.1(a) of Chapter 3 of the Agreement	WO
(b) Goods produced entirely satisfying Article 2.1(c) of Chapter 3 of the Agreement	PE
(c) Not wholly produced or obtained in a Party, provided that the goods satisfy Article 4 of Chapter 3 of the Agreement as amended by the First Protocol, i.e., if the good is specified in Annex 2, all the product specific requirements listed have been met: - Change in Tariff Classification - Regional Value Content - Regional Value Content + Change in Tariff Classification - Other, including a Specific Manufacturing or Processing Operation	CTC RVC "6.9. CTSN + RVC 35%" Other
- EACH GOOD CLAIMING PREFERENTIAL TARIFF TREATMENT MUST QUALIFY IN ITS OWN RIGHT:** It should be noted that all the goods in a consignment must qualify separately in their own right. This is of particular relevance when similar articles of different sizes or spare parts are exported.
- FOB VALUE:** For consignments to all Parties where the origin criteria includes a Regional Value Content requirement:
 - An exporter from an ASEAN Member State must provide in Box 9 the FOB value of the goods
 - An exporter from Australia or New Zealand can complete either Box 9 or provide a separate "Exporter Declaration" stating the FOB value of the goods.

The FOB value is not required for consignments where the origin criteria does not include a Regional Value Content requirement. In the case of goods exported from and imported by Cambodia and Myanmar, the FOB value shall be included in the Certificate of Origin or the back-to-back Certificate of Origin for all goods, irrespective of the origin criteria used, for two (2) years from the date of entry into force of the First Protocol or an earlier date as endorsed by the Committee on Trade in Goods.
- INVOICES:** Indicate the invoice number and date for each item. The invoice should be the one issued for the importation of the good into the importing Party.
- SUBJECT OF THIRD PARTY INVOICE:** In cases where invoices used for the importation are issued in a third country, in accordance with Rule 22 of the Operational Certification Procedures, the "SUBJECT OF THIRD-PARTY INVOICE" box in Box 13 should be ticked (✓) and the name of the company issuing the invoice should be provided in Box 7, or, if there is insufficient space, on a continuation sheet. The number of the invoices issued by the manufacturers or the exporters and the number of the invoices used by the trader (if known) for the importation of goods into the importing Party should be indicated in Box 10.
- BACK-TO-BACK CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN:** In the case of a back-to-back certificate of origin issued in accordance with paragraph 3 of Rule 10 of the Operational Certification Procedures, the back-to-back certificate of origin in Box 13 should be ticked (✓).
- CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:** In case of a certified true copy, the words "CERTIFIED TRUE COPY" should be written or stamped on Box 12 of the Certificate with the date of issuance of the copy in accordance with Rule 11 of the Operational Certification Procedures.
- FOR OFFICIAL USE:** The Customs Authority of the Importing Party must indicate (✓) in the relevant boxes in Box 4 whether or not preferential tariff treatment is accorded.
- BOX 13:** The items in Box 13 should be ticked (✓), as appropriate in those cases where such items are relevant to the goods covered by the Certificate.

FORM AI- Preferential Certificate of Origin under ASEAN-India Free Trade Area Preferential Tariff

ORIGINAL

Goods consigned from (Exporter's business name, address, country)		Reference No. ASEAN-INDIA FREE TRADE AREA PREFERENTIAL TARIFF CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN (Combined Declaration and Certificate)		FORM AI Issued in _____ (Country) See Notes Overleaf	
2. Goods consigned to (Consignee's name, address, country)		4. For Official Use <input type="checkbox"/> Preferential Tariff Treatment Given Under ASEAN-India Free Trade Area Preferential Tariff <input type="checkbox"/> Preferential Tariff Treatment Not Given (Please state reason/s)			
3. Means of transport and route (as far as known) Departure date Vessel's name/Aircraft etc. Port of Discharge		Signature of Authorised Signatory of the Importing Country			
5. Item numbers	6. Marks and numbers on Packages	7. Number and type of packages, description of goods (including quantity where appropriate and HS number of the importing country)	8. Origin criterion (see Notes overleaf)	9. Gross weight or other quantity and value (FOB)	10. Number and date of Invoices
11. Declaration by the exporter The undersigned hereby declares that the above details and statement are correct, that all the goods were produced in _____ (Country) and that they comply with the origin requirements specified for these goods in the ASEAN-INDIA Free Trade Area Preferential Tariff for the goods exported to _____ (Importing Country) Place and date, signature of authorised signatory		12. Certification It is hereby certified, on the basis of control carried out, that the declaration by the exporter is correct. Place and date, signature and stamp of certifying authority			
13. Where appropriate please tick: <input type="checkbox"/> Third Country Invoicing <input type="checkbox"/> Exhibition <input type="checkbox"/> Back-to-Back CO <input type="checkbox"/> Circulation					

OVERLEAF NOTES

- Parties which accept this form for the purpose of preferential tariff treatment under the ASEAN-INDIA Free Trade Agreement (AIFTA):

BRUNEI DARUSSALAM	CAMBODIA	INDONESIA
INDIA	LAOS	MALAYSIA
MYANMAR	PHILIPPINES	SINGAPORE
THAILAND	VIETNAM	

- CONDITIONS: To enjoy preferential tariff under the AIFTA, goods sent to any Parties listed above:
 - (i) must fall within a description of goods eligible for concessions in the Party of destination;
 - (ii) must comply with the consignment conditions in accordance with Rule 8 of the AIFTA Rules of Origin; and
 - (iii) must comply with the origin criteria in the AIFTA Rules of Origin.

- ORIGIN CRITERIA: For goods that meet the origin criteria, the exporter and/or producer must indicate in box 8 of this Form, the origin criteria met, in the manner shown in the following table:

Circumstances of production or manufacture in the first country named in Box 11 of this form	Insert in Box 8
(a) Goods wholly obtained or produced in the territory of the exporting Party	"WO"
(b) Goods satisfying Rule 4 (Not Wholly Produced or Obtained Products) of the AIFTA Rules of Origin	"RVC []% + CTSH"
(c) Goods satisfying Rule 6 (Product Specific Rules) of the AIFTA Rules of Origin	Appropriate qualifying criteria

- EACH ARTICLE MUST QUALIFY: It should be noted that all the goods in a consignment must qualify separately in their own right. This is of particular relevance when similar articles of different sizes or spare parts are sent.
- DESCRIPTION OF GOODS: The description of goods must be sufficiently detailed to enable the goods to be identified by the Customs Officers examining them. Name of manufacturer, any trade mark shall also be specified.
- HARMONIZED SYSTEM NUMBER: The Harmonized System number shall be that of the importing Party.
- EXPORTER: The term "Exporter" in Box 11 may include the manufacturer or the producer.
- FOR OFFICIAL USE: The Customs Authority of the importing Party must indicate (✓) in the relevant boxes in column 4 whether or not preferential tariff is accorded.
- THIRD COUNTRY INVOICING: In cases where invoices are issued by a third country, "Third Country Invoicing" in Box 13 should be ticked (✓) and such information as name and country of the company issuing the invoice shall be indicated in Box 7.
- EXHIBITIONS: In cases where goods are sent from the territory of the exporting Party for exhibition in another country and sold during or after the exhibition for importation into the territory of a Party, in accordance with Article 21 of the Operational Certification Procedures, "Exhibitions" in Box 13 should be ticked (✓) and the name and address of the exhibition indicated in Box 2.
- BACK-TO-BACK CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN: In cases of Back-to-Back CO, in accordance with Article 11 of the Operational Certification Procedures, "Back-to-Back CO" in Box 13 should be ticked (✓). The name of original exporting Party to be indicated in Box 11 and the date of the issuance of CO and the reference number will be indicated in Box 7.

FORM A- Preferential Certificate of Origin under Generalized System of Preferences

Original

1. Goods consigned from (Exporter's business name, address, country)		Reference No		GENERALIZED SYSTEM OF PREFERENCES CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN (Combined declaration and certificate) FORM A	
2. Goods consigned to (Consignee's name, address, country)		Issued in			
3. Means of transport and route (as far as known)		4. For official use		See notes overleaf	
5. Item number	6. Marks and numbers of packages	7. Number and kind of packages, description of goods	8. Origin criterion (see Notes overleaf)	9. Gross weight or other quantity	10. Number and date of invoices
11. Certification It is hereby certified, on the basis of control carried out, that the declaration by the exporter is correct.			12. Declaration by the exporter The undersigned hereby declares that the above details and statements are correct, that all the goods were produced in		
Place and date, signature and stamp of certifying authority			Place and date, signature of authorized signatory		

NOTES (2013)

I. Countries which accept Form A for the purposes of the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP):

Australia*	European Union:	France	Netherlands
Belarus	Austria	Germany	Poland
Canada	Belgium	Greece	Portugal
Iceland	Bulgaria	Hungary	Romania
Japan	Croatia	Ireland	Slovakia
New Zealand**	Cyprus	Italy	Slovenia
Norway	Czech Republic	Latvia	Spain
Russian Federation	Denmark	Lithuania	Sweden
Switzerland including Liechtenstein***	Estonia	Luxembourg	United Kingdom
Turkey	Finland	Malta	
United States of America****			

Full details of the conditions covering admission to the GSP in these countries are obtainable from the designated authorities in the exporting preference-receiving countries or from the customs authorities of the preference-giving countries listed above. An information note is also obtainable from the UNCTAD secretariat.

II. General conditions

To qualify for preference, products must:

- fall within a description of products eligible for preference in the country of destination. The description entered on the form must be sufficiently detailed to enable the products to be identified by the customs officer examining them;
- comply with the rules of origin of the country of destination. Each article in a consignment must qualify separately in its own right; and,
- comply with the consignment conditions specified by the country of destination. In general, products must be consigned direct from the country of exportation to the country of destination but most preference-giving countries accept passage through intermediate countries subject to certain conditions. (For Australia, direct consignment is not necessary).

III. Entries to be made in Box 8

Preference products must either be wholly obtained in accordance with the rules of the country of destination or sufficiently worked or processed to fulfil the requirements of that country's origin rules.

- Products wholly obtained: for export to all countries listed in Section I, enter the letter "P" in Box 8 (for Australia and New Zealand Box 8 may be left blank).
- Products sufficiently worked or processed: for export to the countries specified below, the entry in Box 8 should be as follows:
 - United States of America: for single country shipments, enter the letter "Y" in Box 8, for shipments from recognized associations of countries, enter the letter "Z", followed by the sum of the cost or value of the domestic materials and the direct cost of processing, expressed as a percentage of the ex-factory price of the exported products; (example "Y" 35% or "Z" 35%).
 - Canada: for products which meet origin criteria from working or processing in more than one eligible least developed country, enter letter "G" in Box 8; otherwise "F".
 - Iceland, the European Union, Japan, Norway, Switzerland including Liechtenstein, and Turkey; enter the letter "W" in Box 8 followed by the Harmonized Commodity Description and coding system (Harmonized System) heading at the 4-digit level of the exported product (example "W" 96.18).
 - Russian Federation: for products which include value added in the exporting preference-receiving country, enter the letter "Y" in Box 8 followed by the value of imported materials and components expressed as a percentage of the fob price of the exported products (example "Y" 45%); for products obtained in a preference-receiving country and worked or processed in one or more other such countries, enter "Pk".
 - Australia and New Zealand: completion of Box 8 is not required. It is sufficient that a declaration be properly made in Box 12.

* For Australia, the main requirement is the exporter's declaration on the normal commercial invoice. Form A, accompanied by the normal commercial invoice, is an acceptable alternative, but official certification is not required.

** Official certification is not required.

*** The Principality of Liechtenstein forms, pursuant to the Treaty of 29 March 1923, a customs union with Switzerland.

**** The United States does not require GSP Form A. A declaration setting forth all pertinent detailed information concerning the production or manufacture of the merchandise is considered sufficient only if requested by the district collector of Customs.

FORM Korea- Preferential Certificate of Origin under Preferential Tariff for Least-Developed Countries (LDCs)

Original
Certificate of Origin for Preferential Tariff for Least-Developed Countries

1. Exporter (business name, address, country)		Reference No			
2. Importer (business name, address, country)		Certificate of Origin for Preferential Tariff for Least - Developed Countries (Combined declaration and certificate)			
3. Means of transport and route		Issued in <u>Union of Myanmar</u>			
4. For official use		See Notes overleaf			
5. HS code	6. Marks and numbers on packages	7. Number and kind of packages: description of goods	8. Origin criterion (see Notes overleaf)	9. Gross weight or other quantity	10. Number and date of invoices
11. Declaration by the exporter The undersigned hereby declares that the above details and statements are correct; that all the goods were produced in <u>Union of Myanmar</u> (country) and that they comply with the origin requirements specified in the Presidential Decree on Preferential Tariff for Least-Developed Countries, (importing country) Place and date, signature of authorized signatory			12. Certification It is hereby certified, on the basis of control carried out, that the declaration by the exporter is correct. Place and date, signature and stamp of certifying authority		

Notes

1. General Conditions

To qualify for preference, products must:

- (a) fall within a description of products eligible for preference according to the Presidential Decree on Preferential Tariff for Least-Developed Countries of the Republic of Korea; and
- (b) comply with the rules of origin set out in Article 5 of the Presidential Decree on Preferential Tariff for Least-Developed Countries. Each article in a consignment must qualify separately in its own right; and
- (c) be consigned directly from the country of exportation to the Republic of Korea. However, the followings are considered as consigned from the country of exportation to the Republic of Korea:
 - (i) if it is proved that the product just passes through a non-originating territory for geographical reasons or is transhipped or temporarily stored in a bonded area of a non-originating territory; or
 - (ii) the products re-exported into Korea after exported to a non-originating territory for display at exhibitions or fairs.

2. Entries to be made in box 8

Preferential products must be wholly or partly produced or obtained in the exporting country in accordance with the origin requirements set out in paragraph 1 and 2 of Article 5 of the Presidential Decree on Preferential Tariff for Least-Developed Countries.

- (a) wholly produced or obtained products: enter the letter "A" in box 8.
- (b) Products not wholly produced or obtained : enter the letter "B" in box 8. Entry of letter "B" should be followed by the sum of the value of inputs originating from other countries than the exporting country or of undetermined origin, expressed as a percentage of the F.O.B price of the exported products; (example "B" 40 percent)

FORM DFTP- Preferential Certificate of Origin under DFTP Scheme for Least-Developed Countries (LDCs)

Original

1. Product consigned from (Exporters' Business Name, Address, Country)		Reference No.			
2. Product consigned to (Consignee's Name, Address, Country)		Duty Free Tariff Preference Scheme by India for Least Developed Countries (Combined declaration and certificate)			
3. Means of transport and route (as far as known)		Issued in..... (Country) (See notes overleaf)			
		4. For Official Use			
5. HS Code	6. Marks and numbers of packages	7. Number and kind of packages : description of products	8. Origin criterion (see Notes Overleaf)	9. Gross weight or other quantity	10. Number and date of invoice
11. Declaration by the exporter The undersigned hereby declares that the above details and statements are correct; that all the products were produced in _____ (Country) and that they comply with the origin requirements specified for those products in Duty Free Tariff Preference Scheme by India for Least Developed Countries _____ (Importing Country)			12. Certificate It is hereby certified, on the basis of control carried out, that the declaration by the exporter is correct Place and date, Signature, name and stamp of certifying authority		
Place and date, name and signature of the authorised signatory					

Overleaf Notes

Entires to be made in Box 8

- Preference products must be wholly produced or obtained in the exporting beneficiary country in accordance with rule 4 of the Customs Tariff (Determination of Origin of Products under the Duty Free Tariff Preference Scheme for Least Developed Countries) Rules, 2015 or where not wholly produced or obtained in the exporting beneficiary country they must be eligible under rule 5 of the said rules.
- For products wholly produced or obtained - enter the letter 'A' in box 8.
- For products not wholly produced or obtained -
 - enter the letter 'B' in box 8 for products, which meet the origin criteria according to rule 5 of the aforesaid rules. Entry of letter 'B' shall be followed by the percentage of local value added content, as calculated under clause (a) or clause (b) of sub-rule (2) of rule 5 of the said rules : [example B (____) per cent]
 - enter letter 'C' in box 8 for products, which meet the origin criteria according to rule 5, read with rule 7 of the aforesaid rules. Entry of letter 'C' shall be followed by the percentage of local value added content, as calculated under clause (a) or clause (b) of sub-rule (2) of rule 5, read with rule 7 of the said rules .

 [example 'C' (Local ____ per cent ; Indian: ____ per cent; Total : ____ per cent)]

FORM China- Preferential Certificate of Origin to enjoy Duty-Free Treatment, Granted by China

ORIGINAL (Duplicate/Triplicate/Quadruplicate)

1. Exporter (full name, address and country):		Certificate No.:		CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN DUTY-FREE TREATMENT Granted by China (Combined Declaration and Certificate)			
2. Producer's name and address, if known:		Issued in _____ (See Instruction Overleaf)					
3. Consignee (full name, address and country):							
4. Means of transport and route (as far as known)				For official use only.			
Departure date Vessel /Flight/Train/Vehicle No. Port of loading Port of discharge				5. Remarks			
6. Item number	7. Marks and numbers on packages	8. Number and kind of packages; Description of goods	9. HS Code (6-digit)					10. Origin Criterion	11. Gross weight, quantity (quantity unit) or other measures (litres, m^{3}, etc)	12. Number, date of invoice and invoiced value
13. Declaration by the exporter The undersigned hereby declares that the above details and statements are correct, that all the goods were produced in _____ (country) and that they comply with the origin requirements specified for these goods under the Duty-Free Treatment exported to China. Place and date, signature of authority signatory.			14. Certification It is hereby certified, on the basis of control carried out, that the declaration by the exporter is correct. Place and date, signature and stamp of issuing body.		15. Customs verification This is to certify that the goods declared for exportation correspond to what is stated under this certificate. Place, date, signature and stamp of exporting customs authority.		

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OVERLEAF INSTRUCTION

- Certificate No.: Serial number of Certificate of Origin assigned by the issuing body.
- Box 1: State the full legal name, address (including country) of the exporter and the exporter should be in the beneficiary country.
- Box 2: State the full legal name, address (including country) of the producer and the producer should be in the beneficial country. If more than one producer's good is included in the certificate, list the additional producers, including name, address (including country). If the exporter or the producer wishes the information to be confidential, it is acceptable to state "Available to the authorized body upon request". If the producer and the exporter are the same, please complete field with "SAME". If the producer is unknown, it is acceptable to state "UNKNOWN".
- Box 3: State the full legal name, address (including country) of the consignee, and the consignee should be in the customs territory of China.
- Box 4: Complete the means of transport and route and specify the departure date, transport vehicle No., port of loading and discharge.
- Box 5: Any additional information such as Customer's Order Number, Letter of Credit Number, etc. may be included.
- Box 6: State the item number.
- Box 7: State the shipping marks and numbers on the packages.
- Box 8: Number and kind of package shall be specified. Provide a full description of each good. The description should be sufficiently detailed to enable the products to be identified by the Customs Officers examining them and relate it to the invoice description and to the HS description of the good. If goods are not packed, state "in bulk". When the description of the goods is finished, add "****" (three stars) or " / " (finishing slash).
- Box 9: For each good described in Box 9, identify the HS tariff classification of China to six digits.
- Box 10: If the goods qualify under the Rules of Origin, the exporter must indicate in Box 10 of this form the origin criteria on the basis of which he claims that his goods qualify for preferential tariff treatment, in the manner shown in the following table:

The origin criteria on the basis of which the exporter claims that his goods qualify for Duty-Free Treatment	Insert in Box 10
The good is wholly obtained or produced in the territory of the beneficiary country as set out and defined in Rule 4.	WO
When the good is subject to "ad valorem percentage" no less than 40% or CTH.	CTH or Ad Valorem Percentage (40%)
When the good is subject to a requirement stipulated in PSR, indicate the specified criteria.	Criterion as specified in PSR.

- Box 11: Gross weight in kilograms should be shown here. Other units of measurement e.g. volume or number of items which would indicate exact quantities may be used when customary.
- Box 12: Invoice number, date of invoices and invoiced value should be shown here.
- Box 13: The field must be completed, signed and dated by the exporter for exports from the beneficiary country.
- Box 14: The field must be completed, signed, dated and stamped by the issuing body.
- Box 15: The field must be completed, signed, dated and stamped by the Customs authority of the beneficiary country.

In case where there is not enough space on the first page of a Certificate of Origin for multiple lines of goods, additional pages can be used. The Certificate number will be the same as that shown on the first page. The main characteristics including box 6 to box 15 will be presented, together with the stamp of the issuing body and the Customs authority of the beneficiary country.

V. Directorate of Industrial Supervision and Inspection

V. Directorate of Industrial Supervision and Inspection (DISI)

An Investor who has MIC Permit or Endorsement, can apply for Electricity Safety Certificate, Boiler Usage Certificate and Private Industrial Registration Certificate at the Directorate of Industrial Supervision and Inspection of MIC OSS. One representative from Directorate of Industrial Supervision and Inspection (DISI) has been assigned as section head of DISI of MIC OSS. The DISI of MIC OSS is currently providing the information relating to the application of above mentioned certificates.

Electricity Inspection (EI) Department is carrying out inspection of electricity related business and the electrical equipment in accordance with the electricity law (2014) and existing regulations as follows:

- Inspect the safety of power utilization, the internal wiring of the public buildings, electrical appliances such as battery chargers, heater, welder, generator, power meter etc., elevator, escalator, high voltage line and substation and issue the certificate of electrical safety.
- Issue the certificate of registration. The Standards for Electrical and Electronic are being implemented by EES Subcommittee by Electrical Inspection Director to conduct the IEC standards.
- Issue the certificate of conformity and certificate of electrical safety after testing the local and imported electrical and electronic goods with IEC Standards at a laboratory.

Remark: Electricity Inspection (EI) Department inspects the electricity related matters of built and installed substation and electricity connection.

If an Investor with MIC Permit or Endorsement wants to use the boiler at a factory, it shall be required to apply Boiler Usage Certificate for the usage of that Boiler. Application for Boiler Usage Certificate and other necessary documents are required to submit at the State and Regional Office of DISI.

An Investor desirous of conducting any private industrial enterprise shall apply for Industrial Registration Certificate in accordance with the Private Industrial Enterprise Law to the respective State/Regional/Naypyitaw Union Territory offices in the prescribed manner.

Since the validity period of the certificate is one year, the investor is required to renew the certificate before the expiration date. If the Investor submits the renewal application within 60 days after the expiry of tenure, a late payment fee shall be additionally charged to the Investor as prescribed. If the Investor fails to submit the renewal application within 60 days, the Industrial Registration Certificate shall be cancelled after its expiration date.

1. Issuance of Electricity Safety Certificate (For Transformer, Generator, High Voltage and Internal Wiring)

1-1. Electricity Inspections

1-1-1. Electricity Inspection of Power Substation, Power Connection Line

Necessary Documents submitted by Applicant	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Request Letter for Electricity Inspection by the applicant Single line diagram, specification, line root and catalogue Test Certificate and specification of Electrical Appliance which will be installed in substation Electrical Competency Certificate of Electrician who will build substation
Actual Procedures	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The applicant submits the necessary documents together with the request letter for Electricity Inspection to the regarding Regional or State Directorate of Industrial Supervision and Inspection (DISI) office. The DISI reviews the electricity form which includes single line diagram, specification, line root, test certificate and catalogue. The Inspection Team conducts the site inspection for the power line and substation if the criteria mentioned in the application form are complete. All necessary repairing shall be done and upon the report submission of completed repairing, site inspection shall be conducted again if necessary. Inspection fees shall be paid at respective bank and the applicant submits the original receipts to DISI office. After inspection for both High Voltage and Internal Wiring, the Electricity Inspection (EI) Department issues Electricity Safety Certificate after the completion of necessary repairs in the installation, if any.
Application Fees	See Annex-2: List of fees
Timeframe	Within maximum 10 Working Days
Remarks	If the inspection for High Voltage Substation, the applicant will prepare to carry the measuring electrical instruments. Issuance of Electricity Safety Certificate for 33/11/66/0.4 KV 500 KVA and above substation will be done after submitting to Chief Inspector.

1-1-2. Electricity Inspection of Power Connection in Factory, Workplace and Building

Necessary Documents submitted by Applicant	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Request Letter for Electricity Inspection by the applicant Electrical Single Line Diagram Installed capacity, Machine & Motor List Generator Registration certificate (copy) if generator is use Electrical Competency Certificate of Electrician (Electrician's License)
Actual Procedures	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The applicant submits the necessary documents together with the application form to the regarding Regional or State Directorate of Industrial Supervision and Inspection (DISI). The DISI reviews the installation plan (as build drawings) and the criteria. The Inspection Team conducts site inspection for the electricity connection if the criteria mentioned in the application form are complete. If there are any comments for repair, the applicant performs the necessary repairs and submits the repair report to DISI. If necessary, the Inspection Team conducts the inspection again after receiving repair report. The applicant pays the regarding inspection fees at regarding bank after inspection and submits one original receipt to DISI. After inspection for electricity related Wiring Connection, the Electricity Inspection (EI) Department issues Electricity Safety Certificate after the completion of necessary repairs in the installation, if any.
Application Fees	See Annex-2: List of fees
Timeframe	Within maximum 10 Working Days
Remarks	For inspection of electricity connection in Factory, Workplace and Buildings, the applicant will prepare the measuring electrical instruments to carry out the inspection. The validity period of each Electricity Certificate in factories and industries is one (1) year from the date of issuance. During the renewal process of Electricity Safety Certificate, the applicant shall receive the electricity inspection again. If the applicant installs other electrical devices such as heater and welding machines, the applicant is required to receive periodical inspection by the Electricity Inspection

(EI) Department every two years.

1-1-3. Electricity Inspection of Temporary Power Connection to Building

Necessary Documents submitted by Applicant	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Request Letter for Electricity Inspection by the applicant 2. Single line diagram, specification 3. Test Certificate and specification of Electrical Appliance which will be installed 4. Generator Registration Certificate (copy) if generator is used 5. Electrical Competency Certificate of Electrician
Actual Procedures	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The applicant submits the necessary documents together with the application form to the regarding Regional or State Directorate of Industrial Supervision and Inspection (DISI) office. 2. For the inspection of Temporary Power Connection to Building, the applicant will prepare the electrical measuring instruments to carry out the inspection. 3. After inspection for Temporary Power Connection to Building and Wiring, the Electricity Inspection (EI) Department issues Electricity Safety Certificate after the completion of necessary repairs in the installation, if any.
Application Fees	See Annex 2: List of fees
Timeframe	-
Remarks	-

1-2. Inspection for Generator and Issuance of Registration and Usage Certificate for Generator

Necessary Documents submitted by Applicant	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cover Letter with company Letterhead 2. MIC Permit (copy) 3. Test Certificate, Standard and Specification 4. Electricity Safety Certificate previously issued by Department (if any) 5. Generator Registration Certificate for Generator previously issued by Department (if any)
Actual Procedures	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The applicant submits the necessary documents together with the application form to the regarding Regional or State Directorate of Industrial Supervision and Inspection (DISI). 2. The DISI reviews the application form and the criteria mentioned in it. 3. The Inspection Team conducts site inspection if the criteria mentioned in the application form are complete. 4. Necessary repairs shall be done if any. 5. Inspection shall be conducted again if necessary after receiving the repair report. 6. Regarding inspection fees shall be paid at the respective bank and send the original receipts to the DISI. 7. After inspection and payment of inspection fees, the Electricity Inspection (EI) Department issues Electricity Safety Certificate and Usage Certificate after the completion of necessary repairs in the installation, if any.
Application Fees	See Annex 2: List of fees
Timeframe	within maximum 10 working days
Remarks	-

1-3. Escalators and Elevators

1-3-1. Approval for Installation of Escalators and Elevators

Necessary Documents submitted by Applicant	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. FORM_ Application Form for Installation of Elevator 2. Test Certificate, Standard and Specification 3. Building permit of building that is to be installed elevator 4. Recommendation letter for robustness of the building that is to be installed elevator/escalator 5. Electrical competence certificate of contractor 6. Undertaking letter of owner/organization/company which will install, repair and maintain the elevator
Actual Procedures	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The applicant submits the necessary documents together with the application form to the regarding State or Regional Office of DISI (Department of Industrial Supervision and Inspection). 2. The regarding officer checks the submitted documents and if there is no missing information, the Approval for Installation of Escalators and Elevators is issued to

	<p>the Applicant.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. After receiving the Approval for Installation of Escalators and Elevators, the applicant can start the installation of escalator or elevator.
Application Fees	See Annex 2: List of fees
Timeframe	Maximum 3 working days
Remarks	The applicant shall submit the application form and required documents for the approval of installation of elevators and escalators within 15 days before the installation of elevators and escalators.

1-3-2. Inspection of Escalators and Elevators and Issuance of Elevator/Escalator Usage Permit

Necessary Documents submitted by Applicant	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cover Letter with Company Letterhead 2. Approval for Installation by department (copy) 3. Test Certificate by manufacture
Actual Procedures	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The applicant submits the necessary documents together with the application form to the regarding State or Regional Office of DISI (Department of Industrial Supervision and Inspection) for the inspection of installed escalators and elevators. 2. If there are any comments after the inspection, the applicant performs the rectification work according to those comments. 3. After rectification work is done, the inspection shall be carried out again. 4. If there are no comments after the inspection, the applicant pays the regarding inspection fee at the bank and submits the receipt to DISI office. 5. Upon receiving the receipt for the payment of inspection fee and there are no comments from Chief Inspector, the Elevator/Escalator Usage Permit is issued to the applicant.
Application Fees	See Annex 2: List of fees
Timeframe	Maximum 15 working days
Remarks	The validity period of each Elevator/Escalator Usage Permit is one (1) year from the date of issuance.

1-3-3. Renewing of Elevator/Escalator Usage Permit

Necessary Documents submitted by Applicant	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cover Letter with Company Letterhead 2. Elevator/Escalator Usage Permit issued by department 3. Undertaking letter of owner/organization/company which will install, repair and maintain the elevator and testing report for regular maintenance
Actual Procedures	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The applicant submits the necessary documents together with previously issued Elevator/Escalator Usage Permit to the regarding State or Regional Office of DISI (Department of Industrial Supervision and Inspection) for the inspection of installed escalators and elevators. 2. If there are any comments after the inspection, the applicant performs the rectification work according to those comments. 3. After rectification work is done, the inspection shall be carried out again. 4. If there are no comments after the inspection, the applicant pays the regarding inspection fee at the bank and submits the receipt to DISI office. 5. Upon receiving the receipt for the payment of inspection fee and there are no comments from Chief Inspector, the Renew Elevator/Escalator Usage Permit is issued to the applicant.
Application Fees	See Annex 2: List of fees
Timeframe	Maximum 15 working days
Remarks	-

2. Boiler Inspection for Registration and Issuance of Boiler Usage Certificate

Necessary Documents submitted by Applicant	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Application for Boiler Usage Certificate 2. Certificate of Manufacturing Inspection by an inspection authority of country of origin 3. Certificate of Product by boiler manufacturer with acceptable Standard or Code 4. Certificate of manufacturing process and testing results by a steel maker 5. Material certificates (Chemical composition & Physical properties) 6. Detailed drawing of new boiler
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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Radiographic examination results for welded seams 8. Heat treatment test results 9. Maker's stamp (Name Plate) 10. Drawing for the layout plan of boiler installation in a factory (including boiler room, if any) 11. List of equipment/parts for mountings and fittings 12. Copy of Invoice for new boiler
Actual Procedures	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The applicant submits the necessary documents together with the application form to the DISI of MIC OSS or regarding State or Regional DISI office. 2. The applicant will be informed of the inspection date. 3. During the inspection, the inspector checks the dimension of boiler, calculates allowable pressure and conducts hydrostatic inspection. 4. If the boiler inspection is passed, the applicant pays the boiler inspection fee. 5. After the payment of boiler inspection fee, the applicant submits the receipt for the payment of boiler inspection fee to DISI office and receives the Boiler Usage Certificate.
Application Fees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Inspection fee for Issuance of Boiler Usage Certificate Depending on the heating surface of boiler (minimum 30,000 MMK to maximum 150,000 MMK) ● Inspection fee for Renewal of Boiler Usage Certificate Depending on the heating surface of boiler (minimum 20,000 MMK to maximum 150,000 MMK)
Timeframe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● For Issuance of Boiler Usage Certificate Stage 1 – Application Submission (1 Working Day) Stage 2 – Inspection (3 Working Days) Stage 3 – Issuance of Boiler Usage Certificate after Inspection (1 Working Day) ● For Issuance of Renewal of Boiler Usage Certificate Stage 1 – Application Submission (1 Working Day) Stage 2 – Inspection (1 Working Day) Stage 3 – Issuance of Renewal of Boiler Usage Certificate after Inspection (1 Working Day)
Remarks	<p>The validity period of each Boiler Usage Certificate is one (1) year from the date of issuance.</p> <p>During the renewal process of Boiler Usage Certificate, the applicant shall receive the boiler inspection again.</p>

3. Issuance of Private Industrial Registration Certificate

Necessary Documents submitted by Applicant	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Private Industry Registration Application Form 2. Please see Annex-1
Actual Procedures	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The applicant submits the application in prescribed respective form to the section head of the DISI of MIC OSS or regarding State or Regional DISI office or Online. (with Electrical Inspection Department Permit, Boiler Usage Certificate, Forest Saw Mill License, FDA, etc.) 2. Upon receiving the application, the inspector shall carry out site inspection with respective inspection form. 3. The section head of the DISI of MIC OSS or the State or Regional officer-in-charge informs to the applicant to remit the registration fee prescribed in accordance with the size of industry. 4. After the payment of the regarding registration fee, the applicant submits the receipt for the payment and receives the registration certificate.
Application Fees	Please see Annex-3
Timeframe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● For Large Scale Private Industrial Enterprise (Specific) – 30 working days ● For Large Scale Private Industrial Enterprise – 14 working days ● For Medium Scale Private Industrial Enterprise – 7 working days ● For Small Scale Private Industrial Enterprise – 7 working days
Remarks	<p>Industrial Registration Certificate can be applied by online application through the following website: http://www.disi.gov.mm/index.php/site/login.html</p>

	<p>If the size of private industrial enterprise is large, the State or Regional Officer-in-charge shall forward to the Director General with the opinions of the Supervisory Body. Otherwise, the State or Regional Officer-in-charge with the approval of the Director General, shall grant registration or refuse to grant registration.</p> <p>If the type of large private industrial enterprise is specific or key industry, the Director General shall grant registration or refuse to grant registration with the approval of Union Minister. Otherwise, the Director General, after necessary scrutiny of the statement submitted by the Supervisory Body, shall grant registration or refuse to grant registration.</p>
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List of Forms

Form No.	Name
FORM	Application for Electricity Safety Certificate to be applied by factories and industries
FORM	Sample of Application Form for Installation of Elevator
FORM	Sample of Certificate of Usage of Elevator
FORM	Application for Boiler Usage Certificate
FORM	Application for Private Industry Registration

Annex-1 Information that needs to be included in application for Private Industrial Registration

1. Matters that are related to Myanmar Investment Commission
 - (1) Myanmar Investment Commission (MIC) Permit
 - (2) Order
 - (3) Proposal
 - (4) Notification letter for commencement of business
2. Required information regarding the Company
 - (1) Certificate of Incorporation
 - (2) FORM VI & FORM XXVI
 - (3) Import Export License
 - (4) MOA & AOA
3. Required information regarding the Business Owner
 - (1) (3) Passport photos of Business Owner
 - (2) If the owner is foreigner, copy of passport/CV Form (Curriculum Vitae) (or) If the owner is national, copy of NRC and household certificate
4. Required information regarding the Directors
 - (1) Copy of passport
 - (2) CV Form (Curriculum Vitae)
5. Other necessary recommendations
 - (1) Recommendation Letter of Industrial Zone Authority if it is located inside of Industrial Zone (or) Recommendation Letter of Municipal Department if it is located outside of Industrial Zone
 - (2) Other necessary recommendation letters depending on the type of industry
6. Information regarding the land and building
 - (1) Copy of Land Occupation Grant Certificate if the land is owned
 - (2) Copy of Land Rental Contract if the land is rented
7. Information regarding the employment
 - (1) Payment receipt for social security
 - (2) Notice
 - (3) Employment contract between employer and employee
8. Information regarding the usage of electricity
 - (1) Transformer Permit
 - (2) Electricity Safety Certificate (EI)
 - (3) Generator Certificate
 - (4) Meter bill of last paid
9. Boiler Usage Certificate if there is boiler in use
10. Production Process
11. Copy of Bank Account
12. Undertaking Letter
13. Order Contract
14. Photo Record
 - (1) Photos of the building taking from front/back/left/right
 - (2) Photos of machines
 - (3) Photos of Transformer/Generator
 - (4) Photos of raw materials/finished products

Annex-2 List of fees

No.	Type of inspected items	Inspection Fees (MMK)	Registration Fees (MMK)
1	Factory, Industry		
	(a) Insulation resistance test	1000	-
	(b) Earthing system	500	-
2	Generators		
	(a) 1 kVA to 25 kVA	1000	1000
	(b) 26 kVA to 50 kVA	1200	2000
	(c) 51 kVA to 100 kVA	1400	5000
	(d) 101 kVA to 200 kVA	1600	7500
	(e) 201 kVA to 500 kVA	2000	10000
	(f) 500 kVA and above	3000	15000

3	Elevator and Escalator (to be confirmed)		
	(a) Passenger	10000	20000
	(b) Cargo	30000	60000
	(c) Service	20000	20000
	(d) Permit Fees	-	500
	Inspection Fees for newly installed Elevator or Escalator		
	(a) Passenger	30500	
	(b) Cargo	90500	
	(c) Service	40500	
	Inspection Fees for renewal of Elevator or Escalator Usage Permit		
	(a) Passenger	10500	
	(b) Cargo	30500	
	(c) Service	20500	
4	Electrical Appliance		
	(a) Welding machine 1 to 5 kVA	1200	-
	(b) Welding machine 6 to 15 kVA	1500	-
	(c) Welding machine 16 kVA and above	3000	-
	(d) Battery Charger	500	-
	(e) Heater (per unit)	600	-
5	Inspection of Public Building		
	(a) Normal Guest House	6000	-
	(b) Guest House which uses transformer	15000	-
	(c) Hotels/Motels	50000	-
	(d) Normal Cinema	10000	-
	(e) Digital Cinema	30000	-
6	Inspection of New Power meter and Substations		
	(a) 300 kVA and below	20000	
	(b) 300 kVA to 500 kVA	30000	-
	(c) 500 kVA to 750 kVA	40000	-
	(d) 750 kVA to 1000kVA	50000	-
	(e) 1000 kVA and above	60000	-
	(f) 66/33/11 kV Substations	200000	-
(g) New power meters	10000	-	

Annex 3 - Directorate of Industrial Supervision and Inspection (DISI), Table for Industrial Registration Fees

No.	Size of Industry	New Business		Renewal		Change					
		Registration Fee	Penalty Fee for (60) days	Registration Fee	Penalty Fee for (60) days	Name of Business	Location	Owner of Business	Extension of Machinery	Increase in Investment	Increase in Products
1	Large	50000	25000	40000	20000	25000	25000	50000	50000	50000	50000
2	Medium	25000	12500	20000	10000	12500	12500	25000	25000	25000	25000
3	Small	12000	6000	10000	5000	6000	6000	12000	12000	12000	12000

Annex 4 – The Size of Private Industrial Enterprises

No.	Size	Employment (Number)	Power (H.P)	Capital Outlay (million MMK)	Production Value (million MMK)
1	Small	≤50	≤25	≤1	≤2.5
2	Medium	>50 and ≤100	>25 and ≤50	>1 and ≤5	>2.5 and ≤10
3	Large	>100	>50	>5	>10

FORM_ Application for Electricity Safety Certificate to be applied by factories and industries

To

Regional Electricity Inspector
Electricity Inspection
Yangon Region
No. (192), Kabaraye Road, Yangon.

Date:

Subject: To conduct inspection for electricity installation and usage

Regarding with above mentioned subject, we hereby apply for inspection of electricity installation and usage located at ----- the following location, in order to issue Electricity Safety Certificate.

1. Name of Business Owner -----
2. NRC No. -----
3. Location of Business-----

4. Name of Business -----

Signature of Applicant -----
Name of Applicant -----
NRC No. of Applicant -----
Contact Phone -----

FORM_ Sample of Application Form for Installation of Elevator

**Ministry of Industry No. 1
Electricity Inspection Department
Application Form for Installation of Elevator**

1. Type of Elevator _____
2. Company that produces Elevator _____
3. Speed of Elevator _____
4. Producer's Specifications _____
 - a. Allowable carried Pound/Kilogram _____
 - b. Number of Person _____
5. Total weight of Elevator including allowable maximum weight _____
6. Weight of opposite counter _____
7. Size and weight of beams _____
8. Size, quantity, weight and resistance ton of steel rope that connect between elevator body and opposite counter weight _____
9. Type of automatic brake _____
10. Type of emergency brake _____
11. Type of entrance of elevator _____
12. Type and number of limit switch _____
13. Motor that will be used - _____
 - a. Horsepower/Kilowatt _____
 - b. Volt _____
 - c. Ampere _____
 - d. Number of Loop _____
14. Grounded or not (for metal) _____
15. Total number of stories and height of building that elevator will be installed _____
16. Depth of pit _____
17. Name of Owner who applied _____
18. Address of Construction _____
19. Construction Organization _____

Note – It is required to attach and submit the specifications and electricity installation diagram for elevator installation.

Name of Applicant _____

Date of Applicant _____

**FORM_ Application for Boiler Usage Certificate
(Rule and Regulation Section 3)**

To

Boiler Inspector

----- State/Region Directorate of Industrial Supervision and Inspection

Date:

Subject: Application for Boiler Usage Certificate and Boiler Registration

Located at ----- State/Region, ----- township, ----- industrial zone, ----- ward/village, ----- street, No. (), owned by -----'s ----- business/factory used new boiler () is applied for registration and inspection.

Boiler's Specification

1. Location of Boiler -----
Ward/Village/Township/Industrial Zone/Special Economic Zone
2. Type of Boiler -----
3. Country which produces Boiler -----
4. Amount of steam production -----
5. Boiler Importer/Company Name -----
6. Evidence Letter of Boiler/Drawings -----

7. Type of fuel that will be used -----
8. Passage of smoke emitting and chimney -----

9. Type of water that will be used and water purification system -----

Applicant

FORM_ Sample of Certificate of Usage of Elevator

GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY
DIRECTORATE OF INDUSTRIAL SUPERVISION AND INSPECTION
ELECTRICAL INSPECTORATE
CERTIFICATE ON USAGE OF ELEVATOR

Reg: No. _____	Type _____
Owner _____	No. of persons _____
Location _____	Load _____
_____	Motor HP/kW _____
Date of Reg: _____	Speed (1-Min) _____
Date of Issue _____	Date of Expiry _____
Date of Inspection _____	

INSPECTOR GENERAL
ELECTRICAL INSPECTOR

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Application for Private Industry Registration

Form (A)

Name of Business -----
 Type of Business -----
 Location of Business -----
 Township ----- State/Region -----

Registration No. -----
 Original/First Copy/Second Copy

Subject of Business		Business Capacity									
(1)		(2)				(3)					
No.	Subject	No.	Type	Counting Style	Quantity	Value	No.	Type	Counting Style	Quantity	
1	Type of ownership ----- (self-own/partnership/company-own)	1					1	Main Raw Material			
2	Name of Business Person -----	2					2				
3	NRC No. -----	3					3				
4	Starting date of Business Year ----- Month ----- Day -----	4					4				
5	Investment Amount (MMK) -----	5					2	Support Raw Material			
		6					2				
							3	Gasoline/Gas			
							2				
			Total								

Condition of Machine, Machine Spare Parts				Capacity Usage/Proposed			Status of Employment Recruitment/Proposed		
(4)				(5)			(6)		
No.	Type of Machine that will be installed	Quantity	Horse Power	No.	Subject	Horse Power	No.	Subject	Quantity
1				1	Electricity Power -----		1	Supervisor -----	
2				2	Gasoline/Diesel Engine Power -----		2	Skillful Labor -----	
3				3	Boiler Engine Power -----		3	Ordinary Labor -----	
4				4	Others (Water/Air Pressure Engine, etc.) -----		4	Intern -----	
								Total	

To be filled by authority
 Application Acceptance No. ----- Signature of Business Person ----- Name -----
 Date ----- NRC No. -----
 Signature of Government Officer who received the application ----- Address -----
 Application Submission Date -----

V. Directorate of Industrial Supervision and Inspection (DISI)
 MIC, OSS

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VI. Department of Immigration

Foreign investors, foreign employees and their family members need to acquire business visas before entering Myanmar. There are three ways to apply for a business visa: at the Myanmar Embassies in foreign countries, online (<http://evisa.moip.gov.mm>) or at the airport on arrival.

If a business visa holder plans to stay for a long time, a multiple special re-entry visa and a stay permit needs to be obtained. For first-time applicants, 6-month multiple special re-entry visa is issued. Starting from the second application, 12-month multiple special re-entry visa can be issued. When the stay permit is issued, a Foreign Registration Certificate (FRC) is issued together with it and provided to the applicant.

Entry VISA related to foreign business persons is summarized as follows.

Foreign employees for short stay (less than 90 days)

Business VISA: This visa is given to applicants from business organizations which have business establishments in Myanmar or an applicant who intends to establish business in Myanmar. The visa is valid for three months from the date of issue allowing maximum 70 days stay. The Business Visa is also issued to the foreign employees and their family members.

VISA on Arrival: VISA on Arrival is issued at the Myanmar International Airport, to those residing abroad where there is no Myanmar embassy, or to those who have had no time to obtain an Entry Visa at a Myanmar embassy.

Foreign employees for long stay (more than 90 days)

Stay Permit: Stay Permit is given to a foreigner who is planning to stay in Myanmar more than 90 days. The applicant shall apply for stay permit after entering to Myanmar by Business VISA and is allowed to stay maximum 70 days. Stay Permit can be extended.

Re-Entry VISA: If a foreigner is obliged to leave for foreign countries on official or personal business during the period of permitted stay, the foreigner shall apply for Re-Entry VISA. There are two types of Re-Entry VISA: Multiple Journey Special Re-Entry VISA (MJSRV) which allows multi entries and Single Re-Entry VISA (SRV) which allows only single entry.

An Investor who obtains the Investment Permit or Endorsement issued by Myanmar Investment Commission (MIC) may receive following services for VISA and Immigration through the Immigration Department of MIC OSS for their foreign employees and family members of them.

1. Stay Permit
2. Foreign Registration Certificate (FRC)
3. Multiple Journey Special Re-entry VISA (MJSRV)/Single Re-entry VISA (SRV)

The foreign employees who may apply for Stay Permit/ FRC/MJSRV/SRV to the Immigration Department of MIC OSS are:

- Foreign employees and their family who have confirmed their employment by the representative of the investor.

- Foreign employees and their family who belong to the group companies of the Investor such as Headquarters or other branch offices/factories located in both Myanmar and overseas, if they are confirmed by the representative of the Investor to work in the Investor's factory/company aiming to support their business operation or are family members.

It should be noted that the employees and their families planning to stay more than 90 days shall obtain stay permit and Foreign Registration Certificate (FRC).

In the case of applying VISA on Arrival, an Investor (the employer) should prepare and send an invitation letter together with a copy of Certificate of Incorporation to its foreign employee and/or his/her family members who will apply for visa at the airport. When they enter Myanmar, that letter and a copy of Certificate of Incorporation need to be presented at the Visa-on-Arrival Counter at the airport. Then an on-arrival visa for business purpose will be issued. The on-arrival visa is valid for 70 days.

The Investors also may receive various kinds of consultation services such as VISA on Arrival and procedure for VISA application at an overseas Myanmar's diplomatic office or the Immigration department of MIC OSS.

1. Issuance of Stay Permit/FRC/MJSRV/SRV

Necessary Documents submitted by Applicant	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Recommendation letter for extension of stay permit, re-entry visa issued by DICA Yangon Region Office 2. Application Forms for: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Stay Permit ii. Foreign Registration Certificate (FRC): FORM of FRC iii. Multiple Journey Special Re-Entry VISA (MJSRV)/ Single Re-Entry VISA (SRV) 3. Passport Copy of Applicant (a copy of the page which has applicant's picture and signature) 4. Copy of Existing Stay Permit/FRC/MJSRV/SRV of Applicant, if any 5. Photo: Electronic Photo or Printed Photo <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Stay Permit/VISA: 2 photos of passport size, color ii. FRC: 5 photos of passport size, color
Actual Procedures	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. An applicant submits application forms with required documents for Stay Permit/MJSRV/SRV to the to the Immigration department of MIC OSS. 2. If the applicant applies for Stay Permit, he/she is required to fill in the FORM of FRC at the Immigration department of MIC OSS. 3. If no irregularity is found in the documents submitted, the applicant pays application fee. 4. The Immigration department of MIC OSS issues Stay Permit/FRC/ MJSRV/SRV and provides them to the applicant.
Application Fee	See Annex-2 and Annex-3
Timeframe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Same day if submitted the application before noon - Next day if submitted the application after noon.
Remarks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The required items to be filled in the Form of FRC are shown in Annex-1. - The assessment procedures of FRC are carried out at the same time for Stay Permit.

List of Forms

Form No.	Name
FORM	Application for Stay Permit
FORM	Application for VISA

Annex-1 Items required for Foreign Registration Certificate (FRC)

No.	Items Name (English)
1	Name in full
2	Sex
3	Height
4	Color of eyes
5	Date and place of birth (country, district, town or village)
6	Present Nationality
7	Previous Nationality (if any)
8	Manner and date of acquiring present nationality
9	Married or single
10	If married, spouse's name, current and previous nationality
11	Names, sex and ages of children in Myanmar under the age of 18 years.
12	Name, address and nationality of the nearest relative in Myanmar (if any)
13	State educational qualifications
14	Previous trade or employment
15	No., date and office of issue of passport or other documentary proof of identity
16	Address or intended address in Myanmar
17	Date and place of arrival in Myanmar
18	Address of last residence outside Myanmar
19	Signature of registrant or, if illiterate, thumb impression

Annex-2 List of VISA Types/Application Fees/ Validity Period

No.	Type of Visa	Fees	Length of Stay
(a)	Gratis Diplomatic/	Gratis	Duration of Assignment

No.	Type of Visa	Fees	Length of Stay
	Official Courtesy Visa		
(b)	Tourist Visa	40 USD	(28) Days
(c)	Business Visa (Single)	50 USD	- (70) Days - Can apply stay extension according to the rules and regulations
	Business Visa (Multiple)	200 USD	- Duration of Validity: 3 Months - Allow multiple entry and stay. - Can apply stay extension according to the rules and regulations. - Do not need to exit after staying (70) days.
		400 USD	- Duration of Validity: 6 Months - Allow multiple entry and stay. - Can apply stay extension according to the rules and regulations. - Do not need to exit after staying (70) days.
		600 USD	- Duration of Validity: 1 year - Allow multiple entry and stay. - Can apply stay extension according to the rules and regulations. - Do not need to exit after staying (70) days.
(d)	Social Visa (Single)	50 USD	- (70) Days - Can apply stay extension according to the rules and regulations.
	Social Visa (Multiple)	150 USD	- Duration of Validity: 3 Months - Allow multiple entry and stay. - Can apply stay extension according to the rules and regulations. - Do not need to exit after staying (70) days.
		300 USD	- Duration of Validity: 6 Months - Allow multiple entry and stay. - Can apply stay extension according to the rules and regulations. - Do not need to exit after staying (70) days
		450 USD	- Duration of Validity: 1 year - Allow multiple entry and stay. - Can apply stay extension according to the rules and regulations. - Do not need to exit after staying (70) days.
(e)	Religious Visa (Single)	50 USD	- (70) Days - Can apply stay extension according to the rules and regulations.
	Religious Visa (Multiple)	150 USD	- Duration of Validity: 3 Months - Allow multiple entry and stay. - Can apply stay extension according to the rules and regulations. - Do not need to exit after staying (70) days.
		300 USD	- Duration of Validity: 6 Months - Allow multiple entry and stay. - Can apply stay extension according to the rules and regulations. - Do not need to exit after staying (70) days
		450 USD	- Duration of Validity: 1 year - Allow multiple entry and stay. - Can apply stay extension according to the rules and regulations. - Do not need to exit after staying (70) days.
(f)	Transit Visa	20 USD	- 24 Hours
(g)	Official Visa (Single)	50 USD	- (70) Days - Can apply stay extension according to the rules and regulations.
	Official Visa (Multiple)	200 USD	- Duration of Validity: 3 Months - Allow multiple entry and stay. - Can apply stay extension according to the rules and regulations. - Do not need to exit after staying (70) days.
		400 USD	- Duration of Validity: 6 Months - Allow multiple entry and stay. - Can apply stay extension according to the rules and regulations. - Do not need to exit after staying (70) days
		600 USD	- Duration of Validity: 1 year - Allow multiple entry and stay. - Can apply stay extension according to the rules and regulations. - Do not need to exit after staying (70) days.
(h)	Employment Visa	50 USD	- (70) Days

No.	Type of Visa	Fees	Length of Stay
			- Can apply stay extension according to the rules and regulations.
(i)	Education Visa (Single)	50 USD	- Duration of (90) Days - Can apply stay extension according to the rules and regulations.
	Education Visa (Multiple)	200 USD	- Duration of Validity: 3 Months - Allow multiple entry and stay. - Can apply stay extension according to the rules and regulations. - Do not need to exit after staying (90) days.
		400 USD	- Duration of Validity: 6 Months - Allow multiple entry and stay. - Can apply stay extension according to the rules and regulations. - Do not need to exit after staying (90) days
		600 USD	- Duration of Validity: 1 year - Allow multiple entry and stay. - Can apply stay extension according to the rules and regulations. - Do not need to exit after staying (90) days.
(j)	Journalist Visa	40 USD	- 28 Days
(k)	Crew Visa (Single)	50 USD	- Duration of (90) Days - Can apply stay extension according to the rules and regulations.
	Crew Visa (Multiple)	200 USD	- Duration of Validity: 3 Months - Allow multiple entry and stay. - Can apply stay extension according to the rules and regulations. - Do not need to exit after staying (90) days.
		400 USD	- Duration of Validity: 6 Months - Allow multiple entry and stay. - Can apply stay extension according to the rules and regulations. - Do not need to exit after staying (90) days
		600 USD	- Duration of Validity: 1 year - Allow multiple entry and stay. - Can apply stay extension according to the rules and regulations. - Do not need to exit after staying (90) days.
(l)	Workshop/ Seminar/ Meeting/ Research Visa	40 USD	- (28) Days - Can apply stay extension according to the rules and regulations for Research purpose, but other types cannot apply.

Annex-3 New Diplomatic Visa Types/Application Fees/ Validity Period / Rules

No.	Type of Visa	Fees	Length of Stay	Rules
(1)	Entry Visa (For Diplomatic Guests) (Single)	20 USD	- (28) Days - Can apply stay extension according to the rules and regulations	(1) Entry Visa shall be applied at Myanmar Embassy (or) Myanmar Permanent Representative Office (or) Myanmar Counsellor Office together with the recommendation letter from regarding Ministry of Foreign Affairs or Embassy by mentioning the relationship with diplomat who has been currently assigned in Myanmar, the reason why the person has to live together with the diplomat and the duration of how long the person will be staying in Myanmar.
				(2) It shall be attached together copy of passport, stay permit and multiple re-entry visa of the diplomat who has been currently assigned in Myanmar and copy of evidence card of diplomat.
	Entry Visa (For Diplomatic Guests) (Multiple)	100 USD	- Duration of Validity: 3 Months - Allow multiple entry and stay. - Can apply stay extension according to the rules and regulations.	Apart from requirements for entry visa for diplomatic guests, the followings shall be submitted-
				- Duration of Validity: 6 Months - Allow multiple entry and stay.	(1) The applicant shall not be the incipient (first time) entry before diplomat.
		200 USD	- Duration of Validity: 6 Months - Allow multiple entry and stay.	(2) It shall be mentioned which type of visa, 3 months, 6 months or 1 year for multiple entry,

No.	Type of Visa	Fees	Length of Stay	Rules
		400 USD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Can apply stay extension according to the rules and regulations. - Duration of Validity: 1 year - Allow multiple entry and stay. - Can apply stay extension according to the rules and regulations. 	<p>which will be applied.</p> <p>(3) It shall submit strong evidences for the reason for applying multiple entry visa.</p>
(2)	Entry Visa (For Non-diplomatic Staff and their Immediate Family Members) (Single)	20 USD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (28) Days - Can apply stay extension according to the rules and regulations 	<p>(1) For the embassy staff, it shall submit the appointment letter by regarding Ministry of Foreign Affairs or Embassy.</p> <p>(2) In the letter from regarding Ministry of Foreign Affairs or Embassy, it shall mention the reason for increasing staff force or substitution of staff and appointment duration in Myanmar, reason of temporary visit for business matter and duration of such temporary visit.</p> <p>(3) For the family members of diplomatic staff, if they will not accompany with the diplomatic staff and will come later, the requirements for applying entry visa is same with the requirements for applying entry visa by diplomatic guests.</p>
	Entry Visa (For Non-diplomatic Staff and their Immediate Family Members) (Multiple)	60 USD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Duration of Validity: 3 Months - Allow multiple entry and stay. - Can apply stay extension according to the rules and regulations. 	<p>Apart from requirements for entry visa for Non-diplomatic Staff and their Immediate Family Members, the followings shall be submitted-</p> <p>(1) The applicant shall not be the incipient (first time) entry before diplomat.</p>
		120 USD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Duration of Validity: 6 Months - Allow multiple entry and stay. - Can apply stay extension according to the rules and regulations. 	<p>(2) It shall be mentioned which type of visa, 3 months, 6 months or 1 year for multiple entry, which will be applied.</p>
		240 USD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Duration of Validity: 1 year - Allow multiple entry and stay. - Can apply stay extension according to the rules and regulations. 	<p>(3) It shall submit strong evidences for the reason for applying multiple entry visa.</p>

Application for Stay Permit

IMMIGRATION AND NATIONAL REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT APPLICATION FORM FOR STAY PERMIT

I. THE UNDERSIGNED, BEG TO APPLY FOR A STAY PERMIT VALID FOR A STAY OF () MONTHS FROM THE THE REQUIRED PARTICULARS ARE GIVEN BELOW:-

1. NAME (IN BLOCK LETTER)
2. FATHER'S NAME
3. MOTHER'S NAME
4. PLACE OF BIRTH
5. NATIONALITY
6. RELIGION
7. FOREIGNER REGISTRATION CERTIFICATE NO AND DATE
8. DATE OF BIRTH
9. VISIBLE MARK OF IDENTIFICATION
10. OCCUPATION/ PROFESSION
11. ADDRESS IN THE COUNTRY WHERE THE APPLICANT PERMANENTLY RESIDES
12. ADDRESS IN MYANMAR
13. REASON WHY A STAY PERMIT IS APPLIED FOR
14. PASSPORT NO AND DATE
15. DATE OF EXPIRY OF PASSPORT
16. ENTRY VISA/ IMMIGRATION PERMIT NO AND DATE
17. DATE OF FIRST ARRIVAL IN MYANMAR
18. RETURN VISA (IF ANY) NODATEVALIDITY
19. STAY PERIOD OF PREVIOUS RESIDENCE IN MYANMAR

20. I HERE BY CERTIFY THAT THE PARTICULARS STATED ABOVE ARE CORRECT AND THAT THE SIGNATURE SUBSCRIBED BELOW IS MY SIGNATURE AND I KNOW THAT I AM LIABLE TO BE PROSECUTED IF ANY OF THE PARTICULARS FURNISHED IS FOUND TO BE FALSE. I ALSO SUBMIT HERE WITH TWO COPIES OF MY PHOTOGRAPH (PASSPORT SIZE).

SIGNATURE

Application for VISA

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR
IMMIGRATION AND NATIONAL REGISTRATION DEPT.

F.Eng-1

APPLICATION FORM FOR

"RE-ENTRY VISA IMMIGRATION

"SPECIAL RE-ENTRY VISA"

1. Full name of applicant (in BLOCK LETTER)
2. Father's name (in full)
3. Full address in Myanmar
4. Nationality
5. Occupation/ Profession
6. (a) Date of Birth.....
(b) Place of Birth
7. (a) Number of Passport.....
(b) Date of issue of Passport
- (c) Place of issue of Passport.....
- (d) Issuing authority.....
- (e) Date of Expiry of Passport.....
- (f) Countries for which Passport valid.....
8. Name and age of children (below seven years) accompanying with the applicant
.....
.....
.....
9. Whether any visa/ immigration permit has been refused and the reason for refusal
.....
10. (a) Date and place of first arrival in Myanmar
- (b) Foreigner's Registration Certificate No.
11. Whether a RE-ENTRY Certificate for RE-ENTRY Visa has been issued previously.
Issue Number and date

12. Period residence in Myanmar
 - (a) Between 01 01 32 and 01 01
Or
 - (b) Between 01.01.38 and 01.01.45
 - (c) Detail particulars of period
of absence from Myanmar during
the said period of ten years
13. Number of Date of stay permit
14. Date an expiry of the stay permit
15. Object of Journey abroad
16. Probable date of which the applicant expects to return to Myanmar
.....
.
17. Destination
18. Mode of conveyance or route

CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that the particulars are stated above are correct and that the signature subscribed below is my signature and I know that I am liable to be prosecuted if any of the particulars are furnished is found to be false.

I also submit here with two copies of my photographs, in Passport size.

Date

.....
Signature

RE-ENTRY VISA
SPECIAL RE-ENTRY VISA

Number

Date

Period of Validity

Date of issue

.....
Issuing Office

VII. Department of Labour

VII. Department of Labour

An Investor who obtains the Investment Permit or Endorsement issued by the Myanmar Investment Commission (MIC) may employ foreign / local employees (citizens of Myanmar) working in his factory.

For foreign employees, an Investor applies for **Foreign Worker Employment Registration** for their foreign employees to the Labour department of MIC OSS. The Labour department of MIC OSS issues the **Foreign Worker Employment Registration Card** after reviewing the submitted documents.

For local employees, the Investor shall apply for the **Local Worker Employment Registration** to a respective Township Labour Exchange Office under the Department of Labour and obtain a **Local Worker Recruitment Card** for each local employee.

When the Investor/Employer and the employee make a contract, the employment agreement signed by both parties shall be prepared in accordance with the existing Labour Laws and Rules. According to the instruction of Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population, the employment agreement shall be concluded within 30 days from the date of appointment of the employee. Subsequently, the Investor/Employer shall submit the concluded agreement to the Township Labour Exchange Office to obtain **Employment Contract Endorsement**.

In addition, the Investors may apply for job matching services through the Township Labour Exchange Offices according to following procedures.

- (1) The Investor/Employer shall submit a prescribed form informing of their job vacancies to the Township Labour Exchange Office whenever there is a vacancy, or a new post arises in the workplace within 7 days from that time.
- (2) According to the subjects and requirements described in the prescribed form, the Township Labour Exchange Office informs registered job seekers who have obtained the Local Worker Employment Registration Card in advance.
- (3) The Township Labour Exchange Office introduces suitable persons to the Investor/Employer.
- (4) If the both parties agree to make an employment contact, the Local Worker Employment Registration Card of the employee is replaced to the Local Worker Recruitment Card through the registration process of Local Worker Employment to the Township Labour Exchange Office.

While the Investor may recruit local employees freely through the Township Labour Exchange Offices and/or licensed local employment agencies, each Investor shall comply with current laws, rules and regulations related to employment of local persons in Myanmar.

The Labour department of MIC OSS may provide other kinds of consultation services to Investors such as advice, reference laws and regulations, recruitment of local employees, social security and Labour dispute handling.

1. Foreign Worker Employment Registration

Necessary Documents submitted by Applicant	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cover Letter of Foreign Worker Employment Registration with Company Letterhead 2. Power of Attorney with Company Letterhead (if the investors cannot come to apply) 3. Recommendation Letter by the Investor or its representative director which certifies the information of foreign workers mentioned in the application (with Company Letterhead) 4. Application form for Employment Registration of Foreign Workers in Myanmar (form to be completed) 5. Personal data of foreign worker (CV-Form) 6. Contract of employment 7. Passport copy of foreign worker 8. Copy of receipt for payment of personal income tax of foreign worker's salary 9. Copy of Certificate of Incorporation 10. Copy of Importer/Exporter Registration 11. Copy of Industrial Registration Certificate issued by Directorate of Industrial Supervision and Inspection (DISI) 12. MIC Permit 13. Return of allotments by Myanmar Companies Act (FORM VI) 14. Particulars of Directors, Managers and Managing Agents and of any Changes There in (FORM XXVI) 15. Copy of recommendation letter by Myanmar Investment Commission (MIC) for applying new or revalidate the foreign worker employment registration 16. (4) Passport size photos
Actual Procedures	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The applicant or its representative submits the necessary documents for Foreign Worker Employment Registration to the Labour department of MIC OSS. 2. The Labour department of MIC OSS checks whether the applicant is in the list of the Form of Recruitment Status or not. 3. If there is no irregularity found in the documents submitted, the Investor pays application fee. 4. Foreign Worker Employment Registration Card will be provided to the applicant.
Application Fee	1st Registration card: MMK5,500 for 6months Renewal of registration card: MMK11,000 for every 1 year Overstay: MMK1,000 for 1 month
Timeframe	(1) Working Day
Remarks	None

2. Local Worker Employment Recruitment Card

Necessary Documents submitted by Applicant	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Informing Letter for Job Vacancy (Alalakra FORM 3) 2. Local Worker Employment Registration Card (Alalakra FORM 2) (Local Worker Employment Registration Card issued by Township Labour Office before getting the job)
Actual Procedures	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The investor or applicant submits the necessary documents to the Township Labour Exchange Office. 2. The Township Labour Exchange Office checks the submitted documents whether it is complete or not. 3. If the submitted documents are complete and accepted, Local Worker Employment Recruitment Card (Alalakra FORM 7) is issued and provided to the applicant.
Application Fee	None
Timeframe	(1) working day
Remarks	-

3. Employment Contract Endorsement

Necessary Documents submitted by Applicant	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Application form with the letterhead of the Company to the officer of Township Labour Exchange Office for the registration of employment agreement 2. (3) copies of employment agreement signed by both employer and employee
Actual Procedures	1. The applicant submits the necessary documents to the Township Labour Exchange

Sample of Foreign Worker Employment Registration Card

Figure [1]: Front View of Registration Card (Foreign Worker)

Figure [2]: Rear View of Registration Card (Foreign Worker)

Informing Letter for Job Vacancy (Alalakh FORM 3)

၁။ အလုပ်ရှင်၏ အမည်/ရာထူး/ဌာနလိပ်စာ
Name/Position/Address of Employer _____

၂။ ဖြေဆိုရန်လိပ်စာ _____ ၃။ စကားပြောဖြေဆိုရန်အမှတ်
Telegraph Address _____ Telephone Contact Number _____

၄။ အလုပ်တာဝန်နှင့် အနီးဆုံး မီးရထားဘူတာ/ မော်တော်ကားဆိပ် ၊ သို့မဟုတ် သင်္ဘောဆိပ်
Railway Station/Bus Stop/Dock closet to Office's Location _____

၅။ အလုပ်သမားများသွားရောက်အစီရင်ခံရန် ညွှန်ကြားထားသည့်ပုဂ္ဂိုလ်၏ အမည်နှင့်ရာထူး
Name and Position of Person to be contacted by Employees _____

ထို့အပြင်သွားရောက် အစီရင်ခံရမည့်နေရာနှင့် အချိန်
Contact Address and Time _____

(၁) အလုပ်အကိုင် Position	(၂) ကျွမ်းကျင်မှုအဆင့်အတန်းသို့မဟုတ်အတန်းအစား Skills	(၃) လိုအပ်သော အလုပ်သမား ဦးရေ Required Number of Employee	(၄) အလုပ်အမျိုးအစားနှင့် လိုအပ်သော အရည်အချင်း Type of Job and Required Skill Level	(၅) အလုပ်လုပ်ကိုင်ရမည့် ကာလအပိုင်းအခြားနှင့် နေရာဒေသ Duration of Employment Contract and Department Name	(၆) လစာနှုန်းနှင့် အလုပ်ချိန် Rate of Salary and Working Hour
		ကျား Male	မ Female		

၇။ ခရီးစရိတ်များအတွက် အစီအစဉ် (ဆိုင်ရာ ရပ်ရွာဒေသမှ သင့်လျော်သော လျှောက်ထားသူ) များကို မရရှိနိုင်လျှင် တစ်ဦးနှင့် တစ်ဦး တွေ့ဆုံရန်အတွက် ခရီးအသွား သို့တည်းမဟုတ် အသွားအပြန်နှင့် အတန်းအစားအတွက် စရိတ် ကျခံနိုင်/မခံနိုင်
There will be provision for transportation charges or not

- ၈။ ခွင့်ပြုသည့် ရှားပါးစရိတ်နှင့် ရှားပါးစရိတ်နှုန်း
Allowance Fee _____
- ၉။ အချိန်ပိုအလုပ်ချိန်နှင့် ၎င်းအတွက်နှုန်း
Overtime and Overtime Payment Rate _____
- ၁၀။ ခွင့်ရက်အမျိုးအစားနှင့် ကာလအပိုင်းအခြား
Type of Leave and Duration _____
- ၁၁။ စားနပ်ရိက္ခာ ထောက်ပံ့ရေးအခွင့်အလမ်းများ
Provision for Fooding _____
- ၁၂။ ပင်စင်နှင့် အခြားအခွင့်အလမ်းများ
Pension and Other Opportunities _____
- ၁၃။ နေရာထိုင်ခင်းနှင့် သက်ဆိုင်သည့်အခွင့်အလမ်းများ
Provision for Staying Place _____
- ၁၄။ သယ်ယူပို့ဆောင်ရေးနှင့် သက်ဆိုင်သည့် အခွင့်အလမ်းများ
Provision for Transportation _____
- ၁၅။ သင့်လျော်သော အလုပ်သမားများပေးပို့ရေးကိစ္စတွင် အလုပ်အကိုင်နှင့် အလုပ်သမားရှာဖွေရေးလုပ်ငန်းတွင် ဆောင်ရွက်နေ သည့်ရိုးအား အကူအညီဖြစ်စေမည့် အခြားအချက်များ
Other necessary information required for process of finding suitable employees _____

စာအမှတ်
Letter No. _____
20 _____ Year, _____ Month, _____ Day

လက်မှတ်
Position
ရာထူးတံဆိပ်
Official Seal

To

Head
Department of Labour

Sample of Local Worker Employment Registration Card (Alakha FORM 2)



Figure [1]: Front View of Registration Card (Local Worker)

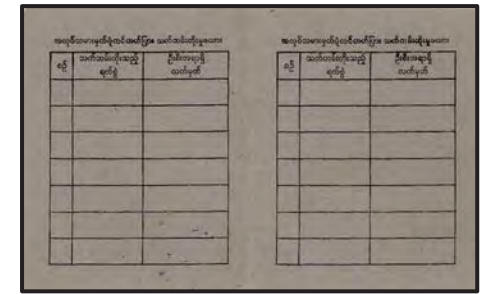


Figure [2]: Rear View of Registration Card (Local Worker)

Sample of Local Worker Employment Recruitment Card (Alakha FORM 7)



Figure [1]: Front View of Registration Card (Local Worker)



Figure [2]: Rear View of Registration Card (Local Worker)

VIII. Environmental Conservation Department

VIII. Environmental Conservation Department

The procedure for environmental conservation department at the timing of MIC application stage and after issuing approval of investment permit or endorsement by MIC is shown in Figure 1. This procedure focuses on preparation of the standalone Environmental Management Plan (EMP), Initial Environment Examination (IEE) study, and Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) study after issuing approval of investment permit or endorsement by MIC.

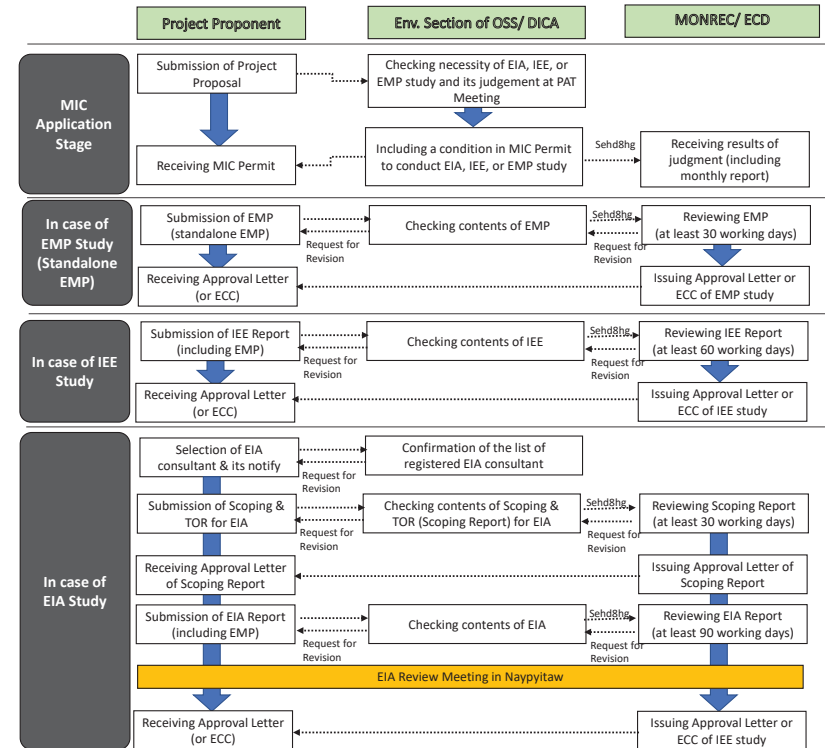


Figure 1: Overall Procedures for Environmental Conservation under MIC Projects

The Investor who has MIC permit shall carry out preparation of standalone EMP, or IEE study with EMP, or EIA study with EMP. The Environmental Conservation Department (ECD) of One Stop Service (OSS) of MIC, which is the contact organization of the Procedures, is under the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation (MONREC).

As for preparation of EMP, the general objective of the EMP is to ensure that mitigation of the negative impacts and the enhancement of positive impacts are carried out effectively during the life-cycle of the project. The EMP shall also address the mitigation and management measures at the

different stages of the proposed project, as relevant, and in particular, the pre-construction, construction and operation phases, and if applicable, decommissioning/closure/post-closure phases as well.

Prior to commencement of the IEE investigation, the Project Proponent or an Investor shall carefully select the consultants from the list of registered consultants published by the Ministry and organize the study team, and inform to the Ministry through OSS along with the filled in **Official Application Form A3**.

Prior to commencement of the EIA investigation, the Project Proponent shall carefully select the consultants from the list of registered consultants published by the Ministry and organize the study team, and inform to the Ministry through OSS along with the filled in **Official Application Form A5**.

IEE/EIA studies should present the characteristics of a project and its justification, describe the environmental and social baseline data of the study area as well as the changes that will occur during and after project implementation, analyze project alternatives and define measures that will minimize negative impacts on environmental, social, health and cultural components, and maximize benefits to affected communities; and propose environmental, social, health and cultural management and monitoring plans to ensure that the requests from the government and the commitments of the Project Proponent or an Investor are implemented. The IEE/EIA report should cover and assess all environmental, social, economic, health, cultural and visual impacts of the project during the pre-construction, construction and operation phases, and if applicable, decommissioning/closure/post-closure phases as well. Resettlement issues should be detailed in a separate report which complies with specific procedures issued by the responsible ministries, but summarized in the IEE/EIA report (if applicable). IEE/EIA reports should include the preparation of an Environmental Management Plan.

The general objectives of the Environmental Impact Assessment Report are to provide in an appropriate level of detail for the following:

- (a) Executive Summary
- (b) Introduction
- (c) Policy, Legal and Institutional Framework
- (d) Project Description and Alternatives Selection
- (e) Description of the Surrounding Environment
- (f) Impact and Risk Assessment, and Mitigation Measures
- (g) Cumulative Impact Assessment (if applicable)
- (h) Environmental Management Plan
- (i) Public Consultation and Disclosure.

The general objectives of the Initial Environmental Examination Report are to provide in an appropriate level of detail for the following:

- (a) Executive Summary
- (b) Introduction
- (c) Policy Legal and Institutional Framework
- (d) Project Description and Alternatives Selection
- (e) Description of the Surrounding Environment
- (f) Impact Assessment and Mitigation Measures
- (g) Environmental Management Plan
- (h) Public Consultation and Disclosure.

The investor has to conduct Public Disclosure (PD) and Public Consultation Meeting (PCM) for IEE Reports in accordance with EIA Procedure Article No. 34 and has to conduct Public Disclosure (PD) and Public Consultation Meeting (PCM) for EIA Reports in accordance with EIA Procedure Article No. 61.

All the expenses of holding Public Disclosure (PD) and Public Consultation Meeting (PCM) for IEE Reports and EIA Reports shall be covered by the investor or the applicant.

Remark: All examinations must be done before starting operation.

1. Approval of Environment Management Plan (EMP)

Necessary Documents submitted by Applicant	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Project Proposal Environmental Management Plan (EMP)
Actual Procedures	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> An applicant submits the required documents to MIC OSS. Environmental Conservation Department of OSS will check the submitted documents whether it is complete or not. Environmental Conservation Department of OSS will forward the submitted documents to Environmental Conservation Department, Naypyitaw for further necessary processing. After the review of EMP by ECD of Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation (MONREC), Naypyitaw, either, the applicant will be requested to revise the EMP in accordance with comments issued by MONREC, or the Approval of Environment Management Plan (EMP) will be issued to the applicant.
Application Fee	None
Timeframe	-
Remarks	-

2. Approval of Initial Environmental Examination (IEE)

Necessary Documents submitted by Applicant	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Project Proposal Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) Report with Environmental Management Plan (EMP)
Actual Procedures	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Prior to commencement of the IEE investigation, the Project Proponent shall carefully select the consultants from the list of registered consultants published by the Ministry and organize the study team and inform to the Ministry through OSS. After that, the applicant submits the required documents to MIC OSS. Environmental Conservation Department of OSS will check the submitted documents whether it is complete or not. Environmental Conservation Department of OSS will forward the submitted documents to Environmental Conservation Department, Naypyitaw for further necessary processing. After the review of IEE by ECD of Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation (MONREC), Naypyitaw, either the applicant will be requested to revise the IEE in accordance with comments issued by MONREC or the Approval letter of IEE or ECC of IEE study will be issued to the applicant.
Application Fee	None
Timeframe	-
Remarks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Project Proposal, IEE Report, Third Party Confirmation, EMP Report and the other documents determined in the EIA Procedure shall be written in Myanmar Language or in English Language. If the reports/documents are written in English Language, at least the executive summary of the reports/documents shall be translated into Myanmar Language. The investor has to conduct Public Disclosure (PD) and Public Consultation Meeting (PCM) for IEE Reports in accordance with EIA Procedure Article No. 34. Every material to be distributed to local stakeholders in Public Consultations Meetings shall be in Myanmar Language.

3. Approval of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)

Necessary Documents submitted by Applicant	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Project Proposal Confirmation of List of the consultants of third party organization who will prepare Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) report, Registration Certificate of Third Party Transitional Consultant, field of expertise by the consultants Scoping Report and Terms of Reference (ToR) for EIA EIA Report with Environmental Management Plan (EMP)
Actual Procedures	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Prior to commencement of the EIA investigation, the Project Proponent shall

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> carefully select the consultants from the list of registered consultants published by the Ministry and organize the study team, and inform to the Ministry through OSS. After that, the applicant submits the required documents to MIC OSS. Environmental Conservation Department of OSS will check the submitted documents whether it is complete or not. Environmental Conservation Department of OSS will forward the submitted documents to Environmental Conservation Department, Naypyitaw for further necessary processing at each stage of EIA study. The MONREC will issue either approval of Scoping Report and TOR for EIA or request to revise the report. After the review of EIA by conducting EIA review team meeting with ECD of Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation (MONREC), Naypyitaw, either the applicant will be requested to revise the EIA in accordance with comments issued by MONREC or the Approval letter of EIA or ECC of EIA study will be issued to the applicant.
Application Fee	None
Timeframe	-
Remarks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Project Proposal, Third Party Confirmation, Scoping Report and ToR, EIA Report, EMP Report and the other documents determined in the EIA Procedure shall be written in Myanmar Language or in English Language. In case where the reports/documents are written in English Language, at least the executive summary of the reports/documents shall be translated into Myanmar Language. The investor has to conduct Public Disclosure (PD) and Public Consultation Meeting (PCM) for EIA Reports in accordance with EIA Procedure Article No. 61. EIA Review Team led by ECD reviews all EIA reports. Every material to be distributed to local stakeholders in Public Consultations Meetings shall be in Myanmar Language. Project Proponent shall bear all costs incurred in completing the EIA Report disclosure and review, including the public consultation process.

List of Forms

Form No.	Name
FORM 1	Sample of Format for a Project Proposal
FORM 2	Sample of Format for a Scoping Report and Terms of Reference
FORM 3	Sample of Format for an Environmental Management Plan (EMP)
FORM 4	Sample of Format for an Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIA)
FORM 5	Sample of Format for an Initial Environmental Report (IEE)
FORM A1	Application Form of Project Proposal
FORM A2	Submission Form of Scoping Report and Terms of Reference
FORM A3	Submission Form of Selected Consultants for Initial Environmental Examination (IEE)
FORM A4	Submission Form of Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) Report and Environmental Management Plan
FORM A5	Submission Form of Selected Consultants for Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)
FORM A6	Submission Form of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Report and Environmental Management Plan
FORM A7	Submission Form of Environmental Management Plan (EMP)
FORM A8	Submission Form of Monitoring Report

FORM (1) Sample of Format for a Project Proposal

The Project Proposal must provide the information set out in this Annex that is relevant to the particular proposed project. This information is required to enable the Ministry makes a decision whether the proposed project falls within EIA Type Project, IEE Type Project or no requirement of any assessment process as defined in Article 23 of the EIA Procedure.

Screening is carried out based on the contents of the submitted Project Proposal; however, the decision may be delayed if the information provided in the Project Proposal is incomplete.

The Project Proposal should contain, as relevant:

1. Name, address and contact details of the Project Proponent

This information should also contain the principal contact Person for the Project Proponent (name, title, phone number and email address and so on).

2. Location and scale of the Proposed Project

This information should include:

- a. Maps and plans of the location of the project, showing project components and activities. The maps or plans should be at the appropriate scale to help determine the relative size of the proposed project, components and activities .
 - b. GPS coordinates, if any.
 - c. Maps or plans of appropriate scale showing the location of the proposed project, components and activities relative to existing features, including but not limited to:
 - i. Watercourses and water bodies
 - ii. Linear and transport components e.g. airports, ports, roads, electrical power transmission lines, pipelines, and so on
 - iii. Other features of existing or past land use e.g. cultural or sacred sites, commercial developments, houses, residential areas, industrial facilities
 - iv. Community lands and nearby communities
 - v. National parks, protected areas, or other environmentally sensitive areas
 - vi. Areas for natural resources e.g. fishing area, petroleum, natural gas, surface/groundwater use
 - d. Photographs of the Proposed Project location, where possible.
3. Administrative boundaries

Provide the name of the administrative boundaries in which the Proposed Project will be located.

Where the Project may have any impacts on another administrative areas, provide details of those likely affected areas.

Provide the name of the village or villages i.e. minimum administrative unit in Myanmar in which the Proposed Project will be located. Where the Project may have any impacts on another villages, provide details of those likely affected villages.

4. Plans and technical drawing of the Proposed Project (e.g. figures of the project design, nature of the project, operation flow diagram, etc.)
5. Feasibility studies of the Proposed Project

This section should include a summary of the technical studies on the feasibility of the Proposed Project. The studies themselves may be included as annexes to this Document. Where the feasibility studies are not included, they shall be made available to the Ministry upon request at any time during the assessment process.

6. Land, water and other natural resources

Describe any land tenure or other rights related to using natural resources that may be affected by the Proposed Project.

7. Environmental Impacts

Provide a brief assessment of the likely impacts from the proposed project which include the impacts on the target area. This brief assessment should be based on existing knowledge and available information. This information should include:

[Physical and Biological Impacts]

- a. A description of the physical and biological components that may be negatively affected by the proposed project
- b. Whether there are likely to be any cross-border impacts and, if so, the nature and extent of those likely impacts
- c. Emission source and its volume related to climate change
- d. Typical environmental impacts are: air pollution, water pollution, noise and vibration, soil contamination, land subsidence, odors, land degradation, soil erosion, sedimentation, water use change, climate change, and so on.

[Socio-economic, cultural and visual Impacts]

- a. Health impacts
- b. Social impacts
- c. Economic impacts
- d. Cultural impacts
- e. The current uses of the land and resources for traditional purposes
- f. Impacts on any historic, archeological, sacred sites

g. Impacts on unique and valued visual components

8. Public consultation and social acceptance

If there has been any discussions or consultations with the public and/or any other authority then this should be described here.

9. Proposal for screening of the proposed project

Taking account of the information provided, and the definitions of the three categories of project set out in Article 23 and Annex 1 of the EIA Procedure, the proponent shall make Proposal for the classification of the proposed project with its reason of the category.

10. Executive Summary

The Executive Summary of the Project Proposal shall summarize the information provided in the above sections, which should be written at least in Myanmar language.

Format for a Project Proposal

The Project Proposal must provide the information set out in this Annex that is relevant to the particular proposed project. This information is required to enable the Ministry makes a decision whether the proposed project falls within EIA Type Project, IEE Type Project or no requirement of any assessment process as defined in Article 23 of the EIA Procedure.

Screening is carried out based on the contents of the submitted Project Proposal; however, the decision may be delayed if the information provided in the Project Proposal is incomplete.

FORM (2) Sample of Format for a Scoping Report and Terms of Reference

The Scoping Report and ToR should contain, as relevant, the following information.

1. Executive Summary

The Executive Summary should summarize the significant findings and recommendations of the Scoping Report and the ToR for EIA preparation. The Executive Summary should provide a clear picture of the project, its environment, the key impacts and associated mitigation measures and management, and the significant issues included in the ToR for the EIA Study. The Executive Summary should be written at least in the Myanmar language.

2. Context of the Project

The Context of the Project should provide the background to the EIA and the overall context of the project, and if applicable, should include the key findings of previous technical, economic, environmental or social studies. It should provide details of the Project Proponent, Role and Responsibility of Environmental and Experts

3. Overview of the Policy, Legal and Institutional Framework

The current Myanmar environmental and social policy, legal, and institutional framework applicable to the project should be briefly summarized. Applicable international or regional conventions and treaties signed or ratified by Myanmar should also be included. The Proponent should present its corporate environmental and social policies, if such policies exist. In cases where the project is supported by funding from international financial agencies, those agencies' policies, guidelines, and standards should be identified. If applicable, the status of concession agreements or Memorandum of Understandings (MOUs) between the Project Proponent and the Government of Myanmar should be presented.

4. Project Description and Alternatives

It should briefly describe the project for certain key decisions in Scoping process such as choice of technology or location are still under consideration. This section should also describe the project alternatives and provide a methodology for comparison and selection of an alternative during the EIA study phase.

The structure and content of the project description will likely include:

- Development sector and subsector.

- Size can be expressed in terms of area, production, category/type, number of employees, or project investment.
- Location - An overview map at a scale appropriate to the size of the project, including natural features (e.g. water bodies) existing infrastructure (e.g. roads) and human settlements. In the case of urban developments, sensitive areas (schools, cultural monuments, etc.) should be clearly indicated.
- Facilities and Infrastructure - Description of main facilities and infrastructure (internal or ancillary) including operational facilities and their alternatives.
- Time schedule - Present a diagram with the planned timings such as studies, permitting/licensing/agreements, design and contracting; pre-construction, construction, operations; and, if applicable, decommissioning/closure/post-closure phase as well.
- List realistic and feasible alternatives (including no-project alternative) such as through different location, technologies.

5. Description of the Environment

To understand how the project impacts on the environment it is necessary to describe its physical, biological, social, economic, cultural, and visual characteristics. Secondary information can be used from government offices (national, state/regional, district, and village), academic / engineering groups, and NGOs for this section. This section should include the following sub-sections.

a. Setting the Study Limits

This sub-section should delineate the study areas and justify those limits. The area(s) identified will include all project-related activities. A map should be provided at a scale appropriate to the size of the project and should include all the important features of the study area.

b. Physical Characteristics

This sub-section should include a description of the study area's climate, topography, geology, soil, seismology, and surface hydrology.

c. Biological Characteristics

This sub-section should describe biological characteristics that are important in the study area. Environmental sensitive areas may be described to identify areas that should be protected by the project. Endemic and species-at-risk should be identified if they are relevant to the study area.

d. Socio-Economic Characteristics

The socio-economic characteristics should include in this section, especially when resettlement is a key potential impact of a project. This can include data on the population by district or village, its health conditions (mortality and morbidity, as well as diseases), gender and age distribution, main

economic activities (including data on income, cost of living, and unemployment), level of education, and presence of vulnerable groups. These data can be obtained from existing statistics or through the district or village authorities. Data can be corroborated or complemented with visits.

e. Cultural Characteristics

Cultural characteristics that can be affected by the project should include religions and beliefs, local values and custom, sites of traditional or historical value, natural resource use, livelihoods, and key institutions and organizations, if these characteristics are likely critical for the project.

f. Visual Characteristics

Visual features of the study area should be identified, including monuments and tourist attractions that will be affected or visually disrupted by the project.

6. Key Potential Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

This section should include a preliminary identification and assessment of key project impacts. The significance of the impacts should be determined using appropriate methodologies. It should include the following sub-sections:

a. Methodology and Approach

This sub-section should describe the methodology and approach applied for the preliminary identification and assessment of impacts.

b. Identification of Environmental Impacts

The major potential sources of impacts e.g. project activities should be identified and summarized to all the environmental components based on its pre-construction, construction, operation, and if applicable, decommissioning/closure/ post-closure phases as well.

c. Key Impacts, Mitigation Measures, and Residual Impacts

In this sub-section, the major potential impacts of the proposed project alternatives should be identified based on its pre-construction, construction, operation, and if applicable, decommissioning/closure/post-closure phases as well.

The proposed mitigation measures and expected residual impacts should be also summarized here.

7. Public Consultation and Disclosure

In this section, the summary of the public consultation and information disclosures which were undertaken in scoping stage, and a plan of public consultation and disclosure to be undertaking during EIA study phase should include:

- Purpose of the consultation during the preparation of the Scoping report.
- Methodology and approach.

- Summary of consultation activities undertaken including dates, venues, attendance, topics and so on.
- Summary of main comments received from every related stakeholders (e.g. affected people, NGOs, other governmental authorities and so on) at each consultation meeting.
- Identification on how those comments were taken into account.
- Information disclosure e.g. press releases, web site, newsletters, etc.
- Recommendations for consultation to be undertaking during the EIA study phase.

8. Conclusions and Recommendations

The conclusions including the key findings and recommendations will serve as the basis for the preparation of the ToR for the EIA Study.

9. Terms of Reference for the EIA Study

The Terms of Reference constitute a key result of the Scoping Report. They will serve as the basis for the determination of the scope of the EIA Report and the EMP. This information is also required to ensure that the project proponent will have allocated enough time for the preparation of the EIA.

A generic structure for a detailed ToR is presented as follows:

- a. Introduction - State the purpose of the ToR
- b. Background information - Objectives and major components of the project
- c. Details of the proponent
- d. Policy, Legal and Institutional Framework
- e. Study area
- f. Scope of the work to be carried out based on the results of Scoping during the EIA study phase:
 - i. Project Description and Alternatives
 - ii. Description of the Surrounding Environment
 - iii. Impact and Risk Assessment and Mitigation Measures
 - iv. Cumulative Impact Assessment (if applicable)
 - v. Environmental Management Plan
 - vi. Public Consultation and Disclosure

FORM (3) Sample of Format for an Environmental Management Plan (EMP)

The EMP is an essential tool for ensuring that mitigation of the negative impacts and enhancement of the positive impacts is undertaken effectively throughout the life of the project. An EMP should be systematically improved on a regular basis to ensure the best available technologies (BATs) and best environmental management practices are implemented in a manner that is pragmatic, efficient and cost-effective.

The EMP should include, as relevant, the following elements:

1. Executive Summary

Provide a summary of the key impacts identified for the different phases of the proposed project, and the measures that will be put in place to manage and monitor such impacts.

2. Introduction

The details of the project proponent and the study team in this section should be based on the information provided in the EIA or IEE report. Where the EMP report is incorporated within the IEE/EIA report, the information is not necessary to be repeatedly described.

3. Description of the project

The description of the project in this section should be based on the information provided in the EIA or IEE report. Where the EMP report is incorporated within the IEE/EIA report, the information is not necessary to be repeatedly described.

4. Policy, Legal and Institutional Framework

This section should present the legislation, standards, guidelines related to environmental and social aspects of the project, which can be based on the EIA or IEE report. Where the EMP report is incorporated within the IEE/EIA report, the information is not necessary to be repeatedly described.

This section also should present the institutional framework including the responsibilities for the various parties involved in implementing the management actions, mitigation measures and monitoring activities together with the arrangements for information flows and for coordination between the various parties.

5. Governing parameters

Specific emission limit values and environmental quality standards should be included in this section, which are relevant to the proposed project such as:

a. Emissions

Project Components in terms of Emissions to air, water (may in some cases have to be subdivided according to type and classification of water bodies), soil, Noise and vibration, Solid / construction waste, and so on.

b. Ambient Environmental Quality Standards

i. Ambient Water includes- water level, basic parameters (e.g. pH, BOD, COD, Suspended Solids, Dissolved oxygen, Colon bacillus), Heavy or toxic materials, Pesticides, Eutrophication

- ii. Ambient Air includes — Particulate matter (e.g. PM10, PM2.5), Gases (CO, CO2, NOx, SOx), dust, bad odor, Volatile Organic Compound (VOC), Noise and vibrations, and
- iii. Soil includes — Heavy metals, Pesticides, Land stability (e.g. Soil stability, Land subsidence)
- c. Occupational Health and Safety Standards
 - i. Air quality at workplace
 - ii. Noise and vibration at workplace
 - iii. Solid and hazardous waste
 - iv. Waste water
 - v. Drinking water
 - vi. Safety management
 - vii. Communicative diseases including HIV/AIDS

6. Summary of impacts

This section should summarize the anticipated negative environmental and social impacts identified in the EIA or IEE report that must be mitigated, and which are addressed in this EMP. Where the EMP report is incorporated within the IEE/EIA report, the information is not necessary to be repeatedly described. However, if the proposed project doesn't include in the project which is required to conduct EIA or IEE and if the proposed project is necessary to submit EMP only, this section should include the information regarding with negative environmental impacts and mitigation measures for those impacts.

7. Description of proposed mitigation measures

This section should set out clear and achievable targets and quantitative indicators of the level of mitigation. Each measure should be concretely described in relation to the impacts and conditions under which it is required.

It is necessary to subdivide this section between the different phases of the proposed project: pre-construction, construction, operation, and if applicable, decommissioning/ closure/ post-closure phase as well.

8. Monitoring program

This section should detail the specific parameters, monitoring protocols, sampling locations and frequencies of monitoring. And this section should mention details of the specific parameters, monitoring methods, monitoring protocols, sampling locations and frequencies of monitoring.

The above information is presented in a table format.

It is necessary to subdivide this section between the different phases of the proposed project: pre-construction, construction, operation, and if applicable, decommissioning/ closure/post-closure phase as well.

The Monitoring program should be such that the following objectives are met:

- To measure the impacts that occur during pre-construction, construction, operation, and if applicable, decommissioning, closure and post-closure phases as well.
- To ensure compliance with legal requirements and corporate commitments.

- To determine the effectiveness of mitigation measures and other environmental or social protection measures, such as enhancement measures.
- To determine the accuracy of impact predictions.
- To facilitate impact management by warning of unanticipated impacts.

The monitoring programs (e.g. air quality or groundwater monitoring) should be designed to allow for appropriate management actions to be taken as soon as possible in the event of any accident or incident, or any non-compliance with any emission limit value or environmental quality standard.

This section should also outline the procedures and mechanisms that will be used to revise the project in the light of monitoring results or changes to the project.

9. Reporting requirements

This section should set out the reporting frequencies and types of reports to be prepared. This should include:

- Internal monitoring and inspection
- Incident, accident and emergency reporting
- Measuring performance indicators and interpreting and acting on the indicators
- Training programs

The types of reports, and reporting frequencies for reporting to the environmental authorities, and other authorities should also be specified.

It shall be a condition of ECC that ECC holder informs the appropriate authorities as soon as practicably in the event of any accident or incident.

10. Emergency plan

The EMP should include an emergency plan to address risks associated with significant accidents and emergencies during pre-construction, construction, operation, and if applicable, decommissioning/closure/ post-closure phase as well. The emergency plan should be linked to any other local emergency plans.

11. Capacity development and training

Training is essential for ensuring that the provisions of the EMP are implemented efficiently and effectively. Training needs should be identified based on the existing and available capacity of the site and project personnel (including the proponent, contractors and subcontractors) to undertake the required management actions and monitoring activities.

A training program should be presented in this section of the EMP. The training program should be developed and delivered by suitably qualified personnel, in a language and medium understood by workers or employees.

A social welfare program should be taken into account based on demands from the affected people. In cases where the necessity of its implementation, the details (e.g. schedule, cost, target area and people, activities) shall be included in the EMP.

12. Public consultation and information disclosure

Involving the public in preparation of the EMP is fundamental to increasing the public's understanding

and acceptance of the project (e.g. how the project may affect or improve their living conditions). Public involvement also enables members of the public to identify and bring forward impacts and issues that are not immediately obvious to those preparing the EMP. The earlier in the project preparation process the public can be involved, the more likely that a trusting relationship can be built and useful recommendations made.

The project proponent must undertake a process of consultation with people who may be affected by the project and the project stakeholders. The project proponent must ensure that the public, including affected and vulnerable people have the opportunity to participate fully in the consultation process.

This section should include:

- Purpose of the consultation during the preparation of the EMP
- Methodology and approach
- Summary of consultation activities carried out
- Summary of main comments received from the public, community leaders, NGOs, local officials, other stakeholders
- identify how those comments were taken into account
- Details of public participation activities (dates, venues, attendance, topics discussed, minutes of meetings, etc.)
- Summary of the public acceptance or opinions on the proposed project
- describe other related materials or activities (such as press releases, notifications)
- Recommendations for future consultations.

This section should also include the measures to ensure the continued participation of the public throughout the life-cycle of the project.

Where the project may significantly and negatively affect the communities, the proponent should establish a complaints and grievances mechanism (CGM) related to environmental and social issues arising during the pre-construction, construction, operation, and if applicable, decommissioning, closure and post-closure phases as well.

13. Work plan and implementation schedule

This section should include a work plan and implementation schedule indicating the timing of activities and operations, together with the related environmental engineering works and inspection and monitoring schedule.

The work plan and implementation schedule is particularly important during the pre-construction, construction phase of the project.

To ensure that the mitigation measures and monitoring requirements are correctly implemented and funded, this section should also contain the cost estimates e.g. both the initial costs and recurring expenses for implementing all the measures defined in the EMP.

This section should mention overall budget for implementation of the EMP and projected budgets and responsibilities of content of each sub-plan.

FORM (4) Sample of Format for an EIA Report

The Environmental Impact Assessment Report should include, as relevant, the following elements.

1. Executive Summary

The Executive Summary should include the significant findings and recommendations of the main reports and appendixes. It will read as a standalone document and provide a clear picture of the project, its environment, the impacts, and the associated mitigation measures and management.

The Executive Summary should make use of maps, tables, photographs and figures to provide effective visual presentations of the project and the type and significance of the impacts.

The following contents in an Executive Summary should include:

- The purpose and extent of the EIA report and any pertinent background information, such as details on the project's history including any previous related studies i.e. the scoping and terms of reference;
- A summary of the activities undertaken during the EIA study.
- The main project alternatives studied, the results of the comparative analysis, including a description of the recommended project alternatives and the justification for their selection.
- A short description of the environment to be affected by the project.
- A short description of each significant environmental impact of the selected project alternative, including sufficient detail of their importance, scope, the approach to managing their impacts and monitoring requirements (including all institutional arrangements). This description should consider all phases of project implementation.
- The public consultation and participation process undertaken.
- A summary of the EMP, including the budget for the implementation of the mitigation measures, the human resources affected by the project proponent undertaking the implementation of the EMP, and the internal and external monitoring requirements.
- The economic analysis for impacts evaluation and their management.
- The conclusions and recommendations of the EIA report.

2. Introduction

The contact details of the project proponent and study team are required, including the company name; the main postal address, telephone, fax, e-mail and website details and a responsible person and/or focal point of the project (e.g. owner, management, officers of the project proponent, etc.). The details of Information of the study team should be included in this section as well e.g. name, expertise and work experience, academic experience, and in particular of the registered consultant(s), the registration number, the registered expertise, and the expiry date of the license as well.

3. Policy, Legal and Institutional Framework

This section should provide an overview of the current environmental and social policies, and the legal and institutional frameworks, including any International or regional conventions and treaties signed or ratified by the Government of Myanmar and applicable to the project and the EIA study. This section should clarify whether the project (and the EIA) is adhering to donor or other institution's

environmental and social policies, standards, directives or guidelines in addition to Myanmar's legislation, standards, directives and guidelines.

The following sub-sections should be included in this section of any EIA Report:

- Corporate Environmental Policy of the project proponent (e.g. CSR policy), if any.
- Policy and Legal Framework should include such as existing environment-related laws and rules, international conventions, treaties and agreements, and international standards and guidelines.
- Institutional framework of the project proponent and Myanmar government responsible for EIA e.g. organizational structures and responsible sections.
- Environmental and/or Health Standards related to the Project e.g. international and/or domestic standards.

4. Project Description and Alternatives Selection

The following elements should be included in this section:

a. Project background, objectives and descriptions

This sub-section should include the objectives, history, identification of the project, and the brief description of each project alternative on the nature and the other elements related to engineering aspects.

b. Project Location, overview map and site layout maps

Size and location of the project alternatives with an overview map and site layout map at an appropriate scale

c. Comparison and Selection of the Alternatives

The methodologies and the result of the comparative analysis of the reasonable number of project alternatives should be included in this sub-section. If there is only one alternative except 'no project alternative' at this phase, the study should explain the reasons why the study takes into account only one project alternative. At a minimum, the 'no project' alternative should be included in the comparative analysis.

d. Description of the selected alternative

The detailed description of the selected alternative should be included in this sub-section i.e. pre-construction and construction works, equipment required for all project phases, related installations and infrastructure, implementation schedule and investment cost of the project.

5. Description of the Surrounding Environment

The description of the baseline conditions of the existing environment should give detailed information on the physical, biological, economic, social, cultural and visual components. This description should also include details of the interrelationships between the components and the importance of such relationships. The physical, biological, socio-economic, cultural and visual components will be identified with an appropriate legend that shows all the spatial information presented in the EIA report.

The following elements should be included in this section:

a. Setting the Study Limits

The study should identify the limits of the study areas and justify those border. The study areas should

be determined in the scoping report, but can be adjusted for any project modification that occurs during the EIA study. The area(s) identified should include all the direct and indirect anticipated impacts, as well as all project-related activities, such as access roads.

b. Methodology for data collection and analysis

Baseline environmental and social data should be included in this sub-section, which is collected in a systematic and logical way, using internationally recognized or national methodology for each specific physical, biological, economic, social, cultural and visual components. The sampling and the analysis should be done using calibrated equipment and/or certified laboratories by Myanmar government and/or certified international organizations in order to ensure adequate quality control.

The source of the secondary data should be clearly identified for each physical, biological, socio-economic, cultural and visual components.

The EIA report should clearly indicate which data are primary and which are secondary. The value of this primary and secondary data should be assessed, considering the methodology used to collect and analyze these data and the sampling (environmental instruments used, sampling stations, date and duration, photographs, etc.) or data collection.

For any project, recent high-resolution satellite imagery or the recent GIS data set should be used for the description and presentation of the physical, biological, economic, social, cultural and visual components. This information will improve the accuracy of the data provided in the EIA report and will facilitate the assessment of the project impacts.

c. Physical Components

The selected physical components for the study and the extent of their description should correspond to their importance or value in the study area(s). The scoping report and the terms of reference will serve as baseline information for the selection of these physical components and the level of information requested.

The physical components should be described in an EIA report depending on the characteristics of the surrounding environment as follows:

- Climate e.g. existing data accumulated over a period of several years including rainfall (monthly or seasonally), humidity, evaporation, temperature, wind direction and speed, and climate change.
- Topography.
- Geology (including risk of natural disaster, if any).
- Geomorphology.
- Soil e.g. nature of the soil and surface arable land, sites that could potentially be contaminated, lithology, slopes, areas sensitive to erosion and land movements/landslides.
- Sediments e.g. chemical components, sedimentation process (i.e. eroded and/or accumulation areas).
- Surface-water hydrology e.g. bathymetry and hydrodynamic conditions (i.e., water flow at the surface and at the bottom), runoff, flood flows, low flows, evaporation, and flooding areas.
- Surface water quality: Aquatic and semi-aquatic environments, wetlands and flood-prone

protection areas for each location where a water crossing or encroachment is proposed e.g. physical, chemical, and bacteriological quality of the surface water, total suspended solids, pH, conductivity, alkalinity, sulphates, metals, nitrogen compounds, nature of the substratum of the watercourse bed, and use of the watercourse.

- Groundwater e.g. location of groundwater sources (wells, springs), quality (pH, conductivity, alkalinity, sulphates, metals, nitrogen compounds), nature of aquifer (flow direction, groundwater level, etc.).
- Ambient air quality (e.g. in residential areas, emissions and their concentrations due to road traffic and other sources of air pollution, NO_x, SO_x, CO, Gaseous pollutants, Dust, Bad Odor, Particle matter, etc.).
- Ambient noise and vibration e.g. noise and vibration level, location of sampling points in sensitive areas (hospitals, schools, residential areas, recreation areas), all detailed information that provides the context of the results of the measurements.
- Potential natural hazards of the area (including those due to climate-change conditions).

d. Biological Components

The biological components selected for study and the extent of their description should correspond to their importance or value in the study area(s). The scoping report and the terms of reference will serve as baseline information for the selection of the biological components to be studied and the level of information requested for these components.

The biological components should be described in an EIA report depending on the characteristics of the surrounding environment as follows:

- Forest e.g. type of forest, phase of development, distribution, commercial, traditional and ecological values, existing and future use, and presence of fragile or exceptional forests.
- Flora species and their habitats e.g. abundance, distribution, diversity, rare, endangered, or vulnerable species, vegetation pattern, wetlands, riparian vegetation, species of social, economic, cultural, scientific interest, or terrestrial, aquatic or marine ecosystem.
- Fauna species and their habitats (mammalians, reptiles, amphibians, aves) e.g. abundance, distribution, diversity, migration, rare, endangered, vulnerable species, species of social, economic, cultural, scientific interest, or terrestrial, aquatic or marine ecosystem.
- Biodiversity at the gene, species and ecosystem level (e.g. change of the amount, quality or spatial organization of habitat, habitat availability or quality, ecosystem processes and services, those on which local communities rely, etc.).

e. Socio-Economic Components

The socio-economic components selected for study and the extent of their description should correspond to their importance or value in the study area(s). The scoping report and the terms of reference will serve as baseline information for the selection of the socio-economic components to be studied and the level of information requested for these components. The socio-economic components should include references to study areas potentially vulnerable to natural hazards.

The socio-economic components should be described in an EIA report depending on the

characteristics of the surrounding environment as follows:

- Existing and planned use of the territory according to the laws, decrees, policies, and national, state/region and district development plans.
- Basic demography e.g. population, gender, education, religion, health status, etc.
- Minority and/or vulnerable groups e.g. population, livelihood, location, history, traditional way of life.
- Local economy e.g. growth rate, major income sources, regional GDP, etc.
- Existing and past land use pattern.
- Urban sectors, housing concentration, urban areas, residential development projects.
- Industrial and commercial areas and future developments.
- Agricultural areas, agricultural activities, irrigation and drainage.
- Areas with recreational, educational, historical, or aesthetic value.
- Public infrastructure and access to public services e.g. roads, railways, navigation, airports, transmission lines, electricity, aqueducts, sewers, pipelines, hospitals, educational facilities, and religious facilities.
- Water sources (including private and public wells) and other installations for collecting water.
- Protected areas around water-collecting installations.
- Health including: mortality and morbidity, nutrition levels, malaria, tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted diseases, access to health services (presented on a table with the key indicators).
- Unexploded ordnance (UXO), if any.

f. Cultural Components.

Cultural components should be described in such a way as to facilitate an understanding of the local communities, their use of the different components of the environment, and their views on the project. As for the other components, the relevant cultural components should be identified in the scoping report and terms of reference.

The cultural components such as cultural heritage should be described in an EIA report depending on the characteristics of the surrounding environment e.g. archaeological sites, potential archaeological areas, sites of natural or cultural value, other elements of heritage interest, protected or not by law; and so on.

g. Visual Components

Visual components should be described, especially in sensitive areas e.g. urban centers, tourist sites, protected areas, the other cultural and historical sites (see also the section in terms of the Cultural Components) and so on. Photographs of the visual components to be affected should be included. The visual analysis should be evaluated by experts using the appropriate methodology.

The visual components should be described in an EIA report depending on the characteristics of the surrounding environment as follows:

- Built form e.g. construction materials (wood, stone), styles.
- Details of local materials, styles.
- Prominent watercourses.
- Visual elements of an unique and/or valued landscape.
- Landmarks.

6. Impact and Risk Assessment and Mitigation Measures

This section should describe all results in terms of the impacts and risk assessment undertaken during the study phase and mitigation measures for the identified impacts and risks. However, the full-scale risk assessment is required only for the projects which may have extremely significant risk (e.g. massive accidental explosion at a fuel / nuclear power plant / chemical plant, massive exposure of toxic materials from mining site, sensitive area where significant disasters such as earthquake, flooding may arise, etc.). The full-scale risk assessment should be presented in a separate volume/chapter. In the ordinary cases (i.e. likely no having extremely significant risks), an emergency plan is regularly required to address risks associated with accidents and emergencies during pre-construction, construction, operation and if applicable, decommissioning/closure/ post-closure phase.

The following elements should be included in the section:

a. Impact Assessment Methodology and Approach

The EIA Report should describe the approach and methodology used for the identification and assessment of impacts. To the extent possible, the methods and techniques used to identify and determine the significance of the impacts should be objective, concrete, and reproducible. Once the methodology is defined, the proponent should systematically use it for each identified impact.

b. Identification of Impacts

The study should identify all potential sources of impacts to the physical, biological, health, social, economic, cultural, and visual components of the environment for the project phases i.e. pre-construction, construction, operation, and if applicable, decommissioning/closure/post-closure phase as well.

c. Determination of significance of those impacts

The methodology for the assessment should consider project-related impacts e.g. positive and negative, direct and indirect, synergistic, reversible and irreversible, and so on.

d. Mitigation measures

The appropriate mitigation measures for the project phases (i.e. pre-construction, construction, operation, and if applicable, decommissioning/closure/post-closure phase as well) should be proposed as to reduce the adverse impacts identified during the Scoping and the EIA study phase.

e. Determination of any residual impacts

Where the residual impacts for which any appropriate mitigation measures cannot be identified during the study phase, the EIA report should propose a policy or plan how those will be addressed.

f. Risk assessment

Where the full-scale risk assessment is applicable for the proposed project, the stand alone risk

assessment report should include: identification of hazard and probability of each risk, definition of end point of each risk, exposure and dose-response analysis (if toxic chemical hazards may arise), result of risk calculation, analysis of uncertainty, identification of people exposed by the risk, feasible mitigation measures for the risk including an emergency plan and so on.

7. Cumulative Impact Assessment

Where critical cumulative impacts are identified during the study, a cumulative impact assessment should be undertaken. The cumulative impact assessment should be presented in a separate volume/chapter in critical cases, and the summary of the major findings of the report should be presented in this section of the EIA report. The EMP should integrate the management and monitoring plans resulting from this analysis.

The standalone report or the relevant section in terms of cumulative impact assessment should include: identification and baseline data of existing and/or potential sources in the affected area of the project, the methodology of impact assessments for the cumulative effects due to those sources, feasible recommendations for the mitigation measures, and so on.

8. Environmental Management Plan

Where the EMP is presented as a separate document, the main aspects of the EMP should be provided in this section, or where the EMP is incorporated in the EIA report, the EMP section should present all necessary information set out by Form 3 of this procedure.

9. Public Consultation and Disclosure

Involving the public in the EIA preparation is fundamental to increasing the understanding (e.g. on how the project may affect or improve their living conditions) and acceptance of the project. It is also a way to identify and act upon impacts and issues that are not immediately obvious to the EIA study team. The earlier in the project preparation process the public can be involved, the more likely that a trusting relationship can be built and useful recommendations be made.

In Myanmar, the project proponent should undertake a process of consultation during the EIA study, involving the affected communities and the project stakeholders. This consultation should be done on a continuous basis starting as early as possible in the EIA process.

This section should include:

- Purpose of the consultation during the preparation of the EIA report
- Methodology and approach
- summary of consultation activities undertaken including dates, venues, attendance, topics, photographs of the meeting and so on
- summary of main comments received from every related stakeholders (e.g. affected people, NGOs, EIA report review body, other governmental authorities and so on) at each consultation meeting
- Minutes of each consultation meeting

- Identification on how those comments were taken into account
- Information disclosure e.g. press releases, web site, newsletters, etc.
- Recommendations for future consultations.

10. Conclusions and recommendations

This section should present the main conclusions of the EIA report, and recommendations of future actions to be taken.

FORM (5)_ Sample of Format for an IEE Report

The Initial Environmental Examination Report should include, as relevant, the following elements.

1. Executive Summary

The IEE report will contain an executive summary, should be written at least in Myanmar language that summarizes the significant findings of the IEE report, and recommendations to manage them. It will read as a standalone document and provide a clear picture of the project, its environment, the impacts, and the associated mitigation measures and management.

The contents of the Executive Summary which should be included are similar to those of EIA report (see Executive Summary of Form 4).

2. Introduction

The contact details of the project proponent and study team are required, including the company name; the main postal address, telephone, fax, e-mail and website details and a responsible person and/or focal point of the project (e.g. owner, management, officers of the project proponent, etc.). The details of Information of the study team should be included in this section as well e.g. name, expertise and work experience, academic experience, and in particular of the registered consultant(s), the registration number, the registered expertise, and the expiry date of the license as well.

3. Policy, Legal and Institutional Framework

This section should provide an overview of the current environmental and social policies, and the legal and institutional frameworks, including any International or regional conventions and treaties signed or ratified by Myanmar and applicable to the project and the IEE study.

The following sub-sections should be included in this section of any IEE Report:

- Corporate Environmental Policy of the project proponent (e.g. CSR policy), if any.
- Policy and Legal Framework should include such as existing environment-related laws and rules, international conventions, treaties and agreements, and international standards and guidelines.
- Institutional framework of the project proponent and Myanmar government responsible for IEE e.g. organizational structures and responsible sections.
- Environmental and/or Health Standards related to the Project e.g. international and/or domestic standards.

4. Description of the Project and Alternatives

The following elements should be included in this section:

a. Project background, objectives and descriptions

This sub-section should include the objectives, history, identification of the project, and the brief description of each alternative project on the nature and the other elements related to engineering aspects.

b. Project Location, overview map and site layout maps

Size and location of the project alternatives with an overview map and site layout map at an appropriate scale

c. Comparison and Selection of the Alternatives

The methodologies and the result of the comparative analysis of the reasonable number of project alternatives should be included in this sub-section. If there is only one alternative except 'no project alternative' at this phase, the study should explain the reasons why the study takes into account only one project alternative. At a minimum, the 'no project' alternative should be included in the comparative analysis.

d. Description of the selected alternatives

The detailed description of the selected alternative should be included in this sub-section i.e. pre-construction, construction works, equipment required for all project phases, related installations and infrastructure, implementation schedule and investment cost of the project and so on.

5. Description of the Surrounding Environment

The description of the baseline conditions of the existing environment should give detailed information on the physical, biological, economic, social, cultural and visual components. This description should also include details of the interrelationships between the components and the importance of such relationships.

The physical, biological, socio-economic, cultural and visual components will be identified with an appropriate legend that shows all the spatial information presented in the IEE report.

The following elements should be included in this section of any IEE Report; however, the collected information can be limited to secondary data and/or the information based on a simple field survey:

a. Setting the Study Limits

The study should identify the limits of the study areas and justify those border. The area(s) identified should include all the direct and indirect anticipated impacts, as well as all project-related activities, such as access roads.

b. Methodology for data collection and analysis

Baseline environmental and social data should be included in this sub-section, which is collected in a systematic and logical way, using internationally recognized or national methodology for each specific physical, biological, economic, social, cultural and visual components.

The sources of the data should be clearly identified for each physical, biological, socio-economic, cultural and visual components. The value of this information should be assessed, considering the methodology used to collect and analyze these data and the date of the simple field survey (e.g. using simple environmental instruments, at sampling stations, date and duration of the survey, site observation and taking photographs, etc.) or secondary data collection.

For any project, satellite imagery or GIS data set should be used for the description and presentation of the physical, biological, economic, social, cultural and visual components. This information will improve the accuracy of the data provided in the IEE report and will facilitate the assessment of the

project impacts.

c. Physical Components

The selected physical components for the study and the extent of their description should correspond to their importance or value in the study area(s).

Where the secondary data of the study area are available or the basic data can be collected through a simple field survey or other engineering survey related to the project, the data should be described in an IEE report depending on the characteristics of the surrounding environment such as: Climate; Topography; Geology (including risk of natural disaster, if any); Geomorphology; Soil; Sediments; Surface-water hydrology; Surface water quality; Groundwater; Ambient air quality; Ambient noise and vibration; and Potential natural hazards of the area.

d. Biological Components

The biological components selected for study and the extent of their description should correspond to their importance or value in the study area(s).

Where the secondary data of the study area are available or the basic data can be collected through a simple field survey, meeting/workshop with concerned group and/or other survey related to the project, the data should be described in an IEE report depending on the characteristics of the surrounding environment such as: Forest; Flora species and their habitats; Fauna species and their habitats; and Biodiversity at the gene, species and ecosystem level.

e. Socio-Economic Components

The socio-economic components selected for study and the extent of their description should correspond to their importance or value in the study area(s). The socio-economic components should include references to study areas potentially vulnerable to natural hazards.

Where the secondary data of the study area are available or the basic data can be collected through a simple field survey, meeting/workshop with concerned group and/or other survey related to the project, the data should be described in an IEE report depending on the characteristics of the surrounding environment such as Existing and planned use of the territory according to the laws, decrees, policies, and national, state/region and district development plans; Basic demography; Minority and/or vulnerable groups; Local economy; Existing and past land use pattern; Urban sectors (housing concentration, urban areas, residential development projects); Industrial and commercial areas and future developments; Agricultural areas (agricultural activities, irrigation and drainage); Forest areas; Areas with recreational, educational, historical, or aesthetic value; Public infrastructure and access to public services; Water sources (including private and public wells) and other installations for collecting water; Protected areas around water-collecting installations; Health; and Unexploded ordnance (UXO), if any.

f. Cultural Components

The cultural components should be described in such a way as to facilitate an understanding of the local communities, their use of the different components of the environment, and their views on the project.

Where the secondary data of the study area are available or the basic data can be collected through a simple field survey, meeting/workshop with concerned group and/or other survey related to the project, the data should be described in an IEE report depending on the characteristics of the surrounding environment such as Cultural heritage.

g. Visual Components

Visual components should be described, especially in sensitive areas such as urban centers, tourist sites and protected areas, the other cultural and historical sites (see also the “Cultural Components” section) and so on. Photographs of the visual components to be affected should be included. The visual analysis should be evaluated by experts using the appropriate methodology.

Where the secondary data of the study area are available or a basic data can be collected through a simple field survey, meeting/workshop with concerned group and/or other survey related to the project, the data should be described in an IEE report depending on the characteristics of the surrounding environment such as: Built form; Details of local materials, styles; Prominent watercourses; Visual elements of a unique and/or valued landscape; and Landmarks.

6. Impact Assessment and Mitigation Measures

The project proponent should identify the impacts of the project for each project phase (i.e. pre-construction, construction, operation, and if applicable, decommissioning/ closure/ post-closure as well) and assess the significance of these impacts, using the appropriate methodology and criteria. The methodologies for impact prediction and impact evaluation can be limited to simple ways e.g. qualitative analysis, simple prediction model (if applicable), group discussion with experts relevant to the identified impacts and so on.

This section should include as follows:

a. Impact Assessment Methodology and Approach

The IEE Report should describe the approach and methodology used for the identification and assessment of impacts. To the extent possible, the methods and techniques used to identify and determine the significance of the impacts should be objective, concrete, and reproducible. Once the methodology is defined, the proponent should systematically use it for each identified impact.

b. Identification of Impacts

The study should identify all potential sources of impacts to the physical, biological, health, social, economic, cultural, and visual components of the environment for the project phases i.e. pre-construction, construction, operation, and if applicable, decommissioning/ closure/ post-closure phase as well..

c. Determination of significance of those impacts

The methodology for the assessment should consider project-related impacts e.g. positive and negative, direct and indirect, synergistic, reversible and irreversible, and so on.

d. Mitigation measures

The appropriate mitigation measures for the project phases (i.e. pre-construction, construction, operation, and if applicable, decommissioning/closure /post-closure phase as well) should be proposed

as to reduce the adverse impacts identified during the IEE study phase.

e. Determination of any residual impacts

Where the residual impacts for which any appropriate mitigation measures cannot be identified during the study phase, the IEE report should propose a policy or plan how they will be addressed.

7. Environmental Management Plan

Where the EMP is presented as a separate document, the main aspects of the EMP should be provided in this section, or where the EMP is incorporated in the IEE report, the EMP section should present all necessary information set out by Annex 5 of this Instruction.

8. Public Consultation and Disclosure

Involving the public in the IEE preparation is fundamental to increasing the understanding (e.g. on how the project may affect or improve their living conditions) and acceptance of the project. It is also a way to identify and act upon impacts and issues that are not immediately obvious to the IEE study team. The earlier in the project preparation process the public can be involved, the more likely that a trusting relationship can be built and useful recommendations be made.

In Myanmar, the project proponent should undertake a process of consultation during the IEE study, involving the affected communities and the project stakeholders. This consultation should be done on a continuous basis starting as early as possible in the IEE process.

This section should include:

- Purpose of the consultation during the preparation of the IEE report
- Methodology and approach
- summary of consultation activities undertaken including dates, venues, attendance, topics, photographs of the meeting and so on
- summary of main comments received from every related stakeholders (e.g. affected people, NGOs, other governmental authorities and so on) at each consultation meeting
- Minutes of each consultation meeting,
- Identification on how those comments were taken into account,
- Information disclosure e.g. press releases, web site, newsletters, etc.
- Recommendations for future consultations.

9. Conclusion and recommendations

This section should present the main conclusions of the IEE report, and recommendations of future actions to be taken.



FORM A1_ Application Form of Project Proposal
REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR
MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENTAL
CONSERVATION
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT

APPLICATION FORM OF PROJECT PROPOSAL

This is the official application form of project proposal under *Environmental Impact Assessment Procedure Notification No.616/2015*. This form shall be completed in its entirety and submitted to the Environmental Conservation Department, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation, along with all required Project Proposal.

Project Proponent Information

Proponent Name:	Company Registration Number by DICA (if any):	
Contact name of Proponent:		
Proponent's address for correspondence:		
Telephone (fixed/mobile):	Fax:	Email address:
Give details of any group(s) of companies that the Proponent forms part of (e.g. joint venture):		

Project Information

Project Title	
New / Existing development <input type="checkbox"/> New project	<input type="checkbox"/> Modification, amendment, expansion or upgrading of the project
Project Location (Address)	
Longitude/Latitude of the project:	
Size and scale of project components:	

Type of project (Choose the most suitable development type; see also Annex 1 of EIA Procedure Notification No.616/2015)

<input type="checkbox"/> Special Investment Projects	<input type="checkbox"/> Energy Sector Development	<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture, Livestock and Forestry Development	<input type="checkbox"/> Manufacturing
<input type="checkbox"/> Waste management	<input type="checkbox"/> Water supply	<input type="checkbox"/> Infrastructure and service development	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation
<input type="checkbox"/> Mining	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Please specify)		

Specific factors (multiple choices permitted; see also Article 25 of EIA Procedure Notification No.616/2015)

<input type="checkbox"/> Forest conservation area (including biodiversity reserved area)	<input type="checkbox"/> Public forest	<input type="checkbox"/> Park (including marine parks)	<input type="checkbox"/> Mangrove swamp
<input type="checkbox"/> Any other sensitive coastal area	<input type="checkbox"/> Wildlife sanctuary	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific reserve	<input type="checkbox"/> Nature reserve

<input type="checkbox"/> Geophysically significant reserve	<input type="checkbox"/> Any other nature reserve	<input type="checkbox"/> Protected cultural heritage area	<input type="checkbox"/> Protected archeological area or area of historical significance
<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Please specify)			

Potential adverse impacts by the proposed project (multiple choices permitted)

<input type="checkbox"/> Air pollution	<input type="checkbox"/> Water pollution	<input type="checkbox"/> Solid waste	<input type="checkbox"/> Waste water	<input type="checkbox"/> Noise and vibration
<input type="checkbox"/> Soil contamination	<input type="checkbox"/> Land subsidence	<input type="checkbox"/> Odors	<input type="checkbox"/> Land degradation	<input type="checkbox"/> Soil erosion
<input type="checkbox"/> Sedimentation	<input type="checkbox"/> Water use change	<input type="checkbox"/> Health and safety	<input type="checkbox"/> Climate change	<input type="checkbox"/> Socio-economic
<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Please specify)				

Describe briefly the potential adverse impacts.

Describe briefly the activities that may cause those impacts.

Has any community consultation been conducted? If so, please provide details.

Declaration of Compliance (Representative of the project proponent)

I, the undersigned Proponent (or representative, there of), hereby state that the information provided in/with this application is accurate and complete. I declare that I, and my agents, will comply with all applicable laws, regulations and guidelines relevant to this project.

Signature: _____

Date of submission: (dd/mm/yyyy) _____

Name: _____

Attach required information, including: 1) maps, plans, and drawings that detail the project proposal; 2) detailed description of the activity/project component; 3) copies of any existing license, agreement, or memorandum established with Republic of the Union of Myanmar government; 4) the results of any technical/ feasibility studies completed for the proposal.

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Date received:	Project Identification Number:
Recorded by:	Classification <input type="checkbox"/> EIA <input type="checkbox"/> IEE <input type="checkbox"/> No requirement
Additional comments, notes or recommendations (attached if necessary):	



FORM A2. Submission of Scoping Report and Terms of Reference
REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR
MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT

SUBMISSION FORM OF
SCOPING REPORT AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

This is the official submission form of Scoping report and Terms of Reference (TOR) under *Environmental Impact Assessment Procedure Notification No.616/2015*. This form shall be completed in its entirety and submitted to the Environmental Conservation Department, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation, along with all required Scoping Report and TOR.

Project Proponent Information

Proponent Name:	Company Registration Number by DICA (if any):
Contact name of Proponent:	
Proponent's address for correspondence:	
Telephone (fixed/mobile):	Fax: Email address:

Project Information

Project Title
Project Location (Address)

Report type

<input type="checkbox"/> New report	<input type="checkbox"/> Revised report	Date of submission (dd/mm/yyyy)
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Check list of the Scoping report

The Scoping Report shall contain the following information (see also Article 51 and Article 52 of EIA Procedure No.616/2015)

- a) Executive Summary
- b) Context of the Project
- c) Overview of the Policy, Legal and Institutional Framework
- d) Project Description and Alternatives
- e) Description of the Environment together with maps in proper scale indicating all relevant features, images, aerial photos and satellite images
- f) Key potential Impacts Assessment and Mitigation Measures
- g) Public Consultation and Disclosure
- h) Conclusions and Recommendations
- i) TOR for the EIA study


Signature (Representative of the project proponent)

I, the undersigned Proponent (or representative, there of), hereby state that the information provided in/with the application and the report ensure that the Scoping and the preparation of the TOR for the EIA Report are undertaken in a professional manner and in accordance with EIA Procedure Notification No. 616/2015 and any applicable guidelines issued or adopted by the Ministry.

Signature:	Date of submission: (dd/mm/yyyy)
_____	_____
Name:	

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

Date received:	Project Identification Number:
Recorded by:	Attachment: <input type="checkbox"/> Scoping Report <input type="checkbox"/> TOR
Additional comments, notes or recommendations (attached if necessary):	

FORM A3_ Submission Form of Selected Consultants for Initial Environmental Examination (IEE)

REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR
MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT

SUBMISSION FORM OF SELECTED CONSULTANTS FOR INITIAL ENVIRONMENTAL EXAMINATION

This is the official submission form of selected consultants for Initial Environmental Examination under *Environmental Impact Assessment Procedure Notification No.616/2015*. This form shall be completed in its entirety and submitted to the Environmental Conservation Department, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation, along with all required Information.

Project Proponent Information

Proponent Name:		Company Registration Number by DICA (if any):
Contact name of Proponent:		
Proponent's address for correspondence:		
Telephone (fixed/mobile):	Fax:	Email address:

Project Information

Project Title
Project Location (Address)

Members of IEE preparation

Team Leader of the study team

Name (Sur name, Given name)	Registration / License No. by ECD (if applied)	Organization	Contact details	Area of expertise

Member of the team (except the team leader)

Name (Sur name, Given name)	Registration / License No. by ECD (if applied)	Organization	Contact details	Area of expertise

Signature (Representative of the project proponent)

Signature:	Date of submission: (dd/mm/yyyy)
Name:	

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

Date received:	Project Identification Number:
Recorded by:	
Additional comments, notes or recommendations (attached if necessary):	

FORM A4_ Submission of Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) Report and Environmental Management Plan (EMP)



**REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR
MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENTAL
CONSERVATION
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT**

**SUBMISSION FORM OF
INITIAL ENVIRONMENTAL EXAMINATION REPORT AND
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN**

This is the official submission form of an Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) Report together with an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) under *Environmental Impact Assessment Procedure Notification No.616/2015*. This form shall be completed in its entirety and submitted to the Environmental Conservation Department, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation, along with all required IEE and EMP Report.

Project Proponent Information

Proponent Name:		Company Registration Number by DICA (if any):
Contact name of Proponent:		
Proponent's address for correspondence:		
Telephone (fixed/mobile):	Fax:	Email address:

Project Information

Project Title
Project Location (Address)

Report type

<input type="checkbox"/> New report	<input type="checkbox"/> Revised report	Date of submission (dd/mm/yyyy)
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Check list of necessary contents for IEE report

The IEE Report shall contain the following information (see also Article 36 of EIA Procedure No.616/2015)

- a) Executive Summary
- b) Project description
- c) Identification of the Project Proponent
- d) Identification of IEE experts
- e) Description of applicable laws
- f) Description of the surrounding environmental/social conditions
- g) Identification and assessment of potential environmental impacts
- h) Results of the public consultation
- i) Environmental protection measures
- j) EMP, or Summary of EMP (if separate volume)
- k) Persons, organization and budgets needed for implementation of the EMP

Check list of necessary contents for EMP

The EMP, prepared as an all-inclusive or a standalone document, may contain the following information (see also Article 2 s) to t), and Article 63– 8.0 of EIA Procedure No.616/2015)

- a) Executive Summary (if separate volume)
- b) Project Description (if separate volume)
- c) Health Policies and Commitments, legal requirements and institutional arrangements (if separate volume)
- d) Summary of impacts and mitigation measures (if separate volume)
- e) Overall budget for implementation on the EMP

- f) Management and Monitoring Sub-Plans for each identified impact
- g) Contents of each sub-plan

Proposed measure for information disclosure of the report

The IEE report shall be disclosed to civil society not later than 15 days after submission (in accordance with Article 38 of EIA Procedure Notification No.616/2015)

Duration/date of disclosure	Methodology (Public meeting, WEB, newspaper and so on)	Accessible place (Address, URL of web site, and so on)	Type of documents to be disclosed
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Signature (Representative of the project proponent)

I, the undersigned Proponent (or representative, thereof), hereby state that the information provided in/with the application and the report ensure;

- a) the accuracy and completeness of the IEE and EMP report,
- b) that the IEE and EMP report has been prepared in strict compliance with applicable laws including EIA Procedure Notification No. 616/2015, and
- c) that the Project will at all times comply fully with the commitments, mitigation measures, and plans in the IEE Report

Signature:	Date of submission: (dd/mm/yyyy)
_____	_____

Name: _____

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

Date received:	Project Identification Number:
_____	_____
The proponent submitted the reports with the forms of; <input type="checkbox"/> Paper copy <input type="checkbox"/> Digital copy	
Recorded by: _____	
Additional comments, notes or recommendations (attached if necessary):	

FORM A5_ Submission Form of Selected Consultants for Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)



REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR
MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENTAL
CONSERVATION
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT

SUBMISSION FORM OF SELECTED CONSULTANTS FOR
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

This is the official submission form of selected consultants for Environmental Impact Assessment under *Environmental Impact Assessment Procedure Notification No.616/2015*. This form shall be completed in its entirety and submitted to the Environmental Conservation Department, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation, along with all required information.

Project Proponent Information

Proponent Name:	Company Registration Number by DICA (if any):	
Contact name of Proponent:		
Proponent's address for correspondence:		
Telephone (fixed/mobile):	Fax:	Email address:

Project Information

Project Title
Project Location (Address)

Members of EIA preparation

Team Leader of the team

Name (Sur name, Given name)	Registration / License No. by ECD	Organization	Contact details	Area of expertise
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Member of the team (except the team leader)

Name (Sur name, Given name)	Registration / License No. by ECD (if registered)	Organization	Contact details	Area of expertise
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Signature (Representative of the project proponent)

Signature:	Date of submission: (dd/mm/yyyy)
Name:	

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

Date received:	Project Identification Number:
Recorded by:	
Additional comments, notes or recommendations (attached if necessary):	

FORM A6_ Submission of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Report and Environmental Management Plan (EMP)



**REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR
MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENTAL
CONSERVATION
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT**

**SUBMISSION FORM OF
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT AND
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN**

This is the official submission form of an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Report together with an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) under *Environmental Impact Assessment Procedure Notification No.616/2015*. This form shall be completed in its entirety and submitted to the Environmental Conservation Department, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation, along with all required EIA and EMP Report.

Project Proponent Information

Proponent Name:		Company Registration Number by DICA (if any):
Contact name of Proponent:		
Proponent's address for correspondence:		
Telephone (fixed/mobile):	Fax:	Email address:

Project Information

Project Title
Project Location (Address)

Report type

<input type="checkbox"/> New report	<input type="checkbox"/> Revised report	Date of submission (dd/mm/yyyy)
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Check list of necessary contents for EIA report

The EIA Report shall contain the following information (see also Article 63 of EIA Procedure)

- a) Executive Summary
- b) Introduction
- c) Policy, Legal and Institutional Framework
- d) Description of the Project and Alternatives Selection
- e) Description of the Surrounding Environment
- f) Impact and Risk Assessment and Mitigation Measures
- g) Cumulative Impact Assessment (if applicable)
- h) Environmental Management Plan
- i) Public Consultation and Disclosure
- j) Conclusion and recommendations

Check list of necessary contents for EMP

The EMP, prepared as an all-inclusive or a standalone document, shall contain the following information (see also Article 2s) to t), and Article 63 – 8.0 of EIA Procedure No.616/2015)

- a) Executive Summary (if separate volume)
- b) Project Description (if separate volume)
- c) Health Policies and Commitments, legal requirements and institutional arrangements(if separate volume)
- d) Summary of impacts and mitigation measures (if separate volume)
- e) Overall budget for implementation on the EMP
- f) Management and Monitoring Sub-Plans for each identified impact

- g) Contents of each sub-plan

Proposed measure for information disclosure of the report

The EIA report shall be disclosed to civil society not later than 15 days after submission (in accordance with Article 65 of EIA Procedure Notification No.616/2015)

Duration/date of disclosure	Methodology (Public meeting, WEB, newspaper and so on)	Accessible place (Address, URL of web site, and so on)	Type of documents to be disclosed

Signature (Representative of the project proponent)

I, the undersigned Proponent (or representative, thereof), hereby state that the information provided in/with the application and the report ensure;

- a) the accuracy and completeness of the EIA and the EMP report;
- b) that the EIA and the EMP report have been prepared in strict compliance with applicable laws including EIA Procedure Notification No. 616/2015 and with the TOR for the EIA; and
- c) that the Project will at all times comply fully with the commitments, mitigation measures, and plans in the EIA and EMP Report.

Signature:	Date of submission: (dd/mm/yyyy)
Name:	

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

Date received:	Project Identification Number:
The proponent submitted the reports with the forms of; <input type="checkbox"/> Paper copy <input type="checkbox"/> Digital copy	
Recorded by:	
Additional comments, notes or recommendations (attached if necessary):	



**FORM A7_ Submission of Environmental Management Plan (EMP)
REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR
MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENTAL
CONSERVATION
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT**

**SUBMISSION FORM OF
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN**

This is the official submission form of an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) under *Environmental Impact Assessment Procedure Notification No.616/2015*. This form shall be completed in its entirety and submitted to the Environmental Conservation Department, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation, along with all required EMP report.

Project Proponent Information

Proponent Name:		Company Registration Number by DICA (if any):
Contact name of Proponent:		
Proponent's address for correspondence:		
Telephone (fixed/mobile):	Fax:	Email address:

Project Information

Project Title _____

Project Location (Address) _____

Report type

New report Revised report Date of submission (dd/mm/yyyy) _____

Check list of necessary contents for EMP

The EMP, prepared as an all-inclusive or a standalone document, may contain the following information (see also Article 2s to t), and Article 63 – 8.0 of EIA Procedure No.616/2015)

- a) Executive Summary (if separate volume)
- b) Project Description (if separate volume)
- c) Health Policies and Commitments, legal requirements and institutional arrangements (if separate volume)
- d) Summary of impacts and mitigation measures (if separate volume)
- e) Overall budget for implementation on the EMP
- f) Management and Monitoring Sub-Plans for each identified impact
- g) Contents of each sub-plan

Signature (Representative of the project proponent)

I, the undersigned Proponent (or representative, there of), hereby state that the information provided in/with the application and the report ensure;

- a) the accuracy and completeness of the EMP report;
- b) that the EMP report has been prepared in strict compliance with applicable laws including EIA Procedure Notification No. 616/2015; and
- c) that the Project will at all times comply fully with the commitments, mitigation measures, and plans in the EMP report.

Signature: _____ Date of submission: (dd/mm/yyyy) _____

Name: _____

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

Date received: _____ Project Identification Number: _____

The proponent submitted the reports with the forms of; Paper copy Digital copy

Recorded by: _____

Additional comments, notes or recommendations (attached if necessary): _____



FORM A8_ Submission Form of Monitoring Report
REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR
MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT

**SUBMISSION FORM OF
MONITORING REPORT**

This is the official submission form of Monitoring Report under *Environmental Impact Assessment Procedure Notification No.616/2015*. This form shall be completed in its entirety and submitted to the Environmental Conservation Department, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation, along with all required Monitoring Report according to the issued Environmental Compliance Certificate (ECC).

Project Proponent Information

Proponent Name:		Company Registration Number by DICA (if any):
Contact name of Proponent:		
Proponent's address for correspondence:		
Telephone (fixed/mobile):	Fax:	Email address:

Project Information

Project Title _____

Project Location (Address) _____

ECC number _____

Status of Compliance to ECC conditions

This provides an overview of the project's compliance with the conditions set in the ECC. It shall be summarized in the following table;

No. of ECC conditions	Status of compliance	Remarks

Compliance to the Environmental Management Plan (EMP)

This provides an overview of the compliance to the EMP committed by the proponent during the review of the ECC application. It shall be summarized as in the following Table;

Proposed mitigation measures	Cost	Institutional Plan	Schedule	Guarantees	Remarks

Validation of Project scale and predicted impact

In case of any change of the project scale or parameters of the predicted impacts, the proponent shall provide the status of the changes as in the following table. If the changes are significant, the Ministry may request additional survey to the proponent as to update the issued ECC.

Items (scale, predicted impact)	Scale / Parameters at the survey phase	Actual scale / parameters	Remark

Signature (Representative of the project proponent)

I, the undersigned Proponent (or representative, there of), hereby state that the information provided in/with the application and the report ensure that the Monitoring Report are undertaken in a professional manner and in accordance with EIA Procedure Notification No. 616/2015 and any applicable legislations issued or adopted by the Ministry.

Signature: _____ Date of submission: (dd/mm/yyyy) _____

Print name: _____

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

Date received: _____ Project Identification Number: _____

The proponent submitted the reports with the forms of; Paper copy Digital copy

Recorded by: _____

Additional comments, notes or recommendations (attached if necessary): _____

IX. Yangon Electricity Supply Corporation

IX. Yangon Electricity Supply Corporation (YESC)

Investor who has MIC Permit/Endorsement may obtain various information related to electricity connection at the Yangon Electricity Supply Corporation (YESC) of MIC OSS. Investors can apply for Electricity Usage Permit at the Representative Township Office of YESC under Ministry of Electricity and Energy. Also, each Investor should obtain Electricity Inspections (EI) for High Voltage (HV), Low voltage (LV) and internal wiring (IW) by the Electricity Inspection Department under Directorate of Industrial Supervision and Inspection (DISI) of Ministry of Industry before making application for Electricity Usage Permit.

The general procedures of electricity connection are summarized below.

Step 1	Before Starting Electrical Work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investor may apply Electricity Usage Permit for Transformer at the Representative YESC Township Office in advance.
Step 2	During the period of Electrical Work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investor proceeds electrical work including installation works of transformer according to the approved plan.
Step 3	After Electrical Work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investor receives EIs for HV, LV and IW by Electricity Inspection Department and obtains Electricity Safety Certificate.
Step 4	Before Electricity Connection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investor applies and obtains Electricity Usage Permit including meter installation to YESC Township Office.
Step 5	Electricity Connection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investor receives electricity connection and starts using electricity.

If the Investor wants to obtain and use electricity during the period of construction of building/factory, the Investor may apply for Temporary Electricity Usage Permit on electricity connection and transformer use to the representative YESC Township Office, while receiving advice from YESC at MIC OSS.

In addition, YESC at MIC OSS provides a wide range of consultation services for the Investors related not only to electricity connection, but also Licenses/Approvals of business for electricity generation services. The Guideline for applying Government's Permit for Electricity Generating Services is attached in this manual as Annex-1.

1. Electricity Usage Permit for Transformer

Necessary Documents submitted by Applicant for Commercial Transformer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Defined application form (if it's not owner, attach with representative's letter) Name and Address of the owner who invests Copy of National Identity Card Land Ownership Evidence Copy of Census or Recommendation letter for residence Place where Transformer to be installed Capacity of Transformer to be installed List of usage Capacity Type of investment business Copy of MIC Permit Business License or Company Registration Certificate Undertaking letter for payment of all defined fees, Infrastructure fee, wiring fee, electricity connection fee and supervising fee if it receives the electricity usage permit Undertaking letter for usage of necessary transformer for business permitted by MIC, usage of own electric generator if there are shortage in electricity and maintenance of transformer and power line
Necessary Documents submitted by Applicant for Industrial Transformer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Defined application form (if it's not owner, attach with representative's letter) Name and Address of the owner who invests Copy of National Identity Card Land Ownership Evidence Copy of Census or Recommendation letter for residence Place where Transformer to be installed Capacity of Transformer to be installed List of usage Capacities Type of investment business Copy of MIC Permit Recommendation Letter from Industrial Zone Committee Undertaking letter for payment of all defined fees, Infra Structure fee, wiring fee, electricity connection fee and supervising fee if it receives the electricity usage permit Undertaking letter for usage of necessary transformer for business permitted by MIC, usage of own electric generator if there are shortage in electricity and maintenance of transformer and power line
Actual Procedures	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> An applicant submits required documents with the title of the representative officer by precisely filling in the information to a YESC Township Office. Upon receiving the application, the representative officer contacts Chief Engineer from YESC. After completing the transformer installation, the Chief Engineer conducts a ground inspection for the place where transformer was installed. During the inspection, the Chief Engineer asks the applicant to submit technical data and reviews the submitted data whether there is enough electricity for power consumption by the business or not. The applicant receives an electricity inspection for transformer by the EI Department of Ministry of Industry and obtains an Electricity Safety Certificate. The applicant submits the copy of Electricity Safety Certificate to the YESC Township Office. Electricity Usage Permit for Transformer is issued and passed it to the applicant through the branch YESC Township Office.
Application Fee	None
Timeframe	1 month (1 week for Township Process, 1 week for District Process and 2 weeks for YESC Head Office processing)
Remarks	Industrial Transformer Usage Permit is applied for factory located in an industrial zone.

2. Electricity Usage Permit for Meter

Necessary Documents submitted by Applicant for Special Power	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Defined application form Address where meter is to be installed Name of the owner Copy of National Identity Card Land Ownership Evidence
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Meter	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Copy of Census or Recommendation letter for residence 7. Business License 8. List of required loads 9. List of Usage Capacities 10. Undertaking letter for payment of all defined fees, Infra Structure fee, wiring fee, electricity connection fee and supervising fee if it receives the electricity usage permit
Actual Procedures	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. An applicant submits required documents with the title to the representative officer by precisely filling in the information to a YESC Township Office. 2. Upon receiving the application, the representative officer contacts Chief Engineer from YESC. 3. After completing the electrical work, the township electric engineer conducts on ground inspection for the place where electrical work was done. 4. Depending on the submitted technical data, if there is enough electricity to be supplied and meter is within 300 fts from 400 V line, an electricity meter is installed. 5. The applicant receives electricity inspections for HV, LV and Internal Wiring by the EI Department of Ministry of Industry and obtains Electricity Safety Certificates. 6. The applicant submits the copies of Electricity Safety Certificates to a YESC Township Office. 7. Electricity Usage Permit for Transformer is issued and passed it to the applicant through the YESC Township Office.
Application Fee	None
Timeframe	5 working days for Special Power Meter
Remarks	-

3. Temporary Permit for Electricity Usage of Transformer during Construction Period

Necessary Documents submitted by Applicant for Commercial Transformer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Defined application form (if it's not owner, attach with representative's letter) 2. Name and Address of the owner who invests 3. Copy of National Identity Card 4. Land Ownership Evidence 5. Copy of Census or Recommendation letter for residence 6. Place where Transformer is to be installed 7. Capacity of Transformer to be installed 8. List of usage Capacities 9. Type of investment business 10. Copy of MIC Permit 11. Business License or Company Registration Certificate 12. Undertaking letter for payment of all defined fees, Infra Structure fee, wiring fee, electricity connection fee and supervising fee if it receives the electricity usage permit 13. Undertaking letter for usage of necessary transformer for business permitted by MIC, usage of own electric generator if there are shortfall in electricity or maintenance of transformer and power line
Necessary Documents submitted by Applicant for Industrial Transformer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Defined application form (if it's not owner, attach with representative's letter) 2. Name and Address of the owner who invests 3. Copy of National Identity Card 4. Ownership Approval 5. Copy of Census or Recommendation letter for residence 6. Place where Transformer is to be installed 7. Capacity of Transformer to be installed 8. List of usage Capacities 9. Type of investment business 10. Copy of MIC Permit 11. Recommendation Letter from Industrial Zone Committee 12. Undertaking letter for payment of all defined fees, Infra Structure fee, wiring fee, electricity connection fee and supervising fee if it receives the electricity usage permit 13. Undertaking letter for usage of necessary transformer for business permitted by MIC, usage of own electric generator if there are shortfall in electricity or maintenance of transformer and power line

Actual Procedures	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. An applicant submits required documents with the title to the representative officer by precisely filling in the information before starting construction. 2. Upon receiving the application, the representative officer contacts Chief Engineer from YESC. 3. The Chief Engineer conducts a ground inspection for the place where business transformer is to be installed. 4. During the inspection, the Chief Engineer asks the applicant to submit technical data. 5. Depending on the submitted technical data, if there is enough electricity for power consumption by the business, a Temporary Permit for Electricity Usage of Transformer is issued and passed it to the applicant.
Application Fee	None
Timeframe	1 month (1 week for Township Process, 1 week for District Process and 2 weeks for YESC Head Office processing)
Remarks	It suits to apply for construction period more than a year.

4. Temporary Permit for Electricity Usage of Meter during Construction Period

Necessary Documents submitted by Applicant for Special Power Meter	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Proper application form 2. Address where meter is to be installed 3. Name of the owner 4. Copy of National Identity Card 5. Land Ownership Evidence 6. Copy of Census or Recommendation letter for residence 7. Business License 8. List of required loads 9. List of Usage Capacities 10. Undertaking letter for payment of all defined fees, Infra Structure fee, wiring fee, electricity connection fee and supervising fee if it receives the electricity usage permit
Actual Procedures	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. An applicant submits required documents with the title to the representative officer by precisely filling in the information before starting construction. 2. Upon receiving the application, the representative officer contacts Chief Engineer from YESC. 3. The township electric engineer conducts a ground inspection at the construction site and installs an electricity meter, if passed the inspection. 4. Depending on the submitted technical data, if there is enough electricity to be supplied and meter is within 300 fts from 400 V line, a Temporary Permit for Electricity Usage of Meter is issued and passed it to the applicant through the YESC Township Office.
Application Fee	None
Timeframe	5 working days for Special Power Meter
Remarks	It suits to apply for construction period more than a year.

Annex-1 Guidelines for applying Government's Notification Permit for Electricity Generating Services

The following descriptions should be included in the proposal:

- (a) Fields of Business (Generation, Transmission, Distribution, Services)
- (b) Location of Business
- (c) Technical Specifications and Particulars (Installed capacity, etc.)
- (d) Estimated investment cost
- (e) Investment Model (Foreign/Local/Joint Venture)
- (f) Working Experiences of Company
- (g) Benefits for both sides from the Project
- (h) Requirements to be provided by Ministry side

Authorized person from the business enterprise has to explain and discuss the details of the proposal (technically and commercially) with responsible officials from the ministry and concerned departments. After discussion, it will be submitted to get consent for the Study of the Project to be conformed to technical standards and to be feasible. The procedures are as follows:

(i) There are five steps for Foreign Direct Investment:

Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)

- Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) on Pre-feasibility study and Feasibility study of the project shall be signed.
- If it fails to submit the required reports in due course, MOU shall be deemed to be invalid.
- In order to sign MOU, we need to request the comments from the Office of the Attorney General of the Union, Ministry of Planning and Finance.
- MOU incorporated with their comments could be rather submitted to the Cabinet for approval.

Memorandum of Agreement (MOA)

- After thorough evaluation, discussion and confirmation on the project site location, design and technical particulars based upon the FS report, financial analysis and benefit to both sides (win-win solution) are formulated in details.
- If the outcomes can be approved, Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) would be signed.
- Before signing MOA, we need to request the comments from the Office of the Attorney General of the Union, Ministry of Planning and Finance.
- After getting approval from the Cabinet, MOA can be signed.

MIC (Myanmar Investment Commission) Permit

- Based upon the Memorandum of Agreement, it should be further submitted to Myanmar Investment Commission (MIC).
- Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Social Impact Assessment (SIA) reports together with the recommendations of mitigation and counter measures and guarantees are needed to be approved by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation.
- Myanmar Investment Commission (MIC) issues a permit after careful review on the proposal in line with Foreign Investment Law.

Joint Venture Agreement (JVA)

- After getting approval and permit from Myanmar Investment Commission, Joint Venture Agreement (JVA) would be prepared.
- The Office of the Attorney General of the Union, Ministry of Planning and Finance are requested for their comments.
- Afterwards, it is to be submitted to the Cabinet and signed Joint Venture Agreement (JVA) upon approval.

Project Implementation

- If JVA has been signed, the company would have had the following permits;
 - Certificate of Incorporation issued by the Ministry of Planning and Finance,
 - Legal Opinion of the Attorney General,
 - Concession Right of Ministry of Electricity and Energy,
 - Permit of Myanmar Investment Commission,
 - Government's Notification Permit for Electricity Generating Services other than those permitted by Law.
- Upon the permits, the company shall have the right to proceed the implementation of Project.

(j) There are four steps for Local Companies:

Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)

- Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) on Pre-feasibility study and Feasibility study of the project shall be signed.
- If it fails to submit the required reports in due course, MOU shall be deemed to be invalid.
- In order to sign MOU, we need to request the comments from the Office of the Attorney General of the Union, Ministry of Planning and Finance.
- MOU incorporated with their comments could be further submitted to the Cabinet for approval.

Contract of Agreement

- After thorough evaluation, discussion and confirmation on the project site location, design and technical particulars based upon the FS report, financial analysis and benefit to both sides (win-win solution) are formulated in details.
- If the outcomes can be approved, the Contract would be signed.
- Before signing the Contract, we need to request the comments from the Office of the Attorney General of the Union, Ministry of Planning and Finance.
- The Contract would be revised in accordance with their comment.

Myanmar Investment Commission (MIC) Permit

- The Contract should be further submitted to MIC for review and approval on the proposal in line with Investment Law for Myanmar.
- Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Social Impact Assessment (SIA) reports together with the recommendations of mitigation and counter measures and insurance are needed to be approved by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation.

Project Implementation

- After getting confirmation from Myanmar Investment Commission, it should be further submitted to the Cabinet for approval and Contract can be signed.
- Government's Notification Permit for Electricity Generating Services other than those permitted by Law.

X. YANGON CITY DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

October 2018 Version

X. Yangon City Development Committee (Within the boundary of YCDC)

When a new building is constructed within the boundary of YCDC, an applicant can apply Building Permit at 1st Floor of Engineering Department (Buildings) YCDC, 10 Storeyed Office.

Outside the boundary of YCDC, if the new building will be constructed, an applicant can apply Building Permit at concerned Township Development Committee.

Engineering Department (Buildings) reviews and examines all submitted documents and drawings based on Myanmar National Building Code 2016 and Guidelines of Committee for Quality Control of High-rise Building Construction Projects.

During the construction progress, inspection team from Engineering Department (Buildings) will conduct inspection regularly on every stage of construction such as foundation work, column, beam, slab, etc. So, the applicant need to inform before starting each stage of construction.

After the construction work is completed, an applicant shall apply and obtain Fire Safety Certificate firstly, and then shall apply and obtain Building Completion Certificate (BCC) at YCDC within its boundary and at concerned Township Development Committee for outside its boundary. Please note that Fire Safety Certificate must apply first before applying BCC.

1. Building Permit and Building Completion Certificate Procedure (YCDC)

1-1. For 3 Storeys and Below Buildings

1-1-1. Building Permit for Valid Land Ownership

Necessary Documents submitted by Applicant	<p>For Residential & Commercial</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Application forms specified by YCDC <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Application form for building permit. (b) Submission for supervision of building construction by registered engineer/ architect. (c) Undertaking letter to follow the instructions of YCDC for constructing before issuing building permit and problem of land ownership. (d) Recommendation of ward administrator stating that there are no any problems between host and tenant. (e) Submission the attitude of neighboring land owner. (f) Submission for any objection from owner of neighboring land plots (2 for left side, 2 for right side, 3 for front and 3 for back, total 10 persons) regarding construction of commercial buildings. (g) Undertaking letter to take responsibility for strength of building by registered engineer. (h) Application form for demolishing of old building (i) Undertaking letter by registered engineer/ architect for demolishing of old building without damage to adjacent buildings (j) Submission stating that land owner is alive and the delegation is true if the application is submitted by GP/SP of land owner. (k) Undertaking letter by applicant, licensed contractor and registered engineer/architect to follow the rules and regulations if the apartment is constructed by contractor. 2. Copy of the applicant's NRC (Land owner, GP/SP) (2 sides of NRC on 1 side of A4) 3. Map for building construction, Certified map issued by the relevant Department within 1 year. (C/map) 4. Copy of the Grant and demarcation map (D/Map) issued by the relevant Department within 1 year. 5. 3 sets of proposal drawings with A3 size signed by applicant and registered engineer/architect if it is family detached house or commercial buildings. 6. If apartment is constructed by contractor, 3 set of proposal drawing with A3 size signed by applicant, licensed contractor and registered engineer or architect. 7. Photos of the old building to be demolished and its adjacent buildings 8. If it is apartment and commercial building, fire safety instruction from Myanmar Fire Service Department. <p>Remark: No.4 is checked with the original document to be a correct copy.</p>
Code and Regulation	YCDC by-law, rules and regulation, CQHP guide lines, Myanmar National Building Code 2016.
Actual Procedures	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The applicant submits the require documents and proposed drawing for Building Permit in person to Form Permit Section, Engineering Department (Building), YCDC. 2. Form Permit Section of Engineering Department (Building) checks the documents and drawings are complete or not. 3. If all documents are complete, Engineering Department (Building) accept and serve this file and the applicant shall settle 10% of total form checking fee to Yangon City Bank. 4. Inspection Section of Engineering Department (Buildings) will conduct Field Investigation in accordance with Annex-12. 5. Field investigation result with submitted documents and proposed drawings are reviewed and examined by Form Permit Section of Engineering Department (Buildings) in accordance with YCDC rules and regulations, procedures, CQHP guide lines, Myanmar National Building Code 2016 as shown in checklist of Annex-2. 6. For complete case of building permit application, Engineering Department (Buildings) inform the applicant to settle remaining form checking fee. If the building is apartment constructed by contractor, it is also necessary to settle

	<p>premium for all case of buildings</p> <p>7. The applicant shall settle the 90% of form checking fee and premium (if necessary) to Yangon City Bank and Building Permit will be continued.</p> <p>8. Applicant can start the construction of new building after issuing building permit.</p> <p>9. From starting to complete construction work, Inspection Section of Engineering Department (Buildings) inspect and closed monitor in accordance with Annex-13. If the building is different from permitted drawings, the applicant shall submit the revised plan.</p>
Application Fee	See detail in Table for application fee
Time Frame	21 working days
Remarks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - According to the usage purpose of the building, it is necessary to attach the recommendation letters from relevant government organizations, ministry and the documents/evidence to be submitted to YCDC. - Necessary recommendations are shown in Annex-26 according to the usage purpose of the building.

1-1-2. Building Permit for Regional Legal Agreement

Necessary Documents submitted by Applicant	<p>For Residential Building</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Application forms specified by YCDC <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Application form for building permit. (b) Submission for supervision of building construction by registered engineer/ architect. (c) Undertaking letter to follow the instructions of YCDC for constructing before issuing building permit and problem of land ownership. (d) Recommendation of ward administrator stating that there are no any problems between host and tenant. (e) Submission the attitude of neighboring land owner. (f) Undertaking letter to take responsibility for strength of building by registered engineer. (g) Application form for demolishing of old building (h) Undertaking letter by registered engineer/ architect for demolishing of old building without damage to adjacent buildings (i) Undertaking letter by applicant, licensed contractor and registered engineer/architect to follow the rules and regulations 2. Copy of the applicant's NRC (Land owner, GP/SP) (2 sides of NRC on 1 side of A4) 3. Copy of evidence for land ownership. 4. 3 sets of proposal drawings with A3 size signed by applicant and registered engineer/architect if it is family detached house or commercial buildings. 5. If apartment is constructed by contractor, 3 set of proposal drawing with A3 size signed by applicant, licensed contractor and registered engineer or architect. 6. Photos of the old building to be demolished and its adjacent buildings 7. If it is apartment and commercial building, fire safety instruction from Myanmar Fire Service Department. <p>Remark: No.3 is checked with the original document to be a correct copy.</p>
Code and Regulation	YCDC by-law, rules and regulation, CQHP guide lines, Myanmar National Building Code 2016.
Actual Procedures	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The applicant submits the require documents and proposed drawing for Building Permit in person to Implementation Plan Section, Engineering Department (Building), YCDC. 2. Form Permit Section of Engineering Department (Building) checks the documents and drawings are complete or not. 3. If all documents are complete, Engineering Department (Building) accept and serve this file and history of land ownership will be checked in City Planning and Land Administration Department. The applicant shall settle 10% of total form checking fee to Yangon City Bank. 4. Inspection Section of Engineering Department (Buildings) will conduct field Investigation in accordance with Annex-12. 5. After City Planning and Land Administration Department send back the history of land ownership and if this land is possible to issue building permit, this permit will be advertised on government newspaper for any objection or not.

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. If there is no objections, Field investigation result with submitted documents and proposed drawings are reviewed and examined by Implementation Plan Section of Engineering Department (Buildings) in accordance with YCDC rules and regulations, procedures, CQHP guide lines, Myanmar National Building Code 2016 as shown in checklist of Annex-2. If is a objection, the case of building permit will continue after this objection must be resolved. 7. For complete case of building permit application, Engineering Department (Buildings) inform the applicant to settle remaining form checking fee. If the building is apartment constructed by contractor, it is also necessary to settle premium for all case of buildings 8. The applicant shall settle the 90% of form checking fee and premium (if necessary) to Yangon City Bank and Building Permit will be continued. 9. Applicant can start the construction of new building after issuing building permit. 10. From starting to complete construction work, Inspection Section of Engineering Department (Buildings) inspect and closed monitor in accordance with Annex-13. If the building is different from permitted drawings, the applicant shall submit the revised plan.
Application Fee	See detail in Table for application fee
Time Frame	21 working days (counting after advertising on newspaper)
Remarks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Because the maximum permitted height is 30 ft, it is necessary to submit with 12 ft for height of ground level, 9ft for height of first and second floor level and the pitch roof drawing if it is 3 storeys buildings. - For the building extension application, the applicant can follow the above-mentioned documents and procedures.

1-1-3. Building Completion Certificate for 3 Storeys and Below

Necessary Documents for submitted by Applicant	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Application forms specified by YCDC. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Application form for building completion. (b) Submission stating that land owner is alive and the delegation is true if the application is submitted by GP/SP of land owner. 2. 1 set of copy of building permit 3. 1 set of permitted drawing 4. Copy of receipt for fee of checking form 5. Record book (Log Book) with building completion remarks by registered engineer and inspection engineer. 6. Copy of the applicant's NRC. (GP/SP) (2 sides of NRC on 1 side of A4) 7. Fire Safety Certificate (Original + Copy) if it is commercial building. 8. Photos of front, rear, left and right side of building. 9. Recommendation for payment of tax is done from Appraiser Dept. 10. Recommendation letter for placing sufficient dust bin from YCDC Pollution control and cleansing Department. 11. If the building has 18 rooms and above, Recommendation letter from Y.E.S.C for installation and usage of transformer. 12. If the building has elevator, elevator usage certificate from Directorate of Industrial Supervision and Inspection.
Code and Regulation	YCDC by-law, rules and regulation
Actual Procedures	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Land owner or GP/SP of land owner shall apply the completion of building to Inspection Section of Engineering Department (Buildings). 2. Inspection Section will conduct the field inspection in accordance with Annex-16. And the applicant shall apply with log book and other recommendations above-mentioned to BCC Section of Engineering Department (Buildings). 3. For complete case of BCC, the applicant shall settle the form checking fee to Yangon City Bank at the date of apply and BCC checking will be continued.
Application Fee	25% of total form checking fee for Building Permit (During the period of Building Permit)
Time Frame	3 working days
Remarks	-

1-2. For Buildings from 4 Storeys to 8 Storeys

1-2-1. Building Permit 4 Storeys to 8 Storeys

Necessary Documents for submitted by Applicant	<p>For Proposal Submission</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Application forms specified by YCDC <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Application form for building permit. (b) Submission for supervision of building construction by registered engineer/ architect. (c) Undertaking letter to follow the instructions of YCDC for constructing before issuing building permit and problem of land ownership. (d) Recommendation of ward administrator stating that there are no any problems between host and tenant. (e) Submission the attitude of neighboring land owner. (f) Submission for any objection from owner of neighboring land plots (2 for left side, 2 for right side, 3 for front and 3 for back, total 10 persons) if there are no 4 storeys and above building in this street. or (g) Submission for any objection from owner of neighboring land plots (2 for left side, 2 for right side, 3 for front and 3 for back, total 10 persons) regarding construction commercial buildings. (h) Undertaking letter to take responsibility for strength of building by registered engineer. (i) Application form for demolishing of old building (j) Undertaking letter by registered engineer/ architect for demolishing of old building without damage to adjacent buildings (k) Submission stating that land owner is alive and the delegation is true if the application is submitted by GP/SP of land owner. (l) Undertaking letter by applicant, licensed contractor and registered engineer/architect to follow the rules and regulations if the apartment is constructed by contractor. 2. Copy of the applicant's NRC (Land owner, GP/SP) (2 sides of NRC on 1 side of A4) 3. Map for building construction, original of Certified map (C/Map) and copy of Demarcation map (D/Map) issued by the relevant Department within 1 year. 4. Copy of the Grant 5. If there are 4 storeys and above buildings on the left and right side, Theodolite reading by licensed surveyor. 6. 1 set of proposed drawing including foundation plan with A3 size signed by applicant and registered engineer/ architect. 7. Photos of the old building and adjacent buildings. <p>For Final Submission</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 1 set of Soil Test and its Soft copy with CD 2. 1 set of structural design submitted by registered engineer and its soft copy. 3. 3 sets of proposal drawings with A3 size signed by applicant, licensed contractor and registered engineer/architect 4. Instruction from Fire Service Department 5. Permit or comment for construction of septic tank from YCDC Engineering Department (Water & Sanitation). <p>Remark: No.3 & 4 are checked with the original document to be a correct copy.</p>
Code and Regulation	YCDC by-law, Rules and Regulation, CQHP guide lines, Myanmar National Building Code 2016
Actual Procedures	<p>For Proposal Submission</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Land owner or GP/SP of land owner submits the require documents and drawing to Form Permit Section of Engineering Department (Buildings) 2. Form Permit Section of Engineering Department (Building) checks the documents and drawings are complete or not. 3. If all documents are complete, Engineering Department (Building) accept and serve this file and the applicant shall settle 10% of total form checking fee to Yangon City Bank. 4. Inspection Section of Engineering Department (Buildings) will conduct field

	<p>Investigation in accordance with Annex-14.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Field investigation result with submitted documents and proposed drawings are reviewed and examined by Form Permit Section of Engineering Department (Buildings) in accordance with YCDC rules and regulations, procedures, CQHP guide lines, Myanmar National Building Code 2016 as shown in checklist of Annex-3. 6. For complete case of building permit application, Engineering Department (Buildings) will issue preliminary building permit and inform the applicant. <p>For Final Submission</p> <p>During 6 months period after issuing preliminary permit, an applicant shall submit the final submission.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Land owner or GP/SP of land owner submits the require documents and drawing prepared in accordance with preliminary permit to Form Permit Section of Engineering Department (Buildings) 2. Form Permit Section of Engineering Department (Building) checks the documents and drawings are complete or not. 3. If all documents are complete, Engineering Department (Building) accept and serve this file. 4. Architecture and structure calculations are reviewed and examined by Form Permit Section of Engineering Department (Buildings) in accordance with YCDC rules and regulations, procedures, CQHP guide lines, Myanmar National Building Code 2016 as shown in checklist of Annex-4 and 5. 5. For complete file, Engineering Department (Buildings) inform the applicant to settle the form checking fee and premium to Yangon City Bank. 6. The applicant shall settle the 90% of form checking fee and premium to Yangon City Bank and Building Permit will be continued. 7. Applicant can start the construction of new building after issuing building permit. 8. From starting to complete construction work, Inspection Section of Engineering Department (Buildings) inspect and closed monitor in accordance with Annex-15. If the building is different from permitted drawings, the applicant shall submit the revised plan.
Application Fee	See detail in Table for application fee
Time Frame	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 17 working days for proposal submission - 21 working days for final submission
Remarks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - According to the usage purpose of the building, it is necessary to attach the recommendation letters from relevant government organizations, ministry and the documents/evidence to be submitted to YCDC. - For the building extension application, the applicant can follow the above-mentioned documents and procedures. - Final submission is different from preliminary building permit, the proposal shall submit again and the documents and procedures are same as proposal submission.

1-2-2. Building Completion Certificate between 4 Storey and 8 Storey

Necessary Documents for submitted by Applicant	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Application forms specified by YCDC <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Application form for building completion. (b) Submission stating that land owner is alive and the delegation is true if the application is submitted by GP/SP of land owner. (c) Application form for inspection of electricity connection from Electricity Section of Engineering Department (Buildings). 2. 1 set of copy of building permit 3. 1 set of copy of permitted drawing 4. Copy of receipt for fee of checking form 5. Record book (Log Book) with building completion remarks by registered engineer and inspection engineer and the table signed by licensed contractor and registered engineer/architect. 6. Copy of the applicant's NRC. (GP/SP) (2 sides of NRC on 1 side of A4) 7. Fire Safety Certificate (Original + Copy) if it is commercial building. 8. Photos of front, rear, left and right side of building and the location of electric meter, water pump and septic tank. 9. Recommendation for payment of tax is done from Appraiser Dept. 10. Recommendation letter for placing sufficient dust bin from YCDC Pollution
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	control and cleansing Department. 11. Recommendation letter from YCDC Engineering Department (Water and Sanitation) 12. Remarks from YCDC Engineering Department (Road and Bridge) to make the good drainage system. 13. If the building has 18 rooms and above, Recommendation letter from Y.E.S.C for installation and usage of transformer. 14. If the building has elevator, elevator usage certificate from Directorate of Industrial Supervision and Inspection. 15. Recommendation letter from Yangon City Electric Supply Cooperation (Y.E.S.C) or undertaking letter to get the connection of electricity by land owner and licensed contractor. 16. Recommendation letter from Internal Revenue Dept. for recommending all payments of tax already paid. 17. Theodolite reading for proposed building by licensed surveyor.
Code and Regulation	YCDC by-law, Rules and Regulation, CQHP guide lines, Myanmar National Building Code 2016
Actual Procedures	1. Land owner or GP/SP of land owner shall apply the completion of building to Inspection Section of Engineering Department (Buildings). 2. Inspection Section will conduct the field inspection in accordance with Annex-16. And the applicant shall apply with log book and other recommendations above-mentioned to BCC Section of Engineering Department (Buildings). 3. For complete case of BCC, the applicant shall settle the form checking fee to Yangon City Bank at the date of apply and BCC checking will be continued.
Application Fee	25% of total form checking fee for Building Permit (during the period of building permit)
Time Frame	14 working days
Remarks	If the applicant submits only undertaking letter for tax from Internal Revenue, the file for BCC will be just received by BCC Section. When the recommendation letter is submitted, BCC progress will be continued.

1-3. For Building 9 Storeys and Above

1-3-1. Building Permit for 9 Storeys and Above

Necessary Documents for submitted by Applicant	1. Application forms specified by YCDC (a) Application form for building permit. (b) Submission for supervision of building construction by registered engineer/ architect. (c) Undertaking letter to follow the instructions of YCDC for constructing before issuing building permit and problem of land ownership. (d) Recommendation of ward administrator stating that there are no any problems between host and tenant. (e) Submission for any objection from owner of neighboring land plots (2 for left side, 2 for right side, 3 for front and 3 for back, total 10 persons) if there are no 4 storeys and above building in this street. (f) Undertaking letter to take responsibility for strength of building. (g) Application form for demolishing of old building (h) Undertaking letter by registered engineer/ architect for demolishing of old building without damage to adjacent buildings (i) Submission stating that land owner is alive and the delegation is true if the application is submitted by GP/SP of land owner. (j) Undertaking letter by applicant, licensed contractor and registered engineer/architect to follow the rules and regulations if the apartment is constructed by contractor. 2. Copy of the applicant's NRC (Land owner, GP/SP) (2 sides of NRC on 1 side of A4) 3. Map for building construction, original of Certified map (C/Map) and copy of Demarcation map (D/Map) issued by the relevant Department within 1 year. 4. Copy of the Grant 5. If there are 4 storeys and above buildings on the left and right side, Theodolite reading by licensed surveyor. 6. 1 set of proposed drawing including foundation plan with A3 size signed by
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	applicant and registered engineer/ architect. 7. Photos of the old building and adjacent buildings. For Final Submission 8. 2 sets of Soil Test and its Soft copy with CD 9. 2 sets of structural design calculation and M&E calculation submitted by registered engineer and its soft copy. 10. 4 sets of Architecture, Structure and M&E drawings with A3 size and if the building is pile foundation, 4 sets of pile load test signed by applicant, licensed contractor and registered engineer/architect 11. Instruction from Fire Service Department Remark: No.3 & 4 are checked with the original document to be a correct copy.
Code and Regulation	YCDC by-law, Rules and Regulation, CQHP guide lines, Myanmar National Building Code 2016.
Actual Procedures	For Proposal Submission 1. Land owner or GP/SP of land owner submits the require documents and drawing to High-rise Building Section of Engineering Department (Buildings) 2. High Rise Building Section of Engineering Department (Building) checks the documents and drawings are complete or not in accordance with Annex-6 3. If all documents are complete, Engineering Department (Building) accept and serve this file and the applicant shall settle 10% of total form checking fee to Yangon City Bank. 4. Engineering Department (Buildings) check detail in accordance with Annex-6 the submitted form and the group of Roads and Bridges, Water & Sanitation, Building of Engineering Department, Inspection Section, City Planning & Land Administration, Pollution Control & Cleansing Department will conduct field Investigation. 5. The comment and remark for Field investigation send by the departments mentioned No.4 with submitted documents and proposed drawings are reviewed and examined in accordance with YCDC rules and regulations, procedures, CQHP guide lines, Myanmar National Building Code 2016. 6. To issue the permit, it is necessary to submit in YCDC committee member meeting for 9 to 12 storeys buildings. For the commercial buildings to be constructed within the Shwedagon Pagoda restricted areas (not more than 190 ft above sea level) and 13 storeys and above buildings, it is necessary to submit in YCDC committee member meeting and then submit to Yangon Regioanal Cabinet meeting. If the permit is allowed, the applicant will be informed. 7. For complete case of building permit application, Engineering Department (Buildings) will issue preliminary building permit and inform the applicant. For Final Submission 8. During 6 months period for 9 to 12 storeys and during 1 year period for 13 and above storeys building after issuing preliminary permit, an applicant shall submit the final submission. 9. Land owner or GP/SP of land owner submits the require documents and drawing prepared in accordance with preliminary permit to Form Permit Section of Engineering Department (Buildings) 10. Form Permit Section of Engineering Department (Building) checks the documents and drawings are complete or not in accordance with Annex-7. 11. If all documents are complete, Engineering Department (Building) accept and serve this file. 12. Architecture, structure calculations and M&E design are reviewed and examined by High-rise Building Section of Engineering Department (Buildings) in accordance with YCDC rules and regulations, procedures, CQHP guide lines, Myanmar National Building Code 2016 as shown in checklist of Annex-8, 9,10, 11. If it is 14 storeys and above buildings, these files send to CQHP for checking. 13. For approve design files, Engineering Department (Buildings) inform the applicant to settle the form checking fee and premium to Yangon City Bank, 14. The applicant shall settle the 90% of form checking fee and premium to Yangon City Bank and Building Permit will be continued. 15. Applicant can start the construction of new building after issuing building permit. 16. From starting to complete construction work, Inspection Section of Engineering

	Department (Buildings) inspect and closed monitor in accordance with Annex-15. If the building is different from permitted drawings, the applicant shall submit the revised plan.
Application Fee	See detail in Table for application fee
Time Frame	- Proposal submission 35 working days for 9 to 12 storeys 49 working days for Shwedagon Pagoda restricted area 49 working days for 13 and above storeys - Final Submission 51 working days
Remarks	- According to the usage purpose of the building, it is necessary to attach the recommendation letters from relevant government organizations, ministry and the documents/evidence to be submitted to YCDC. - If the preliminary permit drawing want to be revised, the applicant shall submit the comparison drawing between preliminary permit drawing and revised drawing. The application procedure is same as proposal submission.

1-3-2. Building Completion Certificate for 9 Storeys and Above

Necessary Documents submitted by Applicant	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Application forms specified by YCDC. (See Form BCC 2) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Application form for building completion. Submission stating that land owner is alive and the delegation is true if the application is submitted by GP/SP of land owner. Application form for inspection of electricity connection from Electricity Section of Engineering Department (Buildings). 1 set of copy of building permit 1 set of copy of permitted drawing Copy of receipt for fee of checking form Record book (Log Book) with building completion remarks by registered engineer and inspection engineer and the table signed by licensed contractor and registered engineer/architect. Copy of the applicant's NRC. (GP/SP) (2 sides of NRC on 1 side of A4) Fire Safety Certificate (Original + Copy) if it is commercial building. Photos of front, rear, left and right side of building and the location of electric meter, water pump and septic tank. Recommendation for payment of tax is done from Appraiser Dept. Remarks and comments from YCDC Pollution control and cleansing Department. Recommendation letter from YCDC Engineering Department (Water and Sanitation) Remarks from YCDC Engineering Department (Road and Bridge) to make the good drainage system. If the building has 18 rooms and above, Recommendation letter from Y.E.S.C for installation and usage of transformer. If the building has elevator, elevator usage certificate from Directorate of Industrial Supervision and Inspection. Recommendation letter from Yangon City Electric Supply Cooperation (Y.E.S.C) or undertaking letter to get the connection of electricity by land owner and licensed contractor. Recommendation letter from Internal Revenue Dept. for recommending all payments of tax already paid. Theodolite reading for proposed building by licensed surveyor.
Code and Regulation	YCDC by-law, Rules and Regulation, CQHP guide lines, Myanmar National Building Code 2016.
Actual Procedures	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Land owner or GP/SP of land owner shall apply the completion of building to Inspection Section of Engineering Department (Buildings). Inspection Section will conduct the field inspection in accordance with Annex-16 And the applicant shall apply with log book and other recommendations above-mentioned to BCC Section of Engineering Department (Buildings). Engineering department will inform the applicant to settle the form checking fee. The applicant shall settle the form checking fee to Yangon City Bank and BCC will be continued.
Application Fee	25% of total form checking fee for Building Permit (during the period of building

	permit)
Time Frame	14 working days
Remarks	If the applicant submits only undertaking letter for tax from Internal Revenue, the file for BCC will be just received by BCC Section. When the recommendation letter is submitted, BCC progress will be continued.

2. Fencing Permit

Necessary Documents submitted by Applicant	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Application forms specified by YCDC. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Application form for fencing. Submission for supervision of fencing construction by registered engineer/architect. Undertaking letter to follow the instructions of YCDC for constructing before issuing building permit and problem of land ownership. Recommendation of ward administrator stating that there are any problems between host and tenant. Submission for any objection from owner of neighboring land plots Submission stating that land owner is alive and the delegation is true if the application is submitted by GP/SP of land owner. Copy of applicant's NRC (Land owner, GP/SP) (2 sides of NRC on 1 side of A4) The original certified map for fencing (C/Map) issued by the Department concerned within one year and copy of Demarcation map (D/Map) Copy of the Grant 3 sets of proposed drawings signed by land owner and registered engineer. (A3 Size) <p>Remark: No.3 & 4 are checked with the original document to be a correct copy.</p>
Code and Regulation	YCDC by-law, Rules and Regulation
Actual Procedures	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The applicant submits the require documents and proposed drawing for Fencing Permit in person to Form Permit Section, Engineering Department (Building), YCDC. Form Permit Section of Engineering Department (Building) checks the documents and drawings are complete or not. If all documents are complete, Engineering Department (Building) accept and serve this file and the applicant shall settle 10% of total form checking fee to Yangon City Bank. Inspection Section of Engineering Department (Buildings) will conduct field Investigation in accordance with Annex-17. Field investigation result with submitted documents and proposed drawings are reviewed and examined by Form Permit Section of Engineering Department (Buildings) in accordance with YCDC rules and regulations, procedures. For complete case of Fencing permit application, Engineering Department (Buildings) inform the applicant to settle remaining form checking fee. The applicant shall settle the 90% of form checking fee to Yangon City Bank and Fencing Permit will be continued. Applicant can start the fencing work after issuing building permit. From starting to complete fencing work, Inspection Section of Engineering Department (Buildings) inspect and closed monitor in accordance with Annex-18.
Application Fee	See detail in Table for application fee
Time Frame	21 working days
Remarks	-

3. Major Renovation Permit

Necessary Documents submitted by Applicant	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Application forms specified by YCDC. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Application form for major renovation. Recommendation of ward administrator stating that there are any problems between host and tenant. Submission stating that land owner is alive and the delegation is true if the application is submitted by GP/SP of land owner. Copy of applicant's NRC (Land owner, GP/SP) (2 sides of NRC on 1 side of A4) Copy of evidence of land ownership, if the applicant is tenant, copy of lease contract.
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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Copy of applicant's census. 5. 3 sets of proposed drawings signed by land owner and registered engineer. (A3 Size) (highlight with red colour for renovation area.) 6. Photos of the building and its portions to be renovated. 7. Remarks of host if the applicant is tenant. 8. Remarks of Township Rent Supervisory Officer if there are problem between host and tenant. 9. Further recommendation of ward administrator on the recommendation of land owner/host for submitting the rents by tenant.
Code and Regulation	YCDC by-law, Rules and Regulation
Actual Procedures	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The applicant submits the require documents and proposed drawing for Major Renovation Permit in person to Form Permit Section, Engineering Department (Building), YCDC. 2. Form Permit Section of Engineering Department (Building) checks the documents and drawings are complete or not. 3. If all documents are complete, Engineering Department (Building) accept and serve this file and the applicant shall settle 10% of total form checking fee to Yangon City Bank. 4. Inspection Section of Engineering Department (Buildings) will conduct field Investigation in accordance with Annex-19. 5. Field investigation result with submitted documents and proposed drawings are reviewed and examined by Form Permit Section of Engineering Department (Buildings) in accordance with YCDC rules and regulations, procedures. 6. For complete case of major renovation permit application, Engineering Department (Buildings) inform the applicant to settle remaining form checking fee. 7. The applicant shall settle the 90% of form checking fee to Yangon City Bank and Major Renovation Permit will be continued. 8. Applicant can start the major renovation work after issuing building permit. 9. From starting to complete major renovation work, Inspection Section of Engineering Department (Buildings) inspect and closed monitor in accordance with Annex-20.
Application Fee	See detail in Table for application fee
Time Frame	21 working days
Remarks	Application for minor renovation shall be submitted to Township Administration of YCDC by mention the detail renovation information.

4. Revised Plan Permit

Necessary Documents submitted by Applicant	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Application forms specified by YCDC. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Application form for revised plan. (b) Submission for supervision of building construction by registered engineer/ architect. (c) If the revised plan is for commercial building, submission for any objection from owner of neighboring land plots (2 for left side, 2 for right side, 3 for front and 3 for back, total 10 persons). (d) Undertaking letter to take responsibility for strength of building by registered engineer. 2. Copy of applicant's NRC (Land owner, GP/SP) (2 sides of NRC on 1 side of A4) 3. 1 set of copy of Building Permit. 4. 1 set of copy of permitted drawing. 5. If it is family detached house and commercial building, 3 sets of proposed drawing signed by applicant and registered engineer/architect with A3 size. 6. 1 set of structure calculation (for necessary building)
Code and Regulation	2. YCDC by-law, Rules and Regulation, CQHP Guide line, Myanmar National Building Code 2016
Actual Procedures	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The applicant submits the require documents and proposed drawing for revised plan in person to Form Permit Section, Engineering Department (Building), YCDC. 2. Form Permit Section of Engineering Department (Building) checks the documents and drawings are complete or not. 3. If all documents are complete, Engineering Department (Building) accept and serve

	<p>this file and the applicant shall settle 10% of total form checking fee to Yangon City Bank.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Inspection Section of Engineering Department (Buildings) will conduct field Investigation. Annex-21 5. Field investigation result with submitted documents and proposed drawings are reviewed and examined by Form Permit Section of Engineering Department (Buildings) in accordance with YCDC rules and regulations, procedures, CQHP guide lines, Myanmar National Building Code 2016. 6. For complete case of revised plan application, Engineering Department (Buildings) inform the applicant to settle remaining form checking fee. 7. The applicant shall settle the 90% of form checking fee to Yangon City Bank and revised plan permit will be continued. 8. Applicant can start the revised plan work after issuing building permit. 9. From starting to complete revised plan work, Inspection Section of Engineering Department (Buildings) inspect and closed monitor in accordance with Annex-22.
Application Fee	See detail in Table for application fee
Time Frame	21 working days
Remarks	According to the usage purpose of the building, it is necessary to attach the recommendation letters from relevant government organizations, ministry and the documents/evidence to be submitted to YCDC.

5. Building Demolishing Permit

Necessary Documents submitted by Applicant	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Application forms specified by YCDC. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Application form for demolishing of building (b) Undertaking letter to take responsibility for demolishing by land owner. (c) Undertaking letter by registered engineer/ architect for demolishing of old building without damage to adjacent buildings (d) Recommendation of ward administrator stating that there are any problems between host and tenant. 2. Copy of applicant's NRC (Land owner, GP/SP) (2 sides of NRC on 1 side of A4) 3. Copy of evidence of land ownership 4. Photos of building to be demolished and its adjacent buildings.
Code and Regulation	YCDC by-law, Rules and Regulation
Actual Procedures	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The applicant submits the require documents and proposed drawing for building demolishing in person to Form Permit Section, Engineering Department (Building), YCDC. 2. Form Permit Section of Engineering Department (Building) checks the documents and drawings are complete or not. 3. If all documents are complete, Engineering Department (Building) accept and serve this file and the applicant shall settle 10% of total form checking fee to Yangon City Bank. 4. Inspection Section of Engineering Department (Buildings) will conduct field Investigation in accordance with Annex-23. 5. Field investigation result with submitted documents and proposed drawings are reviewed and examined by Form Permit Section of Engineering Department (Buildings) in accordance with YCDC rules and regulations, procedures. 6. For complete case of building demolishing application, Engineering Department (Buildings) inform the applicant to settle remaining form checking fee. 7. The applicant shall settle the 90% of form checking fee to Yangon City Bank and building demolishing permit will be continued. 8. Applicant can start the demolishing work after issuing building permit. 9. From starting to complete demolishing work, Inspection Section of Engineering Department (Buildings) inspect and closed monitor in accordance with Annex-24.
Application Fee	See detail in Table for application fee
Time Frame	21 working days
Remarks	It is necessary to attach the documents/evidence for periodic requirement instructed by YCDC to be submitted.

6. Building Permit Extension

Necessary Documents submitted by Applicant	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Application forms specified by YCDC. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Application form for building permit extension. Submission stating that land owner is alive and the delegation is true if the application is submitted by GP/SP of land owner. Copy of applicant's NRC (Land owner, GP/SP) (2 sides of NRC on 1 side of A4) 1 set of copy of building permit 1 set of copy of permitted drawing Copy of settlement receipt of form checking fee.
Code and Regulation	YCDC by-law, Rules and Regulation
Actual Procedures	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The applicant submits the require documents and proposed drawings for building permit extension in person to Form Permit Section, BCC Section of Engineering Department (Building), YCDC. Inspection Section of Engineering Department (Buildings) will conduct field Investigation in accordance with Annex-25 Field investigation result with submitted documents and proposed drawings are reviewed and examined by Form Permit Section of Engineering Department (Buildings) in accordance with YCDC rules and regulations, procedures. For complete case of building demolishing application, Engineering Department (Buildings) inform the applicant to settle remaining form checking fee. The applicant shall settle form checking fee to Yangon City Bank and building permit extension will be continued.
Application Fee	25% of total form checking fee of Building permit (during the period of building permit)
Time Frame	14 working days
Remarks	-

List of Forms

Form No.	Description
I. (A) (1)	Building permit application forms for of 3 storeys and below buildings with vail land ownership
I. (A) (2)	Building permit application forms for of 3 storeys and below buildings with regional legal agreement
I. (A) (3)	Building completion certificate application forms for 3 storeys and below buildings
I. (B) (1)	Building permit application forms for 4 to 8 storeys buildings
I. (B) (2)	Building completion certificate application forms for 4 to 8 storeys buildings
I. (C) (1)	Building permit application forms for 9 storeys and above buildings
I. (C) (2)	Building completion certificate application forms for 9 storeys and above buildings
II	Application form for fencing permit
III	Application form for major renovation of building
IV	Application form for revised plan permit
V	Application form for building demolishing permit
VI	Application form for building permit extension

Annex-1 Application Fee

No.	Description	Unit	Fee
A	Form Checking Fee		
	(1) Building permit/ Renovation permit		
	(aa) Family detached house/ religious/ departmental buildings		
	- RC/ Steel	1 sq-ft	55 MMK
	- Brick nogging	1 sq-ft	35 MMK
	- Timber	1 sq-ft	25 MMK
	(bb) Residential/ commercial buildings		
	- RC/ Steel	1 sq-ft	85 MMK
	- Brick nogging	1 sq-ft	85 MMK
	- Timber	1 sq-ft	85 MMK
	(2) Fencing Permit/ Repair Permit	1 R-ft	120 MMK
	(3) Old Building Demolishing Permit		
	- RC/ Steel	1 sq-ft	30 MMK
- Brick nogging	1 sq-ft	25 MMK	
- Timber	1 sq-ft	20 MMK	
B	Fee for Rename of BCC		36,000 MMK
C	Fee for correct copy		
	(1) Permit	1 sheet	3000 MMK
	(2) Drawing	1 sheet	1500 MMK
D	Log Book		
	(1) 4 storeys and above buildings	1 no	4500 MMK
	(2) 3 storeys and below buildings	1 no	1500 MMK
E	Fee for Logo	1 sq-ft	6000 MMK
F	Premium for Building Construction		
	(1) 4 storeys and above buildings	1 building	5,000,000 MMK
	(2) 3 storeys residential buildings	1 building	3,000,000 MMK
G	Fines		
	(1) Fines for construction before permit		
	(aa) Family house	1 sq-ft	500 MMK
	(bb) Residential and commercial building	1 sq-ft	2500 MMK
	(cc) Fencing	1 R-ft	360 MMK
	(2) Fines for excess construction of specified area	1 sq-ft	15,000 MMK
	(3) Fines for excess height		
	(aa) Family house	1 ft	120,000 MMK
	(bb) Residential and commercial building	1 ft	240,000 MMK
	(4) Fines for demolishing before permit		
	(aa) RC/ Steel	1 sq-ft	65 MMK
	(bb) Brick nogging	1 sq-ft	55 MMK
	(cc) Timber	1 sq-ft	35 MMK
	(5) Fines for losing log book		
	(aa) Below 4 storeys building	1 no	100,000 MMK
	(bb) 4 storeys to 8 storeys building	1 no	300,000 MMK
	(cc) 9 storeys and above building	1 no	500,000 MMK
	(6) Fines for stay before BCC		
	(aa) Family detached house		60,000 MMK
	(bb) Residential building	1 room	120,000 MMK
(cc) Commercial building	1 room	240,000 MMK	
Remark: For submission of revised plan, the fees for the revised area will be collected according to the rate of building permit.			

Annex-2 Checklist of architecture documents for final permit (3 storeys & below)

YANGON CITY DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE
ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT (BUILDING)

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Checklist of architectural documents for final permit (3storey & below)

Project:	Address
Owner:	
Date:	

Particular	v	x	Comments
1 Location Map (Not to Scale)			
1.1 North Point			
1.2 Main Road, Junction & Landmarks near by Proposed Site			
1.3 Traffic Flow Directions			
2 Site Plan (Not to Scale)			
2.1 North Point			
2.2 Traffic Flow Directions			
2.3 Main Gate with Dimension			
2.4 Name & Width of Roadways			
2.5 Location of Creek, Well, Lake, Water Supply Pipe Line, Gas Pipe Line & Electrical Transmission Line in the Proposed Site (If Necessary)			
2.6 Distance between Proposed Site and the Creek, Drain, Water Supply Line, railway line etc: (If Necessary)			
2.7 Topographic Map (If Level Difference)			
3 Building Layout Plan (Scale- 1/8"=1'-0", 3/32"=1'-0", 1/16"=1'-0")			
3.1 North Point			
3.2 Plot Dimension, Building Dimension & Set Back, Building Usage			
3.3 Names & Widths of roadways			
3.4 Dimensions, Set Backs, Type, Usage & Orientation of Existing Building			
3.5 Location of Transformer, Generator & Septic Tank (If Necessary)			
3.6 Access Way & Parking Layout			
3.7 Overall Master Plan if more than One Building in Proposed Site			
4 Area Data Sheet(If Necessary)			
4.1 Site/Plot Area			
4.2 Building Coverage Ratio & Calculations			
4.3 Gross Floor Area (NFA, Parking, Service Area, etc...)			
4.4 Floor Area Ratio Calculation			
4.5 Car Parking Provision			
4.6 Green Area /Open Space, Permeable Area, Road Area Ratio			
4.7 Road Building Ratio			
5 Architectural Floor Plans (Scale- 1/8"=1'-0", 3/32"=1'-0", 1/16"=1'-0")			
5.1 Key Plan			
5.2 Uses			
5.3 Dimensions			
5.4 Door Openings with Swing directions			
5.5 Windows			
5.6 Stairs & Vertical Shafts, Escalators			

5.7	Ramp, Driveway width & Flow directions			
5.8	Set Back with Plot Boundary (For Irregular Shape)			
5.9	Section Line			
6	Elevations (Scale- 1/8"=1'-0", 3/32"=1'-0", 1/16"=1'-0")			
6.1	Plinth Level with Natural Ground Level (NGL)			
6.2	Building Height with NGL / Road Level			
6.3	Set Backs			
6.4	Building Heights with different NGL / Road Level			
7	Architectural Sections (Scale- 1/8"=1'-0", 3/32"=1'-0", 1/16"=1'-0")			
7.1	Mass and Voids			
7.2	Plinth Level with NGL			
7.3	Building Height with NGL			
7.4	Floor to Floor Height			
7.5	Stair Section			
7.6	Lift Shafts			
7.7	Ramp			
7.8	Proposed Building Cross Section continuously with Existing Building (For Extension Submission)			
8	Architectural Details (Scale- 1/4"=1'-0", 3/16"=1'-0")			
8.1	Stairs			
8.1.1	Dimension of Riser, Tread & Landing			
	For Residential Building, Riser -Not Greater than 8" Tread - Not Less than 10" (9'+1" Nosing)			
	For Public Building, Riser - Not Greater than 7" Tread - Not Less than 10" (9'+1" Nosing)			
	Minimum Landing Width 3'-6"			
8.1.2	Landing to Landing Height 8'-0" (Min)			
8.1.3	Stair Head Room 7'-0" (Min)			
8.2	Doors & Windows			
8.2.1	Dimensions			
8.2.3	Type			
8.3	Car Ramp & Drive Way			
8.3.1	Ramp Slope			
	Light Vehicle (< 2 ton) 1:6.25			
	Heavy Vehicle (< 5 ton) 1:7.2			
	Width of Drive Way			
	For Two Way-18'-0" (Min)			
	For One Way-12'-0" (Min)			
8.3.2	Head Room Height			
	Head Room-clear 7'-6"(Minimum)			
8.4	Mechanical Car Parking			
8.4.1	Queuing Space			
8.4.2	Specification			
9	Foundation Plan & Beam Plan (Scale- 1/8"=1'-0", 3/32"=1'-0", 1/16"=1'-0")			
9.1	Plot Boundary with Dimensions			
9.2	Foundation Type			

Annex-3 Checklist of architectural documents for proposal (4 storeys to 8 storeys)

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YANGON CITY DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE
ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT (BUILDING)

Checklist of architectural documents for proposal (4 storey to 8 storey)

Project:	Address
Owner:	
Date:	

Particular	✓	x	Comments
1 Location Map (Not to Scale)			
1.1 North Point			
1.2 Main Road, Junction & Landmarks near by Proposed Site			
1.3 Traffic Flow Directions			
2 Site Plan (Not to Scale)			
2.1 North Point			
2.2 Traffic Flow Directions			
2.3 Main Gate with Dimension			
2.4 Name & Width of Roadways			
2.5 Location of Creek, Well, Lake, Water Supply Pipe Line, Gas Pipe Line & Electrical Transmission Line in the Proposed Site (If Necessary)			
2.6 Distance between Proposed Site and the Creek, Drain, Water Supply line, railway line etc: (If Necessary)			
2.7 Topographic Map (If Level Difference)			
3 Building Layout Plan (Scale- 1/8"=1'-0",3/32"=1'-0",1/16"=1'-0")			
3.1 North Point			
3.2 Plot Dimension, Building Dimension & Set Back, Building Usage			
3.3 Names & Widths of roadways			
3.4 Dimensions, Set Backs, Type, Usage & Orientation of Existing Building			
3.5 Location of Transformer, Generator & Septic Tank (if Necessary)			
3.6 Access Way & Parking Layout			
3.7 Overall Master Plan if more than One Building in Proposed Site			
4 Area Data Sheet(If Necessary)			
4.1 Site/Plot Area			
4.2 Building Coverage Ratio & Calculations			
4.3 Gross Floor Area (NFA, Parking, Service Area,etc...)			
4.4 Floor Area Ratio Calculation			
4.5 Car Parking Provision			
4.6 Green Area /Open Space, Permeable Area, Road Area Ratio			
4.7 Road Building Ratio			
5 Perspective Drawing			
5.1 Perspective View of Proposed Building			
6 Architectural Floor Plans (Scale- 1/8"=1'-0",3/32"=1'-0",1/16"=1'-0")			
6.1 Key Plan			
6.2 Uses			
6.3 Dimensions			
6.4 Door Openings with Swing directions			

6.5	Windows		
6.6	Stairs & Vertical Shafts, Escalators		
6.7	Ramp, Driveway width & Flow directions		
6.8	Set Back with Plot Boundary (For Irregular Shape)		
6.9	Section Line		
7 Elevations (Scale- 1/8"=1'-0",3/32"=1'-0",1/16"=1'-0")			
7.1	Plinth Level with Natural Ground Level (NGL)		
7.2	Building Height with NGL / Road Level		
7.3	Set Backs		
7.4	Building Heights with different NGL / Road Level		
8 Architectural Sections (Scale- 1/8"=1'-0",3/32"=1'-0",1/16"=1'-0")			
8.1	Mass and Voids		
8.2	Plinth Level with NGL		
8.3	Building Height with NGL		
8.4	Floor to Floor Height		
8.5	Stair Section		
8.6	Lift Shafts		
8.7	Ramp		
8.8	Proposed Building Cross Section continuously with Existing Building (For Extension Submission)		
9 Architectural Details (Scale- 1/4"=1'-0",3/16"=1'-0")			
9.1	Stairs		
9.1.1	Dimension of Riser, Tread & Landing For Residential Building, Riser -Not Greater than 8" Tread - Not Less than 10" (9"+1" Nosing) For Public Building, Riser - Not Greater than 7" Tread - Not Less than 10" (9"+1" Nosing) Minimum Landing Width 3'-6"		
9.1.2	Landing to Landing Height 8'-0" (Min)		
9.1.3	Stair Head Room 7'-0" (Min)		
9.2	Doors & Windows		
9.2.1	Dimensions		
9.2.3	Type		
9.3	Car Ramp & Drive Way		
9.3.1	Ramp Slope Light Vehicle (< 2 ton) 1:6.25 Heavy Vehicle (< 5 ton) 1:7.2 Width of Drive Way For Two Way-18'-0" (Min) For One Way-12'-0" (Min)		
9.3.2	Head Room Height Head Room-clear 7'-6"(Minimum)		
9.4	Mechanical Car Parking		
9.4.1	Queuing Space		
9.4.2	Specification		

Annex-4 Checklist of architectural documents for final permit (4 storeys to 8 storeys)

YANGON CITY DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE
ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT (BUILDING)

ဓနာဘိဓာန်ဓနာ(ဂ)

Checklist of architectural documents for final permit (4 storey to 8 storey)

Project:	Address
Owner:	
Date:	

Particular	✓	✗	Comments
1 Location Map (Not to Scale)			
1.1 North Point			
1.2 Main Road, Junction & Landmarks near by Proposed Site			
1.3 Traffic Flow Directions			
2 Site Plan (Not to Scale)			
2.1 North Point			
2.2 Traffic Flow Directions			
2.3 Main Gate with Dimension			
2.4 Names & Widths of Roadways			
2.5 Location of Creek, Well, Lake, Water Supply Pipe Line, Gas Pipe Line & Electrical Transmission Line in the Proposed Site(if Necessary)			
2.6 Distance between Proposed Site and the Creek, Drain, Water Supply Line, Railway Line etc: (if Necessary)			
2.7 Topographic Map (If Level Difference)			
3 Building Layout Plan (Scale- 1/8"=1'-0",3/32"=1'-0",1/16"=1'-0")			
3.1 North Point			
3.2 Plot dimension, Building Dimension & Set Back, Building Usage			
3.3 Names & Widths of Roadways			
3.4 Dimensions, Set Backs, Type, Usage & Orientation of Existing Building			
3.5 Location of Transformer, Generator & Septic Tank (If Necessary)			
3.6 Access Way & Parking Layout			
3.7 Overall Master Plan if more than One Building in Proposed Site			
4 Area Data Sheet(If Necessary)			
4.1 Site/Plot Area			
4.2 Building Coverage Ratio & Calculations			
4.3 Gross Floor Area (NFA, Parking, Service Area,etc...)			
4.4 Floor Area Ratio Calculation			
4.5 Car Parking Provision			
4.6 Green Area /Open Space, Permeable Area, Road Area Ratio			
4.7 Road Building Ratio			
5 Perspective Drawing			
5.1 Perspective View of Proposed Building			
6 Architectural Floor Plans (Scale- 1/8"=1'-0",3/32"=1'-0",1/16"=1'-0")			
6.1 Key Plan			
6.2 Uses			
6.3 Dimensions			
6.4 Door Openings with Swing directions			

6.5	Windows		
6.6	Stairs & Vertical Shafts, Escalators		
6.7	Ramp, Driveway width & flow directions		
6.8	Set Back with plot boundary (For irregular shape)		
6.9	Section Line		
7 Elevations (Scale- 1/8"=1'-0",3/32"=1'-0",1/16"=1'-0")			
7.1	Plinth Level with Natural Ground Level (NGL)		
7.2	Building Height with NGL / Road Level		
7.3	Set Backs		
7.4	Building Heights with different NGL / Road Level		
8 Architectural Sections (Scale- 1/8"=1'-0",3/32"=1'-0",1/16"=1'-0")			
8.1	Mass and Voids		
8.2	Plinth level with NGL		
8.3	Building Height with NGL		
8.4	Floor to Floor Height		
8.5	Clear Ceiling Height For Residential Building, 8'-0" (Min) For Public Building, 9'-6" (Min)		
8.6	Stair Section		
8.7	Lift Shafts		
8.8	Ramp		
8.9	Proposed Building Cross Section continuously with Existing Building (For Extension Submission)		
9 Architectural Details (Scale- 1/4"=1'-0",3/16"=1'-0")			
9.1 Stairs			
9.1.1	Dimension of Riser, Tread & Landing For Residential Building, Riser -Not Greater than 8" Tread - Not Less than 10" (9"+1" Nosing) For Public Building, Riser - Not Greater than 7" Tread - Not Less than 10" (9"+1" Nosing) Minimum Landing Width 3'-6"		
9.1.2	Landing to Landing Height, 8'-0" (Min)		
9.1.3	Stair Head Room, 7'-0" (Min)		
9.2 Doors & Windows			
9.2.1	Dimensions		
9.2.3	Type		
9.3 Car Ramp & Drive Way			
9.3.1	Ramp Slope Light Vehicle (< 2 ton) 1:6.25 Heavy Vehicle (< 5 ton) 1:7.2 Width of Drive Way For Two Way-18'-0"(Min) For One Way-12'-0" (Min)		
9.3.2	Head Room Height Head Room-clear 7'-6"(Minimum)		
9.4 Mechanical Car Parking			
9.4.1	Queuing Space		
9.4.2	Specification		

Annex-5 Detail checklist of structural design documents for final permit (4 storey to 8 storeys)

မူရင်းဆိုင်ခွင့်(မ)

YANGON CITY DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE
ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT (BUILDING)

Detailed checklist of structural design documents for final permit (4 storey to 8 storey)

Project:	Address
Owner:	
Date:	

Items	Particular	√	×	Comments
I	Design Drawings			
1.1	General Notes and Standard Drawings			
1.1.1	Technical Specification and Parameter			
1.2	Substructure Drawings			
1.2.1	Foundation Plan			
1.2.1.1	Plot Boundary with Dimensions			
1.2.1.2	Names of Columns and Footings			
1.2.1.3	Dimension of Footings			
1.2.2	Piling layout Plan			
1.2.2.1	Plot Boundary with Dimensions			
1.2.2.2	Names of Pile Caps and Cap Beams			
1.2.2.3	Type, Size and Capacity of Pile, Estimated Pile length			
1.2.3	Basement Floor Beam and Slab Plan			
1.2.4	Basement Stair, Car Ramp, Lift Pit Beam & Slab Plan			
1.3	Substructure Details			
1.3.1	Foundation Details			
1.3.1.1	Detailing the Different Types of footings with Dimension			
1.3.1.2	Steel Layout in Numbers, Size and Spacing			
1.3.2	Pile Foundation Detail			
1.3.2.1	Detail of Pile(Longitudinal and Transverse Section, Joint End Plate, Connection)			
1.3.2.2	Detail of the Different Types of Pile Caps (Steel Layout and Dimension)			
1.3.2.3	Detail of Cap Beams (Steel Layout and Dimensions)			
1.3.3	Basement Floor Beam and Slab Details			
1.3.4	Basement Stair, Car Ramp, Lift Pit Beam & Slab Details			
1.3.5	Others(if necessary)			
1.4	Substructure Schedules			
1.4.1	Schedules (mat, strip, strap, combined, single, wall footing)			
1.4.2	Schedules (pile, pile cap and cap beam)			
1.4.3	Schedules (basement floor beam & slab)			

1.4.4	Schedules (basement stair, car ramp, lift pit beam & slab)			
1.4.5	Other Schedules (if necessary)			
1.5	Superstructure Drawings			
1.5.1	Structural Plans			
1.5.1.1	Floor Beam Plans			
1.5.1.2	Floor Slab Plans			
1.5.1.3	Column Layout Plans			
1.5.1.4	Shear Wall Layout Plans			
1.5.2	Structural Sections			
1.5.3	Stair Landing Beam & Slab Plans			
1.5.4	Tendon Profile Plans(for Post-tension, Pre-tension Slab with Method of statement)			
1.5.5	Others (if necessary)			
1.6	Superstructure Details			
1.6.1	Beam Details			
1.6.2	Column Details			
1.6.3	Slab Details			
1.6.4	Opening Slab and Wall Details			
1.6.5	Stair Detail(Main Stair, Fire Escape)			
1.6.6	Lift Pit Detail			
1.6.7	Shear Wall Detail			
1.6.8	Others(if necessary)			
1.7	Superstructure Schedules			
1.7.1	Shallow Foundations Schedules			
1.7.2	Pile, Pile Cap and Cap Beam Schedules			
1.7.3	Beam Schedules			
1.7.4	Column Schedules			
1.7.5	Slab Schedules			
1.7.6	Stair Schedules			
1.7.7	Shear Walls Schedules			
1.7.8	Others(if necessary)			
1.8	Steel Structures Drawing			
1.8.1	Connection Detail			
1.8.2	Base Plate Detail			
1.8.3	Bracing(Plan and Elevation)			
1.8.4	Others(if necessary)			
1.9	Deep Excavation Drawing			
1.9.1	General Notes and Standard Drawings			
1.9.1.1	Monitoring Instrumentation General Note			
1.9.2	Layout Plan			
1.9.2.1	Site Location Plan			
1.9.2.2	Building Layout Plan with Foundation Boundary line and TERS Line			

		1.9.2.3	Retaining Wall Layout Plan			
		1.9.2.4	Strutting Layout Plan (if necessary)			
		1.9.2.5	Monitoring Layout Plan			
		1.9.3	Details			
		1.9.3.1	Retaining Wall Details			
		1.9.3.2	Strutting Member Details (if necessary)			
		1.9.3.3	Connection Details			
		1.9.4	Method of Statement for Excavation			

Annex-6 Pre-checklist and detailed checklist of architectural documents for proposal (9 storey and above)

YANGON CITY DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE
ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT (BUILDING)

မှောင်ထက်ထွဲ(င)

Pre-checklist and Detailed checklist of architectural documents for proposal (9 storey and Above)

Project:		Address	
Owner:			
Date:			

	Particular	√	×	Comments
1	Site Location Plan (Not to Scale)			
	1.1 North Point w.r.t Google Map			
	1.2 Main Road, Junction & Landmarks near by Proposed Site			
	1.3 Traffic Flow Directions			
	1.4 Distance between Antique Buildings & proposed site			
	1.5 Distance from Shwedagon Pagoda w.r.t Shwedagon Restricted Area Map			
	1.6 Photo record of Proposed Site			
2	Building Layout Plan (Scale- 1/8"=1'-0",3/32"=1'-0",1/16"=1'-0")			
	2.1 North Point			
	2.2 Plot dimension, Building Dimension & Set Back, Building Usage			
	2.3 Main Gate with Dimension			
	2.4 Names & Widths of Roadways			
	2.5 Dimensions, Set Backs, Type, Usage & Orientation of Existing Building			
	2.6 Location of Transformer, Generator & Septic Tank			
	2.7 Location of Creek, Well, Lake, Water Supply Pipe Line, Gas Pipe Line& Electrical Transmission Line in the proposed site			
	2.8 Distance between proposed site and the Creek, Drain, Water Supply Line, Railway Line etc.			
	2.9 Access way & Parking Layout			
	2.10 Key Plan			
	2.11 Overall Master Plan if more than one building in proposed site			
	2.12 Topographic Map with contour line for uneven ground level (or) different NGL inside the plot			
3	Area Data Sheet(If Necessary)			
	3.1 Site/Plot Area			
	3.2 Building Coverage Ratio & Calculations			
	3.3 Gross Floor Area (NFA, Parking, Service Area, etc...)			
	3.4 Floor Area Ratio Calculation			
	3.5 Car Parking Provision			
	3.6 Green Area /Open Space, Permeable Area, Road Area Ratio			
	3.7 Road Building Ratio			
4	Perspective Drawing			
	4.1 Perspective view of Proposed Building			
5	Floor Plans (Scale- 1/8"=1'-0",3/32"=1'-0",1/16"=1'-0")			
	5.1 Uses			
	5.2 Dimensions			
	5.3 Door Openings with Swing directions			

5.4	Windows			
5.5	Stairs & Vertical Shafts, Escalators			
5.6	Ramp, Driveway width & flow directions			
5.7	Set Back with Plot Boundary (For Irregular Shape)			
5.8	Section Line			
5.9	MEP Provisions			
5.10	Set backs			
6	Elevations (Scale- 1/8"=1'-0",3/32"=1'-0",1/16"=1'-0")			
6.1	Plinth Level with Natural Ground Level (NGL)			
6.2	Building Height with NGL			
6.3	Set Backs			
6.4	Building Heights with different NGL			
6.5	Natural Ground Level with AMSL (For Restricted Area)			
6.6	Building Height w.r.t AMSL			
7	Architectural Sections (Scale- 1/8"=1'-0",3/32"=1'-0",1/16"=1'-0")			
7.1	Mass and Voids			
7.2	Plinth level with NGL			
7.3	Building Height with NGL			
7.4	Floor to Floor Height			
7.5	Stair Section			
7.6	Lift Shafts			
7.7	Ramp			
7.8	Proposed Building Cross Section continuously with existing building (For Extension Submission)			
7.9	Floor by Floor usage			
8	Architectural Details (Scale- 1/4"=1'-0",3/16"=1'-0")			
8.1	Stairs			
8.1.1	Dimension of Riser, Tread & Landing			
8.1.2	Landing to Landing Height			
8.1.3	Floor to Floor Height			
8.2	Doors & Windows			
8.2.1	Dimensions			
8.2.3	Type			
8.3	Car Ramp			
8.3.1	Ramp Slope			
8.3.2	Head Room Height			
8.4	Mechanical Car Parking			
9	General			
9.1	Approvals form at least 10 nearby buildings recommend by ward authority with plot plan) (With google map)			
9.2	Topographic Map for surrounding uneven level/different NGL			
9.3	Master Plan if more than one building in proposed site			
9.4	Building height comparison with mean sea level of Shwedagon Pagoda Platform Level			
9.5	The buildings which include the measurement of mean sea level need to be examined by both survey teams			
9.6	High-rise buildings nearby proposed site with plot plan w.r.t Google map			
9.7	Project Data			

9.8	Within the Aircraft catchment area, need to mention height limitation recommend by related local authority			
9.9	Adjacent to river bank, creek bank, need to mention recommended by related local authority			
9.10	Within the downtown heritage conservation area, need to mention recommendation of YHT			

Annex-7 Pre-checklist of design documents for final permit (9 storey and above)

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YANGON CITY DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE
ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT (BUILDING)

Pre-checklist of design documents for final permit (9 storey and Above)

Project:		Address
Owner:		
Date:		

Particular		v	x	Comments
1	Design Drawing			
1.1	Architectural Drawing			
1.2	Foundation Drawing			
1.3	Super Structure Drawing			
1.4	M & E Drawing			
1.5	Deep Excavation Drawing			
2	Design Report			
2.1	Foundation Design			
2.2	Super Structure Design			
2.3	M & E Design			
2.4	Deep Excavation Design			
3	Pile Load Test			
3.1	Method of Statement			
3.2	Report			
4	Soil Test			
4.1	Soil Investigation Report			

Annex-8 Detailed checklist of architectural documents for final permit (9 storeys to 13 storey)

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YANGON CITY DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE
ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT (BUILDING)

Detailed checklist of architectural documents for final permit (9 storey to 13 storey)

Project:		Address
Owner:		
Date:		

Particular		v	x	Comments
1	Site Location Plan (Not to Scale)			
1.1	North Point w.r.t Google Map			
1.2	Main Road, Junction & Landmarks near by Proposed Site			
1.3	Traffic Flow Directions			
1.4	Distance between Antique Buildings & proposed site			
1.5	Distance from Shwedagon Pagoda w.r.t Shwedagon Restricted Area Map			
1.6	Photo record of Proposed Site			
2	Building Layout Plan (Scale- 1/8"=1'-0",3/32"=1'-0",1/16"=1'-0")			
2.1	North Point			
2.2	Plot dimension, Building Dimension & Set Back, Building Usage			
2.3	Main Gate with Dimensions			
2.4	Names & Widths of Roadways			
2.5	Dimensions, Set Backs, Type, Usage & Orientation of Existing Building			
2.6	Location of Transformer, Generator & Septic Tank			
2.7	Location of Creek, Well, Lake, Water Supply Pipe Line, Gas Pipe Line & Electrical Transmission Line in the Proposed Site			
2.8	Distance between proposed site and the Creek, Drain, Water Supply Line, Railway Line etc:			
2.9	Access way & Parking Layout			
2.10	Key Plan			
2.11	Overall Master Plan if more than one building in proposed site			
2.12	Topographic Map with contour line for uneven ground level (or) different NGL inside the plot			
3	Area Data Sheet(If Necessary)			
3.1	Site/Plot Area			
3.2	Building Coverage Ratio & Calculations			
3.3	Gross Floor Area (NFA, Parking, Service Area,etc...)			
3.4	Floor Area Ratio Calculation			
3.5	Car Parking Provision			
3.6	Green Area /Open Space, Permeable Area, Road Area Ratio			
3.7	Road Building Ratio			
4	Perspective Drawing			
4.1	Perspective view of Proposed Building			

5	Floor Plans (Scale- 1/8"=1'-0",3/32"=1'-0",1/16"=1'-0")			
5.1	Uses			
5.2	Dimensions			
5.3	Door Openings with Swing directions			
5.4	Windows			
5.5	Stairs & Vertical Shafts, Escalators			
5.6	Ramp, Driveway width & flow directions			
5.7	Set Back with Plot Boundary (For Irregular Shape)			
5.8	Section Line			
5.9	MEP Provisions			
5.10	Set backs			
6	Elevations (Scale- 1/8"=1'-0",3/32"=1'-0",1/16"=1'-0")			
6.1	Plinth level with Natural Ground Level (NGL)			
6.2	Building Height with NGL			
6.3	Set Backs			
6.4	Building Heights with different NGL			
6.5	Natural Ground Level with AMSL (For Restricted Area)			
6.6	Building Height w.r.t AMSL for 9 storey & above building			
7	Architectural Sections (Scale- 1/8"=1'-0",3/32"=1'-0",1/16"=1'-0")			
7.1	Mass and Voids			
7.2	Plinth Level with NGL			
7.3	Building Height with NGL			
7.4	Floor to Floor Height			
7.5	Stair Section			
7.6	Lift Shafts			
7.7	Ramp			
7.8	Proposed Building Cross Section continuously with existing building (For Extension Submission)			
7.9	Floor by Floor usage			
8	Architectural Details (Scale- 1/4"=1'-0",3/16"=1'-0")			
8.1	Stairs			
8.1.1	Dimension of Riser, Tread & Landing			
8.1.2	Landing to Landing Height			
8.1.3	Floor to Floor Height			
8.2	Doors & Windows			
8.2.1	Dimensions			
8.2.2	Type			
8.3	Car Ramp			
8.3.1	Ramp Slope			
8.3.2	Head Room Height			
8.4	Mechanical Car Parking			
9	General			
9.1	Approvals form at least 10 nearby buildings recommended by ward authority with plot plan) (With google map)			

	9.2	Topographic Map for surrounding uneven level/different NGL			
	9.3	Master Plan if more than one building in proposed site			
	9.4	Building height comparison with mean sea level of Shwedagon Pagoda Platform Level			
	9.5	The buildings which include the measurement of mean sea level need to be examined by both survey teams			
	9.6	High-rise buildings nearby proposed site with plot plan w.r.t Google map			
	9.7	Project Data			
	9.8	Within the Aircraft catchment area, need to mention height limitation recommend by related local authority			
	9.9	Adjacent to river bank, creek bank, need to mention recommended by related local authority			
	9.10	Within the downtown heritage conservation area, need to mention recommendation of YHT			

Annex-9 Detailed checklist of structural documents for final permit (9 storeys to 13 storey)

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YANGON CITY DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE
ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT (BUILDING)

Detailed checklist of structural design documents for final permit (9 storey to 13 storey)

Project:		Address
Owner:		
Date:		

Particular		✓	×	Comments
1	DESIGN DRAWING			
	1.1 FOUNDATION DRAWING			
	1.1.1 List of Drawings			
	1.1.2 Standard Drawing and General Notes			
	1.1.3 Foundation Plan			
	1.1.4 Steel Schedule (Foundation / Pile Cap, Beams, Columns, Slabs, Shear Walls and Retaining Walls (up to another level))			
	1.1.5 Basement Floor Plan (If any basement included)			
	1.1.6 Pile, Pile Cap and Foundation Details			
	1.2 SUPER STRUCTURE DRAWING			
	1.2.1 List of Drawings			
	1.2.2 Standard Drawing and General Notes			
	1.2.3 Structural Plans (Beams, Columns, Slabs, Shear Wall)			
	1.2.4 Structural Member Details (Beams, Columns, Slabs)			
	1.2.5 Stair Details			
	1.2.6 Shear Wall Details			
	1.2.7 Schedules (Beams, Columns, Slabs, Stair, Shear Wall)			
	1.2.8 Other Details (if necessary)			
2	DESIGN REPORT			
	2.1 DESIGN REPORT			
	2.1.1 Code of Practice and Design Reference, Specification			
	2.1.2 Basic Structural System			
	2.1.3 Material Properties			
	2.2 FOUNDATION DESIGN			
	2.2.1 Pile Capacity Calculation (Geotechnical)			
	2.2.2 Pile Capacity Calculation (Structural)			
	2.2.3 Soil Profile Type			
	2.2.4 Liquefaction Analysis Result			
	2.2.5 Lateral Subgrade Calculation			
	2.2.6 Skin Friction and Base Spring Calculation			
	2.2.7 Analysis Input			
	2.2.8 Analysis Output Result			
	2.2.9 Settlement Calculation			
	2.2.10 Foundation Design: Pile, Pile Cap / Mat			
	2.2.11 Basement Retaining Wall Design			
	2.2.12 Other Design (If necessary)			
	2.2.13 Analysis CD			

	2.3 SUPER STRUCTURE DESIGN			
	2.3.1 Analysis Input			
	2.3.2 Analysis Output Result			
	2.3.3 Structural Design Results			
	2.3.4 Stability Checks: Base Shear Calculation			
	2.3.5 Stability Checks: Drift Limit			
	2.3.6 Stability Checks: Mode Participation Ratio			
	2.3.7 Stability Checks: Soft Storey			
	2.3.8 Stability Checks: P-Δ Effect			
	2.3.9 Stability Checks: Overturning			
	2.3.10 Stability Checks: Torsional Irregularity			
	2.3.11 Stability Checks: Sliding (if necessary)			
	2.3.12 Slab Design			
	2.3.13 Stair Design			
	2.3.14 Other Design (if necessary)			
	2.3.15 Analysis CD			
3	Deep Excavation			
	3.1 Deep Excavation Drawing			
	3.1.1 List of Drawings			
	3.1.2 Standard Drawing and General Notes			
	3.1.3 Construction Sequences			
	3.1.4 Site Location Plan			
	3.1.5 Building Layout Plan			
	3.1.6 Distance apart from Existing Building and Excavated boundary line. (number of stories in existing building and type of structure)			
	3.1.7 Retaining Wall Layout Plan			
	3.1.8 Retaining Wall Details			
	3.1.9 Strutting Layout Plan (if necessary)			
	3.1.10 Strutting Member Schedule & Details (if necessary)			
	3.1.11 Monitoring Layout Plan			
	3.1.12 Monitoring Instrumentation General Note			
	3.1.13 Excavation Procedure			
	3.1.14 Connection Details			
	3.2 Deep Excavation Design Calculation			
	3.2.1 Code of Practice and Design Reference, Specification			
	3.2.2 Earth Retaining Structural System			
	3.2.3 Material Properties			
	3.2.4 Analysis Input			
	3.2.5 Analysis Output Result			
	3.2.6 Structural Design Results			
	3.2.7 Toe Stability Check			
	3.2.8 Base Heave Check			
	3.2.9 Connection Design			
	3.2.10 Analysis Soft Copy			
4	Pile Load Test			
	4.1 Method of Statement			
	4.1.1 Code of Practice and Design Reference			
	4.1.2 Method of Statement of Pile Load Test			

	4.1.3	Material Properties			
	4.1.4	Pile Design Report by Foundation Designer (Geotechnical and Structural Design)			
	4.1.5	Geotechnical Report (should consist adequate c, ϕ and SPT value for pile design calculation) and Bore Hole profile			
	4.1.6	Site Location and Building Layout Plan			
	4.1.7	Building Layout Plan with Bore Holes			
	4.1.8	Piling Plan with Test Pile Locations			
	4.1.9	Test Pile details			
	4.1.10	Anchor Pile Details (if necessary)			
	4.1.11	Sample Record Form			
	4.1.12	Load Conversion Table			
	4.2	Report			
	4.2.1	Code of Practice and Design Reference			
	4.2.2	Material Properties			
	4.2.3	Piling Plan with Test Pile Locations			
	4.2.4	Test Pile details			
	4.2.5	Anchor Pile Details (if necessary)			
	4.2.6	Test Results			
	4.2.7	Recommendation for Pile Capacity Results			
	4.2.8	Calibration Certificate			
	4.2.9	Record Form			

Annex-10 Detailed checklist of water supply and sanitation design documents (9 storeys to 13storeys)

မူပိုင်ခွင့်(ရ)

YANGON CITY DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE
ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT (BUILDING)

Detailed checklist of water supply and sanitation design documents (9 storey to 13 storey)

Project:		Address	
Owner:			
Date:			

Particular		v	x	Comments
1	Design Report			
	1.1 Water Supply			
	1.1.1	Source of water supply		
	1.1.2	Cold & hot water demand with respect to design PE		
	1.1.3	Sizing of ground water reservoir and roof tank reservoir		
	1.1.4	Water treatment plant (where used)		
	1.1.5	Sizing of transfer pump and transfer pipe		
	1.1.6	Head loss calculation at critical location		
	1.1.7	Positioning of PRV		
	1.1.8	Sizing of booster for boosting pressure for floors with inadequate (low) pressure		
	1.1.9	Sizing of water meter		
	1.1.10	Sizing of hot water supply facilities		
	1.2 Sanitation			
	1.2.1	Sizing of soil branch, soil stack and vent		
	1.2.2	Sizing of waste branch, waste stack and vent		
	1.2.3	Sizing of drain pipe		
	1.2.4	Waste water treatment plant/ Waste water treatment system (with respect to the method used)		
	1.2.5	Disposal pump		
	1.3 Rain Water			
	1.3.1	Rainfall intensity		
	1.3.2	Sizing of gutter and gutter outlet		
	1.3.3	Sizing of rain water down take pipe		
	1.3.4	Disposal pump where required		
	1.3.5	Sizing of perimeter drain and main drain		
	1.4 Solid Waste Management			
	1.4.1	Estimation of solid waste volume/collection and disposal system		
	1.4.2	Calculation of chute/Other system used		
	1.4.3	Calculation of bin center		
	1.4.4	Calculation of compactor, if required		
2	Design Drawings			
	2.1 Drawing Sheets			
	2.1.1	Drawing List		
	2.1.2	Equipment schedule, abbreviation		
	2.1.3	Site plan, layout plan		
	2.1.4	Schematic diagram of CW, HW and SWV system		

	2.1.5	Plan of each floor showing WC and relevant CW, HW and SWV pipe lines			
	2.1.6	Enlarged plan drawing of each WC showing CW, HW and SWV			
	2.1.7	Isometric drawings of CW, HW and SWV based on enlarged WC drawings			
	2.1.8	Flow sheet and detail drawing of WTP (Water treatment plant)			
	2.1.9	Flow sheet and detail drawing of WWTP (Waste water treatment plant/ Sewage Treatment Plant)			
	2.1.10	Typical installation drawing			
	2.2	Supplements and Notes			
	2.2.1	Well logs, if ground water is used			
	2.2.2	Both chemical & bacteriological analysis of water sample			
	2.2.3	Chart, table, monogram graph, etc., which are used during design calculation			
	2.2.4	For all calculation done in SI system, it is preferable that the final result be also given in FPS units			
	2.2.5	Use imperial gallon			
	2.2.6	Follow CQHP guidelines during preparation of report, design calculations and drawings			

Annex-11 Detailed checklist of electrical design documents (9 storey to 13 storeys)

ရန်ကင်းတိုင်းဒေသကြီး (၂၀၁၅)

YANGON CITY DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE
ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT (BUILDING)

Detailed checklist of electrical design documents (9 storey to 13 storey)

Project:	Address:
Owner:	
Date:	

Particular		✓	✗	Comments
1	Design Report			
	1.1 Design Calculation			
	1.1.1 Load Calculation			
	1.1.2 Voltage Drop Calculation			
	1.1.3 Illumination Level Calculation (at Special room)			
2	Design Drawings			
	2.1 Drawing Sheets			
	2.1.1 Drawing List			
	2.1.2 Legend, Note & Abbreviation			
	2.1.3 Site plan, Layout plan			
	2.1.4 High Tension Receiving Schematic Drawing			
	2.1.5 Low Tension Distribution Schematic Drawing			
	2.1.6 Power Distribution & Circuit Diagram (single line diagram)			
	2.1.7 Tray, Trunking & DB Layout Plan			
	2.1.8 Lighting Layout Plan			
	2.1.9 Power Layout Plan			
	2.2 Supplements and Notes			
	2.2.1 Earthing System (TT, TN-S)			
	2.2.2 Lightning Protection System (Conventional Type)			
	2.2.3 Basic Lift Drawing complete with specification			
	2.2.4 Sub-Station & Generator Locations			

Annex-12 Filed investigation for 3 storeys and below buildings

Regarding the application for building permit of 3 storeys and below building within YCDC boundary, the field investigation must be conducted by followings:

- (1) Measuring land plot whether the measurement from grant/ land ownership evidence and actual field measurement are equal or not
- (2) Inspection whether the adjacent land plot trespass or not on proposed land plot.
- (3) Inspection for terrain of proposed land plot
- (4) Inspection for the distance between electric supply line and proposed land plot
- (5) Inspection for the buildings inside the proposed land, their size, type, age and whether the proposed building is constructed in advance or not, if it is constructed in advance, completed condition, whether it is same with submitted drawing or not and condition of taking action.
- (6) Inspection for whether there is alley and sufficient space for septic tank or not.
- (7) Inspection for left and right side of buildings line and taking photo for important points when the proposed building submission do not follow the set-back of existing buildings.
- (8) Inspection whether recommendation from neighboring persons mentioned in application is true or not.
- (9) Inspection for usage of neighboring building when the workshop and warehouse permit is applied for constructing within the residential quarter.
- (10) Inspection for distance from historical buildings and whether their views are obstructed or not.
- (11) Inspection for width of road in front of proposed land plot and drainage condition.
- (12) Inspection whether the drains and pipe are connected across the proposed land plot or not, whether the public street is block or not due to the proposed building, distance from creek and drain, whether it is within the restricted area or not and other unusual case.
- (13) Inspection for disturbance of other buildings due to the sewage pipe of proposed building because their face directions are different.
- (14) Inspection for condition of tree location within the proposed land plot.
- (15) Inspection the distance from school and monastery if the proposed building will be used as commercial building.

Annex-13 Supervision for construction of 3 storeys and below buildings

Regarding the application for building permit of 3 storeys and below building within YCDC boundary, supervision of construction by registered engineer must be inspected as followings:

- (1) Whether the registered engineer make close supervision or not
- (2) Whether building permit signboard is put in visible place systematically or not
- (3) Whether building materials are heap up without order or not
- (4) Whether carrying out for good drainage or not
- (5) Whether the building is covered with safety nets or not
- (6) Whether there are personal protective equipment (PPE) or not
- (7) Whether there are building permit, permitted drawings, log book and other required documents in the site or not
- (8) Whether the building permit expires or not
- (9) Whether the construction work is carried out during the specified working hours.
- (10) Whether the building is constructed in accordance with permitted drawing mentioned: layout plan, plinth level, measurement, heights and set-back or not.

Annex-14 Filed investigation for 4 storeys and above buildings

Regarding the application for building permit of 4 storeys and above building within YCDC boundary, the field investigation must be conducted by followings:

- (1) Measuring land plot whether the measurement from grant/ land ownership evidence and actual field measurement are equal or not
- (2) Inspection whether the adjacent land plot trespass or not on proposed land plot.
- (3) Inspection for terrain of proposed land plot
- (4) Inspection for the distance between electric supply line and proposed land plot
- (5) Inspection for the buildings inside the proposed land, their size, type, age and whether the proposed building is constructed in advance or not, if it is constructed in advance, completed condition, whether it is same with submitted drawing or not and condition of taking action.
- (6) Inspection for whether there is alley and sufficient space for septic tank or not.
- (7) Inspection for left and right side of buildings line and taking photo for important points when the proposed building submission do not follow the set-back of existing buildings.
- (8) Inspection whether recommendation from neighboring persons mentioned in application is true or not.
- (9) Inspection for usage of neighboring building when the workshop and warehouse permit is applied for constructing within the residential quarter.
- (10) Inspection for distance from historical buildings and whether their views are obstructed or not.
- (11) Inspection for width of road in front of proposed land plot and drainage condition.
- (12) Inspection whether the drains and pipe are connected across the proposed land plot or not, whether the public street is block or not due to the proposed building, distance from creek and drain, whether it is within the restricted area or not and other unusual case.
- (13) Inspection for disturbance of other buildings due to the sewage pipe of proposed building because their face directions are different.
- (14) Inspection for condition of tree location within the proposed land plot.
- (15) Inspection the distance from school and monastery if the proposed building will be used as commercial building.
- (16) Inspection for car parking drawing when it will be submitted

Annex-15 Supervision for construction of 4 storeys and above buildings

Regarding the application for building permit of 4 storeys and above building within YCDC boundary, supervision of construction by registered engineer must be inspected as followings:

- (1) Whether the registered engineer make close supervision or not
- (2) Whether building permit signboard is put in visible place systematically or not
- (3) Whether building materials are heap up without order or not
- (4) Whether carrying out for good drainage or not
- (5) Whether the building is covered with safety nets or not
- (6) Whether there are personal protective equipment (PPE) or not
- (7) Whether there are building permit, permitted drawings, log book and other required documents in the site or not
- (8) Whether the building permit expires or not
- (9) Whether the construction work is carried out during the specified working hours.
- (10) Whether the building is constructed in accordance with permitted drawing mentioned: layout plan, plinth level, measurement, heights and set-back or not.
- (11) Whether deep excavation, piling work, retaining wall and semi basement are carried out in accordance with permitted drawings and procedure or not
- (12) Whether the building is constructed in accordance with permitted structural design.

Annex-16 Field investigation for Building Completion Certificate

Regarding the application for building completion certificate YCDC boundary, field investigation must be inspected as followings:

- (1) Inspection whether building measurement, storey height, number of storey, set-back, making rooms are correct or not.
- (2) Inspection whether the fire stair is installed systematically or not
- (3) Inspection whether there is elevator usage certificate or not if the building has elevator.
- (4) Inspection whether the logo is installed or not
- (5) Inspection whether plumbing work is completed systematically or not
- (6) Inspection whether electrical work is completed systematically or not
- (7) Inspection whether painting and finishing work is completed or not
- (8) Inspection whether pavement/shoulder in front of the building and drainage are completed in accordance with the specification or not
- (9) Inspection whether the people stay in advance before issuing BCC.

Annex-17 Field investigation for fencing

Regarding the application for fencing work within YCDC boundary, the field investigation must be conducted by followings:

- (1) Measuring land plot whether the measurement from grant/ land ownership evidence and actual field measurement are equal or not
- (2) Inspection whether the adjacent land plot trespass or not on proposed land plot.
- (3) Inspection for terrain of proposed land plot
- (4) Inspection for the distance between electric supply line and proposed land plot
- (5) Inspection for the condition inside the proposed land and whether the proposed fencing is constructed in advance or not, if it is constructed in advance, completed condition, whether it is same with submitted drawing or not and condition of taking action.
- (6) Inspection whether recommendation from neighboring persons mentioned in application is true or not.
- (7) Inspection whether the drains and pipe are connected across the proposed land plot or not, whether the public street is block or not due to the proposed building, distance from creek and drain, whether it is within the restricted area or not and other unusual case.

Annex-18 Supervision for construction of fencing

Regarding the application for fencing work within YCDC boundary, supervision of construction by registered engineer must be inspected as followings:

- (1) Whether the registered engineer make close supervision or not
- (2) Whether the boundary is true or not during fencing construction.
- (3) Whether the building is constructed in accordance with permitted drawing mentioned: layout plan, plinth level, measurement, heights and set-back or not.
- (4) Whether the permit expires or not

Annex-19 Field investigation for major renovation of building

Regarding the application for major renovation permit within YCDC boundary, the field investigation must be conducted by followings:

- (1) Measuring land plot whether the measurement from land ownership evidence and original building measurement are equal or not
- (2) Inspection for type, measurement, layout plan, damage condition and renovation condition of original building
- (3) Inspection whether the adjacent land plot trespass or not on proposed land plot.
- (4) Inspection for the distance between electric supply line and proposed building
- (5) Inspection whether recommendation from neighboring persons mentioned in application is true or not.

Annex-20 Supervision for major renovation of building

Regarding the application for major renovation permit within YCDC boundary, supervision of renovation by registered engineer must be inspected as followings:

- (1) Whether the registered engineer make close supervision or not
- (2) Whether building permit signboard is put in visible place systematically or not
- (3) Whether building materials are heap up without order or not
- (4) Whether carrying out for good drainage or not
- (5) Whether the building is covered with safety nets or not
- (6) Whether there are permitted documents in the site or not
- (7) Whether the permit expires or not
- (8) Whether the renovation work is carried out during the specified working hours.
- (9) Whether the building is renovated in accordance with permitted design.

Annex-21 Field investigation for revised plan

Regarding the application for revised plan permit within YCDC boundary, the field investigation must be conducted by followings:

- (1) Measuring land plot whether the measurement from land ownership evidence and original building measurement are equal or not
- (2) Inspection for original permitted drawings and revised drawings
- (3) Inspection whether the building is constructed in accordance with revised plan or not
- (4) Inspection whether the adjacent land plot trespass or not on proposed land plot.
- (5) Inspection for the distance between electric supply line and proposed building
- (6) Inspection whether recommendation from neighboring persons mentioned in application is true or not.

Annex-22 Supervision for construction of revised plan

Regarding the application for revised plan permit within YCDC boundary, supervision of construction by registered engineer must be inspected as followings:

- (1) Whether the registered engineer make close supervision or not
- (2) Whether building permit signboard is put in visible place systematically or not
- (3) Whether building materials are heap up without order or not
- (4) Whether carrying out for good drainage or not
- (5) Whether the building is covered with safety nets or not
- (6) Whether there are personal protective equipment (PPE) or not
- (7) Whether there are permit, drawings and other required documents in the site or not
- (8) Whether the permit expires or not
- (9) Whether the renovation work is carried out during the specified working hours.
- (10) Whether the building is renovated in accordance with permitted drawing.

Annex-23 Field investigation for demolishing of building

Regarding the application for building demolishing permit within YCDC boundary, the field investigation must be conducted by followings:

- (1) Inspection whether the building to be demolished is connected with other ones or not
- (2) Inspection whether the building is historical building and include in the list of Yangon Heritage Trust or not
- (3) Inspection the distance between the electric supply line and demolished building
- (4) Inspection for size, type, age, and usage by host and tenant of demolished building
- (5) Inspection whether the building is demolished in advance or not

Annex-24 Supervision for demolishing of building

Regarding the application for building demolishing permit within YCDC boundary, supervision of demolishing by registered engineer must be inspected as followings:

- (1) Whether the building is demolished by close supervision of registered engineer
- (2) Whether the building is demolished in accordance with permitted plan
- (3) Whether there are safety plans to avoid from injury of workers and damage of adjacent buildings

Annex-25 Field investigation for building permit extension

Regarding the application for building permit extension within YCDC boundary, the field investigation must be conducted by followings:

- (1) Inspection whether the building is constructed in actual or not
- (2) Inspection whether the building is constructed in accordance with permitted layout plan, drawings and measurements
- (3) Inspection for complete condition

Annex-26 Documents for usage purpose of building

- (1) Recommendation letter from Yangon Regional Government for hotel construction
- (2) Recommendation letter from Yangon Regional Government for car park building construction
- (3) Recommendation letter from Yangon Regional Government and Director of Yangon Regional Religious Affair for religious building construction
- (4) Recommendation letter from relevant Industrial Zone stating that there is no objection for construction building in industrial zone
- (5) Recommendation letter from Yangon Regional Government, inspection report from sub-committee Yangon Regional Petroleum product importation, storage, transport, distribution and sales, fire safety certificate from Myanmar Fire Service Department
- (6) Recommendation letter from Yangon Public Health Department for construction hospital
- (7) Recommendation letter from Ministry of Education for construction school.

**Form No. I(A)(1) - Building permit application forms for of 3 storeys and below buildings with
vail land ownership**

To
Head of Department
Engineering Department (Buildings)
Yangon City Development Committee

Date: YYYY/Month/DD

Subject: Application for Building Permit

1. I hereby apply for building permit of () Storeys RC building/ brick noggin/ timber/ steel structure at No.(), _____ Street, _____ Survey ward number, _____ Plot number, _____ Ward, _____ Township, Yangon City.

2.This building will be designed, supervised and constructed by registered engineer/architect.

3. This building will be used following purposes.

- (a) Basement
- (b) Ground Floor

Applicant

Signature

Name

NRC No.

Plot No.

Address & Ph no.

**Form No. I(A)(1) - Building permit application forms for of 3 storeys and below buildings with
vail land ownership**

To
Head of Department
Engineering Department (Buildings)
Yangon City Development Committee

Date: YYYY/Month/DD

Subject: **Application for supervision of building construction**

1. When building permit of () Storeys RC building/ brick noggin/ timber/ steel structure at No.(), __
_____ Street, _____ Survey ward number, _____ Plot number, _____
Ward, _____ Township, Yangon City by the owner name _____ will be received, I must
take responsibility for supervision of building construction in accordance with permitted drawings .

2. I promise to take responsibility not only for objection when the owner starts the construction before
receiving building permit but also to inform to Engineering Department (Buildings), otherwise I know
that I will be taken action by law.

Registered Engineer/Architect

Signature

Name

NRC No.

Address & Ph no.

(to Stamp)

**Form No. I(A)(1) - Building permit application forms for of 3 storeys and below buildings with
vail land ownership**

To
Head of Department
Engineering Department (Buildings)
Yangon City Development Committee

Date: YYYY/Month/DD

Subject: **Application for following the instruction of YCDC for the construction in advance
before issuing building permit and occurring land ownership problem**

1. While applying the building permit, the building is constructed ahead of permit/ the building is not
constructed ahead of permit. If the building is constructed ahead of permit, the owner will be
prosecuted in concerned township court, be fine and if required, this building must be demolished.

2. It is known that concerning with both the ownership and application, if there are any problems, the
building permit will be withdrawn and the owner will be taken action by existing laws. The applicant
give pledge that he has responsibility to solve the problem of land owner that caused due to the
unwarranted and incomplete documents and supporting evidences.

Land owner

Signature

Name

NRC No.

Plot No.

Address & Ph no.

Witness (1)

Signature

Name

NRC No.

Address & Ph no.

Witness (2)

Signature

Name

NRC No.

Address & Ph no.

**Form No. I(A)(1) - Building permit application forms for of 3 storeys and below buildings with
vail land ownership**

To
Head of Department
Engineering Department (Buildings)
Yangon City Development Committee

Date: YYYY/Month/DD

Subject: **Recommendation for no problem between host and tenant**

1. The applicant presents to construct the new building on plot on land_____ land type at No.(),
_____ Street, _____ Survey ward number , _____ Plot number, _____
Ward, _____ Township, Yangon City.

2. I recommend that there are no problems between the host and existing tenant, they have agreed and
do not objection to construct new building.

Ward Administrator
_____ Ward, _____ Township

(To Stamp)

**Form No. I(A)(1) - Building permit application forms for of 3 storeys and below buildings with
vail land ownership**

To
Head of Department
Engineering Department (Buildings)
Yangon City Development Committee

Date: YYYY/Month/DD

Subject: **Submission for attitude of adjacent land ownership**

1. I would like to submit that there are no objection from the adjacent land ownership regarding the
presentation of new building of () storeys RC building/ brick nogging/ timber/ steel structure with
setback __ ft (by number), _____ feet (by words) from left hand side and setback __ ft (by number),
_____ feet (by words) from right hand side at No.(), _____ Street, _____ Survey ward
number, _____ Plot number, _____ Ward, _____ Township, Yangon City.

Land owner of Left hand side

Land owner of Right hand side

Signature

Signature

Name

Name

NRC No.

NRC No.

Plot No.

Plot No.

Address & Ph no.

Address & Ph no.

2. I recommend that the above-mentioned people are adjacent land ownership and the signature are
theirs.

Ward Administrator

_____ Ward, _____ Township

(to Stamp)

Remark: It is only need to submit for below 3 ft setback plot and the data to be filled in clause 1 must
be typed by computer.

**Form No. I(A)(1) - Building permit application forms for of 3 storeys and below buildings with
vail land ownership**

To
Head of Department
Engineering Department (Buildings)
Yangon City Development Committee

Date: YYYY/Month/DD

**Subject: Application for no objection from adjacent land owner regarding the commercial
building construction**

1. Regarding the above-mentioned subject, I would like to submit the signature of surrounding land ownership that there are no objections to construct new building at No.(), _____ Street, ___ ___ Survey ward number, _____ Plot number, _____ Ward, _____ Township, Yangon City by the owner name _____.

(1) Signature	(2) Signature
Name	Name
NRC No.	NRC No.
Plot No.	Plot No.
Address & Ph no.	Address & Ph no.

(3) Signature	(4) Signature
Name	Name
NRC No.	NRC No.
Plot No.	Plot No.
Address & Ph no.	Address & Ph no.

(5) Signature	(6) Signature
Name	Name
NRC No.	NRC No.
Plot No.	Plot No.
Address & Ph no.	Address & Ph no.

(7) Signature	(8) Signature
Name	Name
NRC No.	NRC No.
Plot No.	Plot No.
Address & Ph no.	Address & Ph no.

(9) Signature	(10) Signature
Name	Name
NRC No.	NRC No.
Plot No.	Plot No.
Address & Ph no.	Address & Ph no.

2. I recommend that the above-mentioned people are adjacent land ownership and the signature are theirs.

Ward Administrator
_____ Ward, _____ Township

(to Stamp)

**Form No. I(A)(1) - Building permit application forms for of 3 storeys and below buildings with
vail land ownership**

To
Head of Department
Engineering Department (Buildings)
Yangon City Development Committee

Date: YYYY/Month/DD

Subject: **Application for taking responsibility of strength of building**

I, (Name), Registered Engineer acknowledge form Myanmar Engineering Council, give pledge that I designed the structure of the building of () Storeys to be constructed at No.(), _____ Street, _____ Survey ward number, _____ Plot number, _____ Ward, _____ Township, Yangon City and if there are any problems, I take responsibility to solve.

Registered Engineer

Signature
Name
NRC No.
Address & Ph no.

(to Stamp)

**Form No. I(A)(1) - Building permit application forms for of 3 storeys and below buildings with
vail land ownership**

To
Head of Department
Engineering Department (Buildings)
Yangon City Development Committee

Date: YYYY/Month/DD

Subject: **Application for demolishing of old building**

I hereby apply with following attachment for demolishing of () storeys old building at No.(), _____ Street, _____ Survey ward number, _____ Plot number, _____ Ward, _____ Township, Yangon City.

- (a) Evidence of Land ownership
- (b) Photos of the old building to be demolished and adjacent buildings
- (c) Photos of adjacent buildings
- (d) If there are old building adjacent to the proposed land and it is necessary to be demolished, the undertaking letter for demolishing the proposed building without damage to adjacent ones.

Land owner

Signature
Name
NRC No.
Plot No.
Address & Ph no.

**Form No. I(A)(1) - Building permit application forms for of 3 storeys and below buildings with
vail land ownership**

To
Head of Department
Engineering Department (Buildings)
Yangon City Development Committee

Date: YYYY/Month/DD

**Subject: Application for demolishing without damage on adjacent building while the old one is
demolished**

1. I applied the permit for demolishing of old building owned by me. (Name) to construct the new one of () storeys RC/ brick nogging/ timber/ steel structure at No.(), _____ Street, _____ Survey ward number, _____ Plot number, _____ Ward, _____ Township, Yangon City.
2. When the permit is issued, I shall follow not only the rules and regulation of demolishing permit but also the instruction of YCDC.
3. I signed to take responsibility for damage of adjacent building due to the demolishing of the old one and I shall follow the instruction of YCDC if there are any case during demolishing.

Registered Engineer/Architect

Land owner

Signature

Signature

Name

Name

NRC No.

NRC No.

Address & Ph no.

Address & Ph no.

(to Stamp)

Witness

Signature

Signature

Name

Name

NRC No.

NRC No.

Address & Ph no.

Address & Ph no.

**Form No. I(A)(1) - Building permit application forms for of 3 storeys and below buildings with
vail land ownership**

To
Head of Department
Engineering Department (Buildings)
Yangon City Development Committee

Date: YYYY/Month/DD

Subject: Application for taking responsibility of demolishing building

1. Regarding above issue, I applied for demolishing permit of () storeys old building at No.(), _____ Street, _____ Survey ward number, _____ Plot number, _____ Ward, _____ Township, Yangon City as my wish.
2. Regarding demolishing permit, after the old building is demolished, I take responsibility for demolishing if building permit delay and does not issue due to the problem with evidence of land ownership, against procedures, objection from surrounding building and any other cases while applying building permit.

Regards,

Land owner

Signature

Name

NRC No.

Plot No.

Address & Ph no

**Form No. I(A)(1) - Building permit application forms for of 3 storeys and below buildings with
vail land ownership**

To
Head of Department
Engineering Department (Buildings)
Yangon City Development Committee

Date: YYYY/Month/DD

Subject: **Application for alive ownership and truth of delegation**

1. I signed to undertake that the land owner is alive and delegate to U/Daw _____ is true for applying building permit of () storeys RC/ brick nogging/ timber/ steel structure at No.(), _____ Street, _____ Survey ward number, _____ Plot number, _____ Ward, _____ Township, Yangon City.

Land owner

Signature
Name
NRC No.
Plot No.
Address & Ph no

Witness

Signature
Name
NRC No.
Address & Ph no.

Signature
Name
NRC No.
Address & Ph no.

2. I recommend that the above-mentioned U/Daw _____ is alive now.

Ward Administrator
_____ Ward, _____ Township
(to Stamp)

**Form No. I(A)(1) - Building permit application forms for of 3 storeys and below buildings with
vail land ownership**

To
Head of Department
Engineering Department (Buildings)
Yangon City Development Committee

Date: YYYY/Month/DD

Subject: **Application for following the rules and regulations during construction**

1. I signed to pledge that I follow the rules and regulations mentioned below regarding the construction of new building of () storeys at No. (), _____ Street, _____ Survey ward number, _____ Plot number, _____ Ward, _____ Township, Yangon City.

- (a) It shall be constructed in accordance with approved drawings with standards
- (b) When the officer-in-charge of YCDC conduct inspection, the required documents are arranged to check easily and follow the instruction of inspection engineer exactly.
- (c) If licensed contractor or sub contactor do not follow the instruction and suggestion on drawing of concerned registered engineer, he shall inform to the Engineering Department (Buildings) by letter in time.
- (d) Licensed contractor, owner and registered engineer, one of them shall object in time if there are any inconvenience regarding the building construction.
- (e) If it does not object in time, the parts of building already constructed are not inspected again and not taken action.
- (f) I pledge that as we all 4 people have agreed for building construction, we will coordinate each other until satisfied for any problems.
- (g) Prevention plan shall be make for no damage on adjacent building. New building will construct without damage on them. If they damage, land owner or licensed contractor shall be responsible to solve and compensate the enough amount o maintenance and repair work.
- (h) Safety plan shall be conduct in advance in construction site. Scaffolding shall be erected systematically and covered with safety net.
- (i) Fire fighting plan shall have in construction site.
- (j) Related documents of building permit, reference documents, log book and building permit signboard shall have in construction site and they are arranged to show any time if required.
- (k) Before installation of rebar for foundation, column, beam, slab and stair or starting new work progress, concerned township engineer or inspection engineer shall be informed. When they inspect and allow to continue, the work can be started. Complete record shall make for this. Also inform when the formworks are removed.
- (l) Do not use ----- rebar for construction.
- (m) Registered Engineer, U/Daw _____ is assigned to supervise construction works.

- (n) Securities are assigned to avoid danger in workplace.
 - (o) Do not hang the signboard showing no responsible for danger of workplace.
 - (p) It shall be control and supervised for no danger due to falling the brick, sand, shingle, trash, timber and any other materials during construction.
 - (q) Do not use the adjacent building to erect the scaffolding.
 - (r) Every side of building must be covered with safety net.
 - (s) To avoid danger due to falling materials, 6" x 1" timber or suitable decking shall be placed on every floor.
 - (t) Do not use the stair case for shop/house.
 - (u) Licensed contractor shall keep the keys of rooms and building before issuing Building Completion Certificate.
 - (v) It is the responsibility of licensed contractor for the case of people living in this building before issuing Building Completion Certificate.
2. I pledge to know that if performing or performed against the above-mentioned specifications, the signed person shall be taken action not only by existing YCDC laws and regulation but also by the below-mentioned.
- (a) To demolish the part of or the whole of constructed building
 - (b) To take action on concerned licensed engineer by existing law of Myanmar Engineering Council or Myanmar Architect Council.
 - (c) To remove from issuing building permit after he was blacklisted and if required, to prosecute.
 - (d) To suspend every construction work on this land until the period specified by Committee.
 - (e) Not to issue Building Completion Certificate.
 - (f) To take maximum action of closure license if the people live in this building before issuing Building Completion Certificate.

Land owner	Licensed Contractor
Name	Name
NRC No.	NRC No.
Address	Address
	Licensed No.
Licensed Engineer/Architect (Construction)	Licensed Engineer (Structure)
Name	Name
NRC No.	NRC No.
Licensed No.	Licensed No.

**Form No. I(A)(1) - Building permit application forms for of 3 storeys and below buildings with
vail land ownership**

Undertaking to follow the below-mention regarding the approved drawing to revise

I signed to follow the below-mentioned regarding the application of revised plan to change the permitted building plan with () storey located at No. () , _____ Street, _____ Survey ward number, _____ Plot number, _____ Ward, _____ Township, Yangon City.

- (a) If revised plan (especially reduce storeys) is applied, it is responsible to sure that there are no objections after advertising on newspaper.
- (b) Land owner and licensed contractor shall solve any problems regarding the buying and selling of apartment.
- (c) It is noticed that the revised plan shall be permitted in accordance with the procedures of Engineering Department (Buildings)

Land owner	Licensed Contractor
Name	Name
NRC No.	NRC No.
Address	Address
	Licensed No.

Form No. I(A)(2)-Building permit application forms for of 3 storeys and below buildings with regional legal agreement

To
Head of Department
Engineering Department (Buildings)
Yangon City Development Committee

Date: YYYY/Month/DD

Subject: **Application for Building Permit**

1. I hereby apply for building permit of () Storeys RC building/ brick noggin/ timber/ steel structure at No.(), _____ Street, _____ Survey ward number, _____ Plot number, _____ Ward, _____ Township, Yangon City.

2.This building will be designed, supervised and constructed by registered engineer/architect.

3. This building will be used following purposes.

- (a) Basement
- (b) Ground Floor

Applicant

Signature
Name
NRC No.
Plot No.
Address & Ph no.

Form No. I(A)(2)-Building permit application forms for of 3 storeys and below buildings with regional legal agreement

To
Head of Department
Engineering Department (Buildings)
Yangon City Development Committee

Date: YYYY/Month/DD

Subject: **Application for supervision of building construction**

1. When building permit of () Storeys RC building/ brick noggin/ timber/ steel structure at No.(), _____ Street, _____ Survey ward number, _____ Plot number, _____ Ward, _____ Township, Yangon City by the owner name _____ will be received, I must take responsibility for supervision of building construction in accordance with permitted drawings .

2. I promise to take responsibility not only for objection when the owner starts the construction before receiving building permit but also to inform to Engineering Department (Buildings), otherwise I know that I will be taken action by law.

Registered Engineer/Architect

Signature
Name
NRC No.
Address & Ph no.

(to Stamp)

Form No. I(A)(2)-Building permit application forms for of 3 storeys and below buildings with regional legal agreement

To
Head of Department
Engineering Department (Buildings)
Yangon City Development Committee

Date: YYYY/Month/DD

Subject: Application for following the instruction of YCDC for the construction in advance before issuing building permit and occurring land ownership problem

1. While applying the building permit, the building is constructed ahead of permit/ the building is not constructed ahead of permit. If the building is constructed ahead of permit, the owner will be prosecuted in concerned township court, be fine and if required, this building must be demolished.

2. It is known that concerning with both the ownership and application, if there are any problems, the building permit will be withdrawn and the owner will be taken action by existing laws. The applicant give pledge that he has responsibility to solve the problem of land owner that caused due to the unwarranted and incomplete documents and supporting evidences.

Land owner

Signature

Name

NRC No.

Plot No.

Address & Ph no.

Witness (1)

Signature

Name

NRC No.

Address & Ph no.

Witness (2)

Signature

Name

NRC No.

Address & Ph no.

Form No. I(A)(2)-Building permit application forms for of 3 storeys and below buildings with regional legal agreement

To
Head of Department
Engineering Department (Buildings)
Yangon City Development Committee

Date: YYYY/Month/DD

Subject: Recommendation for no problem between host and tenant

1. The applicant presents to construct the new building on plot on land_ _ _ _ _ land type at No.(),
_ _ _ _ _ Street, _ _ _ _ _ Survey ward number , _ _ _ _ _ Plot number, _ _ _ _ _
Ward, _ _ _ _ _ Township, Yangon City.

2. I recommend that there are no problems between the host and existing tenant, they have agreed and do not object to construct new building.

Ward Administrator

_ _ _ _ _ Ward, _ _ _ _ _ Township

(To Stamp)

Form No. I(A)(2)-Building permit application forms for of 3 storeys and below buildings with regional legal agreement

To
Head of Department
Engineering Department (Buildings)
Yangon City Development Committee

Date: YYYY/Month/DD

Subject: **Submission for attitude of adjacent land ownership**

1. I would like to submit that there are no objection from the adjacent land ownership regarding the presentation of new building of () storeys RC building/ brick nogging/ timber/ steel structure with setback __ ft (by number), _____ feet (by words) from left hand side and setback __ ft (by number), _____ feet (by words) from right hand side at No.(), _____ Street, _____ Survey ward number, _____ Plot number, _____ Ward, _____ Township, Yangon City.

Land owner of Left hand side

Land owner of Right hand side

Signature

Signature

Name

Name

NRC No.

NRC No.

Plot No.

Plot No.

Address & Ph no.

Address & Ph no.

2. I recommend that the above-mentioned people are adjacent land ownership and the signature are theirs.

Ward Administrator

_____ Ward, _____ Township

(to Stamp)

Remark: It is only need to submit for below 3 ft setback plot and the data to be filled in clause 1 must be typed by computer.

Form No. I(A)(2)-Building permit application forms for of 3 storeys and below buildings with regional legal agreement

To
Head of Department
Engineering Department (Buildings)
Yangon City Development Committee

Date: YYYY/Month/DD

Subject: **Application for taking responsibility of strength of building**

I, (Name), Registered Engineer acknowledge form Myanmar Engineering Council, give pledge that I designed the structure of the building of () Storeys to be constructed at No.(), _____ Street, _____ Survey ward number, _____ Plot number, _____ Ward, _____ Township, Yangon City and if there are any problems, I take responsibility to solve.

Registered Engineer

Signature

Name

NRC No.

Address & Ph no.

(to Stamp)

Form No. I(A)(2)-Building permit application forms for of 3 storeys and below buildings with regional legal agreement

To
Head of Department
Engineering Department (Buildings)
Yangon City Development Committee

Date: YYYY/Month/DD

Subject: **Application for demolishing of old building**

I hereby apply with following attachment for demolishing of () storeys old building at No.(), _____ Street, _____ Survey ward number, _____ Plot number, _____ Ward, _____ Township, Yangon City.

- (a) Evidence of Land ownership
- (b) Photos of the old building to be demolished and adjacent buildings
- (c) Photos of adjacent buildings
- (d) If there are old building adjacent to the proposed land and it is necessary to be demolished, the undertaking letter for demolishing the proposed building without damage to adjacent ones.

Land owner

Signature

Name

NRC No.

Plot No.

Address & Ph no.

Form No. I(A)(2)-Building permit application forms for of 3 storeys and below buildings with regional legal agreement

To
Head of Department
Engineering Department (Buildings)
Yangon City Development Committee

Date: YYYY/Month/DD

Subject: **Application for demolishing without damage on adjacent building while the old one is demolished**

1. I applied the permit for demolishing of old building owned by me, (Name) to construct the new one of () storeys RC/ brick nogging/ timber/ steel structure at No.(), _____ Street, _____ Survey ward number, _____ Plot number, _____ Ward, _____ Township, Yangon City.

- 2. When the permit is issued, I shall follow not only the rules and regulation of demolishing permit but also the instruction of YCDC.
- 3. I signed to take responsibility for damage of adjacent building due to the demolishing of the old one and I shall follow the instruction of YCDC if there are any case during demolishing.

Registered Engineer/Architect

Land owner

Signature

Signature

Name

Name

NRC No.

NRC No.

Address & Ph no.

Address & Ph no.

(to Stamp)

Witness

Signature

Signature

Name

Name

NRC No.

NRC No.

Address & Ph no.

Address & Ph no.

Form No. I(A)(2)-Building permit application forms for of 3 storeys and below buildings with regional legal agreement

To
Head of Department
Engineering Department (Buildings)
Yangon City Development Committee

Date: YYYY/Month/DD

Subject: **Application for following the rules and regulations during construction**

1. I signed to pledge that I follow the rules and regulations mentioned below regarding the construction of new building of () storeys at No. () , _____ Street, _____ Survey ward number, _____ Plot number, _____ Ward, _____ Township, Yangon City.

- (a) It shall be constructed in accordance with approved drawings with standards
- (b) When the officer-in-charge of YCDC conduct inspection, the required documents are arranged to check easily and follow the instruction of inspection engineer exactly.
- (c) If licensed contractor or sub contractor do not follow the instruction and suggestion on drawing of concerned registered engineer, he shall inform to the Engineering Department (Buildings) by letter in time.
- (d) Licensed contractor, owner and registered engineer, one of them shall object in time if there are any inconvenience regarding the building construction.
- (e) If it does not object in time, the parts of building already constructed are not inspected again and not taken action.
- (f) I pledge that as we all 4 people have agreed for building construction, we will coordinate each other until satisfied for any problems.
- (g) Prevention plan shall be make for no damage on adjacent building. New building will construct without damage on them. If they damage, land owner or licensed contractor shall be responsible to solve and compensate the enough amount o maintenance and repair work.
- (h) Safety plan shall be conduct in advance in construction site. Scaffolding shall be erected systematically and covered with safety net.
- (i) Fire fighting plan shall have in construction site.
- (j) Related documents of building permit, reference documents, log book and building permit signboard shall have in construction site and they are arranged to show any time if required.
- (k) Before installation of rebar for foundation, column, beam, slab and stair or starting new work progress, concerned township engineer or inspection engineer shall be informed. When they inspect and allow to continue, the work can be started. Complete record shall make for this. Also inform when the formworks are removed.
- (l) Do not use ----- rebar for construction.
- (m) Registered Engineer, U/Daw _____ is assigned to supervise construction works.

- (n) Securities are assigned to avoid danger in workplace.
 - (o) Do not hang the signboard showing no responsible for danger of workplace.
 - (p) It shall be control and supervised for no danger due to falling the brick, sand, shingle, trash, timber and any other materials during construction.
 - (q) Do not use the adjacent building to erect the scaffolding.
 - (r) Every side of building must be covered with safety net.
 - (s) To avoid danger due to falling materials, 6" x 1" timber or suitable decking shall be placed on every floor.
 - (t) Do not use the stair case for shop/house.
 - (u) Licensed contractor shall keep the keys of rooms and building before issuing Building Completion Certificate.
 - (v) It is the responsibility of licensed contractor for the case of people living in this building before issuing Building Completion Certificate.
2. I pledge to know that if performing or performed against the above-mentioned specifications, the signed person shall be taken action not only by existing YCDC laws and regulation but also by the below-mentioned.
- (a) To demolish the part of or the whole of constructed building
 - (b) To take action on concerned licensed engineer by existing law of Myanmar Engineering Council or Myanmar Architect Council.
 - (c) To remove from issuing building permit after he was blacklisted and if required, to prosecute.
 - (d) To suspend every construction work on this land until the period specified by Committee.
 - (e) Not to issue Building Completion Certificate.
 - (g) To take maximum action of closure license if the people live in this building before issuing Building Completion Certificate.

	Land owner		Licensed Contractor
Name		Name	
NRC No.		NRC No.	
Address		Address	
		Licensed No.	
	Licensed Engineer/Architect (Construction)		Licensed Engineer (Structure)
Name		Name	
NRC No.		NRC No.	
Licensed No.		Licensed No.	

Form No. I(A)(2)-Building permit application forms for of 3 storeys and below buildings with regional legal agreement

Undertaking to follow the below-mention regarding the approved drawing to revise

I signed to follow the below-mentioned regarding the application of revised plan to change the permitted building plan with () storey located at No. () , _____ Street, _____ Survey ward number, _____ Plot number, _____ Ward, _____ Township, Yangon City.

(a) If revised plan (especially reduce storeys) is applied, it is responsible to sure that there are no objections after advertising on newspaper.

(b) Land owner and licensed contractor shall solve any problems regarding the buying and selling of apartment.

(c) It is noticed that the revised plan shall be permitted in accordance with the procedures of Engineering Department (Buildings)

Land owner	Licensed Contractor
Name	Name
NRC No.	NRC No.
Address	Address
	Licensed No.

Form No. I(A)(3)-Building completion certificate application forms for 3 storeys and below buildings

To
Head of Department
Engineering Department (Buildings)
Yangon City Development Committee

Date: YYYY/Month/DD

Subject: **Application for Building Completion Certificate**

I hereby apply for Building Completion Certificate as the building of () Storeys at No. () , _____ Street, _____ Survey ward number, _____ Plot number, _____ Ward, _____ Township, Yangon City issued building permit by Engineering Department (Buildings), YCDC on (DD-MM-YYYY) dated with letter No. / / is completely finished in accordance with the approved drawings.

Licensed Contractor (LC-)	Registered Engineer/Architect
Signature	Signature
Name	Name
NRC No.	NRC No.
Address	Address
(To Stamp)	(To stamp)

Form No. I(A)(3)-Building completion certificate application forms for 3 storeys and below buildings

To
Head of Department
Engineering Department (Buildings)
Yangon City Development Committee

Date: YYYY/Month/DD

Subject: **Application for alive ownership and truth of delegation**

1. I signed to undertake that the land owner is alive and delegate to U/Daw _____ is true for applying building permit of () storeys RC/ brick nogging/ timber/ steel structure at No.(), _____ Street, _____ Survey ward number, _____ Plot number, _____ Ward, _____ Township, Yangon City.

Land owner

Signature
Name
NRC No.
Plot No.
Address & Ph no

Witness

Signature
Name
NRC No.
Address & Ph no.

Signature
Name
NRC No.
Address & Ph no.

2. I recommend that the above-mentioned U/Daw _____ is alive now.

Ward Administrator
_____ Ward, _____ Township
(to Stamp)

Form No. I(B)(1)-Building permit application forms for 4 to 8 storeys buildings

To
Head of Department
Engineering Department (Buildings)
Yangon City Development Committee

Date: YYYY/Month/DD

Subject: **Application for Building Permit**

1. I hereby apply for building permit of () Storeys RC building/ brick noggin/ timber/ steel structure at No.(), _____ Street, _____ Survey ward number, _____ Plot number, _____ Ward, _____ Township, Yangon City.

2.This building will be designed, supervised and constructed by registered engineer/architect.

3. This building will be used following purposes.

- (a) Basement
- (b) Ground Floor

Applicant

Signature
Name
NRC No.
Plot No.
Address & Ph no.

Form No. I(B)(1)-Building permit application forms for 4 to 8 storeys buildings

To
Head of Department
Engineering Department (Buildings)
Yangon City Development Committee

Date: YYYY/Month/DD

Subject: **Application for supervision of building construction**

1. When building permit of () Storeys RC building/ brick nogging/ timber/ steel structure at No.(), _
_____ Street, _____Survey ward number _____ Plot number, _____ Ward, _
_____ Township, Yangon City by the owner name _____ will be received, I must take
responsibility for supervision of building construction in accordance with permitted drawings .

2. I promise to take responsibility not only for objection when the owner start the construction before
receiving building permit but also to inform to Engineering Department (Buildings), otherwise I know
that I will be taken action by law.

Registered Engineer/Architect

Signature
Name
NRC No.
Address & Ph no.

(to Stamp)

Form No. I(B)(1)-Building permit application forms for 4 to 8 storeys buildings

To
Head of Department
Engineering Department (Buildings)
Yangon City Development Committee

Date: YYYY/Month/DD

Subject: **Application for following the instruction of YCDC for the construction before issuing
building permit and land ownership problem**

1. While applying the building permit, the building is constructed ahead of permit/ the building is not
constructed ahead of permit. If the building is constructed ahead of permit, the owner will be
prosecuted in concerned township court, be fine and if required, this building must be demolished.

2. It is known that concerning with both the ownership and application, if there are any problems, the
building permit will be withdrawn and the owner will be taken action by existing laws. The applicant
give pledge that he has responsibility to solve the problem of land owner that caused due to the
unwarranted and incomplete documents and supporting evidences.

Land owner

Signature
Name
NRC No.
Plot No.
Address & Ph no.

Witness (1)

Signature
Name
NRC No.
Address & Ph no.

Witness (2)

Signature
Name
NRC No.
Address & Ph no.

Form No. I(B)(1)-Building permit application forms for 4 to 8 storeys buildings

To
Head of Department
Engineering Department (Buildings)
Yangon City Development Committee

Date: YYYY/Month/DD

Subject: **Sending recommendation for no problem between host and tenant**

1. The applicant presents to construct the new building on plot on land_____ land type at No.(),
_____ Street, _____ Survey ward number, _____ Plot number, _____
Ward, _____ Township, Yangon City.

2. I recommend that there are no problems between the host and existing tenant, they have agreed and
do not object to construct new building.

Ward Administrator
_____ Ward, _____ Township

(To Stamp)

Form No. I(B)(1)-Building permit application forms for 4 to 8 storeys buildings

To
Head of Department
Engineering Department (Buildings)
Yangon City Development Committee

Date: YYYY/Month/DD

Subject: **Application for attitude of adjacent land ownership**

1. I would like to submit that there are no objection from the adjacent land ownership regarding the
presentation of new building of () storeys RC building/ brick nogging/ timber/ steel structure with
setback __ ft (by number), _____ feet (by words) from left hand side and setback __ ft (by number),
_____ feet (by words) from right hand side at No.(), _____ Street, _____ Survey ward
number, _____ Plot number, _____ Ward, _____ Township, Yangon City.

Land ownership of Left hand side

Land ownership of Right hand side

Signature

Signature

Name

Name

NRC No.

NRC No.

Plot No.

Plot No.

Address & Ph no.

Address & Ph no.

2. I recommend that the above-mentioned people are adjacent land ownership and the signature are
theirs.

Ward Administrator
_____ Ward, _____ Township

(to Stamp)

Remark: It is only need to submit for below 3 ft setback plot and the data to be filled in clause 1 must
be typed by computer.

Form No. I(B)(1)-Building permit application forms for 4 to 8 storeys buildings

To
Head of Department
Engineering Department (Buildings)
Yangon City Development Committee

Date: YYYY/Month/DD

Subject: **Application for no objection from adjacent land owner regarding the new building construction**

1. Regarding the above-mentioned subject, I would like to submit the signature of surrounding land ownership that there are no objections to construct new building at No.(), _____ Street, _____ Survey ward number, _____ Plot number, _____ Ward, _____ Township, Yangon City by the owner name _____.

(1) Signature

Name

NRC No.

Plot No.

Address & Ph no.

(2) Signature

Name

NRC No.

Plot No.

Address & Ph no.

(3) Signature

Name

NRC No.

Plot No.

Address & Ph no.

(4) Signature

Name

NRC No.

Plot No.

Address & Ph no.

(5) Signature

Name

NRC No.

Plot No.

Address & Ph no.

(6) Signature

Name

NRC No.

Plot No.

Address & Ph no.

(7) Signature

Name

NRC No.

Plot No.

Address & Ph no.

(8) Signature

Name

NRC No.

Plot No.

Address & Ph no.

(9) Signature

Name

NRC No.

Plot No.

Address & Ph no.

(10) Signature

Name

NRC No.

Plot No.

Address & Ph no.

2. I recommend that the above-mentioned people are adjacent land ownership and the signature are theirs.

Ward Administrator

_____ Ward, _____ Township

(to Stamp)

Form No. I(B)(1)-Building permit application forms for 4 to 8 storeys buildings

To
Head of Department
Engineering Department (Buildings)
Yangon City Development Committee

Date: YYYY/Month/DD

Subject: **Application for no objection from adjacent land owner regarding the commercial building construction**

1. Regarding the above-mentioned subject, I would like to submit the signature of surrounding land ownership that there are no objections to construct new building at No.(), _____ Street, ___ Survey ward number, _____ Plot number, _____ Ward, _____ Township, Yangon City by the owner name _____.

(1) Signature

Name

NRC No.

Plot No.

Address & Ph no.

(2) Signature

Name

NRC No.

Plot No.

Address & Ph no.

(3) Signature

Name

NRC No.

Plot No.

Address & Ph no.

(4) Signature

Name

NRC No.

Plot No.

Address & Ph no.

(5) Signature

Name

NRC No.

Plot No.

Address & Ph no.

(6) Signature

Name

NRC No.

Plot No.

Address & Ph no.

(7) Signature

Name

NRC No.

Plot No.

Address & Ph no.

(8) Signature

Name

NRC No.

Plot No.

Address & Ph no.

(9) Signature

Name

NRC No.

Plot No.

Address & Ph no.

(10) Signature

Name

NRC No.

Plot No.

Address & Ph no.

2. I recommend that the above-mentioned people are adjacent land ownership and the signature are theirs.

Ward Administrator

_____ Ward, _____ Township

(to Stamp)

Form No. I(B)(1)-Building permit application forms for 4 to 8 storeys buildings

To
Head of Department
Engineering Department (Buildings)
Yangon City Development Committee

Date: YYYY/Month/DD

Subject: **Application for demolishing of old building**

I would like to apply with following attachment for demolishing of () storeys old building at No.(),
_____ Street, _____ Survey ward number, _____ Plot number, _____
Ward, _____ Township, Yangon City.

- (a) Evidence of Land ownership
- (b) Photos of the old building to be demolished and adjacent buildings
- (c) Photos of adjacent buildings
- (d) If there are old building adjacent to the proposed land and it is necessary to be demolished, the undertaking letter for demolishing the proposed building without damage to adjacent ones.

Land owner

Signature

Name

NRC No.

Plot No.

Address & Ph no.

Form No. I(B)(1)-Building permit application forms for 4 to 8 storeys buildings

To
Head of Department
Engineering Department (Buildings)
Yangon City Development Committee

Date: YYYY/Month/DD

Subject: **Application for demolishing without damage on adjacent building while the old one is demolished**

1. I applied the permit for demolishing of old building owned by me, (Name) to construct the new one of () storeys RC/ brick nogging/ timber/ steel structure at No.(), _____ Street, _____ Survey ward number, _____ Plot number, _____ Ward, _____ Township, Yangon City.
2. When the permit is issued, I shall follow not only the rules and regulation of demolishing permit but also the instruction of YCDC.
3. I signed to take responsibility for damage of adjacent building due to the demolishing of the old one and I shall follow the instruction of YCDC if there are any case during demolishing.

Registered Engineer/Architect

Land owner

Signature

Signature

Name

Name

NRC No.

NRC No.

Address & Ph no.

Address & Ph no.

(to Stamp)

Witness

Signature

Signature

Name

Name

NRC No.

NRC No.

Address & Ph no.

Address & Ph no.

Form No. I(B)(1)-Building permit application forms for 4 to 8 storeys buildings

To
Head of Department
Engineering Department (Buildings)
Yangon City Development Committee

Date: YYYY/Month/DD

Subject: **Application for taking responsibility of strength of building**

I, (Name), Registered Engineer acknowledge form Myanmar Engineering Council, give pledge that I designed the structure of the building of () Storeys to be constructed at No.(), _____ Street, _____ Survey ward number, _____ Plot number, _____ Ward, _____ Township, Yangon City and if there are any problems, I take responsibility to solve.

Registered Engineer

Signature

Name

NRC No.

Address & Ph no.

(to Stamp)

Form No. I(B)(1)-Building permit application forms for 4 to 8 storeys buildings

To
Head of Department
Engineering Department (Buildings)
Yangon City Development Committee

Date: YYYY/Month/DD

Subject: **Application for alive ownership and truth of delegation**

1. I signed to undertake that the land owner is alive and delegate to U/Daw _____ is true for applying building permit of () storeys RC/ brick nogging/ timber/ steel structure at No.(), _____ Street, _____ Survey ward number, _____ Plot number, _____ Ward, _____ Township, Yangon City.

Land owner

Signature

Name

NRC No.

Plot No.

Address & Ph no

Witness

Signature

Name

NRC No.

Address & Ph no.

Signature

Name

NRC No.

Address & Ph no.

2. I recommend that the above-mentioned U/Daw _____ is alive now.

Ward Administrator

_____ Ward, _____ Township

(to Stamp)

Form No. I(B)(1)-Building permit application forms for 4 to 8 storeys buildings

To
Head of Department
Engineering Department (Buildings)
Yangon City Development Committee

Date: YYYY/Month/DD

Subject: Application for following the rules and regulations during construction

1. I signed to pledge that I follow the rules and regulations mentioned below regarding the construction of new building of () storeys at No. (), _____ Street, _____ Plot number, _____ Ward, _____ Township, Yangon City.

- (a) It shall be constructed in accordance with approved drawings with standards
- (b) When the officer-in-charge of YCDC conduct inspection, the required documents are arranged to check easily and follow the instruction of inspection engineer exactly.
- (c) If licensed contractor or sub contractor do not follow the instruction and suggestion on drawing of concerned registered engineer, he shall inform to the Engineering Department (Buildings) by letter in time.
- (d) Licensed contractor, owner and registered engineer, one of them shall object in time if there are any inconvenience regarding the building construction.
- (e) If it does not object in time, the parts of building already constructed are not inspected again and not taken action.
- (f) I pledge that as we all 4 people have agreed for building construction, we will coordinate each other until satisfied for any problems.
- (g) Prevention plan shall be make for no damage on adjacent building. New building will construct without damage on them. If they damage, land owner or licensed contractor shall be responsible to solve and compensate the enough amount o maintenance and repair work.
- (h) Safety plan shall be conduct in advance in construction site. Scaffolding shall be erected systematically and covered with safety net.
- (i) Fire fighting plan shall have in construction site.
- (j) Related documents of building permit, reference documents, log book and building permit signboard shall have in construction site and they are arranged to show any time if required.
- (k) Before installation of rebar for foundation, column, beam, slab and stair or starting new work progress, concerned township engineer or inspection engineer shall be informed. When they inspect and allow to continue, the work can be started. Complete record shall make for this. Also inform when the formworks are removed.
- (l) Do not use ----- rebar for construction.
- (m) Registered Engineer, U/Daw _____ is assigned to supervise construction works.
- (n) Securities are assigned to avoid danger in workplace.
- (o) Do not hang the signboard showing no responsible for danger of workplace.

- (p) It shall be control and supervised for no danger due to falling the brick, sand, shingle, trash, timber and any other materials during construction.
 - (q) Do not use the adjacent building to erect the scaffolding.
 - (r) Every side of building must be covered with safety net.
 - (s) To avoid danger due to falling materials, 6' x 1" timber or suitable decking shall be placed on every floor.
 - (t) Do not use the stair case for shop/house.
 - (u) Licensed contractor shall keep the keys of rooms and building before issuing Building Completion Certificate.
 - (v) It is the responsibility of licensed contractor for the case of people living in this building before issuing Building Completion Certificate.
2. I pledge to know that if performing or performed against the above-mentioned specifications, the signed person shall be taken action not only by existing YCDC laws and regulation but also by the below-mentioned.
- (a) To demolish the part of or the whole of constructed building
 - (b) To take action on concerned licensed engineer by existing law of Myanmar Engineering Council or Myanmar Architect Council.
 - (c) To remove from issuing building permit after he was blacklisted and if required, to prosecute.
 - (d) To suspend every construction work on this land until the period specified by Committee.
 - (e) Not to issue Building Completion Certificate.
 - (g) To take maximum action of closure license if the people live in this building before issuing Building Completion Certificate.

Land owner	Licensed Contractor
Name	Name
NRC No.	NRC No.
Address	Address
	Licensed No.
Licensed Engineer/Architect (Construction)	Licensed Engineer (Structure)
Name	Name
NRC No.	NRC No.
Licensed No.	Licensed No.

Form No. I(B)(1)-Building permit application forms for 4 to 8 storeys buildings

Undertaking to follow the below-mention regarding the approved drawing to revise

I signed to follow the below-mentioned regarding the application of revised plan to change the permitted building plan with () storey located at No. () , _____ Street, _____ Survey ward number, _____ Plot number, _____ Ward, _____ Township, Yangon City.

(a) If revised plan (especially reduce storeys) is applied, it is responsible to sure that there are no objections after advertising on newspaper.

(b) Land owner and licensed contractor shall solve any problems regarding the buying and selling of apartment.

(c) It is noticed that the revised plan shall be permitted in accordance with the procedures of Engineering Department (Buildings)

Land owner	Licensed Contractor
Name	Name
NRC No.	NRC No.
Address	Address
	Licensed No.

Form No. I(B)(2)-Building completion certificate application forms for 4 to 8 storeys buildings

To
Head of Department
Engineering Department (Buildings)
Yangon City Development Committee

Date:YYYY/Month/DD

Subject: Application for Building Completion Certificate

I hereby apply for Building Completion Certificate as the building of () Storeys at No. () , _____ Street, _____ Survey ward number, _____ Plot number, _____ Ward, _____ Township, Yangon City issued building permit by Engineering Department (Buildings), YCDC on (DD-MM-YYYY) dated with letter No. / / is completely finished in accordance with the approved drawings.

Land owner

Signature
Name
NRC No.
Plot No.
Address & Ph no

Licensed Contractor (LC-)	Registered Engineer/Architect
Signature	Signature
Name	Name
NRC No.	NRC No.
Address	Address
(To Stamp)	(to Stamp)

Form No. I(B)(2)-Building completion certificate application forms for 4 to 8 storeys buildings

To
Head of Department
Engineering Department (Buildings)
Yangon City Development Committee

Date:YYYY/Month/DD

Subject: **Application for alive ownership and truth of delegation**

1. I signed to undertake that the land owner is alive and delegate to U/Daw _____ is true for applying building permit of () storeys RC/ brick nogging/ timber/ steel structure at No.(), _____ Street, _____ Survey ward number, _____ Plot number, _____ Ward, _____ Township, Yangon City.

Land owner

Signature
Name
NRC No.
Plot No.
Address & Ph no

Witness

Signature
Name
NRC No.
Address & Ph no.

Signature
Name
NRC No.
Address & Ph no.

2. I recommend that the above-mentioned U/Daw _____ is alive now.

Ward Administrator
_____ Ward, _____ Township
(to Stamp)

Form No. I(B)(2)-Building completion certificate application forms for 4 to 8 storeys buildings

To
Head of Department
Engineering Department (Buildings)
Yangon City Development Committee

Date: YYYY/Month/DD

Subject: **Application for electrical inspection**

I hereby apply for electrical inspection of () Storeys building at No. (), _____ Street, _____ Survey ward number, _____ Plot number, _____ Ward, _____ Township, Yangon City with the followings:

- (1) Copy of Building Permit
- (2) Copy of electrician's EI certificate
- (3) Undertaking letter of electrician who held EI
- (4) Undertaking letter of licensed contractor/ land owner to install electric meter
- (5) Copy of transformer permit
- (6) Copy of elevator permit

Applicant

Signature
Name
NRC No.
Plot No.
Address & Ph no

Form No. I(B)(2)-Building completion certificate application forms for 4 to 8 storeys buildings

To
Head of Department
Engineering Department (Buildings)
Yangon City Development Committee

Date: YYYY/Month/DD

Subject: Undertaking letter of electrician

I hereby submit undertaking letter that the electricity of () Storeys building at No. (), _____
Street, _____ Survey ward number, _____ Plot number, _____ Ward, _____
Township, Yangon City is installed in accordance with specification of YCDC.

Electrician of EI Certificate Holder

Signature

Name

NRC No.

Plot No.

Address & Ph no

(to stamp)

Form No. I(C)(1)-Building permit application forms for 9 storeys and above buildings

To
Head of Department
Engineering Department (Buildings)
Yangon City Development Committee

Date: YYYY/Month/DD

Subject: Application for Building Permit

1. I hereby apply for building permit of () Storeys RC building/ brick noggin/ timber/ steel
structure at No.(), _____ Street, _____ Plot number, _____ Ward, _____
__ Township, Yangon City.

2.This building will be designed, supervised and constructed by registered engineer/architect.

3. This building will be used following purposes.

(a) Basement

(b) Ground Floor

Applicant

Signature

Name

NRC No.

Plot No.

Address & Ph no.

Form No. I(C)(1)-Building permit application forms for 9 storeys and above buildings

To _____
Head of Department
Engineering Department (Buildings)
Yangon City Development Committee

Date: YYYY/Month/DD

Subject: **Application for supervision of building construction**

1. When building permit of () Storeys RC building/ brick noggin/ timber/ steel structure at No.(), __
_____ Street, _____ Survey ward number, _____ Plot number, _____ Ward, __
_____ Township, Yangon City by the owner name _____ will be received, I must take
responsibility for supervision of building construction in accordance with permitted drawings .

2. I promise to take responsibility not only for objection when the owner start the construction before
receiving building permit but also to inform to Engineering Department (Buildings), otherwise I know
that I will be taken action by law.

Registered Engineer/Architect

Signature
Name
NRC No.
Address & Ph no.

(to Stamp)

Form No. I(C)(1)-Building permit application forms for 9 storeys and above buildings

To _____
Head of Department
Engineering Department (Buildings)
Yangon City Development Committee

Date: YYYY/Month/DD

Subject: **Application for following the instruction of YCDC for the construction before issuing
building permit and land ownership problem**

1. While applying the building permit, the building is constructed ahead of permit/ the building is not
constructed ahead of permit. If the building is constructed ahead of permit, the owner will be
prosecuted in concerned township court, be fine and if required, this building must be demolished.

2. It is known that concerning with both the ownership and application, if there are any problems, the
building permit will be withdrawn and the owner will be taken action by existing laws. The applicant
give pledge that he has responsibility to solve the problem of land owner that caused due to the
unwarranted and incomplete documents and supporting evidences.

Land owner

Signature
Name
NRC No.
Plot No.
Address & Ph no.

Witness (1)
Signature
Name
NRC No.
Address & Ph no.

Witness (2)
Signature
Name
NRC No.
Address & Ph no.

Form No. I(C)(1)-Building permit application forms for 9 storeys and above buildings

To
Head of Department
Engineering Department (Buildings)
Yangon City Development Committee

Date: YYYY/Month/DD

Subject: **Sending recommendation for no problem between host and tenant**

1. The applicant presents to construct the new building on plot on land_____ land type at No.(), _____ Street, _____ Survey ward number, _____ Plot number, _____ Ward, _____ Township, Yangon City.

2. I recommend that there are no problems between the host and existing tenant, they have agreed and do not object to construct new building.

Ward Administrator
_____ Ward, _____ Township

(To Stamp)

Form No. I(C)(1)-Building permit application forms for 9 storeys and above buildings

To
Head of Department
Engineering Department (Buildings)
Yangon City Development Committee

Date: YYYY/Month/DD

Subject: **Application for no objection from adjacent land owner regarding 9 storey and above building construction**

1. Regarding the above-mentioned subject, I would like to submit the signature of surrounding land ownership that there are no objections to construct new building at No.(), _____ Street, _____ Survey ward number, _____ Plot number, _____ Ward, _____ Township, Yangon City by the owner name _____.

(1) Signature
Name
NRC No.
Plot No.
Address & Ph no.

(2) Signature
Name
NRC No.
Plot No.
Address & Ph no.

(3) Signature
Name
NRC No.
Plot No.
Address & Ph no.

(4) Signature
Name
NRC No.
Plot No.
Address & Ph no.

(5) Signature
Name
NRC No.
Plot No.
Address & Ph no.

(6) Signature
Name
NRC No.
Plot No.
Address & Ph no.

(7) Signature
Name
NRC No.
Plot No.
Address & Ph no.

(8) Signature
Name
NRC No.
Plot No.
Address & Ph no.

(9) Signature
Name
NRC No.
Plot No.
Address & Ph no.

(10) Signature
Name
NRC No.
Plot No.
Address & Ph no.

2. I recommend that the above-mentioned people are adjacent land ownership and the signature are theirs.

Ward Administrator
----- Ward, ----- Township

(to Stamp)

Form No. I(C)(1)-Building permit application forms for 9 storeys and above buildings

To
Head of Department
Engineering Department (Buildings)
Yangon City Development Committee

Date: YYYY/Month/DD

Subject: **Application for taking responsibility of strength of building**

I, (Name), Registered Engineer acknowledge form Myanmar Engineering Council, give pledge that I designed the structure of the building of () Storeys to be constructed at No.(), -----
Street, ----- Survey ward number, ----- Plot number, ----- Ward, -----
_ Township, Yangon City and if there are any problems, I take responsibility to solve.

Registered Engineer

Signature

Name
NRC No.
Address & Ph no.

(to Stamp)

Form No. I(C)(1)-Building permit application forms for 9 storeys and above buildings

To
Head of Department
Engineering Department (Buildings)
Yangon City Development Committee

Date: YYYY/Month/DD

Subject: **Application for demolishing of old building**

I would like to apply with following attachment for demolishing of () storeys old building at No.(),
_____ Street, _____ Survey ward number, _____ Plot number, _____
Ward, _____ Township, Yangon City.

- (a) Evidence of Land ownership
- (b) Photos of the old building to be demolished and adjacent buildings
- (c) Photos of adjacent buildings
- (d) If there are old building adjacent to the proposed land and it is necessary to be demolished, the undertaking letter for demolishing the proposed building without damage to adjacent ones.

Land owner

Signature

Name
NRC No.
Plot No.
Address & Ph no.

Form No. I(C)(1)-Building permit application forms for 9 storeys and above buildings

To
Head of Department
Engineering Department (Buildings)
Yangon City Development Committee

Date: YYYY/Month/DD

Subject: **Application for demolishing without damage on adjacent building while the old one is demolished**

1. I applied the permit for demolishing of old building owned by me, (Name) to construct the new one of () storeys RC/ brick nogging/ timber/ steel structure at No.(), _____ Street, _____ Survey ward number, _____ Plot number, _____ Ward, _____ Township, Yangon City.
2. When the permit is issued, I shall follow not only the rules and regulation of demolishing permit but also the instruction of YCDC.
3. I signed to take responsibility for damage of adjacent building due to the demolishing of the old one and I shall follow the instruction of YCDC if there are any case during demolishing.

Registered Engineer/Architect

Land owner

Signature

Signature

Name

Name

NRC No.

NRC No.

Address & Ph no.

Address & Ph no.

(to Stamp)

Witness

Signature

Signature

Name

Name

NRC No.

NRC No.

Address & Ph no.

Address & Ph no.

Form No. I(C)(1)-Building permit application forms for 9 storeys and above buildings

To
Head of Department
Engineering Department (Buildings)
Yangon City Development Committee

Date: YYYY/Month/DD

Subject: **Application for alive ownership and truth of delegation**

1. I signed to undertake that the land owner is alive and delegate to U/Daw _____ is true for applying building permit of () storeys RC/ brick nogging/ timber/ steel structure at No.(), _____ Street, _____ Survey ward number, _____ Plot number, _____ Ward, _____ Township, Yangon City.

Land owner

Signature
Name
NRC No.
Plot No.
Address & Ph no

Witness

Signature
Name
NRC No.
Address & Ph no.

2. I recommend that the above-mentioned U/Daw _____ is alive now.

Ward Administrator
_____ Ward, _____ Township
(to Stamp)

Form No. I(C)(1)-Building permit application forms for 9 storeys and above buildings

To
Head of Department
Engineering Department (Buildings)
Yangon City Development Committee

Date: YYYY/Month/DD

Subject: **Application for following the rules and regulations during construction**

1. I signed to pledge that I follow the rules and regulations mentioned below regarding the construction of new building of () storeys at No. (), _____ Street, _____ Plot number, _____ Ward, _____ Township, Yangon City.

- (a) It shall be constructed in accordance with approved drawings with standards
- (b) When the officer-in-charge of YCDC conduct inspection, the required documents are arranged to check easily and follow the instruction of inspection engineer exactly.
- (c) If licensed contractor or sub contractor do not follow the instruction and suggestion on drawing of concerned registered engineer, he shall inform to the Engineering Department (Buildings) by letter in time.
- (d) Licensed contractor, owner and registered engineer, one of them shall object in time if there are any inconvenience regarding the building construction.
- (e) If it does not object in time, the parts of building already constructed are not inspected again and not taken action.
- (f) I pledge that as we all 4 people have agreed for building construction, we will coordinate each other until satisfied for any problems.
- (g) Prevention plan shall be make for no damage on adjacent building. New building will construct without damage on them. If they damage, land owner or licensed contractor shall be responsible to solve and compensate the enough amount o maintenance and repair work.
- (h) Safety plan shall be conduct in advance in construction site. Scaffolding shall be erected systematically and covered with safety net.
- (i) Fire fighting plan shall have in construction site.
- (j) Related documents of building permit, reference documents, log book and building permit signboard shall have in construction site and they are arranged to show any time if required.
- (k) Before installation of rebar for foundation, column, beam, slab and stair or starting new work progress, concerned township engineer or inspection engineer shall be informed. When they inspect and allow to continue, the work can be started. Complete record shall make for this. Also inform when the formworks are removed.
- (l) Do not use ----- rebar for construction.
- (m) Registered Engineer, U/Daw _____ is assigned to supervise construction works.

- (n) Securities are assigned to avoid danger in workplace.
 - (o) Do not hang the signboard showing no responsible for danger of workplace.
 - (p) It shall be control and supervised for no danger due to falling the brick, sand, shingle, trash, timber and any other materials during construction.
 - (q) Do not use the adjacent building to erect the scaffolding.
 - (r) Every side of building must be covered with safety net.
 - (s) To avoid danger due to falling materials, 6" x 1" timber or suitable decking shall be placed on every floor.
 - (t) Do not use the stair case for shop/house.
 - (u) Licensed contractor shall keep the keys of rooms and building before issuing Building Completion Certificate.
 - (v) It is the responsibility of licensed contractor for the case of people living in this building before issuing Building Completion Certificate.
2. I pledge to know that if performing or performed against the above-mentioned specifications, the signed person shall be taken action not only by existing YCDC laws and regulation but also by the below-mentioned.
- (a) To demolish the part of or the whole of constructed building
 - (b) To take action on concerned licensed engineer by existing law of Myanmar Engineering Council or Myanmar Architect Council.
 - (c) To remove from issuing building permit after he was blacklisted and if required, to prosecute.
 - (d) To suspend every construction work on this land until the period specified by Committee.
 - (e) Not to issue Building Completion Certificate.
 - (g) To take maximum action of closure license if the people live in this building before issuing Building Completion Certificate.

Land owner	Licensed Contractor
Name	Name
NRC No.	NRC No.
Address	Address
	Licensed No.
Licensed Engineer/Architect (Construction)	Licensed Engineer (Structure)
Name	Name
NRC No.	NRC No.
Licensed No.	Licensed No.

Form No. I(C)(1)-Building permit application forms for 9 storeys and above buildings

Undertaking to follow the below-mention regarding the approved drawing to revise

I signed to follow the below-mentioned regarding the application of revised plan to change the permitted building plan with () storey located at No. .(), _____ Street, _____ Survey ward number, _____ Plot number, _____ Ward, _____ Township, Yangon City.

- (a) If revised plan (especially reduce storeys) is applied, it is responsible to sure that there are no objections after advertising on newspaper.
- (b) Land owner and licensed contractor shall solve any problems regarding the buying and selling of apartment.
- (c) It is noticed that the revised plan shall be permitted in accordance with the procedures of Engineering Department (Buildings)

Land owner	Licensed Contractor
Name	Name
NRC No.	NRC No.
Address	Address
	Licensed No.

Form No. I(C)(2)-Building completion certificate application forms for 9 storeys and above buildings

To
Head of Department
Engineering Department (Buildings)
Yangon City Development Committee

Date:YYYY/Month/DD

Subject: **Application for Building Completion Certificate**

I hereby apply for Building Completion Certificate as the building of () Storeys at No. (), _____ Street, _____ Survey ward number, _____ Plot number, _____ Ward, _____ Township, Yangon City issued building permit by Engineering Department (Buildings), YCDC on (DD-MM-YYYY) dated with letter No. / / is completely finished in accordance with the approved drawings.

Land owner

Signature
Name
NRC No.
Plot No.
Address & Ph no

Licensed Contractor (LC-)

Signature
Name
NRC No.
Address

Registered Engineer/Architect

Signature
Name
NRC No.
Address

(To Stamp)

(to Stamp)

Form No. I(C)(2)-Building completion certificate application forms for 9 storeys and above buildings

To
Head of Department
Engineering Department (Buildings)
Yangon City Development Committee

Date:YYYY/Month/DD

Subject: **Application for alive ownership and truth of delegation**

1. I signed to undertake that the land owner is alive and delegate to U/Daw _____ is true for applying building permit of () storeys RC/ brick nogging/ timber/ steel structure at No.(), _____ Street, _____ Survey ward number, _____ Plot number, _____ Ward, _____ Township, Yangon City.

Land owner

Signature
Name
NRC No.
Plot No.
Address & Ph no

Witness

Signature
Name
NRC No.
Address & Ph no.

Signature
Name
NRC No.
Address & Ph no.

2. I recommend that the above-mentioned U/Daw _____ is alive now.

Ward Administrator
_____ Ward, _____ Township
(to Stamp)

Form No. I(C)(2)-Building completion certificate application forms for 9 storeys and above buildings

To
Head of Department
Engineering Department (Buildings)
Yangon City Development Committee

Date: YYYY/Month/DD

Subject: Application for electrical inspection

I hereby apply for electrical inspection of () Storeys building at No. .(), _____ Street, _____ Survey ward number, _____ Plot number, _____ Ward, _____ Township, Yangon City with the followings:

- (1) Copy of Building Permit
- (2) Copy of electrician's EI certificate
- (3) Undertaking letter of electrician who held EI
- (4) Undertaking letter of licensed contractor/ land owner to install electric meter
- (5) Copy of transformer permit
- (6) Copy of elevator permit

Applicant

Signature
Name
NRC No.
Plot No.
Address & Ph no

Form No. I(C)(2)-Building completion certificate application forms for 9 storeys and above buildings

To
Head of Department
Engineering Department (Buildings)
Yangon City Development Committee

Date: YYYY/Month/DD

Subject: Undertaking letter of electrician

I hereby submit undertaking letter that the electricity of () Storeys building at No. .(), _____ Street, _____ Survey ward number, _____ Plot number, _____ Ward, _____ Township, Yangon City is installed in accordance with specification of YCDC.

Electrician of EI Certificate Holder

Signature
Name
NRC No.
Plot No.
Address & Ph no

(to stamp)

From No. II-Application form for fencing permit

To
Head of Department
Engineering Department (Buildings)
Yangon City Development Committee

Date: YYYY/Month/DD

Subject: Application for Fencing Permit

1. I hereby apply for permit of fencing work at No. (), _____ Street, _____ Survey ward number, _____ Plot number, _____ Ward, _____ Township, Yangon City.

2. This fencing will be designed, supervised and constructed by registered engineer/architect.

Applicant

Signature
Name
NRC No.
Plot No.
Address & Ph no.

From No. II-Application form for fencing permit

To
Head of Department
Engineering Department (Buildings)
Yangon City Development Committee

Date: YYYY/Month/DD

Subject: Application for supervision of fencing work

1. When permit of fencing work at No.(), _____ Street, _____ Survey ward number, _____ Plot number, _____ Ward, _____ Township, Yangon City by the owner name _____ will be received, I must take responsibility for supervision of building construction in accordance with permitted drawings .

2. I pledge to take responsibility not only for objection when the owner start the construction before receiving building permit but also to inform to Engineering Department (Buildings), otherwise I know that I will be taken action by existing law.

Registered Engineer/Architect

Signature
Name
NRC No.
Address & Ph no.

(to Stamp)

From No. II-Application form for fencing permit

To
Head of Department
Engineering Department (Buildings)
Yangon City Development Committee

Date: YYYY/Month/DD

Subject: Application for following the instruction of YCDC for the construction before issuing fencing permit and land ownership problem

1. While applying the building permit, the fencing is constructed ahead of permit/ the fencing is not constructed ahead of permit. If it is constructed ahead of permit, the owner will be prosecuted in concerned township court, be fine and if required, this fencing must be demolished.

2. It is known that regarding the ownership and application, if there are any problems, the fencing permit will be withdrawn and the owner will be taken action by existing laws. The applicant give pledge that I must take responsibility to solve the problem of land ownership that caused due to the unwarranted and incomplete documents and supporting evidences.

Land owner

Signature
Name
NRC No.
Plot No.
Address & Ph no.

Witness (1)

Signature
Name
NRC No.
Address & Ph no.

Witness (2)

Signature
Name
NRC No.
Address & Ph no.

From No. II-Application form for fencing permit

To
Head of Department
Engineering Department (Buildings)
Yangon City Development Committee

Date: YYYY/Month/DD

Subject: Sending recommendation for no problem between host and tenant

1. The applicant present to construct the fencing on plot on land_____ land type at No.(), _____ Street, _____ Survey ward number, _____ Plot number, _____ Ward, _____ Township, Yangon City.

2. I recommend that there are no problems between the host and existing tenant, they have agreed and do not object to construct fencing.

Ward Administrator

_____ Ward, _____ Township

(To Stamp)

From No. II-Application form for fencing permit

To
Head of Department
Engineering Department (Buildings)
Yangon City Development Committee

Date: YYYY/Month/DD

Subject: **Application for alive ownership and truth of delegation**

1. I signed to undertake that the land owner is alive and delegate to U/Daw _____ is true for applying fencing permit which is at No.(), _____ Street, _____ Survey ward number, _____ Plot number, _____ Ward, _____ Township, Yangon City.

Land owner

Signature
Name
NRC No.
Plot No.
Address & Ph no

Witness

Signature
Name
NRC No.
Address & Ph no.

Signature
Name
NRC No.
Address & Ph no.

2. I recommend that the above-mentioned U/Daw _____ is alive now.

Ward Administrator
_____ Ward, _____ Township
(to Stamp)

From No. II-Application form for fencing permit

To
Head of Department
Engineering Department (Buildings)
Yangon City Development Committee

Date: YYYY/Month/DD

Subject: **Application for no objection from adjacent land owner regarding fencing construction**

1. Regarding the above-mentioned subject, I would like to submit the signature of surrounding land ownership that there are no objections to construct fencing at No.(), _____ Street, _____ Plot number, _____ Ward, _____ Township, Yangon City by the owner name _____.

(1) Signature

Name
NRC No.
Plot No.
Address & Ph no.

(2) Signature

Name
NRC No.
Plot No.
Address & Ph no.

(3) Signature

Name
NRC No.
Plot No.
Address & Ph no.

(4) Signature

Name
NRC No.
Plot No.
Address & Ph no.

2. I recommend that the above-mentioned people are adjacent land ownership and the signature are theirs.

Ward Administrator
_____ Ward, _____ Township

(to Stamp)

Form No. II-Application form for fencing permit

To
Head of Department
Engineering Department (Buildings)
Yangon City Development Committee

Date: YYYY/Month/DD

Subject: **Application for construction of fencing within the owned boundary**

I hereby apply to pledge that the fencing at No.(), _____ Street, _____ Survey ward number, _____ Plot number, _____ Ward, _____ Township, Yangon City must be constructed within the owned boundary and if there are any problems, I must take responsibility to solve them.

Land owner

Signature
Name
NRC No.
Plot No.
Address & Ph no

Form No. III-Application form for major renovation of building

To
Head of Department
Engineering Department (Buildings)
Yangon City Development Committee

Date: YYYY/Month/DD

Subject: **Application for major renovation of building**

1. I hereby apply for permit of building major renovation of () storeys RC/brick noggin/timber/steel at No. (), _____ Street, _____ Survey ward number, _____ Plot number, _____ Ward, _____ Township, Yangon City as follows;

- (a)
- (b)
- (c)
- (d)
- (e)

2.This fencing will be designed, supervised and constructed by registered engineer/architect.

Applicant

Signature
Name
NRC No.
Plot No.
Address & Ph no

Form No. III-Application form for major renovation of building

To
Head of Department
Engineering Department (Buildings)
Yangon City Development Committee

Date: YYYY/Month/DD

Subject: **Sending recommendation for no problem between host and tenant**

1. The applicant present to construct the fencing on plot on land_____ land type at No.(), _____ Street, _____ Survey ward number, _____ Plot number, _____ Ward, _____ Township, Yangon City.

2. I recommend that there are no problems between the host and existing tenant, they have agreed and do not object to construct fencing.

Ward Administrator
_____ Ward, _____ Township

(To Stamp)

Form No. III-Application form for major renovation of building

To
Head of Department
Engineering Department (Buildings)
Yangon City Development Committee

Date: YYYY/Month/DD

Subject: **Application for alive ownership and truth of delegation**

1. I signed to undertake that the land owner is alive and delegate to U/Daw _____ is true for applying fencing permit which is at No.(), _____ Street, _____ Survey ward number, _____ Plot number, _____ Ward, _____ Township, Yangon City.

Land owner

Signature
Name
NRC No.
Plot No.
Address & Ph no

Witness

Signature
Name
NRC No.
Address & Ph no.

Signature
Name
NRC No.
Address & Ph no.

2. I recommend that the above-mentioned U/Daw _____ is alive now.

Ward Administrator
_____ Ward, _____ Township
(to Stamp)

Form No. IV-Application form for revised plan permit

To
Head of Department
Engineering Department (Buildings)
Yangon City Development Committee

Date: YYYY/Month/DD

Subject: **Application for revised plan permit**

1. The building permit is already issued for the building of () Storeys at No. (), _____
Street, _____ Survey ward number, _____ Plot number, _____ Ward, _____
_____ Township, Yangon City on (DD-MM-YYYY) dated with letter No. / / .

2. I hereby apply revised plan permit to construct as followings:

- (a)
- (b)
- (c)

Applicant

Signature
Name
NRC No.
Plot No.
Address & Ph no

Form No. IV-Application form for revised plan permit

To
Head of Department
Engineering Department (Buildings)
Yangon City Development Committee

Date: YYYY/Month/DD

Subject: **Application for taking responsibility of demolishing building**

1. Regarding above issue, I applied for demolishing permit of () storeys old building at No.(), ___
_____ Street, _____ Survey ward number, _____ Plot number, _____ Ward, ___
_____ Township, Yangon City as my wish.

2. Regarding demolishing permit, after the old building is demolished, I take responsibility for
demolishing if building permit delay and does not issue due to the problem with evidence of land
ownership, against procedures, objection from surrounding building and any other cases while
applying building permit.

Regards,

Land owner

Signature
Name
NRC No.
Plot No.
Address & Ph no

Form No. IV-Application form for revised plan permit

To
Head of Department
Engineering Department (Buildings)
Yangon City Development Committee

Date: YYYY/Month/DD

Subject: **Application for supervision of building construction**

1. When revised plan permit of building at No.(), _____ Street, _____ Survey ward number, _____ Plot number, _____ Ward, _____ Township, Yangon City by the owner name _____ will be received, I must take responsibility for supervision of building construction in accordance with permitted drawings .

2. I pledge to take responsibility not only for objection when the owner start the construction before receiving building permit but also to inform to Engineering Department (Buildings), otherwise I know that I will be taken action by existing law.

Registered Engineer/Architect

Signature

Name

NRC No.

Address & Ph no.

(to Stamp)

Form No. IV-Application form for revised plan permit

To
Head of Department
Engineering Department (Buildings)
Yangon City Development Committee

Date: YYYY/Month/DD

Subject: **Application for no objection from adjacent land owner regarding the commercial building construction**

1. Regarding the above-mentioned subject, I would like to submit the signature of surrounding land ownership that there are no objections to construct new building at No.(), _____ Street, _____ Survey ward number, _____ Plot number, _____ Ward, _____ Township, Yangon City by the owner name _____.

(1) Signature

Name

NRC No.

Plot No.

Address & Ph no.

(3) Signature

Name

NRC No.

Plot No.

Address & Ph no.

(5) Signature

Name

NRC No.

Plot No.

Address & Ph no.

(2) Signature

Name

NRC No.

Plot No.

Address & Ph no.

(4) Signature

Name

NRC No.

Plot No.

Address & Ph no.

(6) Signature

Name

NRC No.

Plot No.

Address & Ph no.

(7) Signature
Name
NRC No.
Plot No.
Address & Ph no.

(8) Signature
Name
NRC No.
Plot No.
Address & Ph no.

(9) Signature
Name
NRC No.
Plot No.
Address & Ph no.

(10) Signature
Name
NRC No.
Plot No.
Address & Ph no.

2. I recommend that the above-mentioned people are adjacent land ownership and the signature are theirs.

Ward Administrator
----- Ward, ----- Township

(to Stamp)

Form No. IV-Application form for revised plan permit

To
Head of Department
Engineering Department (Buildings)
Yangon City Development Committee

Date: YYYY/Month/DD

Subject: **Application for taking responsibility of strength of building**

I, (Name), Registered Engineer acknowledge form Myanmar Engineering Council, give pledge that I designed the structure of the building of () Storeys to be constructed at No.(), ----- Street, ----- Survey ward number, ----- Plot number, ----- Ward, ----- Township, Yangon City and if there are any problems, I take responsibility to solve.

Registered Engineer

Signature

Name
NRC No.
Address & Ph no.

(to Stamp)

Form No. V-Application form for building demolishing permit

To
Head of Department
Engineering Department (Buildings)
Yangon City Development Committee

Date: YYYY/Month/DD

Subject: **Application for demolishing of building**

I hereby apply with following attachment for demolishing of () storeys old building at No.(), _____ Street, _____ Survey ward number, _____ Plot number, _____ Ward, _____ Township, Yangon City for _____ purpose.

- (a) Evidence of Land ownership
- (b) Copy of applicant's NRC card
- (c) Photos of the old building to be demolished and adjacent buildings
- (d) Photos of adjacent buildings
- (e) If there are old building adjacent to the proposed land and it is necessary to be demolished, the undertaking letter for demolishing the proposed building without damage to adjacent ones.
- (f) Undertaking letter to take responsibility for the result of demolishing building
- (g) Recommendation of ward administrator for no problem between host and tenant

Land owner

Signature

Name

NRC No.

Plot No.

Address & Ph no.

Form No. V-Application form for building demolishing permit

To
Head of Department
Engineering Department (Buildings)
Yangon City Development Committee

Date: YYYY/Month/DD

Subject: **Application for demolishing without damage on adjacent building while the old one is demolished**

1. I applied the permit for demolishing of old building owned by me, (Name) to construct the new one of () storeys RC/ brick nogging/ timber/ steel structure at No.(), _____ Street, _____ Survey ward number, _____ Plot number, _____ Ward, _____ Township, Yangon City.

2. When the permit is issued, I shall follow not only the rules and regulation of demolishing permit but also the instruction of YCDC.

3. I signed to take responsibility for damage of adjacent building due to the demolishing of the old one and I shall follow the instruction of YCDC if there are any case during demolishing.

Registered Engineer/Architect

Land owner

Signature

Signature

Name

Name

NRC No.

NRC No.

Address & Ph no.

Address & Ph no.

(to Stamp)

Witness

Signature

Signature

Name

Name

NRC No.

NRC No.

Address & Ph no.

Address & Ph no.

Form No. V-Application form for building demolishing permit

To
Head of Department
Engineering Department (Buildings)
Yangon City Development Committee

Date: YYYY/Month/DD

Subject: **Sending recommendation for no problem between host and tenant**

1. The applicant present to construct the fencing on plot on land_____ land type at No.(), _____ Street, _____ Survey ward number, _____ Plot number, _____ Ward, _____ Township, Yangon City.

2. I recommend that there are no problems between the host and existing tenant, they have agreed and do not object to construct fencing.

Ward Administrator

_____ Ward, _____ Township

(To Stamp)

Form No. VI-Application form for building permit extension

To
Head of Department
Engineering Department (Buildings)
Yangon City Development Committee

Date: YYYY/Month/DD

Subject: **Application for Building Permit Extension**

1. Regarding above issue, I hereby apply with the following attachments to extent for 1 year of Building Permit as the building of () Storeys at No. (), _____ Street, _____ Survey ward number, _____ Plot number, _____ Ward, _____ Township, Yangon City issued building permit by Engineering Department (Buildings), YCDC on (DD-MM-YYYY) dated with letter No. / / is expired.

(a) Copy of building permit

(b) 1 set of Copy of permitted drawing

(c) Copy of receipt for form checking fee

(d) Copy of applicant's NRC card (2 side of NRC card on one side of A4)

2. The reason of applying building permit extension is that the followings are remained to continue.

(a)

(b)

(c)

(d)

Land owner

Signature

Name

NRC No.

Plot No.

Address & Ph no

Licensed Contractor (LC-)

Signature

Name

NRC No.

Address

(To Stamp)

Registered Engineer/Architect

Signature

Name

NRC No.

Address

(to Stamp)

Form No. VI-Application form for building permit extension

To
Head of Department
Engineering Department (Buildings)
Yangon City Development Committee

Date: YYYY/Month/DD

Subject: **Application for alive ownership and truth of delegation**

1. I signed to undertake that the land owner is alive and delegate to U/Daw _____ is true for applying fencing permit which is at No.(), _____ Street, _____ Survey ward number, _____ Plot number, _____ Ward, _____ Township, Yangon City.

Land owner

Signature

Name

NRC No.

Plot No.

Address & Ph no

Witness

Signature

Name

NRC No.

Address & Ph no.

Signature

Name

NRC No.

Address & Ph no.

2. I recommend that the above-mentioned U/Daw _____ is alive now.

Ward Administrator

_____ Ward, _____ Township

(to Stamp)

**XI. YANGON REGION
DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE**

XI. Yangon Region Development Committee (Outside of the boundary of YCDC)

When a new building is constructed outside the boundary of YCDC, the applicant must submit the application form to concerned Township Development Committee. For 3 storeyed and above, Township Development Committee will submit all documents and drawings to Yangon Region Development Committee (YRDC). For 6 storeyed and above, YRDC will submit to YCDC for checking structure. All submitted documents and drawings are checked based on Myanmar National Building Code 2016 and Guidelines of Committee for Quality Control of High-rise Building Construction Projects.

During the construction progress, inspection team will conduct inspection regularly on every stage of construction such as foundation work, column, beam, slab, etc.,.

After the construction work is completed, an applicant shall apply and obtain Fire Safety Certificate firstly, and then shall apply and obtain Building Completion Certificate (BCC) at concerned Township Development Committee. Please note that Fire Safety Certificate must apply first before applying BCC.

1. Building Permit

Necessary Documents submitted by Applicant	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Specified application form of the department (2) Evidence of land ownership <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) For the construction of under 3 storeyed buildings, the applicant shall submit the Plot Number and Land Record (Form-105) which is prepared within one year including the U-Paing Number. (b) For the construction of under 3 storeyed buildings, the applicant shall submit land history and land map (Form-106) (c) For the construction of 3 storeyed and above 3 storeyed buildings, the applicant shall submit copy of Grant which is still have valid lifetime. (d) The applicant shall submit official contracts regarding with the ownership of land and other necessary evidences. (3) Purpose of usage (4) Recommendation letter from executive officer whether it is true or not that the submission for construction permit and ownership of land by the person who submits the building permit application (5) Design Plan of Building to be constructed <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Site Location Plan (b) Building Layout Plan From property line, land have to leave (front, rear, left, right) according to current by laws from Yangon Region Development Committee (YRDC). (c) Floor Plan (d) Elevation Drawings (e) Cross Sectional Elevation Plan (f) Required Other Plans (6) Design Plan of 3 to 4 and ½ Storeyed Building to be constructed <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Site Location Plan (b) Building Layout Plan From property line, land have to leave (front, rear, left, right) according to current by laws from Yangon Region Development Committee. (c) Architectural Drawing with the signature of Engineer specified by Myanmar Engineering Council and Myanmar Architect Council (Floor Plan of each floor), viewing plans of front, rear, left and right, Elevation Drawings, Cross Sectional Elevation Plan (d) Soil Test by certified companies from Yangon City Development Committee (YCDC) (Original) (e) Calculation Sheet with the signature of Engineer specified by Myanmar Engineering Council and soft copy of used Software. (f) Structural Drawing with the signature of Engineer specified by Myanmar Engineering Council. (7) Design Plan of 5 to 8 and ½ Storeyed Building to be constructed <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Including the above mention (6) facts, report of design recommendation with the signature of Engineer specified by Myanmar Engineering Council. (8) Design Plan of 9 storey and above Building to be constructed (9) To follow the specifications of Committee for Quality Control of High-rise Building (CQHP) and High-rise Inspection Committee (HIC) of YCDC. (10) Total of estimated construction cost
Actual Procedures	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Before the construction of new building, an applicant shall apply Building Permit to concerned Township Development Committee in person. (2) Township Development Committee check the documents and drawings are complete or not. (3) For 3 storeys and above buildings, Township Development Committee shall

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> submit all documents and drawings to YRDC. (4) For 6 storeys and above buildings, YRDC shall submit to YCDC for checking structure. (5) Applicant settle the form checking fee to Myanmar Economic Bank. (6) Building permit shall be issued.
Application Fee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For urban area, one percent of estimated cost specified by YRDC. - For rural area 0.5 percent of estimated cost specified by YRDC
Timeframe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 10 days for 1 to 2 storey building. - 3 weeks for 3 storey and above buildings.
Remarks	-

2. Building Completion Certificate

Necessary Documents submitted by Applicant	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Self-writing application letter with company letter head which describe the building has already completed. (2) Photo of front, rear, left, right side of building. (3) Copy of building permit (4) Copy of Form 105 and 106 (5) Fire safety certificate
Actual Procedures	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) After the construction of new building has completed, an applicant shall apply Building Completion Certificate to concerned Township Development Committee. (2) Inspector from Township Development Committee will conduct the inspection. (3) Building Completion Certificate will be issued.
Application Fee	None
Timeframe	- 2 weeks
Remarks	- It is necessary to apply Fire Safety Certificate before applying Building Completion Certificate (BCC).

3. Building Permit Extension

Necessary Documents submitted by Applicant	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Self-writing application letter with company letter head
Actual Procedures	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) If the construction work did not finish during the permitted period, the applicant shall apply building permit extension. (2) Township Development Committee check the form and conduct field investigation. (3) Building permit extension shall be issued.
Application Fee	- One fourth of form checking fee
Timeframe	- 2 weeks
Remarks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For 1 to 2 storeys building, permitted period is 6 months - For 3 to 4 storeys building, permitted period is 9 months - For 5 storeys and above building, permitted period is 12 months - Building Permit can be extended up to 3 times.

List of Forms

Form No.	Name
FORM-1	Application Form for Building Permit

FORM-1

Application Form for Building Permit

Executive Officer,
Township Development Committee,

Date:

I, lived at No. __, __ Street, __ Ward, __ Township, would like to apply for construction/ renovation of temporary/permanent building as per following information in line with Yangon Development Law 2013 section of act 14.

1. Name of Owner _____
2. Location
 - (i) Ward _____
 - (ii) Street _____
 - (iii) No. _____
3. Type of Building _____ Storey _____
4. Type of foundation or column _____
5. Wall _____ Ground Floor _____ 1st Floor _____ 2nd Floor _____
6. Floor _____ Ground Floor _____ 1st Floor _____ 2nd Floor _____
7. Roof _____
8. Purpose _____
9. Estimated Cost _____
10. Length _____ Width _____ Height _____
11. Name of Land Owner _____
12. U-Paing land map (Form 105,106) or recommendation letter from Land Record Department.

ADMISSION

1. The building shall be constructed in accordance with the applied forms and drawings.
2. The starting date shall be informed to Township Development Committee.
3. Construction progress shall be continued by agreement of Executive Officer.
4. I sign for the responsible of demolishing if the building is differed from applied drawings or there are missing points or the building trespass on other land.
5. I realize that it is responsible to demolish if the building is built before the approval of Township Development Committee that's why the building is ordered to demolish by Township Development Committee.
6. Fee specified by Township Development Committee shall be settled.

Applicant

Remark:

1. The drawings specified by engineering department – layout plan, stake to make off ground plan, front elevation, back elevation, side elevation, section shall be completely submitted.
2. After building construction is completed, it is necessary to inform to Township Development Committee.
3. Not allow to apply other people except owner.
4. From property line, lands have to leave (front, rear, left, right) according to current by laws from Yangon Region Development Committee.
5. Application form will not be accepted if it is not match with above mentioned list.

RECOMMENDATION

We would like to recommend that there are no protest from neighboring houses for the construction of new building owned by _____ located at No. __ , _____ Street, _____ Ward, _____ Township.

East _____

West _____

South _____

North _____

I recommend that above persons are right neighboring persons of cardinal points.

Ward Engineer-in-charge
___ Township Development Committee

I recommend that there are no protests for construction building.

_____ Ward Administration Officer
_____ Township

XII. Fire Services Department

XII. Fire Services Department

The relevant Government department or organization shall, for the purpose of fire safety, obtain the recommendation of the Inspection on fire safety (Fire Safety Certificate) of the Department of Fire Services before granting permission for the following matters in accordance with the article 17 of Myanmar Fire Force Law 2015:

- (a) constructing three-storeyed and above buildings, condominium, market and complex buildings;
- (b) operating hotel, motel and lodgings;
- (c) constructing factory, workshop, warehouse and storage tank
- (d) operating business exposed to fire hazard or by using explosive substance;
- (e) import, production and sale of fire safety equipment;
- (f) operating transport business by using vehicles, train, aircraft, helicopter, ship, motor vessel, unpowered vessel.

Myanmar Fire Services Department has the same application procedure of fire safety certificate for all States and Regions. The applicant shall submit the application forms to Regional Fire Services Department for the following cases:

- (1) 3 to 9 storeys residential buildings without basement
- (2) Guest House (not including Hotel, Motel and Inn)
- (3) Educational Facilities
- (4) Fuel Station

For all any other cases not mentioned above, the applicant shall submit directly to Head Quarter of Fire Services Department.

After applying fire safety instruction, Fire Services Department will check the drawings and then instruct some of the applicants to make a presentation about the proposed fire-fighting system depending on the type and purpose of the use of the building. All buildings shall not have to make presentation.

For issuance of fire safety certificate, the inspection team from Fire Services Department conducts the field inspection of the fire-fighting system. Every piece of fire-fighting equipment such as sprinkler, fire hydrant, fire alarm must be checked and tested by inspection team. After passing the inspection, the Fire Services Department issues a Fire Safety Certificate. The Fire Safety Certificate must be renewed after 3 years from the date of issue.

Myanmar Fire Services Department is now trying to issue Myanmar Fire Safety Code of Practice. During this period, the applicant can refer to Singapore Fire Code 2013 for installation of fire-fighting system.

1. Application for Fire Safety Instruction before Starting Construction Work

Necessary Documents submitted by Applicant	(a) Application form of Fire Services Department (b) Copy of the Grant (c) Copy of National Registration Card (NRC) (d) Copy of the Permit from Myanmar Investment Commission (MIC) (e) Architectural Drawing (f) M & E Drawing Fire Protection Drawing
Actual Procedures	(a) Before the construction of new building, an applicant shall apply for fire safety instruction to Head Quarters or Regional Fire Services Department (MFSD) according to numbers of storeys and type of building mentioned above the summary. (b) MFSD checks the documents and drawings are complete or not. (c) After checking the drawing and considering, it is acceptable by Fire Services Department, the applicant shall pay the checking fee of forms to Myanmar Economic Bank. (d) Fire Safety Instruction shall be issued.
Application Fee	- See detail in Annex (1) & (2)
Time Frame	- 2 weeks (if the submitted application forms are completed and met with the requirements.)
Remarks	- FSD shall discuss with applicant some necessary fire preventions in order to add or make some changes in drawings, before or after issuing the comments.

2. Application and Issuance of Fire Safety Certificate

Necessary Documents submitted by Applicant	(a) Application letter with company letter head for inspection of fire safety. (b) Application form of Fire Services Department (c) Copy of Fire Safety Instruction (d) Copy of the receipt paid for the checking fee of the forms to Myanmar Economic Bank.
Actual Procedures	(a) After the installation of fire-fighting system is completely finished, the applicant shall apply for inspection and issuance of Fire Safety Certificate (FSC) to the same Fire Services Department (MFSD) that they submitted for fire safety instruction. (b) Fire Services Department will conduct the inspection. (c) If the fire-fighting system is installed completely as the instruction and drawings, and all equipment pass the testing, Fire Services Department shall accept to issue Fire Safety Certificate. (d) Fire Safety Certificate shall be issued.
Application Fee	- No charges
Time Frame	- 2 weeks
Remarks	- It is necessary to apply Fire Safety Certificate before applying Building Completion Certificate (BCC) to YCDC.

3. Application for Renewal of Fire Safety Certificate

Necessary Documents submitted by Applicant	(a) Application letter with company letter head for renewal of fire safety certificate. (b) Copy of Fire Safety Certificate (previously issued)
Actual Procedures	(a) Before the expire date of fire safety certificate, the applicant must apply the renewal of fire safety certificate to Fire Safety Department. (b) Fire Services Department shall conduct the field inspection. (c) Renewal of Fire Safety Certificate shall be issued.
Application Fee	- No charges
Timeframe	- 1 week
Remarks	-

List of Forms

Form No.	Form Name
FORM-1	Sample of Application Form for Fire Safety Instruction
FORM-2	Sample of Application Form for Fire Safety Certificate

Annex-1

Detailed Application Fees for Fire Safety Instruction

Group	States/ Regions	Fee (MMK/ sqm)	
		Within Municipal Boundary	Outside Municipal Boundary
1	Naypyidaw	1,000/-	500/-
	Yangon		
	Mandalay		
2	Sagaing	500/-	200/-
	Tanintharyi		
	Bago		
	Magway		
3	Ayeyarwady	200/-	100/-
	Kachin		
	Kayah		
	Kayin		
	Chin		
	Mon		
Rakhine			
	Shan		

Annex-2

FORM 1

Application Fee Collection System for Fire Safety Instruction depending on Types of Buildings

Sample of Application Form for Fire Safety Instruction

No.	Fee Collection System	Type of Building
1	100% of Total Fee	(1) Enterprise/ Business Building - Buildings are in which the documents of records and lists are preserved including vocational or service works (e.g., – Banks, Hospitals, Clinics, Air Traffic Control Tower, University, College, Post Office, Printing Press and Automobile Showroom etc.) (2) Building to carry out Industrial Works - Buildings are in which the materials are installed, uninstalled, manufactured, finished, packed and maintained etc. (e.g., – Vehicle Manufacturing Factories, Food Manufacturing Industries, Electronic Device Manufacturing Factories and Metalwork etc.) (3) Potential High-risk Building - Buildings in which the products danger to physical and health of people are stored and manufactured. (e.g., – Storage of Firework and various types of explosive chemical substances etc.) (4) Commercial Building Buildings used for exhibition of goods, selling, buying and storage of goods for public. (e.g., – mall, market, showroom, retail/whole sale shop, etc.) (5) Public Residence Building used for the purpose of stay. (e.g., – recreational facilities, hotels, motels, apartments, monasteries, nunneries and dormitories, etc.) (6) Storage Buildings Building used not only for the storage of explosive material but also for the other goods storage. (e.g., – hangars, warehouses for furniture, motor vehicle repair centers and car parks, etc.)
2	50% of Total Fee	(1) Social and religious Buildings (e.g., – cinema, music-hall, hall for ceremony, restaurant, playgrounds, indoor stadiums and terminals, etc.)
3	25% of Total Fee	(1) Education Buildings It includes the religious rooms and assembly hall with the capacity between 6 to 100 persons in the purpose of basic education. Moreover, it also includes the buildings used for teaching and nurturing children more than 5 persons older than 2.5 years. (2) Training and Care Center Building used for the purpose of medical treatment for the persons with physical exception such as health or age, for the purpose of arresting people as for moral character improvement or punishment and for the purpose of restricting privacy of residential. (e.g., – training school, rehabilitation center, care center, etc.) (3) General Facility Buildings not classified exactly for what kind of usage. (e.g., – animal husbandry building, garage, storage tank, tower, green house, etc.)

To

Director General
Fire Services Department

Date – YYYY/MM/DD

Subject: Requesting for fire safety instruction

1. I hereby apply for checking, comment and issuance of fire safety instruction for the construction of high-rise building of ___ Height, _____ Room, ___ Storeys located in No. (), _____ Street, _____ Ward, _____ Township, _____ Region/ State.

2. I would like to submit the following information regarding to the proposed building:

(a) Name of Building (if any) and its Location _____

(b) Number of Floors (including Mezzanine) _____

(c) Type of Building _____

For example – Apartment, Hotel, Office, Market, etc.

If it is factory, mention type of business such as Garment Factory, Plastic Factory

(d) Structural System _____

For example - Reinforced Concrete, Steel Structure, Timber, Brick Nogging,

(e) Maximum Floor Area _____

(f) Height between the fire-engine on access road and top floor of apartment _____

(g) Fire Fighting System to be installed _____

For example – Fire Extinguisher, Hose Reel, Sprinkler, Wet Riser, Dry Riser, Fire Alarm, Detection System, other.

3. I undertake to construct the building under the instruction of Fire Services Department as the attached drawings.

Licensed Architect

Signature _____

Name _____

RA No. _____

List of Authorities for applying each License/Approval

As of October 2018

No.	License and Approval	Services Provided at OSS	Application Submission Destination
I DICA (Directorate of Investment and Company Administration)			
1	Recommendation Letter for Importation of Machine, Equipment, Instruments, Components and Spare parts	Whole Process	DICA (OSS)
2	Recommendation Letter for Extension of Stay Permit, Re-entry Visa and Work Permit of Foreign Employee		
II Customs Department			
1	Confirmation letter for Exemption of Customs Duty and Commercial Tax	Whole Process	Customs Department (OSS)
III Internal Revenue Department			
1	Confirmation letter for Exemption of Customs Duty and Commercial Tax	Whole Process	Customs Department (OSS)
2	Business taxpayer Registration for Company	Information Provision Services	LTO Yangon
3	General Index Registration Number for Individuals		Township Internal Revenue Dept
4	Certificate of Commercial tax for Company		Township Internal Revenue Dept or LTO or MTO
5	Stamp Duty		Township Internal Revenue Dept
6	Registration for Online Tax Payment		LTO or MTO
IV Department of Trade			
1	Exporter/Importer Registration Certificate	Whole Process	Department of Trade (OSS)
2-1	Import License		
2-2	Export License		
3	Issuance of Country of Origin (CO) Form		
V DISI (Directorate of Industrial Supervision and Inspection)			
1.	Issuance of Electricity Safety Certificate (For Transformer, Generator, High Voltage and Internal Wiring)	Information Provision Services	Regional or State DISI office
1-1.	Electricity Inspection		
1-1-1.	Electricity Inspection of Power Sub-station, Power Connection Line by High Voltage Inspection Team		
1-1-2.	Electricity Inspection of Power Connection in Factory, Workplace and Building by Low Voltage Inspection Team		
1-1-3.	Electricity Inspection of Temporary Power Connection of Building		
1-1-4.	Electricity Safety Certificate	Material Planning Department of the YESC (Head	

No.	License and Approval	Services Provided at OSS	Application Submission Destination
			Office)
1-2.	Inspection for Generator and Other Electrical Devices	Information Provision Services	Regional or State DISI office
1-3	Escalators and Elevators		
1-3-1	Installation of Escalators and Elevators		
1-3-2	Inspection for Escalators/Elevators and Issuance of Elevator/Escalator Usage Permit		
1-3-3	Renewal of Elevator/Escalator Usage Permit		
2	Boiler Inspection for Registration and Issuance of Boiler Usage Certificate		DISI (OSS) or respective township or district office
3	Private Industrial Registration Certificate		
VI Department of Immigration			
1	Stay Permit / FRC / MJSRV / SRV	Whole Process	Immigration Dept (OSS)
VII Department of Labour			
1	Foreign Worker Employment Registration	Whole Process	Labour Dept (OSS)
2	Local Worker Employment Recruitment Card	Information Provision Services	Township Labour Exchange Office
3	Employment Contract Endorsement		
4.1	Local Worker Employment Registration by a Job Seeker		
4.2	Informing letter for Job Vacancy by Investor		
VIII Environmental Conservation Department			
1	Approval of Environmental Management Plan (EMP)	Information Provision Services (Receive Application)	Environmental Conservation Dept (OSS)
2	Approval of Initial Environmental Examination (IEE)		
3	Approval of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)		
IX YESC (Yangon Electricity Supply Corporation)			
1	Electricity Usage Permit for Transformer	Information Provide Services	YESC Township Office
2	Electricity Usage Permit for Meter		
3	Temporary Permit for Electricity Usage of Transformer during construction period		
4	Temporary Permit for Electricity Usage of Meter during construction period		
X YCDC (Yangon City Development Committee) (Within the boundary of YCDC)*			
1.	Building Permit and Building Completion Certificate Procedure	-	Engineering Department (Building), YCDC
1-1.	For 3 Storeys and Below Buildings		
1-1-1.	Building Permit for 3-1/2 Storeys and Below		
1-1-2.	Building Permit for Regional Legal Agreement		

No.	License and Approval	Services Provided at OSS	Application Submission Destination
1-1-3.	Building Completion Certificate for 3 Storey and Below		
1-2.	For Building Permit between 4 Storey and 8 Storeys		
1-2-1.	Building Permit between 4 Storey and 8 Storey		
1-2-2.	Building Completion Certificate between 4 Storey and 8 Storey		
1-3.	Application for Building Permit for 9 Storeys and above		
1-3-1.	Building Permit for 9 Storeys and Above		
1-3-2.	Building Completion Certificate for 9 Storeys and Above	-	Engineering Department (Building), YCDC
2.	Fencing Permit		
3.	Major Renovation Permit		
4.	Revised Plan Approval		
5.	Building Demolishing Permit		
6.	Building Permit Extension Permit		
XI	Yangon Region Development Committee (Outside the boundary of YCDC)*		
1.	Application for Building Permit	-	Concerned Township Development Committee
2.	Application for Building Completion Certificate		
3.	Application for Building Permit Extension		
XII	Fire Services Department *		
1	Fire Safety Instruction before Starting Construction Work	-	Head Quarter or Regional Fire Safety Service Department, MFSD
2	Fire Safety Certificate		

* X. YCDC, XI YRDC and XII. Fire Service Department provide their services in their office.

CONTACTS LIST

DICA Head Office in Yangon & MIC OSS

DICA Head Office (Yangon)

Address: No.1, Thitsar Road, Yankin Township, Yangon

Tel: 01-658143

URL: <https://www.dica.gov.mm/>

One Stop Service (OSS), Yangon

Address: Plot No.49, Myay Taing No.85/ KanBae, Sein Lae May Lane, Kabar Aye Road, Yankin Township, Yangon

Tel: 01-658263

Fax: 01-658264

URL: <https://www.dica.gov.mm/en/information-departmental-cooperation-team-one-stop-service-or-oss>

Email: dicayangonregion@gmail.com

Relevant Departments' Contacts

Customs Department

Address: Strand Road, Yangon.

Tel: 01-380729

URL: <http://www.myanmarcustoms.gov.mm/>

Large Taxpayers Office (LTO), Yangon

Address: No. (567/577), Corner of Merchant Road and Mahar Bandula Park Street, Kyauktada Township, Yangon.

Tel: 01-384812, 01-384797, 01-384294

Medium Taxpayers Office (MTO), Yangon

Address: 59/61, Pansodan Street, Yangon

Tel: 01-371774

Internal Revenue Department, Yangon

Address: Pansodan Street, Yangon

Tel: 01-370195

URL: <http://www.irdmyanmar.gov.mm/en>

Directorate of Industrial Supervision and Inspection (DISI), Yangon

Address: No. (192), Kabar Aye Pagoda Road, Bahan Township, Yangon

Tel: 01-557416, 01-555100, 01-551973, 01-554466

URL: <http://www.industry.gov.mm/en/information/143>

Township Labour Exchange Office

URL: <http://www.nesdmyanmar.org/labour-exchange-office/>

YESC

Address: 197/199 Lower Kyimyindine Road Ahlone, Yangon

Tel: 01- 2302285, 01- 2302286, 01- 2302287, 01- 2302288, 01- 2302289

URL: <http://www.moe.gov.mm/en/ignite/page/43>

Engineering Department (Building), YCDC

Address: 10 storeyed building, Si Pin Street, Behind Yangon City Hall, Kyauktada Township,
Yangon, Myanmar

Tel: 01-379618, 01-381377, 01-374366

URL: <http://www.ycdc.gov.mm/>

Yangon Region Development Committee

Address: Yadanar Road, Near Yadanar Hnin Si Housing, (61) Award, Dagon Seikkan Township,
Yangon, Myanmar

Myanmar Fire Services Department (MFSD)

Address: Oakponseik Road, Mayangone Township, Yangon, Myanmar

Tel: 01-666912

URL: <http://www.fsd.gov.mm/>





Standard Operating Procedures For MIC, One Stop Service (OSS) Part II



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XIII. Mining and Gems Department

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October 2018 Version

XIII. Mining and Gems Department (to be updated)

An investor who has MIC Permit or Investment Endorsement can obtain various information related mining permits at the department of mines of MIC, OSS. The types of mining operation permits are as following:

- (1) Mineral Prospecting Permit
 - (1.1) Extension for Mineral Prospecting Permit
- (2) Mineral Exploration Permit
 - (2.1) Extension for Mineral Exploration Permit
- (3) Mineral Feasibility Permit
 - (3.1) Extension for Mineral Feasibility Permit
- (4) Mineral Production Permit
 - (4.1) Large Scale Mineral Production Permit
 - (4.2) Extension for Large Scale Mineral Production Permit
 - (4.3) Medium Scale Mineral Production Permit
 - (3.4) Extension for Medium Scale Mineral Production Permit
 - (4.5) Small Scale Mineral Production Permit
 - (4.6) Extension for Small Scale Mineral Production Permit
 - (4.7) Subsistence Mineral Production Permit
- (5) Mineral Processing Permit
 - (5.1) Extension for Mineral Processing Permit
- (6) Mineral Selling and Buying Permit
 - (6.1) Extension for Mineral Selling and Buying Permit
- (7) Integrated Permit for more than one mineral operation

According to the Myanmar Mines Rules 2018, application for these permits shall be applied to the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation, Department of Mines and Division/State scrutinizing board in accordance with Mining Law and Rules. Where to submit the application varies depending on types of business in terms of mining scale, minerals descriptions and kind of investment whether local or foreign. (Please see Annex-1 for this classification.) Only large-scale mining operations are allowed for foreign investors. And, permit holders of mineral production shall not require to further apply for the mineral processing and selling & buying of minerals produced. On the other hand, the investors who want to do only for the part of purchasing minerals and processing, selling and buying of processed minerals can apply for the Mineral Processing Permit and Mineral Selling and Buying Permit.

After application before issuance of permit, the following recommendations are necessary from the relevant ministries to grant the applied mineral permit.

1. Recommendation letter by the regarding state or regional government
2. Land record form (105) for the working sites which are not included in forest area
3. Recommendation letter by the regarding forest department for the working sites which are included in forest area
4. Recommendation letter of the Environmental Conservation Department (ECD), Project Proposal and EMP
5. Recommendation letter by the regarding business/departments which confirm that the proposed working sites are not included in currently permitted working sites

An investor who has MIC Investment permit or Endorsement wishes to apply for the gems related permit can obtain various information at the Gems section of MIC, OSS. The types of gemstone permit include Gemstone Production Permit and License of Marketing of raw Gemstones, finished Gemstone, Jewelry or substance made of gems.

According to the second amendment law of the Myanmar Gemstone Law (2016), the application for these permits shall be applied to the Myanmar Gems Enterprise, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation or the Block Scrutiny and Allocation Body of the relevant Region or State. Large scale and medium scale production permits are awarded via competitive bidding where the area of block is located within the gemstone tract and small scale or subsistence scale production permits are awarded upon application by individuals or companies. Currently, production of jade/gemstones is not allowed to be carried out by foreign investors. Regarding Trading License, the licensee is allowed to purchase, carry, keep in possession, make finished gemstone, manufacture jewelry and substances made of gems in respect of raw gemstone on which the royalty has been paid by the permit holder.

(Remark: At the era of Myanmar new government since 2016, neither the new gemstone production permits nor the extension of old permit is allowed yet. When the old permit gets expired, the block is sealed and the permit holder is issued the preservation order for the current situation. However, the license for Marketing of raw Gemstones, finished Gemstone, Jewelry or Substance made of gems is continued issuing license.)

I. Mining

I-1 Mineral Prospecting Permit

Necessary Documents submitted by Applicant	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Form-1_Application Form of Mineral Prospecting Permit to Ministry Form 2_Application Form of Mineral Prospecting Permit to Department Form 3_Application Form of Mineral Prospecting Permit to Division/State Scrutinizing Board (Please see Annex-1 Where to submit application depending on types of business, which type of form is required to apply.) 2. All the necessary documents as specified in the application form 3. Please see Annex-2: List of attached documents to be submitted for applying the permit
Actual Procedures	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The applicant submits the necessary documents together with the application form heading to the concerned Ministry or Department or Division/State scrutinizing board according to the application form. 2. The regarding scrutinizing department checks the applied land whether it is not being the permitted land to any other person or organization and not being entitled to any mining area or restricted mineral area. 3. The regarding scrutinizing department scrutinizes the submitted application and if the submitted application is complete, the regarding department registers the complete application. 4. The early registered applicant is given priority to scrutinize and choose if the applied land is not identified yet according to the geological facts. (in accordance with procedure no 2) 5. If the applied land has completed geological facts and has commercial scale of production according to the volume of mineral trove, the applicant is scrutinized and chosen with competition method. (in accordance with procedure no 2) 6. The regarding scrutinizing department must perform with transparency in scrutinizing the applicant. 7. The chosen applicant shall be submitted project proposal in accordance with environmental conservation law, rules and environmental impact assessment procedures. 8. Upon receiving the report from scrutinizing board that it is allowable to issue the permit, the Ministry issues the Mineral Prospecting Permit (Form 4) with tenure not exceeding 1 year period based on the agreement of the management committee of the Ministry and Union Government. 9. The Department issues the Stone Prospecting Permit (Form 5) with tenure not exceeding 1 year with the agreement of Ministry upon receiving the report from scrutinizing board of Department. 10. The Division/State Scrutinizing Board issues the Mineral Prospecting Permit (Form 6) with tenure not exceeding 1 year in coordination with Ministry.
Application Fee	Please see Annex – 3 and Annex -4
Time Frame	-
Remarks	<p>Extension of the permit is to be applied at least 3 months in advance.</p> <p>If the mineral exploration permit will be issued for the mineral prospecting area, the prospecting permit of original permitted type of mineral for that area cannot be issued to the original permit holder.</p> <p>During the period of mineral prospecting permit, the permit area is not allowed for issuing exploration, feasibility study and production permits to any other person or organization.</p> <p>After completion of mineral prospecting operations, the exploration permit can be applied together with the mineral prospecting report at least 3 months in advance.</p>

I-1.1 Extension of Mineral Prospecting Permit

Necessary Documents submitted by Applicant	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Form 7_ Application form for extension of mineral prospecting permit to Ministry Form 8_ Application form for extension of mineral prospecting permit to Department Form 9_ Application form for extension of mineral prospecting permit to Division/State scrutinizing board All the necessary documents as specified in the application form Please see Annex-2: List of attached documents to be submitted for applying the permit
Actual Procedures	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The applicant submits the application for extension of the permit at least 3 months in advance before expiry of permit. The regarding scrutinizing department can deny the application if the applicant failed to abide by any condition of the permit, incompleteness of proposed mineral prospecting program, irrelevance of issuing permit for the advantage of country and citizen. <p>If the extension is of advantage to the country and citizen,</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The Ministry extends the Mineral Prospecting Permit with tenure not exceeding 1 year period based on the agreement of the management committee of the Ministry and Union Government. The Department extends the Stone Prospecting Permit with tenure not exceeding 1 year with the agreement of Ministry. The Division/State Scrutinizing Board extends the Mineral Prospecting Permit with tenure not exceeding 1 year in coordination with Ministry.
Application Fee	-
Time Frame	-
Remarks	Two times of extension can be permitted with each time for 1 year.

I-2 Mineral Exploration Permit

Necessary Documents submitted by Applicant	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Form-10_ Application Form of Mineral Exploration Permit to Ministry Form 11_ Application Form of Mineral Exploration Permit to Department Form 12_ Application Form of Mineral Exploration Permit to Division/State Scrutinizing Board (Please see Annex-1 Where to submit application depending on types of business, which type of form is required to apply.) All the necessary documents as specified in the application form Please see Annex-2: List of attached documents to be submitted for applying the permit
Actual Procedures	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The applicant submits the necessary documents together with the application form heading to the concerned Ministry or Department or State scrutinizing board according to the application form. The regarding scrutinizing department checks the applied land whether it is not being the permitted land to any other person or organization and not being entitled to any mining area or restricted mineral area. The regarding scrutinizing department scrutinizes the submitted application and if the submitted application is complete, the regarding department registers the complete application. The early registered applicant is given priority to scrutinize and choose if the applied land is not identified yet according to the geological facts. (in accordance with procedure No. 2) If the applied land has completed geological facts and has commercial scale of production according to the volume of mineral trove, the applicant is scrutinized and chosen with competition method. (in accordance with procedure no 2) The regarding scrutinizing department must perform with transparency in scrutinizing the applicant. The chosen applicant shall be submitted environmental management plan in

	<p>accordance with environmental conservation law, rules and environmental impact assessment procedures.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The inspection team which includes the representatives from Department of Mines, Department of Geological Survey and Mineral Explorer and regarding mining enterprise, shall conduct on ground inspection. After checking the report of on ground inspection team by the management committee of Department of Mines, the report shall be submitted to the management committee of the Ministry for approval. The Ministry issues the Mineral Exploration Permit (Form 13) with tenure not exceeding 3 years period based on the agreement of the management committee of the Ministry and Union Government. The Department issues the Mineral Exploration Permit (Form 14) with tenure not exceeding 3 years with the agreement of Ministry upon receiving the report from scrutinizing board of Department. The Division/State Scrutinizing Board issues the Mineral Exploration Permit (Form 15) with tenure not exceeding 1 year in coordination with Ministry.
Application Fee	Please see Annex – 3 and Annex -4
Time Frame	-
Remarks	<p>Extension of the permit is to be applied at least 3 months in advance.</p> <p>After completion of exploration operations, the mineral exploration report is to be submitted to the Department of Mines not later than 90 days of the completion. The Department of Mines submit that company's report to the Department of Geological Survey and Mineral Searching for the approval of quality and size of mineral trove. Then, Department of Geological Survey and Mineral Search replies to the Department of Mines if the mineral trove is acceptable.</p>

I-2.1 Extension of Mineral Exploration Permit

Necessary Documents submitted by Applicant	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Form 16_ Application form for extension of mineral exploration permit to Ministry Form 17_ Application form for extension of mineral exploration permit to Department Form 18_ Application form for extension of mineral exploration permit to Division/State scrutinizing board All the necessary documents as specified in the application form Please see Annex-2: List of attached documents to be submitted for applying the permit
Actual Procedures	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The applicant submits the application for extension of the permit at least 3 months in advance before expiry of permit. The regarding scrutinizing department can deny the application if the applicant failed to abide by any condition of the permit, incompleteness of proposed mineral exploration program, irrelevance of issuing permit for the advantage of country and citizen. <p>If the extension is of advantage to the country and citizen,</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The Ministry extends the Mineral Exploration Permit with tenure not exceeding 1 year period based on the agreement of the management committee of the Ministry and Union Government. It can be extended to total 5 years including the initial permit tenure. The Department extends the Mineral Exploration Permit with tenure not exceeding 1 year with the agreement of Ministry. It can be extended to total 5 years including initial permit tenure. The Division/State Scrutinizing Board extends the Mineral Prospecting Permit with tenure not exceeding 1 year in coordination with Ministry. It can be extended to total 3 years including the initial permit tenure.
Application Fee	-

Time Frame	-
Remarks	If extension of the permit is not applied 3 months in advance, it is assumed that the applicant does not wish to continue mineral exploration. Three times of extension can be permitted with each time for 1 year.

I-3 Mineral Feasibility Study Permit

Necessary Documents submitted by Applicant	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Form-19_Application Form of Mineral Feasibility Study Permit to Ministry All the necessary documents as specified in the application form Please see Annex-2: List of attached documents to be submitted for applying the permit
Actual Procedures	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The applicant submits the necessary documents together with the application form heading to Union Minister of Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation. The Ministry checks the applied land whether it is not being the permitted land to any other person or organization and not being entitled to any mining area or restricted mineral area. The Ministry scrutinizes the submitted application and if the submitted application is complete, the Ministry registers the complete application. If the mineral exploration permit holder completed exploration operations and apply to continue for the mineral feasibility study permit, it has to be permitted in accordance with the stipulated conditions. If the applied land is of no desire to continue by the mineral explorer and it has commercial scale of production according to the volume of mineral trove, the applicant is scrutinized and chosen with competition method. (in accordance with procedure no 2) The Ministry must perform with transparency in scrutinizing the applicant. The chosen applicant shall be submitted environmental management plan in accordance with environmental conservation law, rules and environmental impact assessment procedures. Upon receiving the report from scrutinizing board that it is allowable to issue the permit, the Ministry issues the Mineral Feasibility Study Permit (Form 20) with tenure not exceeding 1 year period based on the agreement of the management committee of the Ministry and Union Government.
Application Fee	Please see Annex – 3 and Annex -4
Time Frame	-
Remarks	Extension of the permit is to be applied at least 3 months in advance. Upon submission of mineral feasibility study report, the EIA or IEE should be conducted depending on types of mining and submit it to the Department of Environmental Conservation for seeking approval. If the size and quality of the mineral trove is found to continue to perform commercial production with sharing system on production, the Department of Mines will transfer the case to the relevant mining enterprise of the Ministry.

I-3.1 Extension of Mineral Feasibility Study Permit

Necessary Documents submitted by Applicant	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Form 21_ Application form for extension of mineral feasibility study permit to Ministry All the necessary documents as specified in the application form Please see Annex-2: List of attached documents to be submitted for applying the permit
Actual Procedures	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The applicant submits the application for extension of the permit at least 3 months in advance before expiry of permit. The Ministry can deny the application if the applicant failed to abide by any

	<p>condition of the permit, incompleteness of proposed mineral feasibility study program, irrelevance of issuing permit for the advantage of country and citizen.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> If the extension is of advantage to the country and citizen, the Ministry extends the Mineral Feasibility Study Permit with tenure not exceeding 1 year period based on the agreement of the management committee of the Ministry and Union Government. Only one-time extension of permit can be done. It can be extended to total 3 years including the initial permit tenure.
Application Fee	-
Time Frame	-
Remarks	If extension of the permit is not applied 3 months in advance, it is assumed that the applicant does not wish to continue mineral feasibility study. Only one time of extension can be permitted for 1 year.

I-4 Mineral Production Permit

I-4.1 Large Scale Mineral Production Permit

Necessary Documents submitted by Applicant	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Form-22_Application Form of Large Scale Mineral Production Permit to Ministry All the necessary documents as specified in the application form Please see Annex-2: List of attached documents to be submitted for applying the permit
Actual Procedures	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The applicant submits the necessary documents together with the application form heading to Union Minister of Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation. The Ministry checks the applied land whether it is not being the permitted land to any other person or organization and not being entitled to any mining area or restricted mineral area. The Ministry scrutinizes the submitted application and if the submitted application is complete, the Ministry registers the complete application. If the mineral feasibility study permit holder completed feasibility study and apply to continue for the large-scale mineral production permit, it has to be permitted in accordance with the stipulated conditions. If the applied land is of no desire to continue by the mineral feasibility study performed person and official submission of mineral feasibility study report and geological report which calculates the commercially produced volume of mineral trove, the early applicant is given priority to scrutinize and choose. If the applied land has completed geological facts and has commercial scale of production according to the volume of mineral trove, the applicant is scrutinized and chosen with competition method. (in accordance with procedure no 2) The Ministry must perform with transparency in scrutinizing the applicant. The chosen applicant shall be submitted environmental impact assessment (EIA) in accordance with environmental conservation law, rules and environmental impact assessment procedures. The scrutinizing team checks the applicant's business program and submits their findings report to the Ministry. Upon checking, the scrutinizing team can ask the applicant to analyze with experts for the proposed mineral production has actual commercial production plans, to do corporate social responsibility and public consultation meetings with villagers to receive their comments in advance. Upon receiving the report from scrutinizing team that it is allowable to issue the permit, the Ministry issues the Large-Scale Mineral Production Permit (Form 23) with tenure between 15 years to 50 years period based on the agreement of the management committee of the Ministry and Union Government.
Application Fee	Please see Annex – 3 and Annex -4
Time Frame	-
Remarks	- The legally transferred person/organization is treated as original permit holder if it is transferred according to the law or conditions contained in the permit after the mineral feasibility study is completed and found the mineral which has commercial

	scale of production.
-	Extension of the permit is to be applied 1year in advance.

I-4.2 Extension of Large Scale Mineral Production Permit

Necessary Documents submitted by Applicant	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Form 24_ Application form for extension of large-scale mineral production permit to Ministry All the necessary documents as specified in the application form Please see Annex-2: List of attached documents to be submitted for applying the permit
Actual Procedures	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The applicant submits the application for extension of the permit 1year in advance before expiry of permit. The Ministry can deny the application if the applicant failed to abide by any condition of the permit, not perform to develop in moderate speed of large-scale mineral production operations, lack of suitable mineral volume to produce, incompleteness of proposed large-scale mineral production program, irrelevance of issuing permit for the advantage of country and citizen. The Ministry informs to the applicant if the extension of permit is intended to deny by giving requirements to perform by the applicant and submit explanation before the specified date. If the extension is of advantage to the country and citizen, the Ministry extends the Large-Scale Mineral Production Permit with tenure not exceeding 5years period based on the agreement of the management committee of the Ministry and Union Government.
Application Fee	-
Time Frame	-
Remarks	It is applicable to apply for expanding the connected area of the permit area or returning the partial or whole area of the permit block.

I-5 Mineral Processing Permit

Necessary Documents submitted by Applicant	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Form 42_ Application Form of Mineral Processing Permit to Ministry Form 43_ Application Form of Mineral Processing Permit to Department Form 44_ Application Form of Mineral Processing Permit to Division/State Scrutinizing Board (Please see Annex-1 Where to submit application depending on types of business, which type of form is required to apply.) All the necessary documents as specified in the application form Please see Annex-2: List of attached documents to be submitted for applying the permit
Actual Procedures	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The applicant submits the necessary documents together with the application form heading to the concerned Ministry or Department or State scrutinizing board according to the application form. The scrutinizing team scrutinizes the applicant's proposed mineral processing program. Upon receiving the report from scrutinizing board that it is allowable to issue the permit, the Ministry issues the Mineral Processing Permit (Form 45) with tenure 15years to 50years period or 10years to 15years period or 5years to 10years depending on the types of minerals and size of business based on the agreement of the management committee of the Ministry and Union Government. The Department issues the Mineral Processing Permit (Form 46) with tenure 10years to 15years period or 5years to 10years depending on the types of minerals and size of business with the agreement of Ministry upon receiving the report from scrutinizing board of Department. The Division/State Scrutinizing Board issues the Mineral Processing Permit (Form 47) with tenure 5years to 10years for small scale processing and 1year for subsistence processing in coordination with Ministry.

Application Fee	Please see Annex – 3 and Annex -4
Time Frame	-
Remarks	Extension of the permit is to be applied at least 3 months in advance.

I-5.1 Extension of Mineral Processing Permit

Necessary Documents submitted by Applicant	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Form 48_ Application form for extension of mineral processing permit to Ministry Form 49_ Application form for extension of mineral processing permit to Department Form 50_ Application form for extension of mineral processing permit to Division/State scrutinizing board All the necessary documents as specified in the application form Please see Annex-2: List of attached documents to be submitted for applying the permit
Actual Procedures	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The applicant submits the application for extension of the permit at least 3 months in advance before expiry of permit. The Ministry can deny the application if the applicant failed to abide by any condition of the permit, incompleteness of proposed mineral processing program, irrelevance of issuing permit for the advantage of country and citizen. <p>If the extension is of advantage to the country and citizen,</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The Ministry extends the Mineral Processing Permit with tenure not exceeding 5years period based on the agreement of the management committee of the Ministry and Union Government. The Department extends the permit with tenure not exceeding 2years period with the agreement of the Ministry. The Division/State scrutinizing board extends the permit with tenure not exceeding 2years in coordination with the Ministry.
Application Fee	-
Time Frame	-
Remarks	If extension of the permit is not applied 3 months in advance, it is assumed that the applicant does not wish to continue mineral processing.

I-6 Mineral Selling and Buying Permit

Necessary Documents submitted by Applicant	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Form 51_ Application Form of Mineral Selling and Buying Permit to Ministry Form 52_ Application Form of Mineral Selling and Buying Permit to Department Form 53_ Application Form of Mineral Selling and Buying Permit to Division/State Scrutinizing Board (Please see Annex-1 Where to submit application depending on types of business, which type of form is required to apply.) All the necessary documents as specified in the application form Please see Annex-2: List of attached documents to be submitted for applying the permit
Actual Procedures	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The applicant submits the necessary documents together with the application form heading to the concerned Ministry or Department or State scrutinizing board according to the application form. The scrutinizing team analyzes the application and report to the Ministry. Upon receiving the report from scrutinizing board that it is allowable to issue the permit, the Ministry issues the Mineral Selling and Buying Permit (Form 54) with tenure not exceeding 3years period based on the agreement of the management committee of the Ministry and Union Government. The Department issues the Mineral Selling and Buying Permit (Form 55) with tenure not exceeding 3years period upon receiving the report from scrutinizing board of Dept.

	5. The Division/State Scrutinizing Board issues the Mineral Selling and Buying Permit (Form 56) with tenure not exceeding 3 years in coordination with Ministry.
Application Fee	Please see Annex – 3 and Annex -4
Time Frame	-
Remarks	Extension of the permit is to be applied at least 3 months in advance.

I-6.1 Extension of Mineral Selling and Buying Permit

Necessary Documents submitted by Applicant	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Form 57_ Application form for extension of mineral selling and buying permit to Ministry Form 58_ Application form for extension of mineral selling and buying permit to Department Form 59_ Application form for extension of mineral selling and buying permit to Division/State scrutinizing board All the necessary documents as specified in the application form Please see Annex-2: List of attached documents to be submitted for applying the permit
Actual Procedures	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The applicant submits the application for extension of the permit at least 3 months in advance before expiry of permit. The regarding scrutinizing team checks the application and if the extension is of advantage to the country and citizen, the permit is extended with tenure not exceeding 3years.
Application Fee	-
Time Frame	-
Remarks	If extension of the permit is not applied 3 months in advance, it is assumed that the applicant does not wish to continue mineral processing.

I-7 Integrated Permit for more than one mineral operation out of mineral prospecting, exploration, feasibility study, production, processing or selling and buying

Necessary Documents submitted by Applicant	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Form-60_ Application Form of Integrated Mineral Permit to Ministry All the necessary documents as specified in the application form Please see Annex-2: List of attached documents to be submitted for applying the permit
Actual Procedures	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The applicant submits the necessary documents together with the application form heading to Union Minister of Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation. The Ministry checks the applied land whether it is not being the permitted land to any other person or organization and not being entitled to any mining area or restricted mineral area. The Ministry scrutinizes the submitted application and if the submitted application is complete, the Ministry registers the complete application. The early registered applicant is given priority to scrutinize and choose if the applied land is not identified yet according to the geological facts. (in accordance with procedure no 2) If the applied land has completed geological facts and has commercial scale of production according to the volume of mineral trove, the applicant is scrutinized and chosen with competition method. (in accordance with procedure no 2) The Ministry must perform with transparency in scrutinizing the applicant. The chosen applicant shall be submitted project proposal or environmental management plan or initial environmental examination or environmental impact assessment report depending on applied type of business in accordance with environmental conservation law, rules and environmental impact assessment procedures. Upon receiving the report from scrutinizing board that it is allowable to issue the

	permit, the Ministry issues the Integrated Mineral Permit (Form 61) with specified tenure period depending on types of permit, type of mineral and volume of business based on the agreement of the management committee of the Ministry and Union Government.
Application Fee	Please see Annex – 3 and Annex -4
Time Frame	-
Remarks	Extension of permit can be applied according to the each mineral operation's procedures.

II. Gems

II-1. Gemstone Production Permit

II-1.1 Application for Gemstone Production Permit (Large scale or Medium scale Production)

Necessary Documents submitted by Applicant	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Cover letter with company letter head Application Form for Gemstone Production Permit (MaKaLa-2) All the necessary documents as specified in the application form
Actual Procedures	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Upon the invitation of bids to issue a permit with competitive bidding terms for each gemstone block to be permitted for large scale production or medium scale production for which the floor price has been determined by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation, the applicant submits the bid with necessary documents together with the application form to the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation. The Ministry scrutinizes the application and sends the notification letter (MaKaLa-3) to the applicant to inform to pay the proposed capital and collect the approval certificate within the specified period. The Ministry shall issue the gemstone production permit to the applicant which has been submitted the bid with the highest price, in conformity with the stipulations in rules. After paid the proposed capital, the applicant receives the gemstone production permit (MaKaLa-4).
Application Fee	-
Time Frame	-
Remarks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tenure of Large scale production permit is up to 10 years and medium scale production is up to 5 years. Ministry shall operate on a proportional basis or profit sharing system with the permit holder on the production including costs of EIA. Shall issue permission to extend the tenure of permit by re-determining the price for each gemstone block The gemstone production permit holder may apply for obtaining a permit for land use in the gemstone tract. The gemstone production permit holder may apply to the relevant ministry for the import of machinery and equipment with the exemption or relief of customs duty for the sale of finished gemstone or jewelry.

II-1.2 Application for Gemstone Production Permit (Small scale or Subsistence Production)

Necessary Documents submitted by Applicant	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Cover letter with company letter head Application Form for Gemstone Production Permit (MaKaLa-5) All the necessary documents as specified in the application form
Actual Procedures	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The applicant submits the necessary documents together with the application form to the Block Scrutiny and Allocation Body of the relevant Region or State. The Block Scrutiny and Allocation Body allocate areas to be permitted as small scale production or subsistence production within or outside the gemstone tract, determine the tenure of a permit and floor price.

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. The Block Scrutiny and Allocation Body scrutinizes the application and sends the notification letter (MaKaLa-6) to the applicant to inform the tenure of block and defined price and pay that amount within the specified period. 4. The Block Scrutiny and Allocation Body issue the permit (MaKaLa-7) if the applicant pays the determined price within the specified period.
Application Fee	-
Time Frame	-
Remarks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tenure of Small scale production permit is up to 3 years and Subsistence production is up to 1 year. - Shall issue permission to extend the tenure of permit by re-determining the tenure of permit and price for small scale production when the tenure of permit expires (Extension of the permit is to be applied 3 months in advance.) - The gemstone production permit holder may apply for obtaining a permit for land use in the gemstone tract. - The gemstone production permit holder may apply to the relevant ministry for the import of machinery and equipment with the exemption or relief of customs duty for the sale of finished gemstone or jewelry.

II-2. Application for License of Marketing of finished Gemstone, Jewelry or Substance made of gems

Necessary Documents submitted by Applicant	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cover letter with company letter head 2. Application for License of Marketing of raw Gemstones, finished Gemstone and Jewelry_ Form (MaKaLa-12) 3. All the necessary documents as specified in the application form
Actual Procedures	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The applicant submits the necessary documents together with the application form to any office of Myanmar Gems Enterprise in Yangon, Mandalay, Naypyitaw, Mogok, and Myitkyina. 2. The applicant shall be informed if there is any necessary information in the application. 3. The MGE office checks on ground for the presence of the opening shop as per the applied address, and the presence of signboard at the shop. 4. After checking on ground, the MGE office submits the application to the Executive Committee of the Myanmar Gems Enterprise. 5. The Executive Committee of the Myanmar Gems Enterprise checks and submit it to the Executive Committee of the Ministry for approval. 6. After approval, the applicant pays the license fees at the MGE office and receives the license of Marketing of finished Gemstone, Jewelry or substance made of gems.
Application Fee	50,000 kyats for 1 year license
Time Frame	20 working days
Remarks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tenure of License is available 1 year or 2 years or 3 years. (the period is fixed according to the calendar year.) - Payment of tax shall be cleared every year. (Receipt of tax payment shall be submitted for the extension of the license.)

List of Forms (Mining)

Form No.	Description
Form 1	Application for Mineral Prospecting Permit
Form 4	Mineral Prospecting Permit

Form 7	Application for extension of Mineral Prospecting Permit
Form 10	Application for Mineral Exploration Permit
Form 13	Mineral Exploration Permit
Form 16	Application for Extension of Mineral Exploration Permit
Form 19	Application for Mineral Feasibility Study Permit
Form 20	Mineral Feasibility Study Permit
Form 21	Application for Extension of Mineral Feasibility Study Permit
Form 22	Application for Large Scale Mineral Production Permit
Form 23	Large Scale Mineral Production Permit
Form 24	Application for Extension of Mineral Production Permit
Form 42	Application for Mineral Processing Permit
Form 45	Mineral Processing Permit
Form 48	Application for Extension of Mineral Processing Permit
Form 51	Application for Mineral Selling and Buying Permit
Form 54	Mineral Selling and Buying Permit
Form 57	Application for Extension of Mineral Selling and Buying Permit
Form 60	Application for Integrated Permit for more than one mineral operation
Form 61	Integrated Permit for more than one mineral operation
Form 62	Register of Workers at Mining Blocks
Form 63	Register of Workers Employed Surface Mining
Form 64	Register of Workers Employed Underground Mining
Form 65	Single Shift System (Hours of Work Notice)
Form 66	Multiple Shift System (Weekly Hours of Work Notice)
Form 67	Notice of Alternations made in the Register of Workers
Form 68	Notice of Accident
Form 69	Register of Minor Accidents
Form 70	Register of Serious Accidents
Form 71	Production, Sales and Stocks in hand

List of Forms (Gems)

Form No.	Name
FORM-(MaKaLa-2)	Proposal for Gemstone Production Permit (MaKaLa-2)
FORM-(MaKaLa-3)	Notification Letter for Issuing Gemstone Production Permit (MaKaLa-3)

FORM-(MaKaLa-4)	Sample of Permit for Gemstone Production (MaKaLa-4)
FORM-(MaKaLa-5)	Application for Gemstone Production Business in Discovered Blocks (MaKaLa-5)
FORM-(MaKaLa-6)	Notification Letter for Granting Gemstone Production in Discovered Blocks (MaKaLa-6)
FORM-(MaKaLa-7)	Sample of Permit for Gemstone Production in Discovered Blocks (MaKaLa-7)
FORM-(MaKaLa-12)	Application for Licence for Marketing of raw Gemstones, finished Gemstone and Jewelry (MaKaLa-12)
FORM (MaKaLa-13)	Sample of Licence for Marketing of raw Gemstones, finished Gemstone and Jewelry (MaKaLa-13)

Annex 1: Types of Business and Where to submit application

No.	Types of Business	Application to:	Permit by:	Extension to:
1.	Prospecting			
1.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Prospecting for the purpose of large scale production of mineral, industrial raw mineral or stone including foreign investment (b) Prospecting for the purpose of large scale mineral production by the local investment (c) Prospecting for the purpose of large scale production of industrial raw mineral or stone by the local investment (d) Prospecting for the purpose of medium scale production of mineral or industrial raw mineral by the local investment (e) Prospecting for the purpose of small scale production of mineral which is restricted with notification by Ministry or industrial raw mineral by local investment 	Union Minister, MONREC (Form 1)	Union Minister, MONREC (Form 4)	Union Minister, MONREC (Form 7)
1.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Prospecting for the purpose of medium scale production of Stone by local. (b) Prospecting for the purpose of small scale production of stone which is restricted with notification by Ministry by local person or organization. 	DG, Department of Mines (Form 2)	DG, Department of Mines (Form 5)	DG, Department of Mines (Form 8)
1.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Prospecting for the purpose of small scale production of other minerals except minerals which are restricted by issuing notification by Ministry by local. 	Division/State Scrutinizing Body (Form 3)	Division/State Scrutinizing Body (Form 6)	Division/State Scrutinizing Body (Form 9)
2.	Exploration			

2.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Exploring for the purpose of large scale production of mineral, industrial raw mineral or stone including foreign investment (b) Exploring for the purpose of large scale mineral production by the local investment (c) Exploring for the purpose of large scale production of industrial raw mineral or stone by the local investment (d) Exploring for the purpose of medium scale production of mineral or industrial raw mineral by the local investment (e) Exploring for the purpose of small scale production of mineral which is restricted with notification by Ministry or industrial raw mineral by local investment 	Union Minister, MONREC (Form 10)	Union Minister, MONREC (Form 13)	Union Minister, MONREC (Form 16)
2.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Exploring for the purpose of medium scale production of Stone by local person or organization. b) Exploring for the purpose of small scale production of stone which is restricted with notification by Ministry by local person or organization. 	DG, Department of Mines (Form 11)	DG, Department of Mines (Form 14)	DG, Department of Mines (Form 17)
2.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Exploring for the purpose of small scale production of other minerals except minerals which are restricted by issuing notification by Ministry by local person or organization. 	Division/State Scrutinizing Body (Form 12)	Division/State Scrutinizing Body (Form 15)	Division/State Scrutinizing Body (Form 18)
3.	Feasibility Study (FS)			
3.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Conducting FS for the purpose of large scale production of mineral, industrial raw mineral or stone including foreign investment (b) Conducting FS for the purpose of large scale mineral production by the local investment (c) Conducting FS for the purpose of large scale production of industrial raw mineral or stone by the local investment (d) Conducting FS for the purpose of medium scale production of mineral or industrial raw mineral by the local investment 	Union Minister, MONREC (Form 19)	Union Minister, MONREC (Form 20)	Union Minister, MONREC (Form 21)
4.	Large Scale Production			
4.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Large scale production of mineral, industrial raw mineral or stone including foreign investment 	Union Minister, MONREC	Union Minister, MONREC	Union Minister, MONREC

	(b) Large scale mineral production by the local investment (c) Large scale production of industrial raw mineral or stone by the local investment (d) Medium scale production of mineral, industrial raw mineral or stone by local investment (Or) Large scale mineral production by transforming into JV with foreign investment by the permit holder of small scale mineral production by local person or organization depending on the size and quality of the mineral trove as explored in geological survey report.	(Form 22)	(Form 23)	(Form 24)
5.	Medium Scale Production			
5.1	(a) Medium scale production of mineral, industrial raw mineral by local investment	Union Minister, MONREC (Form 25)	Union Minister, MONREC (Form 27)	Union Minister, MONREC (Form 29)
5.2	(a) Medium scale production of stone by local investment	DG, Department of Mines (Form 26)	DG, Department of Mines (Form 28)	DG, Department of Mines (Form 30)
6.	Small Scale Production			
6.1	(a) Small scale production of mineral which is restricted with notification issued from Ministry or industrial raw mineral by the local investment	Union Minister, MONREC (Form 31)	Union Minister, MONREC (Form 34)	Union Minister, MONREC (Form 37)
6.2	(a) Small scale production of stone which is restricted with notification issued from Ministry by the local investment	DG, Department of Mines (Form 32)	DG, Department of Mines (Form 35)	DG, Department of Mines (Form 38)
6.3	(a) Small scale production of mineral which is allowed to do within division or state except mineral which is restricted with notification issued from Ministry, industrial raw mineral or stone by the local investment	Division/State Scrutinizing Body (Form 33)	Division/State Scrutinizing Body (Form 36)	Division/State Scrutinizing Body (Form 39)
7.	Subsistence Production			
7.1	(a) Subsistence production of other minerals except minerals which are restricted with notification issued by the Ministry by the local investment	Division/State Scrutinizing Body (Form 40)	Division/State Scrutinizing Body (Form 41)	NA
8.	Mineral Processing/Upgrading			

8.1	Except the permit holder of mineral production, (a) Large scale processing of mineral, industrial raw mineral or stone including foreign investment (b) Large scale mineral processing by the local investment (c) Large scale processing of industrial raw mineral or stone by the local investment (d) Medium scale processing of mineral or industrial raw mineral by the local investment (e) Small scale processing of mineral which is restricted with notification issued by the Ministry or industrial raw mineral by the local investment	Union Minister, MONREC (Form 42)	Union Minister, MONREC (Form 45)	Union Minister, MONREC (Form 48)
8.2	Except the permit holder of mineral production, (a) Medium scale stone processing by local (b) Small scale processing of stone which is restricted with notification issued by the Ministry by local	DG, Department of Mines (Form 43)	DG, Department of Mines (Form 46)	DG, Department of Mines (Form 49)
8.3	Except the permit holder of mineral production, (a) Small scale and subsistence processing of other minerals except mineral which is restricted with notification issued by ministry, Industrial raw mineral or stone by local	Division/State Scrutinizing Body (Form 44)	Division/State Scrutinizing Body (Form 47)	Division/State Scrutinizing Body (Form 50)
9.	Mineral Selling & Buying			
9.1	Except the permit holder of mineral production, (a) Large scale selling and buying of mineral, industrial raw mineral or stone including foreign investment (b) Large scale mineral selling and buying by the local investment (c) Large scale selling and buying of industrial raw mineral or stone by the local investment (d) Medium scale selling and buying of mineral and industrial raw mineral by the local investment (e) Small scale selling and buying of mineral which is restricted with	Union Minister, MONREC (Form 51)	Union Minister, MONREC (Form 54)	Union Minister, MONREC (Form 57)

	notification issued by ministry or industrial raw mineral by the local investment			
9.2	Except the permit holder of mineral production, (a) Medium scale selling and buying of stone by the local investment (b) Small scale selling and buying of stone which is restricted with notification issued by ministry	DG, Department of Mines (Form 52)	DG, Department of Mines (Form 55)	DG, Department of Mines (Form 58)
9.3	Except the permit holder of mineral production, (a) Selling and buying of other mineral except mineral which is restricted with notification issued by ministry, industrial raw mineral or stone by the local investment	Division/State Scrutinizing Body (Form 53)	Division/State Scrutinizing Body (Form 56)	Division/State Scrutinizing Body (Form 59)
10.	Integrated Permit for more than one operation out of Mineral Prospecting, Mineral Exploration, Feasibility Study, Mineral Production, Mineral Processing or Selling and Buying			
10.1	(a) Prospecting, Exploration, Feasibility Study, Large scale production, Processing or Selling and Buying of mineral, industrial raw mineral or stone including foreign investment (b) Prospecting, Exploration, Feasibility Study, Large scale production, Processing or Selling and Buying of mineral by the local investment (c) Prospecting, Exploration, Feasibility Study, Large scale production, Processing or Selling and Buying of industrial raw mineral or stone by the local investment (d) Prospecting, Exploration, Feasibility Study, Medium scale production, Processing or Selling and Buying of mineral and industrial raw mineral by local (e) Prospecting, Exploration, Small scale production, Processing or Selling and Buying of restricted mineral or industrial raw mineral by local (f) Integrated operation at least three of Prospecting, Exploration, Feasibility Study, Medium or	Union Minister, MONREC (Form 60)	Union Minister, MONREC (Form 61)	NA

	small-scale production, Processing or Selling and Buying of mineral and industrial raw mineral by local			
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Annex :2 List of Attached Documents to be submitted for applying the permit to Ministry and Department

No.	Name of the Attached Documents
1	Specified application form and application letter signed by the Chairman or Managing Director of the applicant company
2	Certificate of Incorporation with valid period, List of directors (FORM VI, FORM XXVI) (Copy/Original)
3	MOA & AOA of the company (Copy/Original)
4	Table which includes detail information of directors, color photos and original signatures of all Directors
5	Location map and area size of proposed mining block with one mile one-inch scale and map indicators (with color)
6	Financial recommendation of the company which obtains within one month (Original)
7	Undertaking letter by the company that there are no problems in land ownership
8	Recommendation letter by the Police station confirming the address of the company (Original) and Copy of National Registration Card of the applicant (Chairman or Managing Director) (Recommendation letter from regarding Embassy for foreign companies)
9	Initial Work Program/Exploration Program signed by the Geologist or Mining Engineer and recommendation letter by the company (Chairman or Managing Director) upon that program
10	Undertaking letter by the Geologist or Mining Engineer confirming the true copies of degree certificate
11	Financial Proposal
12	List of mining blocks and machinery list if the company is currently carrying out any mining operations

Annex 3: Dead Rent per 1 Square Kilometer per annum in Thousand Kyats

Sr.	Type of Minerals	Prospecting Period		Exploration Period				
		1 st Yr	2 nd Yr	1 st Yr	2 nd Yr	3 rd Yr	4 th Yr	5 th Yr
1.	Industrial Raw Minerals (or) Stone	12.5	25	25	50	100	150	200
2.	Minerals	25	50	50	100	200	300	400
3.	Precious Minerals	37.5	75	75	150	300	450	600
4.	Gold, Platinum, Uranium and Precious Minerals	50	100	100	200	400	600	800

Sr.	Type of Minerals	Feasibility Study Period		Developing Period for production			Production Period
		1 st Yr	2 nd Yr	1 st Yr	2 nd Yr	3 rd Yr	1-15 Yrs
1.	Industrial Raw Minerals (or) Stone	200	300	700	800	1000	1000
2.	Minerals	400	400	900	1050	1200	1500

3.	Precious Minerals	600	600	1350	1575	1800	2250
4.	Gold, Platinum, Uranium and Precious Minerals	800	800	1800	2100	2400	3000

Annex 4: Application Fees

No.	Types of Application	Rate (in MMK)
a.	Application for Subsistence Mineral Production Permit	60,000
b.	Application for Mineral Prospecting Permit	200,000
c.	Application for Mineral Exploration Permit	200,000
d.	Application for Mineral Feasibility Study Permit	200,000
e.	Application for Small Scale Mineral Production Permit	200,000
f.	Application for Medium Scale Mineral Production Permit	300,000
g.	Application for Large Scale Mineral Production Permit	400,000
h.	Application for Integrated Permit of Mineral Prospecting, Exploration, Feasibility Study and Production	400,000
i.	Application for Mineral Processing Permit	200,000
j.	Application for Mineral Selling and Buying Permit	200,000

Annex 5: Royalty

No.	Items	Rate
a.	For Metallic Minerals	4%
b.	For Precious Metallic Minerals	5%
c.	Form Minerals	3%
d.	For Industrial Minerals	2%
e.	For Ruby, Sapphire, Jade and Diamond	20%
f.	For other Gems	10%

Remark: Royalty is levied on value of mineral sold.

Royalty is levied on raw gemstones from gemstone production.

Annex 6: Service Fees

No.	Items	Rate
a.	Raw gemstones	3% of actual sale value
b.	Finished gemstone or jewelry or substance made of gems	1% of actual sale value

Remark: Service Fees is collected for selling raw gemstone on which royalty has been paid, jewelry or substance made of gems at gems emporium conducted by Union Government and selling at places arranged by Ministry of Mines.

Annex 7: Tenures of Mining Permits

No.	Permits	Tenure	Remark
a.	Prospecting (issued by Ministry or Dept or Division/State Plot Scrutinizing Team)	1yr + 1yr	
b.	Exploration (issued by Ministry)	3yr+1yr+1yr+1yr+1yr+1yr	Not exceeding total 8 years
c.	Exploration (issued by Department)	3yr+1yr+1yr	Not exceeding total 5 years
d.	Exploration (issued by Division/State Plot Scrutinizing Team)	1yr + 1yr+1yr	Not exceeding total 3years
e.	Feasibility Study(issued by Ministry)	1yr+1yr+1yr	Not exceeding total 3 years
f.	Large Scale Production (issued by Ministry)	(15yrs to 50yrs) + 5yr	
g.	Medium Scale Production (issued by Ministry or Dept)	(10yrs to 15yrs) + 2yrs	
h.	Small Scale Production (issued by Ministry or Dept or Division/State Plot Scrutinizing Team)	(5yrs to 10yrs) +2yrs	
i.	Subsistence Production (Division/State Plot Scrutinizing Team)	1yr	
j.	Processing (issued by Ministry)	(15yrs to 50yrs) + 5yrs (10yrs to 15yrs) (5yrs to 10yrs)	Type of business (8.1)a,b,c Type of business (8.1)d Type of business (8.1)e
k.	Processing (issued by Department)	(10yrs to 15yrs) + 2yrs (5yrs to 10yrs) +2yrs	Type of business (8.2)a Type of business (8.2)b
l.	Processing (issued by Division/State Plot Scrutinizing Team)	(5yrs to 10yrs) + 2yrs	
m.	Selling and Buying (issued by Ministry or Dept or Division/State Plot Scrutinizing Team)	3yrs + 3yrs	

Annex 8: Area of Mining Permits

No.	Items	Rate
1.	Prospecting, Exploration, Feasibility Study, Large scale production, Medium scale production, Small scale production permits	
a.	For large mineral block	2100 km ² < 1 km ²
b.	For Medium mineral block	1 km ²
c.	For Small mineral block (Industrial raw mineral or stone)	0.08 km ²
d.	For Small mineral block (Other mineral except gold and precious mineral)	0.04 km ²

300 kyats Official Stamp

Form (1)

Application for Mineral Prospecting Permit (Translation)

Date: -----(year)----- (month)----- (day)

To

**Union Minister
Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation**

Subject: Application for Mineral Prospecting Permit

The applicant individual or organization submits for obtaining a permit to perform the mentioned Mineral Prospecting business in accordance with the Myanmar Mines Rules Section (4), furnishing the following particulars:

1. Type of Mineral
2. The mineral prospecting business to be performed –
(Please choose the performing business of the followings.)

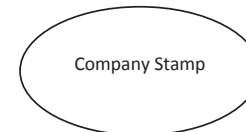
(a)	Prospecting for the purpose of large scale production of mineral, industrial raw mineral or stone including foreign investment	
(b)	Prospecting for the purpose of large scale mineral production by the local investment	
(c)	Prospecting for the purpose of large scale production of industrial raw mineral or stone by the local investment	
(d)	Prospecting for the purpose of medium scale production of mineral or industrial raw mineral by the local investment	
(e)	Prospecting for the purpose of small scale production of mineral which is restricted with notification by Ministry or industrial raw mineral by local investment	

3. Regarding the applicant (individual) –
 - (a) Name
 - (b) National Registration Card/ Foreigner Passport No.
 - (c) Occupation
 - (d) Investment Amount
 - (e) Residential Permanent Address
 - (f) Address for communication, Phone/ Fax No., Email Address
4. Regarding the applicant (Company or Organization) –
 - (a) Name of Local owned Company/Organization (If a State-owned organization, to mention name of government department or organization) and Company Registration No, Date of Issue -----
.....

e.	For Small mineral block (Gold and precious mineral)	0.016 km ²
2.	Subsistence Production Permit	
a.	Industrial raw mineral	0.02 km ²
b.	Other mineral except gold and precious mineral	0.012 km ²
c.	Gold and precious mineral	0.004 km ²

- (b) Name of Foreign owned Company/Organization and Company Registration No, Date of Issue, Name of Foreign Country -----
 - (c) Registered Address of Company/Organization, Address for communication, Phone/Fax No, Email Address -----
 - (d) Capital amount of Company/Organization and Amount of Paid up Capital -----
 - (e) If capital is made up of shares, Name of shareholder who own more than 50% of the shares or beneficial shareholder and Board of Director, their contribution amount, Percentage -----
 - (f) Name, Nationality and Position of administrators of the Company/Organization, board of directors -----
5. Regarding the area of the block wishes to achieve the permit for prospecting business –
- (a) Location of the area (village, township, district, division/state) -----
 - (b) Size of the area -----
 - (c) Description of Boundary (1-inch, 1-mile scale map and UTM map) -----
 - (d) Period (to state period not exceeding 1 year) -----
6. Proposed Program of mineral prospecting and the estimated cost to be expensed thereof (to be attached) -----
- (In the program, to mention name of the responsible persons, staff force, method to be used and equipment list, drawing geological map above ground, searching underground geology, estimated cost for searching chemical geology and physical geology by mentioning the minimum cost to be used per 1 square kilometer)
7. Evidences of mineral occurrence in the proposed mineral prospection area. -----
8. Matters which the applicant wishes the Ministry to consider (to be mentioned if any) -----
9. The following particulars/ facts are submitted in attachments –
- (a) Detailed program of mineral prospecting submitted and signed by the qualified geologist or mining engineers, and plan including particulars relating to the methods of mineral prospecting.
 - (b) Recommendation by respective bank about the good financial standing of the applicant to carry out the operation (Bank Recommendation/ Bank Statement).
 - (c) Technical competence (expertise) or arrangements made for technical expertise of the applicant.
 - (d) Measures regarding prevention of possible detrimental effect to the environment and historical monuments or to objects of cultural heritage, in carrying out mineral prospecting operations in

- the mineral prospecting area.
 - (e) Ancillary requirements regarding mineral prospecting operations and plans regarding such requirements.
 - (f) Color photography of the proposed area of the block in (1-inch, 1-mile scale map and UTM map).
 - (g) Details of any mineral permit held by the applicant within the preceding four years in Myanmar or details of the equivalent of such a permit by jointly carrying out between the applicant and the other person or a person applied in another country. (to be submitted if any)
 - (h) Particulars regarding appointment, training and career promotion of Myanmar citizens.
 - (i) Other particulars/ matters which the Ministry requests the applicant to submit
 - (j) Photocopy of the MOA, AOA of the company and photocopy of company registration certificate if the applicant is company or organization.
 - (k) Allocation list of company shares, List of company director, manager and management representatives, Biography and color license photo of company directors and its members.
 - (l) Complete plans for the development of the village and the job opportunity for the villagers as in the proposed program.
10. Undertaking by the applicant –
- I/WE hereby certify that the information and particulars mentioned above and attached herewith are true and correct and undertake to abide by the Myanmar Mining Laws, Rules, Orders, Directives and Conditions contained in the permit.



Signature -----
Name -----
Designation -----

(If a company or organization, the signatory shall be a person who has authority to sign on behalf of the organization)

Remark: the applicant is to delete the unnecessary words.)

300 kyats Official Stamp

Form (4)

The Republic of the Union of Myanmar
Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation
Mineral Prospecting Permit (Translation)

Permit No. ----- Date -----(year)------(month)-----
(day)

Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation hereby granted the mineral prospecting permit to the undermentioned individual/organization under the Myanmar Mines Laws, Section (7), (8) and Rules (9), sub rule (a) and (b) with conditions in consent of the (-)th meeting of the management committee (mining) of the Ministry :-

1. Permit holder of individual -
 - (a) Name and National Registration Card No./ Foreigner Passport No. -----

 - (b) Residential Address, Telephone for communication, Fax No., Email address. -----

2. Permit holder of organization –
 - (a) Name of Company/Organization -----
 - (b) Company Registration Number, Date of issue -----
 - (c) Registered address, Telephone for communication, Fax No., Email address -----

3. Permitted type of mineral prospecting -----

4. Permitted Operation Form –
 - (a) Operation by Individual/One team fully -----
 - (b) Operation by Joint Venture and the Investment Ratio -----

5. Permitted area of block for prospecting -
 - (a) Location (village, township, district, division/state) -----

 - (b) Size of the area (in acres/ square kilometers) -----

 - (c) Description of boundaries -----
6. Tenure of Permit (-----) year, from (-----) day to (-----) day.
7. Local administrative authority of permitted area -----
8. Accessible township from the permitted area of block -----
9. Dead Rent for the mineral prospecting period -----

10. Permitted method of mineral prospecting and the expenditure -----
11. The permit holder must abide the conditions specified in the permit.

Union Minister
Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation

Extension of the Permit

In accordance with the Rule (17), sub rule (a), the permit (----) year is extended from (-----) date to (-----) date with consent of the (---) the management committee (mining) of the Ministry.

Union Minister
Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation

Date: -----

Conditions

1. The holder of mineral prospecting permit-
 - (a) Shall have the right of access to the permit area in accordance with the Myanmar Mining Law, Rules.
 - (b) Shall carry out the mineral prospecting operations related to the Permit within the prospecting area.
 - (c) Shall report each program of the business proposal in case by case to the concerned local administrative authority and the responsible officer by the Ministry, before commencement and completion of mineral prospecting operation.
 - (d) Photocopy of the permit must be hung in the workplace and the original must be kept safely.
 - (e) Shall not drill bore holes, excavate or undertake underground operations during the mineral prospecting period, without the approval of the Ministry.
 - (f) Shall not undertake mineral exploration during the period of mineral prospecting.
 - (g) Shall not remove any mineral from the permit area except for which may be taken for the purpose of having them assayed or chemically analyzed and shall not sell, store, keep in hand, transport, transfer or move without the permission of the authorized department/organization.
 - (h) Shall inform the Ministry/Department immediately in case of discovery of minerals other than minerals permitted or antique objects of cultural heritage in the course of mineral prospecting and mineral exploration.
 - (i) Shall submit reports to the Ministry/Department and other facts or evidences required, relating to mineral prospecting in accordance with the Myanmar Mining Law, Rules.
 - (j) Shall obtain prior approval from the concerned Forest Department for any of felling trees or excavation in forest land and land covered with forest which are under administration of the Union Government.
 - (k) Shall abide by the conditions specified by the Ministry from time to time and the Myanmar Mining Laws, Rules accordingly.
2. If there is complaint about the detrimental effect to the environment or dispute, argument regarding the ownership of the land and business permit to operate within the boundary of the stipulated disciplines, the permit holder of individual or organization is responsible to resolve it. Otherwise, it must be agreed, confessed and promised to discontinue the permit and seize the payments of taxes and other payments.
3. It shall abide not to allow the foreigners to enter the permitted area of block without the permission of the Ministry according to the permit which is for the citizen or the citizen company.
4. The permit holder cannot add, dismiss or change of the board directors or shareholders without the registration/application to the transfer of the permit or permitted body or organization.
5. It is to be informed in time to the permitted department or organization if there are any changes in shares or board of directors in accordance with the stipulated laws.
6. The permit holder cannot block or change the water course/current ahead of the relevant government department/organization's permission.

300 kyats Official Stamp

Form (7)

Application for Extension of Mineral Prospecting Permit (Translation)

Date: -----(year)----- (month)----- (day)

To

Union Minister

Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation

Subject: Application for Extension of Mineral Prospecting Permit

The applicant submits for extending the issued Mineral Prospecting Permit in accordance with the Myanmar Mines Rules Section (15), furnishing the following particulars:

1. Regarding the permit holder: -
 - (a) Name of permit holder, National Registration Card Number/Foreigner Passport Number -----

 - (b) Name of Company/Organization (if a state-owned organization, mention name of the government or organization) -----
 - (c) Company/organization Registration Number and Date -----
 - (d) Permit holder/company/organization's registered address, Address for communication, Ph/Fax No., Email address -----
 - (e) Permit No. and Date -----
 - (f) Tenure of Permit and Expiry Date -----
2. Permitted Type of Mineral Prospecting -----
3. Permitted area of block for prospecting –
 - (a) Location of the area (village, township, district, division/state) -----

 - (b) Size of the area -----
 - (c) Description of Boundary (1-inch, 1-mile scale map and UTM map) -----

4. The following particulars/evidences are submitted in attachment for the extension of the permit –
 - (a) Report on the performed prospecting business,
 - (b) List of expenditure for performed prospecting business,
 - (c) The proposed prospecting business program to perform during the extension period,
 - (d) Map of partial prospecting area if the permit extension is to apply for the partial area of the prospecting area,
 - (e) Mention changes if there are any changes required to apply in the original application form (1) of the prospecting,
 - (f) Recommendation by respective bank about the good financial standing of the applicant to carry

- out the operation (Bank Recommendation/ Bank Statement),
- (g) Certificate of Company Registration with enough valid period,
- (h) Allocation list of company shares, list of company director, manager and management representatives,
- (i) Other particulars/ facts which the Ministry requests the applicant to submit



Signature -----

Name -----

Designation -----

(If a company or organization, the signatory shall be a person who has authority to sign on behalf of the organization)

Remark: the applicant is to delete the unnecessary words.)

300 kyats Official Stamp

Form (10)

Application for Mineral Exploration Permit (Translation)

Date: -----(year)----- (month)----- (day)

To

Union Minister

Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation

Subject: Application for Mineral Exploration

The applicant individual or organization submits for obtaining a permit to perform the mentioned Mineral Exploration business in accordance with the Myanmar Mines Rules Section (20), furnishing the following particulars:

1. Type of Mineral -----
2. The mineral exploration business to be performed –
(Please choose the performing business of the followings.)

(a)	Exploration for the purpose of large scale production of mineral, industrial raw mineral or stone including foreign investment	
(b)	Exploration for the purpose of large scale mineral production by the local investment	
(c)	Exploration for the purpose of large scale production of industrial raw mineral or stone by the local investment	
(d)	Exploration for the purpose of medium scale production of mineral or industrial raw mineral by the local investment	
(e)	Exploration for the purpose of small scale production of mineral which is restricted with notification by Ministry or industrial raw mineral by local investment	

3. Regarding the applicant (individual) –

- (g) Name -----
- (h) National Registration Card/ Foreigner Passport No. -----
- (i) Occupation -----
- (j) Investment Amount -----
- (k) Residential Permanent Address -----
- (l) Address for communication, Phone/ Fax No., Email Address -----

4. Regarding the applicant (Company or Organization) –

- (g) Name of Local owned Company/Organization (If a State-owned organization, mention name of government department or organization) and Company Registration No, Date of Issue -----

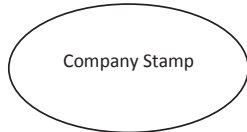
- (h) Name of Foreign owned Company/Organization and Company Registration No, Date of Issue, Name of Foreign Country -----
- (i) Registered Address of Company/Organization, Address for communication, Phone/Fax No, Email Address -----
- (j) Capital amount of Company/Organization and Amount of Paid up Capital -----
- (k) If capital is made up of shares, Name of shareholder who own more than 50% of the shares or beneficial shareholder and Board of Director, their contribution amount, Percentage -----
- (l) Name, Nationality and Position of administrators of the Company/Organization, board of directors -----
5. Regarding the area of the block wishes to achieve the permit for exploration business –
 - (e) Location of the area (village, township, district, division/state) -----
 - (f) Size of the area -----
 - (g) Description of Boundary (1-inch, 1-mile scale map and UTM map) -----
 - (h) Period (to state period not exceeding 3 years) -----
6. Proposed Program of mineral exploration and the estimated cost to be expensed thereof (to be attached) -----
 (In the program, mention name of the responsible persons, staff force, method to be used and equipment list, drawing geological map above ground, searching underground geology, estimated cost for searching chemical geology and physical geology by mentioning the minimum cost to be used per 1 square kilometer)
7. Evidences of mineral occurrence in the proposed mineral exploration area. -----
8. Matters which the applicant wishes the Ministry to consider (to be mentioned if any) -----
9. The following particulars/ facts are submitted in attachments –
 - (a) Detailed program of mineral exploration submitted and signed by the qualified geologist or mining engineers, and plan including particulars relating to the methods of mineral exploration.
 - (b) Evidences of mineral occurrence in the proposed mineral exploration area
 - (c) Recommendation by respective bank about the good financial standing of the applicant to carry out the operation (Bank Recommendation/ Bank Statement).
 - (d) Technical competence (expertise) or arrangements made for technical expertise of the applicant.
 - (e) Measures regarding prevention of possible detrimental effect to the environment and historical

monuments or to objects of cultural heritage, in carrying out mineral exploring operations in the mineral exploration area.

- (f) Ancillary requirements regarding mineral exploration operations and plans regarding such requirements.
- (g) Color photography of the proposed area of the block in (1-inch, 1-mile scale map and UTM map).
- (h) Details of any mineral permit held by the applicant within the preceding four years in Myanmar or details of the equivalent of such a permit by jointly carrying out between the applicant and the other person or a person applied in another country. (to be submitted if any)
- (i) Particulars regarding appointment, training and career promotion of Myanmar citizens.
- (j) Other particulars/ matters which the Ministry requests the applicant to submit
- (k) Photocopy of the MOA, AOA of the company and photocopy of company registration certificate if the applicant is company or organization.
- (l) Allocation list of company shares, List of company director, manager and management representatives, Biography and color license photo of company directors and its members.
- (m) Complete plans for the development of the village and the job opportunity for the villagers as in the proposed program.

10. Undertaking by the applicant –

I/WE hereby certify that the information and particulars mentioned above and attached herewith are true and correct and undertake to abide by the Myanmar Mining Laws, Rules, Orders, Directives and Conditions contained in the permit.



Signature -----
Name -----
Designation -----

(If a company or organization, the signatory shall be a person who has authority to sign on behalf of the organization)

Remark: the applicant is to delete the unnecessary words.)



Form (13)

The Republic of the Union of Myanmar
Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation
Mineral Exploration Permit (Translation)

Permit No. -----

Date: -----(year)-----(month)-----(day)

(day)

Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation hereby granted the mineral exploration permit to the undermentioned individual/organization under the Myanmar Mines Laws, Section (7), (8) and Rules (25), sub rule (a) and (b) with conditions in consent of the (-)th meeting of the management committee (mining) of the Ministry :-

1. Permit holder of individual -
 - (c) Name and National Registration Card No./ Foreigner Passport No. -----
 -
 - (d) Residential Address, Telephone for communication, Fax No., Email address. -----
 -
2. Permit holder of organization –
 - (d) Name of Company/Organization -----
 - (e) Company Registration Number, Date of issue -----
 - (f) Registered address, Telephone for communication, Fax No., Email address -----
 -
3. Permitted type of mineral exploration -----
4. Permitted Operation Form –
 - (c) Operation by Individual/One team fully -----
 - (d) Operation by Joint Venture and the Investment Ratio -----
5. Permitted area of block for prospecting -
 - (d) Location (village, township, district, division/state) -----
 -
 - (e) Size of the area (in acres/ square kilometers) -----
 -
 - (f) Description of boundaries -----
6. Tenure of Permit (-----) year, from (-----) day to (-----) day.
7. Local administrative authority of permitted area -----
8. Accessible township from the permitted area of block -----
9. Dead Rent for the mineral exploration period -----

10. Permitted method of mineral exploration and the expenditure -----
11. The permit holder must abide the conditions specified in the permit.

Union Minister
Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation

Extension of the Permit

1. In accordance with the Rule (32), sub rule (a), the permit (----) year is extended as the first time from (-----) date to (-----) date with consent of the (--) th management committee (mining) of the Ministry.

Union Minister
Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation

Date: -----

2. In accordance with the Rule (32), sub rule (a), the permit (----) year is extended as the second time from (-----) date to (-----) date with consent of the (--) th management committee (mining) of the Ministry.

Union Minister
Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation

Date: -----

3. In accordance with the Rule (32), sub rule (a), the permit (----) year is extended as the third time from (-----) date to (-----) date with consent of the (--) th management committee (mining) of the Ministry.

Union Minister
Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation

Date: -----

4. In accordance with the Rule (32), sub rule (a), the permit (----) year is extended as the fourth time from (-----) date to (-----) date with consent of the (--) th management committee (mining) of the Ministry.

Union Minister
Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation

Date: -----

5. In accordance with the Rule (32), sub rule (a), the permit (----) year is extended as the fifth time from (-----) date to (-----) date with consent of the (--) th management committee (mining) of the Ministry.

Union Minister
Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation

Date: -----

Conditions

1. The holder of mineral exploration permit-
 - (a) Shall have the right of access to the permit area in accordance with the Myanmar Mining Law, Rules.
 - (b) Shall carry out the mineral exploration operations related to the Permit within the exploration area.
 - (c) Shall report each program of the business proposal in case by case to the concerned local administrative authority and the responsible officer by the Ministry, before commencement and completion of mineral exploration operation.
 - (d) Photocopy of the permit must be hung in the workplace and the original must be kept safely.
 - (e) Shall not undertake mineral production during the mineral exploration period though drilling bore holes, excavating land hollows, digging and exploration related operations shall be carried out with the approval of the Ministry.
 - (f) Shall not remove any mineral from the permit area except for which may be taken for the purpose of having them assayed or chemically analyzed and shall not sell, store, keep in hand, transport, transfer or move without the permission of the authorized department/organization.
 - (g) Shall inform the Ministry/Department immediately in case of discovery of minerals other than minerals permitted or antique objects of cultural heritage in the course of mineral exploration.
 - (h) Shall submit reports to the Ministry/Department and other facts or evidences required, relating to mineral exploration in accordance with the Myanmar Mining Law, Rules.
 - (i) Shall obtain prior approval from the concerned Forest Department for any of felling trees or excavation in forest land and land covered with forest which are under administration of the Union Government.
 - (j) Shall abide by the conditions specified by the Ministry from time to time and the Myanmar Mining Laws, Rules accordingly.
2. If there is complaint about the detrimental effect to the environment or dispute, argument regarding the ownership of the land and business permit to operate within the boundary of the stipulated disciplines, the permit holder of individual or organization is responsible to resolve it. Otherwise, it must be agreed, confessed and promised to discontinue the permit and seize the payments of taxes and other payments.
3. It shall abide not to allow the foreigners to enter the permitted area of block without the permission of the Ministry according to the permit which is for the citizen or the citizen company.
4. It is to be informed in time to the permitted department or organization if there are any changes in shares or board of directors in accordance with the stipulated laws.
5. The permit holder cannot block or change the water course/current ahead of the relevant government department/organization's permission.

300 kyats Official Stamp

Form (16)

Application for Extension of Mineral Exploration Permit (Translation)

Date: -----(year)----- (month)----- (day)

To

**Union Minister
Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation**

Subject: Application for Extension of Mineral Exploration Permit

The applicant submits for extending the issued Mineral Exploration Permit in accordance with the Myanmar Mines Rules Section (30), furnishing the following particulars:

1. Regarding the permit holder: -
 - (a) Name of permit holder, National Registration Card Number/Foreigner Passport Number -----

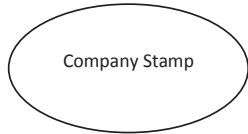
 - (b) Name of Company/Organization (if a state-owned organization, mention name of the government or organization) -----
 - (c) Company/organization Registration Number and Date -----
 - (d) Permit holder/company/organization's registered address, Address for communication, Ph/Fax No., Email address -----
 - (e) Permit No. and Date -----
 - (f) Tenure of Permit and Expiry Date -----
2. Permitted Type of Mineral Exploration -----

3. Permitted area of block for exploration –
 - (a) Location of the area (village, township, district, division/state) -----

 - (b) Size of the area -----
 - (c) Description of Boundary (1-inch, 1-mile scale map and UTM map) -----

4. The following particulars/evidences are submitted in attachment for the extension of the permit –
 - (a) Report on the performed exploration business,
 - (b) List of expenditure for performed exploration business,
 - (c) The proposed exploration business program to perform during the extension period,
 - (d) Map of partial exploration area if the permit extension is to apply for the partial area of the exploration area,

- (e) Mention changes if there are any changes required to apply in the original application form (10) of the exploration,
- (f) Recommendation by respective bank about the good financial standing of the applicant to carry out the operation (Bank Recommendation/ Bank Statement),
- (g) Certificate of Company Registration with enough valid period,
- (h) Allocation list of company shares, list of company director, manager and management representatives,
- (i) Other particulars/ facts which the Ministry requests the applicant to submit



Signature -----
Name -----
Designation -----

(If a company or organization, the signatory shall be a person who has authority to sign on behalf of the organization)

Remark: the applicant is to delete the unnecessary words.)

300 kyats Official Stamp

Form (19)

Application for Mineral Feasibility Study Permit (Translation)

Date: -----(year)------(month)------(day)

To

Union Minister
Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation

Subject: Application for Mineral Feasibility Study Permit

The applicant individual or organization submits for obtaining a permit to conduct the mentioned Mineral Feasibility Study in accordance with the Myanmar Mines Rules Section (35), furnishing the following particulars:

1. Type of Mineral
2. The mineral feasibility study to be conducted-

(Please choose the performing business of the followings.)

(a)	Conducting feasibility study for the purpose of large scale production of mineral, industrial raw mineral or stone including foreign investment	
(b)	Conducting feasibility study for the purpose of large scale mineral production by the local investment	
(c)	Conducting feasibility study for the purpose of large scale production of industrial raw mineral or stone by the local investment	
(d)	Conducting feasibility study for the purpose of medium scale production of mineral or industrial raw mineral by the local investment	

3. Regarding the applicant (individual) -

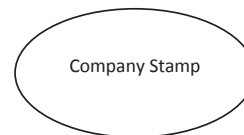
- (a) Name -----
- (b) National Registration Card/ Foreigner Passport No. -----
- (c) Occupation -----
- (d) Investment Amount -----
- (e) Residential Permanent Address -----
- (f) Address for communication, Phone/ Fax No., Email Address -----

4. Regarding the applicant (Company or Organization) -

- (a) Name of Local owned Company/Organization (If a State-owned organization, to mention name of government department or organization) and Company Registration No, Date of Issue -----
- (b) Name of Foreign owned Company/Organization and Company Registration No, Date of Issue,

- Name of Foreign Country -----
- (c) Registered Address of Company/Organization, Address for communication, Phone/Fax No, Email Address -----
- (d) Capital amount of Company/Organization and Amount of Paid up Capital -----
- (e) If capital is made up of shares, Name of shareholder who own more than 50% of the shares or beneficial shareholder and Board of Director, their contribution amount, Percentage -----
- (f) Name, Nationality and Position of administrators of the Company/Organization, board of directors -----
5. Regarding the area of the block wishes to achieve the permit for mineral feasibility study –
- (a) Location of the area (village, township, district, division/state) -----
- (b) Size of the area -----
- (c) Description of Boundary (1-inch, 1-mile scale map and UTM map) -----
- (d) Period (to state period not exceeding 1 year) -----
6. Proposed Program of mineral feasibility study and the estimated cost to be expensed thereof (to be attached) -----
- (In the program, to mention name of the responsible persons, staff force, method to be used and equipment list, drawing geological map above ground, searching underground geology, estimated cost for searching chemical geology and physical geology by mentioning the minimum cost to be used per 1 square kilometer)
7. Evidences of mineral occurrence in the proposed mineral feasibility study area. -----
8. The following particulars/ facts are submitted in attachments –
- (a) Detailed program of mineral feasibility study submitted and signed by the qualified geologist or mining engineers, and plan including particulars relating to the methods of mineral feasibility study.
- (b) Evidences of mineral occurrence in the area of mineral feasibility study to carry out.
- (c) Recommendation by respective bank about the good financial standing of the applicant to carry out the operation (Bank Recommendation/ Bank Statement).
- (d) Technical competence (expertise) or arrangements made for technical expertise of the applicant.
- (e) Measures regarding prevention of possible detrimental effect to the environment and historical monuments or to objects of cultural heritage, in conducting the feasibility study in the mineral feasibility study area.
- (f) Ancillary requirements regarding mineral feasibility study and plans regarding such requirements.

- (g) Color photography of the proposed area of the block in (1-inch, 1-mile scale map and UTM map).
- (h) Details of any mineral permit held by the applicant within the preceding four years in Myanmar or details of the equivalent of such a permit by jointly carrying out between the applicant and the other person or a person applied in another country. (to be submitted if any)
- (i) Particulars regarding appointment, training and career promotion of Myanmar citizens.
- (j) Other particulars/ matters which the Ministry requests the applicant to submit
- (k) Photocopy of the MOA, AOA of the company and photocopy of company registration certificate if the applicant is company or organization.
- (l) Allocation list of company shares, List of company director, manager and management representatives, Biography and color license photo of company directors and its members.
- (m) Complete plans for the development of the village and the job opportunity for the villagers as in the proposed program.
9. Undertaking by the applicant –
- I/WE hereby certify that the information and particulars mentioned above and attached herewith are true and correct and undertake to abide by the Myanmar Mining Laws, Rules, Orders, Directives and Conditions contained in the permit.



Signature -----
Name -----
Designation -----

(If a company or organization, the signatory shall be a person who has authority to sign on behalf of the organization)

Remark: the applicant is to delete the unnecessary words.)

300 kyats Official Stamp

Form (20)

The Republic of the Union of Myanmar
Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation
Mineral Feasibility Study Permit (Translation)

Permit No. ----- Date -----(year)------(month)-----
(day)

Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation hereby granted the mineral feasibility study permit to the undermentioned individual/organization under the Myanmar Mines Laws, Section (7), (8) and Rules (38), sub rule (a) and (b) with conditions in consent of the (-) th meeting of the management committee (mining) of the Ministry: -

1. Permit holder of individual -
 - (a) Name and National Registration Card No./ Foreigner Passport No. -----

 - (b) Residential Address, Telephone for communication, Fax No., Email address. -----

2. Permit holder of organization –
 - (a) Name of Company/Organization -----
 - (b) Company Registration Number, Date of issue -----
 - (c) Registered address, Telephone for communication, Fax No., Email address -----

3. Permitted type of mineral to conduct feasibility study -----

4. Permitted Operation Form –
 - (a) Operation by Individual/One team fully -----
 - (b) Operation by Joint Venture and the Investment Ratio -----

5. Permitted area of block for conducting feasibility study -
 - (a) Location (village, township, district, division/state) -----

 - (b) Size of the area (in acres/ square kilometers) -----

 - (c) Description of boundaries -----
6. Tenure of Permit (1) year, from (-----) day to (-----) day.
7. Estimated amount of mineral trove -----
8. Local administrative authority of permitted area -----

9. Accessible township from the permitted area of block -----
10. Dead Rent for the mineral feasibility study period -----
11. Permitted method of mineral feasibility study and the expenditure -----
12. The permit holder must abide the conditions specified in the permit.

Union Minister
Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation

Extension of the Permit

1. In accordance with the Rule (43), the permit (1) year is extended as the first time from (-----) date to (-----) date with consent of the (---) th management committee (mining) of the Ministry.

Union Minister
Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation

Date: -----

2. In accordance with the Rule (43), sub rule (a), the permit (1) year is extended as the second time from (-----) date to (-----) date with consent of the (---) th management committee (mining) of the Ministry.

Union Minister
Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation

Date: -----

Conditions

1. The holder of mineral feasibility study permit-
 - (a) Shall have the right of access to the permit area in accordance with the Myanmar Mining Law, Rules.
 - (b) Shall carry out the mineral feasibility study operations related to the Permit within the feasibility study area.
 - (c) Shall report each program of the business proposal in case by case to the concerned local administrative authority and the responsible officer by the Ministry, before commencement and completion of mineral feasibility study operation.
 - (d) Photocopy of the permit must be hung in the workplace and the original must be kept safely.
 - (e) Shall not undertake mineral production during the mineral feasibility study period though drilling bore holes, excavating land hollows, digging and feasibility study related operations shall be carried out with the approval of the Ministry.
 - (f) Shall not remove any mineral from the feasibility study permit area except for which may be taken for the purpose of having them assayed or chemically analyzed and shall not sell, store, keep in hand, transport, transfer or move without the permission of the authorized department/organization.
 - (g) Shall inform the Ministry/Department immediately in case of discovery of minerals other than minerals permitted or antique objects of cultural heritage in the course of mineral feasibility study.
 - (h) Shall submit reports to the Ministry/Department and other facts or evidences required, relating to mineral feasibility study in accordance with the Myanmar Mining Law, Rules.
 - (i) Shall obtain prior approval from the concerned Forest Department for any of felling trees or excavation in forest land and land covered with forest which are under administration of the Union Government.
 - (j) Shall abide by the conditions specified by the Ministry from time to time and the Myanmar Mining Laws, Rules accordingly.
2. If there is complaint about the detrimental effect to the environment or dispute, argument regarding the ownership of the land and business permit to operate within the boundary of the stipulated disciplines, the permit holder of individual or organization is responsible to resolve it. Otherwise, it must be agreed, confessed and promised to discontinue the permit and seize the payments of taxes and other payments.
3. It shall abide not to allow the foreigners to enter the permitted area of block without the permission of the Ministry according to the permit which is for the citizen or the citizen company.
4. It is to be informed in time to the permitted department or organization if there are any changes in shares or board of directors in accordance with the stipulated laws.
The permit holder cannot block or change the water course/current ahead of the relevant government department/organization's permission.

300 kyats Official Stamp

Form (21)

Application for Extension of Mineral Feasibility Study Permit (Translation)

Date: -----(year)----- (month)----- (day)

To

Union Minister

Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation

Subject: Application for Extension of Mineral Feasibility Study Permit

The applicant submits for extending the issued Mineral Feasibility Study Permit in accordance with the Myanmar Mines Rules Section (41), furnishing the following particulars:

1. Regarding the permit holder: -
 - (a) Name of permit holder, National Registration Card Number/Foreigner Passport Number -----

 - (b) Name of Company/Organization (if a state-owned organization, mention name of the government or organization) -----
 - (c) Company/organization Registration Number and Date -----
 - (d) Permit holder/company/organization's registered address, Address for communication, Ph/Fax No., Email address -----
 - (e) Permit No. and Date -----
 - (f) Tenure of Permit and Expiry Date -----
2. Permitted Type of Mineral for Feasibility Study -----
3. Permitted area of block for feasibility study –
 - (a) Location of the area (village, township, district, division/state) -----

 - (b) Size of the area -----
 - (c) Description of Boundary (1-inch, 1-mile scale map and UTM map) -----

4. The following particulars/evidences are submitted in attachment for the extension of the permit –
 - (a) Report on the performed feasibility study operations,
 - (b) List of expenditure for performed feasibility study operations,
 - (c) The proposed feasibility study program to perform during the extension period,
 - (d) Map of partial feasibility study area if the permit extension is to apply for the partial area of the feasibility study area,
 - (e) Mention changes if there are any changes required to apply in the original application form (19),
 - (f) Recommendation by respective bank about the good financial standing of the applicant to carry

- out the operation (Bank Recommendation/ Bank Statement),
- (g) Certificate of Company Registration with enough valid period,
- (h) Allocation list of company shares, list of company director, manager and management representatives,
- (i) Other particulars/ facts which the Ministry requests the applicant to submit



Signature -----

Name -----

Designation -----

(If a company or organization, the signatory shall be a person who has authority to sign on behalf of the organization)

Remark: the applicant is to delete the unnecessary words.)

300 kyats Official Stamp

Form (22)

Application for Large Scale Mineral Production Permit (Translation)

Date: -----(year)----- (month)----- (day)

To

Union Minister

Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation

Subject: Application for Large Scale Mineral Production Permit

The applicant individual or organization submits for obtaining a permit to perform the mentioned Large Scale Mineral Production business in accordance with the Myanmar Mines Rules Section (46), furnishing the following particulars:

1. Type of Mineral -----
2. The large scale mineral production business to be performed –

(Please choose the performing business of the followings.)

(a)	Large scale production of mineral, industrial raw mineral or stone including foreign investment	
(b)	Large scale mineral production by the local investment	
(c)	Large scale production of industrial raw mineral or stone by the local investment	
(d)	Medium scale production of mineral, industrial raw mineral or stone by the local investment (Or) Large scale mineral production by transforming into JV with foreign investment by the permit holder of small scale mineral production by local person or organization depending on the size and quality of the mineral trove as explored in geological survey report.	

3. Regarding the applicant (individual) –
 - (a) Name -----
 - (b) National Registration Card/ Foreigner Passport No. -----
 - (c) Occupation -----
 - (d) Investment Amount -----
 - (e) Residential Permanent Address -----
 - (f) Address for communication, Phone/ Fax No., Email Address -----
4. Regarding the applicant (Company or Organization) –
 - (a) Name of Local owned Company/Organization (If a State-owned organization, mention name of government department or organization) and Company Registration No, Date of Issue -----

- (b) Name of Foreign owned Company/Organization and Company Registration No, Date of Issue, Name of Foreign Country -----
 - (c) Registered Address of Company/Organization, Address for communication, Phone/Fax No, Email Address -----
 - (d) Capital amount of Company/Organization and Amount of Paid up Capital -----
 - (e) If capital is made up of shares, Name of shareholder who own more than 50% of the shares or beneficial shareholder and Board of Director, their contribution amount, Percentage -----
 - (f) Name, Nationality and Position of administrators of the Company/Organization, board of directors -----
5. Regarding the area of the block wishes to achieve the permit for large scale mineral production business –
 - (i) Location of the area (village, township, district, division/state) -----
 - (j) Size of the area -----
 - (k) Description of Boundary (1-inch, 1-mile scale map and UTM map) -----
 - (l) Period (to state period between at least 15 years to not exceeding 50 years) -----
 6. Volume and quality of the mineral trove with certainty level (tha-2) -----
 7. Mining Pit development period -----
 8. Desired production period -----
 9. Program of mining and processing in the large scale mineral production consisting of the followings –
 - (a) Method of mining -----
 - (b) Estimated date of commercial production -----
 - (c) Estimated volume of monthly or yearly production -----
 - (d) Type of mineral products to be produced -----
 - (e) Estimated recovery of mineral products to be produced -----
 - (f) Capital investment plan and estimated cost -----
 - (g) List of machinery, equipment and services required to do mining operations -----
 - (h) Cost of production -----
 - (i) Sales and distribution plan of mineral products -----
 - (j) Income statement and cash flow statement -----

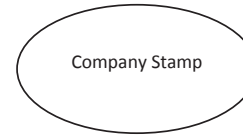
(k) Possible method to achieve expected capital, required time and detail figures of organization -----

10. The following particulars/ facts are submitted in attachments –

- (a) Detailed program of large scale mineral production submitted and signed by the qualified geologist or mining engineers, and plan including particulars relating to the methods of large scale mineral production.
- (b) Mineral exploration report and feasibility study report.
- (c) Evidences of mineral occurrence in the proposed large scale mineral production area
- (d) Recommendation by respective bank about the good financial standing of the applicant to carry out the operation (Bank Recommendation/ Bank Statement).
- (e) Technical competence (expertise) or arrangements made for technical expertise of the applicant.
- (f) Measures regarding prevention of possible detrimental effect to the environment and historical monuments or to objects of cultural heritage, in carrying out large scale mineral production operations in the large scale mineral production area.
- (g) Ancillary requirements regarding large scale mineral production and plans regarding such requirements.
- (h) Color photography of the proposed area of the block in (1-inch, 1-mile scale map and UTM map).
- (i) Details of any mineral permit held by the applicant within the preceding four years in Myanmar or details of the equivalent of such a permit by jointly carrying out between the applicant and the other person or a person applied in another country. (to be submitted if any)
- (j) Particulars regarding appointment, training and career promotion of Myanmar citizens.
- (k) Other particulars/ matters which the Ministry requests the applicant to submit
- (l) Photocopy of the MOA, AOA of the company and photocopy of company registration certificate if the applicant is company or organization.
- (m) Allocation list of company shares, List of company director, manager and management representatives, Biography and color license photo of company directors and its members.
- (n) Complete plans for the development of the village and the job opportunity for the villagers as in the proposed program.

11. Undertaking by the applicant –

I/WE hereby certify that the information and particulars mentioned above and attached herewith are true and correct and undertake to abide by the Myanmar Mining Laws, Rules, Orders, Directives and Conditions contained in the permit.



Signature -----

Name -----

Designation -----

(If a company or organization, the signatory shall be a person who has authority to sign on behalf of the organization)

Remark: the applicant is to delete the unnecessary words.)

300 kyats Official Stamp

Form (23)

The Republic of the Union of Myanmar
Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation
Large Scale Mineral Production Permit (Translation)

Permit No. ----- Date -----(year)------(month)-----
(day)

Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation hereby granted the large scale mineral production permit to the undermentioned individual/organization under the Myanmar Mines Laws, Section (7), (8) and Rules (52), sub rule (a) and (b) with conditions in consent of the (-) th meeting of the management committee (mining) of the Ministry: -

1. Permit holder of individual -
 - (a) Name and National Registration Card No./ Foreigner Passport No. -----

 - (b) Residential Address, Telephone for communication, Fax No., Email address. -----

2. Permit holder of organization –
 - (a) Name of Company/Organization -----
 - (b) Company Registration Number, Date of issue -----
 - (c) Registered address, Telephone for communication, Fax No., Email address -----

3. Permitted type of mineral for large scale mineral production -----

4. Permitted Operation Form –
 - (a) Operation by Individual/One team fully -----
 - (b) Operation by Joint Venture and the Investment Ratio -----

5. Permitted area of block for large scale mineral production -
 - (a) Location (village, township, district, division/state) -----

 - (b) Size of the area (in acres/ square kilometers) -----

 - (c) Description of boundaries -----
6. Tenure of Permit (-----) year, from (-----) day to (-----) day.
7. Estimated amount of mineral trove -----
8. Local administrative authority of permitted area -----

9. Accessible township from the permitted area of block -----
10. Dead Rent for the large scale mineral production period -----
11. Permitted method of large scale mineral production and the expenditure -----

12. The permit holder must abide the conditions specified in the permit.

Union Minister
Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation

Extension of the Permit

1. In accordance with the Rule (58), the permit (----) year is extended as the first time from (-----) date to (-----) date with consent of the (---) th management committee (mining) of the Ministry.

Union Minister
Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation

Date: -----

2. In accordance with the Rule (58), the permit (----) year is extended as the first time from (-----) date to (-----) date with consent of the (---) th management committee (mining) of the Ministry.

Union Minister
Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation

Date: -----

3. In accordance with the Rule (58), the permit (----) year is extended as the first time from (-----) date to (-----) date with consent of the (---) th management committee (mining) of the Ministry.

Union Minister
Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation

Date: -----

4. In accordance with the Rule (58), the permit (----) year is extended as the first time from (-----) date to (-----) date with consent of the (---) th management committee (mining) of the Ministry.

Union Minister
Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation

Date: -----

5. In accordance with the Rule (58), the permit (----) year is extended as the first time from (-----) date to (-----) date with consent of the (---) th management committee (mining) of the Ministry.

Union Minister
Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation

Date: -----

Conditions

1. The holder of mineral feasibility study permit-
- (a) Shall have the right of access to the permit area in accordance with the Myanmar Mining Law, Rules.
 - (b) Shall carry out the large scale mineral production operations related to the Permit within the large scale mineral production area.
 - (c) Shall report each program of the business proposal in case by case to the concerned local administrative authority and the responsible officer by the Ministry, before commencement and completion of large scale mineral production operations.
 - (d) Photocopy of the permit must be hung in the workplace and the original must be kept safely.
 - (e) Shall carry out mining within the legally permitted area (within the vertical lines drawn downwards from the edge of boundary lines of permitted area).
 - (f) Shall not transfer or resell the legally permitted block to any other person without the approval of Ministry except letting the person work as representative.
 - (g) Shall undertake mining of only permitted mineral within the permitted area/block in accordance with the permitted methods. Shall not permit to do any other commercial business.
 - (h) Shall submit monthly reports to the department regarding production, sales and stock balance of the permitted mineral in the forms specified.
 - (i) Shall pay royalty assessed:
 - (1) In local currency if mineral produced is sold in local currency
 - (2) In foreign currency if mineral produced is sold in foreign currency
 - (j) Shall keep list of workers to work at the mining block with complete details of their name, age, national registration card no., address at the site office of the workplace. And shall submit copy of the list to the department. (shall report immediately if any change in the list of workers.)
 - (k) Shall inform the mining chief inspector in case of occurrence of serious injury, accidental death and any accident that has to be reported in accordance with the law and rules. The permit holder shall take responsibility to pay compensation if the injury or death is covered by the Workmen's Compensation Act. In addition, the permit holder shall abide by the existing laws, rules, orders and directives relating to workers.
 - (l) Shall do measuring survey and exert pillars of the boundary of the permit area at own expense.
 - (m) Shall carry out mining not to cause detrimental effects and pollution to the environment.
 - (n) Shall pay the dead rent payable under the law to the department within one month from the date specified.
 - (o) Shall inform the Ministry immediately in case of discovery of minerals other than minerals permitted or antique objects of cultural heritage in the course of mineral production.
 - (p) Shall submit reports to the Ministry and other facts or evidences required, relating to mineral production in accordance with the Myanmar Mining Law, Rules.

- (q) Shall obtain prior approval from the concerned Forest Department for any of felling trees or excavation in forest land and land covered with forest which are under administration of the Union Government.
- (r) Shall abide by the conditions specified by the Ministry from time to time and the Myanmar Mining Laws, Rules accordingly.
2. If there is complaint about the detrimental effect to the environment or dispute, argument regarding the ownership of the land and business permit to operate within the boundary of the stipulated disciplines, the permit holder of individual or organization is responsible to resolve it. Otherwise, it must be agreed, confessed and promised to discontinue the permit and seize the payments of taxes and other payments.
3. It shall abide not to allow the foreigners to enter the permitted area of block without the permission of the Ministry according to the permit which is for the citizen or the citizen company.
4. It is to be informed in time to the permitted department or organization if there are any changes in shares or board of directors in accordance with the stipulated laws.
5. The permit holder cannot block or change the water course/current ahead of the relevant government department/organization's permission.

300 kyats Official Stamp

Form (24)

Application for Extension of Large Scale Mineral Production Permit (Translation)

Date: -----(year)------(month)------(day)

To

Union Minister
Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation

Subject: Application for Extension of Large Scale Mineral Production Permit

The applicant submits for extending the issued Large Scale Mineral Production Permit in accordance with the Myanmar Mines Rules Section (55), furnishing the following particulars:

1. Regarding the permit holder: -
 - (a) Name of permit holder, National Registration Card Number/Foreigner Passport Number -----

 - (b) Name of Company/Organization (if a state-owned organization, mention name of the government or organization) -----

 - (c) Company/organization Registration Number and Date -----
 - (d) Permit holder/company/organization's registered address, Address for communication, Ph/Fax No., Email address -----

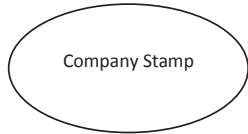
 - (e) Permit No. and Date -----
 - (f) Tenure of Permit and Expiry Date -----
2. Permitted Type of Mineral for Large Scale Mineral Production -----

3. Permitted area of block for large scale mineral production –
 - (a) Location of the area (village, township, district, division/state) -----

 - (b) Size of the area -----
 - (c) Description of Boundary (1-inch, 1-mile scale map and UTM map) -----

4. The following particulars/evidences are submitted in attachment for the extension of the permit –
 - (a) Report on the performed large scale mineral production operations,
 - (b) List of expenditure for performed large scale mineral production operations,
 - (c) The proposed large scale mineral production program to perform during the extension period,
 - (d) Map of partial large scale mineral production area if the permit extension is to apply for the partial area of large scale mineral production area,
 - (e) Mention changes if there are any changes required to apply in the original application form (22),

- (f) Recommendation by respective bank about the good financial standing of the applicant to carry out the operation (Bank Recommendation/ Bank Statement),
- (g) Certificate of Company Registration with enough valid period,
- (h) Allocation list of company shares, list of company director, manager and management representatives,
- (i) The certainly possible amount of mineral trove finally calculated,
- (j) Estimated investment amount, cost of production, income and cash flow statement for the extension period,
- (k) Changes in the methods of mining and processing,
- (l) Safety in the workplace and health management plans,
- (m) Other particulars/ facts which the Ministry requests the applicant to submit



Signature -----
Name -----
Designation -----

(If a company or organization, the signatory shall be a person who has authority to sign on behalf of the organization)

Remark: the applicant is to delete the unnecessary words.)

300 kyats Official Stamp

Form (42)

Application for Mineral Processing Permit (Translation)

Date: -----(year)------(month)------(day)

To

Union Minister
Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation

Subject: Application for Mineral Processing Permit

The applicant individual or organization submits for obtaining a permit to perform the mentioned Mineral Processing business in accordance with the Myanmar Mines Rules Section (99), furnishing the following particulars:

1. The mineral processing business to be performed –

(Please choose the performing business of the followings.)

(a)	Large scale processing of mineral, industrial raw mineral or stone including foreign investment	
(b)	Large scale mineral processing by the local investment	
(c)	Large scale processing of industrial raw mineral or stone by the local investment	
(d)	Medium scale processing of mineral or industrial raw mineral by the local investment	
(e)	Small scale processing of mineral which is restricted with notification issued by the Ministry or industrial raw mineral by the local investment	


2. Regarding the applicant (individual) –

- (a) Name -----
- (b) National Registration Card/ Foreigner Passport No. -----
- (c) Occupation -----
- (d) Investment Amount -----
- (e) Residential Permanent Address -----
- (f) Address for communication, Phone/ Fax No., Email Address -----

3. Regarding the applicant (Company or Organization) –

- (a) Name of Local owned Company/Organization (If a State-owned organization, mention name of government department or organization) and Company Registration No, Date of Issue -----
- (b) Name of Foreign owned Company/Organization and Company Registration No, Date of Issue, Name of Foreign Country -----
- (c) Registered Address of Company/Organization, Address for communication, Phone/Fax No, -----

- Email Address -----
- (d) Capital amount of Company/Organization and Amount of Paid up Capital -----
- (e) If capital is made up of shares, Name of shareholder who own more than 50% of the shares or beneficial shareholder and Board of Director, their contribution amount, Percentage -----
- (f) Name, Nationality and Position of administrators of the Company/Organization, board of directors -----
4. Regarding the mineral processing business wishes to achieve the permit –
- (a) Name/Company or Organization and Address of permit holder of selling raw mineral required/ producing/selling mineral transferred by other means-----
- (b) Address of business location -----
- (c) Business Location, Land and size of the Building -----
- (d) Technical competence (expertise) or arrangements made for competence of the applicant -----
- (e) Methods of processing minerals in quality or value -----
- (f) Safety in the workplace and health management plans -----
- (g) Proposed mineral processing business program, Name of responsible persons, Equipment and method to use -----
- (h) If the applicant is applicable under foreign investment, Appointment of Myanmar citizens and Training programs in accordance with the stipulated labor laws -----
- (i) Effective programs of mineral processing -----
- (j) Attainability of raw required, Estimated investment, Expenditure, Expected Income and Cash flow statement for mineral processing-----
5. Matters which the applicant wishes the Ministry to consider (to be mentioned if any) -----
6. The following particulars/ facts are submitted in attachments –
- (a) Recommendation by respective bank about the good financial standing of the applicant to carry out the operation (Bank Recommendation/ Bank Statement),
- (b) Evidences for having technology, expertise and experiences of mineral processing business,
- (c) Evidences of land ownership of business location,
- (d) Measures regarding prevention of possible detrimental effect to the environment and historical monuments or to objects of cultural heritage, in carrying out mineral processing operations in the mineral processing area,
- (e) Ancillary requirements regarding mineral processing and plans regarding such requirements,
- (f) Evidences for the permit to operate business according to the administering laws of Ministry

- of Industry,
- (g) Copy of evidences for carrying out Initial Environmental Examination Report or Environmental Impact Assessment Report in accordance with the Environmental Conservation Law and Rules.
- (h) If the applicant is applicable under foreign investment law, details of any mineral processing business held by the applicant within the preceding four years in Myanmar or details of the equivalent of such a mineral processing business by jointly carrying out between the applicant and the other person or a person applied in another country,
- (i) If the applicant is applicable under foreign investment law, particulars regarding appointment of Myanmar citizens, training programs and career promotions,
- (j) Photocopy of the MOA, AOA of the company and photocopy of company registration certificate if the applicant is company or organization,
- (k) Allocation list of company shares, List of company director, manager and management representatives, Biography and color license photo of company directors and its members,
- (l) Other particulars/ matters which the Ministry requests the applicant to submit,
- (m) Safety in the workplace and health management plans,
- (n) Complete plans for the development of the village and the job opportunity for the villagers as in the proposed program.
7. Undertaking by the applicant –
- I/WE hereby certify that the information and particulars mentioned above and attached herewith are true and correct and undertake to abide by the Myanmar Mining Laws, Rules, Orders, Directives and Conditions contained in the permit.
- 
- Signature -----
Name -----
Designation -----
- (If a company or organization, the signatory shall be a person who has authority to sign on behalf of the organization)
- Remark: the applicant is to delete the unnecessary words.)

300 kyats Official Stamp

Form (45)

The Republic of the Union of Myanmar
Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation
Mineral Processing Permit (Translation)

Union Minister
Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation

Permit No. ----- Date -----(year)------(month)-----
(day)

Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation hereby granted the mineral processing permit to the undermentioned individual/organization under the Myanmar Mines Laws, Section (7), (8) and Rules (102), sub rule (a) and (b) with conditions in consent of the (-) th meeting of the management committee (mining) of the Ministry: -

1. Permit holder of individual -
 - (a) Name and National Registration Card No./ Foreigner Passport No. -----

 - (b) Residential Address, Telephone for communication, Fax No., Email address. -----

2. Permit holder of organization –
 - (a) Name of Company/Organization -----
 - (b) Company Registration Number, Date of issue -----
 - (c) Registered address, Telephone for communication, Fax No., Email address -----

3. Permitted type of mineral for mineral processing -----

4. Permitted Operation Form –
 - (a) Operation by Individual/One team fully -----
 - (b) Operation by Joint Venture and the Investment Ratio -----
5. Permitted location of business for mineral processing -
 - (a) Address of business location -----

 - (b) Business Location, Land and Area size of the Building -----

6. Local administrative authority of permitted area -----
7. Accessible township from the permitted area of block -----
8. Permitted method of mineral processing and the expenditure -----

9. The permit holder must abide the conditions specified in the permit.

Extension of the Permit

1. In accordance with the Rule (108), sub rule (a), the permit (----) year is extended as the first time from (-----) date to (-----) date with consent of the (---) th management committee (mining) of the Ministry.

Union Minister
Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation

Date: -----

2. In accordance with the Rule (108), sub rule (a), the permit (----) year is extended as the second time from (-----) date to (-----) date with consent of the (---) th management committee (mining) of the Ministry.

Union Minister
Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation

Date: -----

3. In accordance with the Rule (108), sub rule (a), the permit (----) year is extended as the third time from (-----) date to (-----) date with consent of the (---) th management committee (mining) of the Ministry.

Union Minister
Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation

Date: -----

4. In accordance with the Rule (108), sub rule (a), the permit (----) year is extended as the fourth time from (-----) date to (-----) date with consent of the (---) th management committee (mining) of the Ministry.

Union Minister
Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation

Date: -----

5. In accordance with the Rule (108), sub rule (a), the permit (----) year is extended as the fifth time from (-----) date to (-----) date with consent of the (---) th management committee (mining) of the Ministry.

Union Minister
Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation

Date: -----

Conditions

1. The holder of mineral feasibility study permit-
 - (a) Shall not carry out the permitted business against the Myanmar Mining Law, Rules.
 - (b) Shall carry out the mineral related to the Permit within the mineral processing area.
 - (c) Shall report each program of the business proposal in case by case to the concerned local administrative authority and the responsible officer by the Ministry, before commencement and completion of mineral processing operations.
 - (d) Photocopy of the permit must be hung in the workplace and the original must be kept safely.
 - (e) Shall not transfer or resell the permit to any other person without the approval of Ministry except letting the person work as representative with the awarded permit.
 - (f) Shall not perform any other commercial business within the permitted mineral processing area.
 - (g) Shall submit monthly reports to the department regarding of mineral processing business in the forms specified.
 - (h) Shall pay royalty assessed for minerals produced from mineral processing:
 - (1) In local currency if it is sold in local currency
 - (2) In foreign currency if it is sold in foreign currency
 - (i) Shall keep list of workers to work at the mineral processing with complete details of their name, age, national registration card no., address at the site office of the workplace. And shall submit copy of the list to the department. (shall report immediately if any change in the list of workers.)
 - (j) Shall inform the mining chief inspector in case of occurrence of serious injury, accidental death and any accident that has to be reported in accordance with the law and rules. The permit holder shall take responsibility to pay compensation if the injury or death is covered by the Workmen's Compensation Act. In addition, the permit holder shall abide by the existing laws, rules, orders and directives relating to workers.
 - (k) Shall carry out mineral processing not to cause detrimental effects and pollution to the environment.
 - (l) Shall submit reports to the Ministry and other facts or evidences required, relating to mineral processing in accordance with the Myanmar Mining Law, Rules.
 - (m) Shall abide by the conditions specified by the Ministry from time to time and the Myanmar Mining Laws, Rules accordingly.
2. If there is complaint about the detrimental effect to the environment or dispute, argument regarding the ownership of the land and business permit to operate within the boundary of the stipulated disciplines, the permit holder of individual or organization is responsible to resolve it. Otherwise, it must be agreed, confessed and promised to discontinue the permit and seize the payments of taxes and other payments.
3. It is to be informed in time to the permitted department or organization if there are any changes in shares or board of directors in accordance with the stipulated laws.

300 kyats Official Stamp

Form (48)

Application for Extension of Mineral Processing Permit (Translation)

Date: -----(year)----- (month)----- (day)

To

Union Minister

Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation

Subject: Application for Extension of Mineral Processing Permit

The applicant submits for extending the issued Mineral Processing Permit in accordance with the Myanmar Mines Rules Section (106), furnishing the following particulars:

1. Regarding the permit holder: -
 - (a) Name of permit holder, National Registration Card Number/Foreigner Passport Number -----

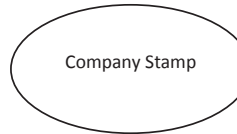
 - (b) Name of Company/Organization (if a state-owned organization, mention name of the government or organization) -----
 - (c) Company/organization Registration Number and Date -----
 - (d) Permit holder/company/organization's registered address, Address for communication, Ph/Fax No., Email address -----
 - (e) Permit No. and Date -----
 - (f) Tenure of Permit and Expiry Date -----
2. Permitted Type of Mineral for Mineral Processing -----

3. Permitted business location address for mineral processing -----

4. Business location land and area size of the building -----

5. The following particulars/evidences are submitted in attachment for the extension of the permit –
 - (a) Report on the performed mineral processing operations,
 - (b) List of expenditure for performed mineral processing operations,
 - (c) The proposed mineral processing program to perform during the extension period,
 - (d) Mention changes if there are any changes required to apply in the original application form (42),
 - (e) Recommendation by respective bank about the good financial standing of the applicant to carry out the operation (Bank Recommendation/ Bank Statement),
 - (f) Certificate of Company Registration with enough valid period,

- (g) Allocation list of company shares, list of company director, manager and management representatives,
- (h) Estimated investment amount, cost of production, income and cash flow statement for the extension period,
- (i) Changes in the methods of mineral processing,
- (j) Safety in the workplace and health management plans,
- (k) Other particulars/ facts which the Ministry requests the applicant to submit



Signature -----
Name -----
Designation -----

(If a company or organization, the signatory shall be a person who has authority to sign on behalf of the organization)

Remark: the applicant is to delete the unnecessary words.)

300 kyats Official Stamp

Form (51)

Application for Mineral Selling and Buying Permit (Translation)

Date: -----(year)----- (month)----- (day)

To

Union Minister

Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation

Subject: Application for Mineral Selling and Buying Permit

The applicant individual or organization submits for obtaining a permit to perform the mentioned Mineral Selling and Buying business in accordance with the Myanmar Mines Rules Section (109), furnishing the following particulars:

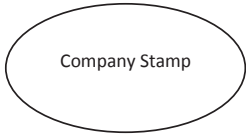
1. The mineral selling and buying business to be performed –
(Please choose the performing business of the followings.)

(a)	Large scale selling and buying of mineral, industrial raw mineral or stone including foreign investment	
(b)	Large scale mineral selling and buying by the local investment	
(c)	Large scale selling and buying of industrial raw mineral or stone by the local investment	
(d)	Medium scale selling and buying of mineral and industrial raw mineral by the local investment	
(e)	Small scale selling and buying of mineral which is restricted with notification issued by the Ministry or industrial raw mineral by the local investment	

2. Regarding the applicant (individual) –
 - (a) Name -----
 - (b) National Registration Card/ Foreigner Passport No. -----
 - (c) Occupation -----
 - (d) Investment Amount -----
 - (e) Residential Permanent Address -----
 - (f) Address for communication, Phone/ Fax No., Email Address -----
3. Regarding the applicant (Company or Organization) –
 - (a) Name of Local owned Company/Organization (If a State-owned organization, mention name of government department or organization) and Company Registration No, Date of Issue -----

- (b) Name of Foreign owned Company/Organization and Company Registration No, Date of Issue, Name of Foreign Country -----
 - (c) Registered Address of Company/Organization, Address for communication, Phone/Fax No, Email Address -----
 - (d) Capital amount of Company/Organization and Amount of Paid up Capital -----
 - (e) If capital is made up of shares, Name of shareholder who own more than 50% of the shares or beneficial shareholder and Board of Director, their contribution amount, Percentage -----
 - (f) Name, Nationality and Position of administrators of the Company/Organization, board of directors -----
4. Regarding the mineral selling and buying business wishes to achieve the permit –
 - (a) Name/Company or Organization and Address of permit holder of selling raw mineral required/ producing/selling mineral transferred by other means-----
 - (b) Address of business location -----
 - (c) Storage Land and size of the Building -----
 - (d) Environment condition of storage land and building regarding safety -----
 - (e) Safety in the workplace and health management plans -----
 - (f) If the applicant is applicable under foreign investment, Appointment of Myanmar citizens and Training programs in accordance with the stipulated labor laws -----
 5. Matters which the applicant wishes the Ministry to consider (to be mentioned if any) -----
 6. The following particulars/ facts are submitted in attachments –
 - (a) Recommendation by respective bank about the good financial standing of the applicant to carry out the operation (Bank Recommendation/ Bank Statement),
 - (b) Evidences for land ownership of business location,
 - (c) If the applicant is applicable under foreign investment law, particulars regarding appointment of Myanmar citizens, training programs and career promotions,
 - (d) Photocopy of the MOA, AOA of the company and photocopy of company registration certificate if the applicant is company or organization,
 - (e) Allocation list of company shares, List of company director, manager and management representatives,
 - (f) Complete plans for the development of the village and the job opportunity for the villagers as in the proposed program.
 7. Undertaking by the applicant –

I/WE hereby certify that the information and particulars mentioned above and attached herewith are true and correct and undertake to abide by the Myanmar Mining Laws, Rules, Orders, Directives and Conditions contained in the permit.



Signature -----
Name -----
Designation -----

(If a company or organization, the signatory shall be a person who has authority to sign on behalf of the organization)

Remark: the applicant is to delete the unnecessary words.)



Form (54)

The Republic of the Union of Myanmar
Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation
Mineral Selling and Buying Permit (Translation)

Permit No. ----- Date -----(year)----- (month)-----
(day)

Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation hereby granted the mineral selling and buying permit to the undermentioned individual/organization under the Myanmar Mines Laws, Section (7), (8) and Rules (112), sub rule (a) with conditions in consent of the (-) th meeting of the management committee (mining) of the Ministry: -

1. Permit holder of individual -
 - (a) Name and National Registration Card No./ Foreigner Passport No. -----

 - (b) Residential Address, Telephone for communication, Fax No., Email address. -----

2. Permit holder of organization –
 - (a) Name of Company/Organization -----
 - (b) Company Registration Number, Date of issue -----
 - (c) Registered address, Telephone for communication, Fax No., Email address -----

3. Permitted type of mineral for selling and buying -----

4. Permitted Operation Form –
 - (c) Operation by Individual/One team fully -----
 - (d) Operation by Joint Venture and the Investment Ratio -----

5. Business location address for mineral selling and buying -----

6. Tenure of permit (---) year, (-----) date to (-----) date.
7. The permit holder must abide the conditions specified in the permit.

Union Minister
Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation

Extension of the Permit

1. In accordance with the Rule (113), sub rule (b), the permit (----) year is extended as the first time from (-----) date to (-----) date with consent of the (---) th management committee (mining) of the Ministry.

Union Minister

Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation

Date: -----

2. In accordance with the Rule (113), sub rule (b), the permit (----) year is extended as the second time from (-----) date to (-----) date with consent of the (---) th management committee (mining) of the Ministry.

Union Minister

Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation

Date: -----

3. In accordance with the Rule (113), sub rule (b), the permit (----) year is extended as the third time from (-----) date to (-----) date with consent of the (---) th management committee (mining) of the Ministry.

Union Minister

Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation

Date: -----

4. In accordance with the Rule (113), sub rule (b), the permit (----) year is extended as the fourth time from (-----) date to (-----) date with consent of the (---) th management committee (mining) of the Ministry.

Union Minister

Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation

Date: -----

Conditions

1. The holder of mineral selling and buying permit-
 - (a) Photocopy of the permit must be hung in the workplace and the original must be kept safely.
 - (b) Shall submit monthly reports to the department and Ministry regarding production, sales and balance of mineral selling and buying business in the forms specified.
 - (c) Shall pay royalty assessed for minerals:
 - (3) In local currency if it is sold in local currency
 - (4) In foreign currency if it is sold in foreign currency
 - (d) Shall inform the mining chief inspector in case of occurrence of serious injury, accidental death and any accident that has to be reported in accordance with the law and rules. The permit holder shall take responsibility to pay compensation if the injury or death is covered by the Workmen's Compensation Act. In addition, the permit holder shall abide by the existing laws, rules, orders and directives relating to workers.
 - (e) Shall carry out mineral selling and buying not to cause detrimental effects and pollution to the environment.
 - (f) Shall submit reports to the Ministry and other facts or evidences required, relating to mineral selling and buying in accordance with the Myanmar Mining Law, Rules.
 - (g) Shall abide by the conditions specified by the Ministry from time to time and the Myanmar Mining Laws, Rules accordingly.
2. If there is complaint about the detrimental effect to the environment or dispute, argument regarding the ownership of the land and business permit to operate within the boundary of the stipulated disciplines, the permit holder of individual or organization is responsible to resolve it. Otherwise, it must be agreed, confessed and promised to discontinue the permit and seize the payments of taxes and other payments.
3. It is to be informed in time to the permitted department or organization if there are any changes in shares or board of directors in accordance with the stipulated laws.

300 kyats Official Stamp

Form (57)

Application for Extension of Mineral Selling and Buying Permit (Translation)

Date: -----(year)----- (month)----- (day)

To

Union Minister

Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation

Subject: Application for Extension of Mineral Selling and Buying Permit

The applicant submits for extending the issued Mineral Selling and Buying Permit in accordance with the Myanmar Mines Rules Section (113), sub rule (a) furnishing the following particulars:

1. Regarding the permit holder: -
 - (a) Name of permit holder, National Registration Card Number/Foreigner Passport Number -----

 - (b) Name of Company/Organization (if a state-owned organization, mention name of the government or organization) -----
 - (c) Company/organization Registration Number and Date -----
 - (d) Permit holder/company/organization's registered address, Address for communication, Ph/Fax No., Email address -----
 - (e) Permit No. and Date -----
 - (f) Tenure of Permit and Expiry Date -----
2. Permitted Type of Mineral for Mineral Selling and Buying -----

3. Business location address of mineral selling and buying -----

4. The following particulars/evidences are submitted in attachment for the extension of the permit –
 - (a) Report on the performed mineral selling and buying operations,
 - (b) The proposed mineral processing program to perform during the extension period,
 - (c) Mention changes if there are any changes required to apply in the original application form (51),
 - (d) Recommendation by respective bank about the good financial standing of the applicant to carry out the operation (Bank Recommendation/ Bank Statement),
 - (e) Copy of Certificate of Company Registration with enough valid period if a company or organization,
 - (f) Allocation list of company shares, list of company director, manager and management representatives,
 - (g) Other particulars/ facts which the Ministry requests the applicant to submit

Company Stamp

Signature -----

Name -----

Designation -----

(If a company or organization, the signatory shall be a person who has authority to sign on behalf of the organization)

Remark: the applicant is to delete the unnecessary words.)

300 kyats Official Stamp

Form (60)

Application for Integrated Permit for more than one mineral operation (Translation)

Date: -----(year)----- (month)----- (day)

To

Union Minister

Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation

Subject: Application for Integrated Permit for more than one mineral operation

The applicant individual or organization submits for obtaining integrated permit to perform more than one mineral operation in accordance with the Myanmar Mines Rules Section (114), furnishing the following particulars:

1. The mineral operations to be performed –

(Please choose the performing business of the followings.)

(a)	Prospecting, Exploration, Feasibility Study, Large scale production, Processing or Selling and Buying of mineral, industrial raw mineral or stone including foreign investment	
(b)	Prospecting, Exploration, Feasibility Study, Large scale production, Processing or Selling and Buying of mineral by the local investment	
(c)	Prospecting, Exploration, Feasibility Study, Large scale production, Processing or Selling and Buying of industrial raw mineral or stone by the local investment	
(d)	Prospecting, Exploration, Feasibility Study, Medium scale production, Processing or Selling and Buying of mineral and industrial raw mineral by the local investment	
(e)	Prospecting, Exploration, Feasibility Study, Small scale production, Processing or Selling and Buying of mineral restricted with notification issued from Ministry or industrial raw mineral by the local investment	
(f)	Integrated operation at least three of Prospecting, Exploration, Feasibility Study, Medium or small-scale production, Processing or Selling and Buying of mineral and industrial raw mineral by the local investment	

2. Periods to be operated according to the mineral operations –

(a) For Prospecting, Exploration, Feasibility Study, Large scale production, Processing or Selling and Buying of mineral, industrial raw mineral or stone including foreign investment, total (---) year, (-----) date to (-----) date as per the followings:

(1.1) Mineral prospecting (-----) date to (-----) date

(1.2) Mineral exploration (-----) date to (-----) date

(1.3) Mineral feasibility study (-----) date to (-----) date

(1.4) Large/ medium/ small scale mineral production (-----) date to (-----) date

(1.5) Mineral processing (-----) date to (-----) date

(1.6) Mineral selling (-----) date to (-----) date

(b) For Prospecting, Exploration, Feasibility Study, Large scale production, Processing or Selling and Buying of mineral, industrial raw mineral or stone by the local investment, total (---) year, (-----) date to (-----) date as per the followings:

(1.1) Mineral prospecting (-----) date to (-----) date

(1.2) Mineral exploration (-----) date to (-----) date

(1.3) Mineral feasibility study (-----) date to (-----) date

(1.4) Large/ medium/ small scale mineral production (-----) date to (-----) date

(1.5) Mineral processing (-----) date to (-----) date

(1.6) Mineral selling (-----) date to (-----) date

(c) For Prospecting, Exploration, Feasibility Study, Medium scale production, Processing or Selling and Buying of mineral and industrial raw mineral by the local investment, total (---) year, (-----) date to (-----) date as per the followings:

(1.1) Mineral prospecting (-----) date to (-----) date

(1.2) Mineral exploration (-----) date to (-----) date

(1.3) Mineral feasibility study (-----) date to (-----) date

(1.4) Large/ medium/ small scale mineral production (-----) date to (-----) date

(1.5) Mineral processing (-----) date to (-----) date

(1.6) Mineral selling (-----) date to (-----) date

(d) For Prospecting, Exploration, Feasibility Study, Small scale production, Processing or Selling and Buying of mineral restricted with notification issued from Ministry or industrial raw mineral by the local investment, total (---) year, (-----) date to (-----) date as per the followings:

(1.1) Mineral prospecting (-----) date to (-----) date

(1.2) Mineral exploration (-----) date to (-----) date

(1.3) Mineral feasibility study (-----) date to (-----) date

(1.4) Large/ medium/ small scale mineral production (-----) date to (-----) date

(1.5) Mineral processing (-----) date to (-----) date

(1.6) Mineral selling (-----) date to (-----) date

(e) For Prospecting, Exploration, Feasibility Study, Medium scale production, Medium processing of

mineral and industrial raw mineral by the local investment (or) Prospecting, Exploration, Small scale production, Processing or selling and buying of mineral restricted with notification issued by the Ministry, total (---) year, (-----) date to (-----) date as per the followings:

- (1.1) Mineral prospecting (-----) date to (-----) date
- (1.2) Mineral exploration (-----) date to (-----) date
- (1.3) Mineral feasibility study (-----) date to (-----) date
- (1.4) Large/ medium/ small scale mineral production (-----) date to (-----) date
- (1.5) Mineral processing (-----) date to (-----) date
- (1.6) Mineral selling (-----) date to (-----) date

3. Methods of proposed mineral operations –

- (a) Prospecting method -----
- (b) Exploration method -----
- (c) Feasibility Study method -----
- (d) Large scale production method -----
- (e) Medium scale production method -----
- (f) Small scale production method -----
- (g) Processing method -----

4. Regarding the applicant (individual) –

- (a) Name -----
- (b) National Registration Card/ Foreigner Passport No. -----
- (c) Occupation -----
- (d) Investment Amount -----
- (e) Residential Permanent Address -----
- (f) Address for communication, Phone/ Fax No., Email Address -----

5. Regarding the applicant (Company or Organization) –

- (a) Name of Local owned Company/Organization (If a State-owned organization, mention name of government department or organization) and Company Registration No, Date of Issue -----
- (b) Name of Foreign owned Company/Organization and Company Registration No, Date of Issue, Name of Foreign Country -----
- (c) Registered Address of Company/Organization, Address for communication, Phone/Fax No, Email Address -----
- (d) Capital amount of Company/Organization and Amount of Paid up Capital -----

(e) If capital is made up of shares, Name of shareholder who own more than 50% of the shares or beneficial shareholder and Board of Director, their contribution amount, Percentage -----

(f) Name, Nationality and Position of administrators of the Company/Organization, board of directors -----

6. Regarding the area of block wishes to achieve integrated permit more than one mineral operation –

- (a) Location of the area (village, township, district, division/state) -----
- (b) Size of the area -----
- (c) Description of Boundary (color map mentioning 1-inch, 1-mile scale map and UTM scale map) -----

7. Proposed Programs of each mineral operation and the estimated cost to be expensed thereof (In the program, to mention name of the responsible persons, method to be used and equipment list, estimated cost for prospecting and exploration period by mentioning the minimum cost to be used per 1 square kilometer for production and mineral recovery) -----

8. Evidences of mineral occurrence in each proposed mineral operation area (to submit if any) -----

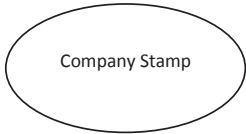
9. The following particulars/ facts are submitted in attachments –

- (a) Recommendation by respective bank about the good financial standing of the applicant to carry out the operation (Bank Recommendation/ Bank Statement),
- (b) Technical expertise or arrangements made for expertise of the applicant,
- (c) Measures regarding prevention of possible detrimental effect to the environment and historical monuments or to objects of cultural heritage, in carrying out each mineral operation,
- (d) Ancillary requirements regarding each mineral operation and plans regarding such requirements,
- (e) Photocopy of the MOA, AOA of the company and photocopy of company registration certificate if the applicant is company or organization,
- (f) Allocation list of company shares, List of company director, manager and management representatives, Biography and color license photo of company directors and its members,
- (g) Other particulars/ matters which the Ministry requests the applicant to submit,
- (h) Complete plans for the development of the village and the job opportunity for the villagers as in the proposed program.

10. Undertaking by the applicant –

I/WE hereby certify that the information and particulars mentioned above and attached herewith are true and correct and undertake to abide by the Myanmar Mining Laws, Rules, Orders, Directives and

Conditions contained in the permit.



Signature -----

Name -----

Designation -----

(If a company or organization, the signatory shall be a person who has authority to sign on behalf of the organization)

Remark: the applicant is to delete the unnecessary words.)

300 kyats Official Stamp

Form (61)

The Republic of the Union of Myanmar
Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation
Integrated Permit for more than one mineral operation (Translation)

Permit No. -----

Date -----(year)------(month)-----

(day)

Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation hereby granted the integrated permit for more than one mineral operation to the undermentioned individual/organization under the Myanmar Mines Laws, Section (7), (8) and Rules (117), sub rule (a) and (b) with conditions in consent of the (-) th meeting of the management committee (mining) of the Ministry: -

1. Permit holder of individual -
 - (a) Name and National Registration Card No./ Foreigner Passport No. -----

 - (b) Residential Address, Telephone for communication, Fax No., Email address. -----

2. Permit holder of organization –
 - (a) Name of Company/Organization -----
 - (b) Company Registration Number, Date of issue -----
 - (c) Registered address, Telephone for communication, Fax No., Email address -----

3. Permitted Operation Form –
 - (a) Operation by Individual/One team fully -----
 - (b) Operation by Joint Venture and the Investment Ratio -----

4. Permitted type of mineral to carry out for more than one operation -----

5. Permitted types of mineral operations to carry out more than one operation -----

6. Permitted mineral operations more than one operation and tenure of permit –
 - (a) Prospecting, Exploration, Feasibility Study of mineral, industrial raw mineral or stone including foreign investment, (-----) year, (-----) date to (-----) date
 - (b) Prospecting, Exploration, Feasibility Study, Large scale production of mineral, industrial raw mineral or stone including local investment, (---) year, (-----) date to (-----) date
 - (c) Prospecting, Exploration, Feasibility Study, Medium scale production of mineral, industrial raw

- mineral or stone including local investment, (----) year, (-----) date to (-----) date
- (d) Prospecting, Exploration, Feasibility Study, Medium scale production of mineral, industrial raw mineral or stone including local investment, (----) year, (-----) date to (-----) date
- (e) Prospecting, Exploration, Small scale production of mineral restricted with notification issued by Ministry, industrial raw mineral or stone including local investment, (----) year, (-----) date to (-----) date
- 7. Permitted area of block for mineral operations more than one operation –
 - (a) Location of the area (village, township, district, division/state) -----
 - (b) Size of the area (in acres/ square kilometer) -----
 - (c) Description of Boundary -----
- 8. Estimated volume of mineral trove -----
- 9. Local administrative authority of permitted area -----
- 10. Accessible township from the permitted area of block -----
- 11. Dead Rent –
 - (a) For prospecting -----
 - (b) For exploration -----
 - (c) For feasibility study -----
 - (d) For large scale production -----
 - (e) For medium scale production -----
 - (f) For small scale production -----
- 12. The permit holder must abide the conditions specified in the permit.

Union Minister
Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation

Extension of the Permit

- 1. In accordance with the Rule (----), sub rule (----), the permit (----) year is extended as the (---) time

from (-----) date to (-----) date with consent of the (---) th management committee (mining) of the Ministry.

Union Minister
Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation

Date: -----

- 2. In accordance with the Rule (----), sub rule (----), the permit (----) year is extended as the (----) time from (-----) date to (-----) date with consent of the (---) th management committee (mining) of the Ministry.

Union Minister
Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation

Date: -----

- 3. In accordance with the Rule (----), sub rule (----), the permit (----) year is extended as the (----) time from (-----) date to (-----) date with consent of the (---) th management committee (mining) of the Ministry.

Union Minister
Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation

Date: -----

- 4. In accordance with the Rule (----), sub rule (----), the permit (----) year is extended as the (----) time from (-----) date to (-----) date with consent of the (---) th management committee (mining) of the Ministry.

Union Minister
Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation

Date: -----

- 5. In accordance with the Rule (----), sub rule (----), the permit (----) year is extended as the (----) time from (-----) date to (-----) date with consent of the (---) th management committee (mining) of the Ministry.

Union Minister
Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation

Date: -----

Conditions

- 1. The holder of integrated permit for more than one mineral operations -

- (a) Shall have the right of access to the permit area in accordance with the Myanmar Mining Law, Rules.
- (b) Shall carry out integrated mineral operations related to the Permit within the permit area.
- (c) Shall report each program of the business proposal in case by case to the concerned local administrative authority and the responsible officer by the Ministry, before commencement and completion of integrated mineral operations.
- (d) Shall report to the Ministry or department upon commencement of mineral prospecting, exploration, feasibility study, production and upon changing to another operation from one operation. Especially, feasibility study report shall be submitted to the Ministry or department before changing to mineral production from mineral exploration or feasibility study.
- (e) Photocopy of the permit must be hung in the workplace and the original must be kept safely.
- (f) Shall carry out mining within the legally permitted area (within the vertical lines drawn downwards from the edge of boundary lines of permitted area).
- (g) Shall not transfer or resell the legally permitted block to any other person without the approval of Ministry except letting the person work as representative.
- (h) Shall not transfer or move any mineral from the permit area except for which may be taken for the purpose of having them assayed or chemically analyzed during the period of mineral prospecting, exploration and feasibility study.
- (i) Shall undertake mining of only permitted mineral within the permitted area/block of mineral prospecting, exploration, feasibility study and production in accordance with the permitted methods. Shall not permit to do any other commercial business.
- (j) Shall submit monthly reports to the department regarding production, sales and stock balance of the permitted mineral in the forms specified.
- (k) Shall pay royalty assessed for minerals produced:
 - (1) In local currency if it is sold in local currency
 - (2) In foreign currency if it is sold in foreign currency
- (l) Shall keep list of workers to work at the mining block with complete details of their name, age, national registration card no., address at the site office of the workplace. And shall submit copy of the list to the department. (shall report immediately if any change in the list of workers.)
- (m) Shall inform the mining chief inspector in case of occurrence of serious injury, accidental death and any accident that has to be reported in accordance with the law and rules. The permit holder shall take responsibility to pay compensation if the injury or death is covered by the Workmen's Compensation Act. In addition, the permit holder shall abide by the existing laws, rules, orders and directives relating to workers.
- (n) Shall do measuring survey and exert pillars of the boundary of the permit area at own expense.
- (o) Shall carry out mining not to cause detrimental effects and pollution to the environment.
- (p) Shall pay the dead rent payable under the law to the department within one month from the date specified.

- (q) Shall inform the Ministry immediately in case of discovery of minerals other than minerals permitted or antique objects of cultural heritage in the course of integrated mineral operations.
 - (r) Shall submit reports to the Ministry and other facts or evidences required, relating to mineral production in accordance with the Myanmar Mining Law, Rules.
 - (s) Shall obtain prior approval from the concerned Forest Department for any of felling trees or excavation in forest land and land covered with forest which are under administration of the Union Government.
 - (t) Shall abide by the conditions specified by the Ministry from time to time and the Myanmar Mining Laws, Rules accordingly.
2. If there is complaint about the detrimental effect to the environment or dispute, argument regarding the ownership of the land and business permit to operate within the boundary of the stipulated disciplines, the permit holder of individual or organization is responsible to resolve it. Otherwise, it must be agreed, confessed and promised to discontinue the permit and seize the payments of taxes and other payments.
 3. It shall abide not to allow the foreigners to enter the permitted area of block without the permission of the Ministry according to the permit which is for the citizen or the citizen company.
 4. It is to be informed in time to the permitted department or organization if there are any changes in shares or board of directors in accordance with the stipulated laws.
 5. The permit holder cannot block or change the water course/current ahead of the relevant government department/organization's permission.

Register of Workers at Mining Blocks (Translation)

Date of entry (1)	Name (2)	Work No or N.R.C No (3)	Age (4)	Sex (Male or Female) (5)	Nature of Employment (6)	Shift or Group (7)	Reference No. of medical certificate (8)	Period of work (9)	Remark (10)

Manager/ Register Record Person

FORM (62)

XIII. Mining and Gems Department
MIC, OSS

FORM (63)

Register of Workers Employed Surface Mining (Translation)

Remark: 1. Persons entering the mine shall be shown by a X in the column marked "In" against the name.

2. Persons entering the mine shall be shown by a X in the column marked "Out" against the name;

Period of work commence at (----) a.m, (----) p.m

Period of work ends at (----) a.m, (----) p.m.

Commencing – day ----- month ----- year ----- and ending ----- day ----
----- month ----- year

Sr. No	Name	N.R.C No	Shift or group	Sunday		Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday		Saturday	
				In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out		

Total number of persons
surface mining

Signature of holder of
register

FORM (64)

Register of Workers Employed Underground Mining (Translation)

Remark: 1. Persons entering the mine shall be shown by a X in the column marked "In" against the name.

2. Persons entering the mine shall be shown by a X in the column marked "Out" against the name.

Period of work commence at (----) am, (----) p.m.

Period of work ends at (----) am, (----) p.m.

Commencing – day ----- month ----- year ----- and ending ----- day ---
----- month ----- year

Sr. No	Name	N.R.C No	Shift or group	Sunday		Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday		Saturday	
				In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out

Total number of persons
underground mining

Signature of holder of
register

Form (65)

**Single Shift System
Hours of Work Notice (Translation)**

Name of Mine-----

Name of Company-----

Name of permit holder-----

It is hereby notified that persons in the following groups worked on the shifts as stated hereunder:

Group Name	Name of workers	Hours of Work		Rest Interval		Weekly day of rest (if specified)		Remarks
		From	To	From	To	From	To	

Permit holder/ General Manager/ Manager-----

Date-----

FORM (66)

Multiple shift System

Weekly Hours of Work Notice (Translation)

Name of Mine-----

Name of Company-----

Name of permit holder-----

It is hereby notified that persons in the following groups worked on the shifts as stated hereunder commencing (-----) year, (-----) month, (-----) date.

Group Name	Workers Name	Shift No.	Hours of work		Rest Interval		Next week's Shift No.	Rest period on changing of shift	Remark
			From	To	From	To			
		1						hrs	
		2						hrs	
		3						hrs	
		4						hrs	
		5						hrs	
		6						hrs	
		7						hrs	
		8						hrs	
		9						hrs	

Permit holder/ General Manager/ Manager-----

Date-----

Form (67)

Notice of Alternations made in the Register of Workers (Translation)

The following workers have been transferred and the necessary alternations have been made of permanent transfer in the register of workers.

Permanent Transfer				Temporary Transfer			
Name	NRC No.	Group/ Shift No.		Name	NRC No.	Group/Shift No.	
		From	to			From	To

Permit Holder/ General Manager/ Manager-----

Date-----

Form (68)

Notice of Accident (Translation)

Date -----

To

The Chief Inspector of Mines
Department of Mines

I furnished herewith the following particulars regarding accidents, accidental death/ injuries due to the accidental explosion or ignition, outbreak of fire, burning on fire, irruption of water, collapse, rising level of oxygen, unexpected danger including natural disaster.

1. Location of the mine (village, township, district, state/division)			
2. Mineral mined			
3. Name and postal address of owner			
4. Name, age and sex of persons			
Killed	Injured	Violent/ Normal	Occupation
(1)			
(2)			
(3)			
(4)			
(5)			
(6)			
(7)			
(8)			
(9)			
5. Date and hour of occurrence			
6. Place of occurrence			
7. Cause and description of accident			
8. Clarification of accident			

9. Extent of loss/destruction	
10. Nature of injury and cause of death if fatal	
11. Action taken by permit holder, general manager, manager	

Permit Holder/ General Manager/ Manager

INSTRUCTIONS

- (1) How to submit the notice of accident- when a serious accident occurs in or about a mine, or when accidental explosion or ignition, outbreak of fire, burning on fire, irruption of water, collapse, rising level of oxygen, unexpected danger including natural disaster occurs in or about a mine, the permit holder, general manager or manager of the mine shall immediately inform to the Chief Inspector of Mines via telephone or other communication. Then, shall dispatch this occurrence by filling in this form (68) to the Chief Inspector of Mines, Department of Mines within 24 hours of the occurrence.
Definition- Serious accident means any injury which involves, or I all probability will involve, the permanent loss of the use of, or permanent injury to, any limb, or the permanent loss of or injury to the sight or hearing, or the fracture of any limb or the enforced absence of the injured person from work for a period exceeding twenty days.
- (2) **Notice of subsequent death of injured person-** when any person dies from the result of an injury already reported as serious, the permit holder, general manager or manager of the mine shall send notice, within 24 hours of the death to the Chief Inspector of Mines.
- (3) Under Section (27), (No. 44/2104) of the Electricity Law, reports of accidents resulting of likely to result in loss of life or personal injury and caused by electricity are also required to be submitted to the Chief Electricity Inspector Myanmar and relevant officer of department.
- (4) The following events are to use at items 8 "Clarification of accident" of the form (68).
 - a. Explosions and ignitions of fire damp -----
 - b. Fail of roof -----
 - c. Fall of wall -----
 - d. In shafts (over winding) -----
 - e. In shafts (ropes and chains breaking.) -----
 - f. In shafts (while ascending or descending by machinery.) -----
 - g. In shafts (falling down shaft.) -----

- h. In shafts (things falling down shaft.) -----

- i. In shafts (miscellaneous) -----

- j. Suffocation by gases. -----

- k. By explosives -----

- l. Irruptions of water -----

- m. Haulage -----

- n. By underground machinery -----

- o. Underground (Extraordinary) -----

- p. By surface machinery -----

- q. Boilers or pipes bursting -----

- r. On surface (railways and tramways belonging to the mine.) -----

- s. By electricity -----

- t. On the surface (Miscellaneous.) -----

Permit Holder/ General Manager/ Manager

Form (69)

REGISTER OF MINOR ACCIDENTS (Translation)

- 1. Name of mine -----
- 2. Location of mine -----

Sr. No	Date of accident	Name of Person injured	National Reg. No	Social Security Reg. No	Nature of Work	Cause of accident	Nature of injury	Name of injury	Duration of enforced absence From work	Remarks

Permit Holder/ General Manager/ Manager

Form (70)

REGISTER OF SERIOUS ACCIDENTS (Translation)

1. Name of mine-----

2. Location of mine -----

Sr. No	Date of accident	Name of Person injured	National Reg. No	Social Security Reg. No	Nature of Work	Cause of accident	Nature of injury	Name of injury	Duration of enforced absence From work	Remarks

Permit Holder/ General Manager/ Manager

Form (71)

Production, sales and stocks in hand

1. Name of mine -----

2. Location of mine -----

Sr. No	Name of mineral	Type of mineral product	Unit	Production			Sales			Remark
				Quantity Produced	Average assay Values %	Value at the mine each item	Quantity Sold	Average assay Values %	Sales Amount	

Permit Holder/ General Manager/ Manager

Date -----

Appendix (A)

Machinery and Equipment List to be used in Mining (Translation)

(Myanmar Mining Law, Section 11)

In carrying out the Large-Scale Mineral Production, Medium Scale Mineral Production, Small Scale Mineral Production, and Subsistence Mineral Production, the Permit Holder cannot use the machinery and equipment more than the below mentioned.

No.	Size of the Block	Machinery				Dump Truck		Remark
		Backhoe/ Shovels	Dozer	Loader	HP	Quantity	Load (Vehicle + Goods)	
(a)	Subsistence (1) Industrial Raw Material	-	-	-	-	(1) No.	Not more than 1.5 Ton/ Vehicle	Excavator is not allowed to use. Can use the machinery which engine power is not more than 25 horsepower per each and the total capacity is less than 50 horsepower.
	(2) Other Mineral and Stone except gold and other precious minerals	-	-	-	-	-	-	Can use the machinery which engine power is not more than 25 horsepower per each and the total capacity is less than 50 horsepower.
	(3) Gold and other precious minerals	-	-	-	-	-	-	Can use the machinery which engine power is not more than 25 horsepower per each
(b)	Small Scale (1) Industrial Raw	(1) No. Not more than (3m ³)	(1)No. Not more than	(1)No. Not more than (1.3	(1)No. Not more than	(3) No.	Not more than 15 ton per vehicle	Can use the machinery which engine power is not more than 50 horsepower per each and the total capacity

Material/ Stone	Bucket Capacity	Operating Weight 17000kg	to 1.5m ³ Bucket Capacity	150 HP			is less than 300 horsepower.
(2) Other mineral and stone except gold and precious minerals	(1)No. Not more than (3m ³) Bucket Capacity	(1)No. Not more than Operating Weight 17000kg	(1)No. Not more than (1.3 to 1.5m ³) Bucket Capacity	(1)No. Not more than 150 HP	(3) No.	Not more than 15 ton per vehicle	Can use the machinery which engine power is not more than 50 horsepower per each and the total capacity is less than 300 horsepower.
(3) Gold and other precious minerals	(1)No. Not more than (3m ³) Bucket Capacity	(1)No. Not more than Operating Weight 17000kg	(1)No. Not more than (1.3 to 1.5m ³) Bucket Capacity	(1)No. Not more than 150 HP	(2) No.	Not more than 6 ton per vehicle	Can use the machinery which engine power is not more than 50 horsepower per each and the total capacity is less than 300 horsepower.
(c) Medium Scale	(3)No. Not more than (7m ³) Bucket Capacity	(3)No. Not more than Operating Weight 30000kg	(3)No. Not more than (3.1 to 5m ³) Bucket Capacity	(1)No. Not more than 150 HP	(12) No.	Not more than 30 ton per vehicle (Total 120 ton)	
(d) Large Scale	-	-	-	-	-	-	As per the Mine Design and the Feasibility Study Report

Remark: It is only for Open Pit Mining system. Other machinery and tools to use in mining are required to be applied separately.

Form (MaKaLa-2)

No-----

**Proposal for Gemstone Production Permit
(Myanmar Gemstone Rule and Regulation 4)**

To
Managing Director
Myanmar Gems Enterprise
Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation
Naypyitaw

Date-----

Mr/Mrs-----is herewith submitted the application for obtaining the Gemstone Production permit in accordance with the Myanmar Gemstone laws and Myanmar Gemstone Rule and regulation and instructions by furnishing the following particulars:

1. Representative of Company/Organization
 - (a) Name/Position-----
 - (b) National Registration Card No. -----
 - (c) Citizenship scrutiny Card No. -----
 - (d) Address-----

2. Company/Organization
 - (a) Name-----
 - (b) Registration No. and Date-----
 - (c) Authorized Paid-up Capital/Paid-up Capital Brought In-----
 - (d) Number of shareholder-----
 - (e) Amount of Share-----
 - (f) Name of Company Directors and Organization Administrators-----

3. Information related to Gemstone Production
 - (a) Type of Gems that will be produced-----
 - (b) Preferred Region for Gemstone Production-----
 - (c) Preferred Block number-----
 - (d) Preferred Land Area-----
 - (e) Method of production-----
 - (f) Value of Machinery and equipment-----
 - (g) Value of Building-----

Gems Forms

Form (MaKaLa-1)

**Registration List of Company and Organizations that request proposal for applying Gemstone Production Business Permit
(According to Myanmar Gemstone Rules and Regulations Section 4)**

No.	Date	Name of Company/Organization, Registration No. and Address	Representative of Company/Organization					Remark
			Name and Position	National Registration Card No.	Father's Name	Address	Signature	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Form (MaKaLa-3)

Government of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar
Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation
Myanmar Gems Enterprise
Naypyitaw
Notification Letter for Issuing Permit

(According to Myanmar Gemstone Rule and Regulation Section 6)

Letter No.

Date

To

Subject: To notify for issuance of permit

1. According to () meeting that held on -----Date, ----- month and --
-----year by Management committee of Myanmar Gems Enterprise, We hereby inform that the
production block No. ----- applied by Mr/Mrs -----, Citizenship scrutiny card
No----- is accepted together with ----- (-----kyats). Therefore,
we inform to paid proposed capital and collect approval certificate with 1 month after getting this notification
letter.
2. If the company fails to pay within specified period, the permit will not be issued, the company will
be deleted from selected list and continue to report black list. Other than that the company will not be
considered for future application.

Managing Director

4. The amount of capital that proposed for Preferred Gemstone production block
----- (-----Kyats)
5. The list of materials which will be imported from Foreign
 - (a) Number and type of machinery/equipment -----
 - (b) Number and type of raw materials and other products-----
6. Information that are required to attach together with the application:
 - (a) Statement giving particulars for financial standing of the application to carry out the operation
 - (b) Decision Records of Company/Organization to process business and decisions to sign on behalf of
the Company/Organization
 - (c) Copy of Memorandum Of Association (MOA) and Articles of Association (AOA) of the
Company/Corporate Organization

Signature-----
Name-----
Position/Responsibility-----

Remarks: To delete irrelevant text.

Form (MaKaLa- 4)

Government of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar
Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation
Naypyitaw
Permit for Gemstone Production

Permit No-----

Date-----

According to Myanmar Gemstone Law 12 and Rules and regulations 8, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation allowed the -----
Company/Organization (Registration No. -----) to do gemstone production business in following region and block.

1. Permitted Gemstone region -----
2. Permitted Block -----
3. Type of gemstone which will be permitted -----
4. Permitted Period -----
5. Permitted space (area) -----
6. Method of prospecting -----
7. Registered Business Registration No. -----
8. Proposal No. -----
9. Terms and condition of permit will be provided with appendix.

By Order

Managing Director
Myanmar Gems Enterprise

Form (MaKaLa-4) (Appendix)

Government of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar
Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation
Myanmar Gems Enterprise
Naypyitaw

Terms and Condition which need to be followed by Permit holder

(According to Myanmar Gemstone Rules and Regulations Section 8)

The holder of Gemstone Production permit shall followed the under mentioned terms and conditions:

- a. The permit holder shall carry out mineral production operations only within the perimeters of vertical lines drawn downwards from the edge of boundary lines of the area permitted legally.
- b. The permit holder shall not transfer or resell the block which has been legally permitted, to any other person.
- c. Produced raw gemstone shall
 1. Show to the relevant valuation body and register them and pay royalty In Myanmar currency
 2. Pay royalty In Foreign currency if Gemstone produced is sold in Foreign currency
- d. The permitted company shall undertake prospecting of only the gemstone permitted in the permit area in accordance with the methods permitted.
- e. Shall carry out gemstone production operations only within the perimeters of vertical lines drawn downwards from the edge of boundary lines of the area permitted legally and make only one gate for entrance and exit.
- f. Shall keep list of workers at the production site at the site office, with their name, age, national registration card no., detail address and shall send copy of the list to the Myanmar Gems Enterprise and the Planning and Inspection Department of Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation. (Shall report immediately if there is any change in the list of workers)
- g. Shall only use the machinery and equipment which mentioned in the permit and request for approval is needed before if the company wants to upgrade more machinery and equipment.
- h. Shall abide by the conditions specified from time to time by the Ministry/Department for site safety
- i. In case of occurrence of serious injury, accidental death and any accident that is covered with the law and the rules, the holder of a permit shall take responsibility to pay compensation. In addition, the holder of the permit shall abide by the existing laws, rules, orders and directive relating to labor.
- j. Shall not extract any other gemstone in the permit area except the gemstone permitted and shall immediately inform the Chief Inspector without fail in case of discovery of gemstone other than mineral permitted.
- k. The permit holder company shall keep a photocopy of the permit at the worksite which shall be produced when required by the authorities for examination and shall keep and maintain the original in a safe place.
- l. The permit holder company shall sell the produced gemstone in accordance with Myanmar Gemstone laws, rules and regulations.
- m. Produced raw Gemstone need to keep in hand, store, transfer, carry, sell and cut in accordance with the stipulations.

Form (MaKaLa – 5)

Application for Gemstone Production Business in discovered blocks

[Myanmar Gemstone Rules and Regulations section 11 (a)]

To

Managing Director

Myanmar Gems Enterprise

Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation

Naypyitaw

Date-----

Subject: Application is herewith submitted for gemstone production business in discovered blocks

Mr. /Mrs. -----hereby submits the application for Gemstone Production Business in own/ tenure land of discovered blocks with following information:

1. Name-----
2. National Registration Card No. -----
3. Citizenship scrutiny card-----
4. Address-----

5. Information relating to preferred business
 - (a) Type of Gemstone that will be produced-----

 - (b) Location of preferred Block-----

 - (c) Preferred Land space (area) -----
 - (d) Method of prospecting-----
 - (e) Proof of ownership-----
 - (f) Type of discovered block land-----
 - (g) Map of discovered block-----
6. Amount of Capital-----
7. Amount and value of gemstone which will be produced yearly (estimated) -----

8. Method of Production-----
9. The land area of discovered block, surrounding land and distance from building
 - (a) On the east-----
 - (b) On the west-----

(c) On the south-----

(d) On the north-----

10. If the application is founded as company/organization, name of company/organization, Registration No. and Date, Capital and Address:

11. I hereby undertaking that there will be no damages to surrounding land and building, forest land, wildlife, control areas, public roads, religious building and antique building of cultural heritage and it is far away from those areas and buildings.

Signature-----
Name-----

(Applicant)

Form (MaKaLa- 6)

Government of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar
Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation
Myanmar Gems Enterprise
Naypyitaw

Notification letter for granting of gemstone production in discovered block
(Myanmar Gemstone Rules and Regulations Section 13 (b), 17 (a))

Letter No. -----

Date -----

To

Subject: Notification for granting of gemstone production in Discovered Block

1. According to application, Letter No ----- submitted on -----Date, -----
-----month and -----year to ministry of mining by Mr. /Mrs. -----
(National Registration No. -----) is hereby granted gemstone production in
discovered block
2. The tenure of discovered block is (-----) years and defined price is kyats-----
----- (kyats-----) and pay that amount within one month after issuing this letter.
3. If the person fails to pay the defined price within the specified period, notify that it will not be granted to
operate as discovered block.

Managing Director

Form (MaKaLa- 7)

Government of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar
Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation
Naypyitaw

Permit for Gemstone Production in discovered block

Permit No. -----

Date -----

According to Myanmar Gemstone Law section 15, Ministry of Natural Resources and
Environmental Conservation allowed the -----
Company/Organization (Registration No. -----) to operate gemstone production
business in discovered block located at the following location and region.

1. Permitted Gemstone region-----

2. Location of Permitted Block-----
3. Type of gemstone which will be permitted-----
4. Permitted Period-----
5. Permitted space (area) -----
6. Method of prospecting-----
7. Permitted price-----
8. Terms and condition of permit will be mentioned with appendix.

According to Order

Managing Director
Myanmar Gems Enterprise

Form (MaKaLa- 7) (Appendix)

Government of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar
Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation
Myanmar Gems Enterprise
Naypyitaw

**Terms and Conditions which will be followed by Holder of Gemstone Production Permit in
discovered block**

(Myanmar Gemstone Rules and Regulations Section 14)

The holder of Gemstone Production Permit shall follow the under mentioned terms and conditions:

- a. The permit holder shall carry out mineral production operations only within the perimeters of vertical lines drawn downwards from the edge of boundary lines of the area permitted legally.
- b. The permit holder shall not transfer or resell the block which has been legally permitted, to any other person.
- c. Produced raw gemstone shall be -
 - (1) Shown to the relevant valuation body and register them and pay royalty fee in Myanmar currency
 - (2) Paid royalty fee in Foreign currency if Gemstone produced is sold in Foreign currency
- d. The permitted operation shall be carried out in allowed gem region/territory located at ----- block within area ----- by operating with permitted prospecting system.
- e. Shall carry out gemstone production operations by fencing only within the perimeters of vertical lines drawn downwards from the edge of boundary lines of the area permitted legally and make only one gate for entrance and exit for security measure.
- f. Shall keep list of workers at the production site at the site office, with their name, age, national registration certificate No., detail address and shall send the copy of worker list to Myanmar Gems Enterprise and Directorate of project and inspection, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation. (Shall report immediately if there are any changes in the list of workers)
- g. Shall use the machinery required for the prospecting system that is allowed in the permit. If there is necessary to increase other machinery, it is required to get permission before importation.
- h. Shall abide by the conditions specified from times to time by Inspector in Chief for site safety.
- i. In case of occurrence of serious injury, accidental death and any accident that is covered with the law and the rules, the holder of a permit shall take responsibility to pay compensation. In addition, the holder of the permit shall abide by the existing laws, rules, orders and directive relating to workers
- j. Shall not extract any other gemstone in the permit area except the gemstone permitted and shall immediately inform the Chief Inspector without fail in case of discovery of gemstone other than mineral permitted
- k. The permit holder company shall keep a photocopy of the permit at the worksite which shall be produced when required by the authorities for examination and shall keep and maintain the original in a safe place.

- l. The permit holder company shall sell the produced gemstone in accordance with Myanmar Gemstone laws, rules, regulations, orders and directives.
- m. Produced raw Gemstone need to keep in hand, store, transfer, carry, sell and cut in accordance with the stipulations.

Form (MaKaLa – 8)

Request Letter for re-assessing the value

[Myanmar Gemstone Rules and Regulations Section 18 (c)]

To

Chairman

Gems Supervisory Central Committee

Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation

Date-----

Subject: The application is herewith submitted to request for re-assessing the value

1. According to record of raw gemstone valuation No (-----), Date (-----), the determined value for gemstone (----- Gemstone registration number from valuation body), (-----type of gemstone), (-----number), (-----weight), (-----size), (-----quality) is -----kyats (-----Kyats)
2. we hereby request to re-assessing the value of Gemstone by the valuation body to-----kyats (-----Kyats) as it is found that the determined value is more than the actual value by referencing the following basic facts:

Basic factors which are submitted to re-assessing the value

Signature-----
Name-----
Company/organization-----

Decision made by Gems Supervisory Central Committee

(Chairman)

Form (MaKaLa – 9)

Request Letter for re-assessing to reduce value

[Myanmar Gemstone Rules and Regulations Section 18 (c)]

To

Chairman

Gems Supervisory Central Committee

Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation

Date-----

Subject: Application is hereby submit request to re-assess for reducing the value

1. According to record of raw gemstone valuation No (-----), Date (-----), the determined value for gemstone (----- Gemstone registration number from valuation body), (-----type of gemstone), (-----number), (-----weight), (-----size), (-----quality) is -----kyats (-----Kyats)
2. Although we sell the raw gemstone with defined price which determined by valuation body for one year, the gemstone has not sold out and we hereby request to re-determined the value of gemstone and to reduce the price to -----kyats (-----Kyats)

Signature-----

Name-----

Company/organization-----

Form (MaKaLa – 10)

Application for importation of equipment and raw material by permitted company with tax exemption

[Myanmar Gemstone Rules and Regulations Section 19 (a)]

To
Managing Director
Myanmar Gems Enterprise
Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation

Date-----

Subject: Submission of application for allowance of importation of equipment relating to production and necessary raw materials with tax exemptions

The permitted ----- company/organization would like to import, for gemstone production process, actual necessary equipment and raw materials as shown in attached, which will be used in making finished gems and jewellery.

For such importation, according to Myanmar Gemstone Law Section 19, we hereby submit this for dealing with regarding departments in order to get Customs duty exemption and import licence.

(Hereby attached with importation list for raw materials, equipment and price proposals)

Signature-----

Name-----

Company/Organization-----

(Applicant)

Form (MaKaLa -11)

SALE CONTRACT

[Myanmar Gemstone Rules and Regulations Section 20 (a)]

NO. -----

SELLER; -----

NATIONALITY -----

ADDRESS -----

DTAED-----

CABLE -----

FAX -----

TELEX -----

BUYERS: -----

NATIONALITY -----

ADDRESS -----

The undersigned Sellers and Buyers have agreed to conclude the following transaction according to the terms and conditions stipulated below: -

1. Name of Commodity: -----
2. Quantity: -----
3. Description: -----
4. Weight: -----
5. Total Value: F.O.B Yangon U.S \$----- (in figures) (----- (in words)
6. Terms and Conditions of Payment: -
 - a. The type of foreign currency and acceptable negotiable instruments are :-
Bank of England Noted (Pound Sterling), United Sates Dollar Notes, Deutsche Mark Notes, Swiss Franc Notes, Japanese Yen Notes, Travellers Cheques expressed in above mentioned currencies: Draft down under Circular Letter of Credit: Remittances by means of telegraphic Mail Transfer. In favour of ----- Yangon, and Bank Drafts preferably drawn on ----- Bank, Yangon.
 - b. Payment may also be made by means of:-
 - (1) Clean Irrevocable Letter of Credit established in favour of the buyer and duly advised through -----Bank, Yangon. The Letter of Credit may provide for payment to the buyer against drafts or simple receipts and should be accompanied by authenticated specimen signatures of the buyer.

(2) Irrevocable Sight Documentary Letter of Credit established in favour of the seller and duly advised through ----- Bank, Yangon. The Letter of Credit should provide for the production of the usual documents.

The letter of Credit may be made transferable if agreed by the seller

- c. Negotiable Instruments and Payment Instruction for the above purpose should preferably be issued by bank acceptable to ----- Bank, Yangon
 - d. Personal Cheques will NOT be accepted
 - e. The letter of Credit is to be opened within ----- days form the date of Sale Agreement. Payment by other means are also to be made within ----- days from the date of Sale Agreement.
7. Quality, quantity and weight as agreed by Buyers and Sellers, confirmed in the presence of the **MYANMAR CUSTOMS AUTHORITIES**, as per Sale Agreement shall be final.

Buyers	Sellers
-----	-----
(Signature)	(Signature)
Name -----	Name -----

Form (MaKaLa -12)

Application for getting License to sell gemstones, finished gemstone and jewelry

Application for License

(Myanmar Gemstone Rules and Regulation 22)

To

Managing Director

Myanmar Gems Enterprise

Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation

Date-----

Subject : Application for getting license to sell raw gemstones, finished gemstone and jewelry with foreign currency

1. Mr. /Mrs. ----- hereby submits the application together with under mentioned information to open jewelry shop/ showroom and sell raw gemstones, polished gemstone and jewelry legally with both Myanmar and foreign currency.
 - a. Name -----
 - b. National Registration No. -----
 - c. Address -----
 - d. Name of Jewellery shop/showroom-----
 - e. Address of Jewellery shop/showroom-----
 - f. Type of Gemstone and Jewellery } -----
which will be sold and estimated amount } -----
 - g. Sales Invoice } -----
Myanmar Currency/Foreign Currency } -----
 - h. Preferred Licence Period-----
 - i. Licence fees which will be paid-----
 - j. If the application is submitted by } -----
Company / organization, } -----
name of company/organization, } -----
Registration No. and Date, Capital and Address: } -----

2. The applicant is undertaking to abide the Myanmar Gemstone Law, Rules, Regulations, Orders and Directives.

Signature-----
Name-----
(Applicant)

Form (MaKaLa – 13)

Government of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar
Ministry of Mining
Yangon

Licence for Marketing of raw Gemstones, finished Gemstone and Jewellery

Licence No. -----

Date -----

1. The under mentioned company/individual/organization is hereby granted Marketing of Raw Gemstones, finished Gemstone and Jewellery licence under the Myanmar Gemstone Law 21 and Rules and regulations 23.
 - a. Name-----
 - b. National Registration No. -----
 - c. Company/organization registration No. -----
 - d. Name of Jewellery store/showroom-----

 - e. Location of Jewellery store/showroom-----

 - f. Type of gems which will be sold-----

 - g. Licence Term () year, (from ----- to -----)
2. The licence holder shall abide by the Myanmar Gemstone law, Rules, Regulations, Order, directives and Licence's conditions.

By Order
Managing Director
Myanmar Gems Enterprise

Form (MaKaLa – 14)

Government of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar
Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation
Myanmar Gems Enterprise
Naypyitaw

Valuation of Raw Gemstones
(Myanmar Gemstone Rules and Regulation 3)

No-----
Date-----

1. Registration No. -----
 2. Type of Gemstone -----
 3. Quantity/Package -----
 4. Weight -----
- | | | | |
|---------------|--------|-------|--------|
| | Length | Width | Height |
| 5. Size ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
6. Quality and condition -----

 7. Valuation
The valuation body were decided to agree that the price of gemstone that mentioned in section 3 is ----- kyats (-----kyats).

Gemstone Valuation Body

(Chairman) (Member) (Member)

(Member) (Member)

Form (MaKaLa – 15)

Government of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar
Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation
Myanmar Gems Enterprise
Naypyitaw
Receipt for Royalty
(Myanmar Gemstone Rule and Regulation 39)

No. -----

Date -----

According to raw gemstones valuation record, No. (-----), Date (-----), we received the determined amount of loyalty ----- (----- Kyats) from Mr. /Mrs. -----, National Registration No. -----, Company/organization-----.

Assistant Manager (Account)

(Cashier)

Form (MaKaLa – 16)

Payment Form
(Myanmar Gemstone Rules and Regulations Section 41 and 44)

To
Manager

Bank/Financial Organization

Date-----

Subject: Depositing the foreign currency received by gemstone selling business

We hereby deposits the foreign currency ----- received by selling of raw gemstones, finished gemstones and Jewellery which mentioned in attached list at ----- (with word in details -----)Gem Emporium/Jewellery shop.

We request to issue the receipt for receiving of such cash and to contact Myanmar Foreign Trade Bank to perform as followings:

No.	To Perform	Foreign Currency
1	To deposit to Bank account Number ----- ---- (90%)	-----
2	To deposit the royalty to related internal revenue department (10%) (or) If required to pay service charges to Ministry of Mining- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To deposit the royalty to related internal revenue department (7%) ▪ To deposit the service charges to Myanmar Gems and Jewellery Entrepreneurs Association (3%) 	----- -----

Signature-----

Name-----

Address-----

(Depositor)

Copy Forwarded to -
- ----- township internal revenue Department
- Assistant Director (Budget and Account department)
Myanmar Gems Enterprise, Naypyitaw

Form (MaKaLa – 16) attached list

List of Foreign Currency Value by selling Raw Gemstone, Finished Gemstone and Jewellery

Name

National Registration No.

Name and address of Emporium/Jewellery Shop.....

Permit/Licence No. and Date.....

No.	Date	Invoice No.	Type of Gemstone	Quantity	Weight/Size	Selling Price
Total						

I/WE hereby certify that the information and particulars mentioned above and attached herewith are true and correct.

Signature.....

Name.....

Position/Responsibility.....

Remarks: Remarks: If the applicant is company either director or manager, if the applicant is association either the chairman, secretary or manager and if the applicant is license holder, either licensees himself or shop manager shall be signed.

Form (MaKaLa – 17)

Request Letter for Assessment of Royalty
(Myanmar Gemstone Rules and Regulations 4)

Letter No.

Date.....

To

Name

Address.....

1. We hereby inform Mr. /Mrs. (Registration No,
.....) to pay the royalty penalties (if
have) and total foreign currency
..... (in letter)
from selling of raw gemstones, finished gemstone and jewellery in foreign currency as mentioned detail at the back to Bank located at township by (- -)
together with payment forms.
2. If the person fail to pay above mentioned royalty and penalties (if have) by determined date, shall be punished no more than 10% of royalty for penalties and collect the money according to Gemstone Law 47.
3. The person can appeal, if he/she is dissatisfied with the royalty. The person want to appeal, he/she can submit appeal form together with required documents according to Rules and Regulation within 30 days after receiving this Letter of Assessment of Royalty.

Office Seal

Signature.....

Township Internal Revenue Director

.....Township

.....State/Division

Form (MaKaLa – 17) back side

Royalty Assessment Form

Name ----- Township
 Address ----- State/Division
 Registration No. ----- Taxpayer List No. -----

No.	Date	Receipts No.	Type of Gemstone	Quantity	Selling Price	Royalty amount (Foreign Currency)
Total						
To deduct- Paid Royalty or Royalty according to original assessment						
Additional Royalty which need to be paid						

Form (MaKaLa – 18)

Notification letter to collect refund

[(Myanmar Gemstone Rules and Regulations 4 (a))]

Letter No. -----
 Date -----

1. According to declaration form issued on -----, we hereby inform to collect refund for royalty as detail mentioned at the back.
2. The refund will be deducted from the royalty for -----.
3. The refund/ remaining balance after offset- can be paid by offsetting from royalty which have to be paid as per sending return. If it cannot offset at one time, it will be offset from the further remaining returns which have to be send as per royalty.
4. The refund can be asked the undermentioned person who signed the notification within 1 year after receiving this letter if the royalty is not offset as the company doesn't need to pay royalty fee.

Official Seal

Signature

Township Internal Revenue Manager
 ----- Township
 -----State/Region

XIV. Department of Agriculture

November 2018 Version

XIV. Department of Agriculture

An Investor who has MIC Permit or Endorsement, can apply for licences, registrations and recommendations regarding with any investment in Agricultural Business at the Department of Agriculture, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation. One representative officer from Department of Agriculture has been assigned at MIC OSS. The Department of Agriculture of MIC OSS is currently providing all necessary information relating to the applications of licences, registrations and recommendations required for any Agricultural Business.

Presently, the Department of Agriculture of MIC OSS could not provide services relating to the applications of any licence and registration because it is necessary to take a laboratory test before the issuances of those licences and registrations (i.e., need to check the quality of fertilizer and pesticide, etc.). Before or after receiving MIC Permit or Endorsement, an Investor can consult with the representative officer for further information at MIC OSS.

Regarding with any investment in **Fertilizer Business**, An Investor can apply for the following licences and registrations at the Department of Agriculture.

1. Application for Fertilizer Production Registration
2. Application for Fertilizer Exporter & Importer Registration Certificate
3. Application for Recommendation Letter of Fertilizer Exportation & Importation
4. Application for Fertilizer Storage License
5. Application for Fertilizer Distribution and Sale Business Licence

The Department of Agriculture shall issue above licences and registrations in accordance with the **Law Amending the Fertilizer Law 2015 and the Fertilizer Law 2002 and the Fertilizer Regulations 2007**.

Regarding with any investment in **Pesticide Business**, An Investor can apply for the following licences and registrations at the Department of Agriculture.

1. Application for Registration or Amendment of Pesticide
2. Application for License of Formulation of Pesticides
3. Application for License of Repacking of Pesticides
4. Application for License of Retail and Wholesale of Pesticide
5. Application for Fumigation License
6. Application for Import Certificate of Plants and Plant Products
7. Application for Phytosanitary Certificate
8. Application for Exportation of Plants and Plant Products
9. Application for Re-Exportation or Transit of Plants and Plant Products
10. Application for Import Certificate of Pesticide

The Department of Agriculture shall issue above licences and registrations in accordance with the **Pesticide Law 2016 and the Procedures relating to the Pesticide Law 1991**.

Regarding with any investment in **Seed Business**, An Investor can apply for the following licences and registrations at the Department of Agriculture.

1. Application for Recommendation of Seed Import Registration
2. Application for Recognition Certificate of New Plant Variety
3. Application for Seed Business License

Regarding with any investment in **Seed Business**, An Investor can apply for the following licences and registrations at the Department of Agriculture.

4. Application for importation of new plant variety to perform Adaptability Test
5. Application for conducting adaptability test to obtain the recognition certificate.
6. Application for Recognition Certificate of New Plant Variety
7. Application for establishment of the seed testing laboratory.
8. Application for Seed Business License
9. Application for Seed Import and Export Recommendation.

The Department of Agriculture shall issue above licences and registrations in accordance with the **Law Amending the Seed Law and the Seed Law 2015 and the Regulations Relating to the Seed Law 2016**.

With reference to Notification No. 13/2017 Classification of Promoted Sector, issued by Myanmar Investment Commission, **investments in agriculture and its related services** shall be granted income tax exemption according to the sub-section (c) of the section 75 of Myanmar Investment Law 2017.

According to Notification No. 15/2017 List of Restricted Investment Activities, issued by Myanmar Investment Commission (MIC), Investment activities that are allowed only in the form of a joint venture with any citizen owned entity or any Myanmar citizen include **cultivation of crops in agriculture land, distribution them to the local market and exporting them**. Investment activities that are required to obtain the approval of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation include:

1. Manufacturing, storage, distribution and exporting of agricultural pesticide, fertilizer, hormone, etc.
2. Production and exporting of hybrid seeds
3. Laboratory services for agriculture
4. Research on agriculture and agricultural products
5. Production of seasonal crops
6. Importing, production, domestic marketing and re-exporting of seed
7. Importing, production and distribution of varieties of plant

Regarding with the Standard Criteria for Investment Activities to obtain the approval of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation under paragraph (d) (3) of the MIC Notification (15/2017), please refer to the following website download link: https://www.dica.gov.mm/en/archive-for-documents?title=The+Standard+Criteria+for+Investment+Activities+to+obtain+the+approval+of+the+Ministry+of+Agriculture%2C+Livestock+and+Irrigation+&tid=All&date_filter%5Bvalue%5D%5Bmonth%5D=&date_filter_1%5Bvalue%5D%5Byear%5D

1. Procedure relating to Fertilizer Business

1-1. Application for Fertilizer Production Registration Certificate

Necessary Documents submitted by Applicant	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> FORM_ Application Form for Fertilizer Production Registration Certificate (Form 1) Letter of Attorney (FORM_ Sample of Submission of request for assigning representative to perform business matters) if owner of the company or authorized person is not available to apply National Registration Card (NRC) of Applicant (Original/Copy) (1.3" * 1.1") size colour photo of Applicant Laboratory Test result (together with permission from Director of Land Use Division) Procedure of Production Process with Photographs Undertaking Letters for Quality from Local Company Packing (Photo and Real Package Bag / Bottle) Company Registration Certificate (Copy) Brand Registration Certificate (Original / Copy) Cottage Industrial Business or Industrial Registration Certificate (Original / Copy) Fertilizer Sample (1 Kg or 1 Liter)
Actual Procedures	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The applicant submits the required documents to the Fertilizer Committee. Fertilizer Technical Committee reviews all submitted documents and analyzes the production procedure. Inspection Team checks the production procedure. Field trial test is needed for foliar fertilizer and Bio Fertilizer. If there are no irregularities found after analyzing the production procedure and checking Lab Result, Fertilizer Technical Committee submits the report to Fertilizer Committee to be able to issue the registration certificate. After that, Fertilizer Committee issues Fertilizer Production Registration Certificate (FORM_ Sample of Fertilizer Production Registration Certificate (Form 4)).
Application Fee	Fertilizer Production Registration Fee - 60,000 MMK per 3 years for one type of fertilizer Renewal Fees - 60,000 MMK per 3 years for one type of fertilizer
Time Frame for lab test	- Within 1 week of working days, applicant receives Lab Result
General Time Frame for Fertilizer Production Registration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fertilizer Committee permits to issue the Fertilizer Production Registration. The meeting of Fertilizer Committee organizes regularly on March, June, September and December. The applicant has to submit the necessary documents for application before the meeting of Fertilizer Committee.
Remarks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For detail procedure for applying Registration of Fertilizer, the applicant can enquire at Land Use Division, Department of Agriculture. The Investor may be required to show the original of Company registration and/or Brand Registration Certificate. The maximum validity period of the Fertilizer Production Registration is 3 years from the date of issue. Regarding the Specified Standards according to Types of Fertilizer, please see Annex1.

1-2. Application for Fertilizer Exporter & Importer Registration Certificate

Necessary Documents submitted by Applicant	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> For export, FORM_ Application Form for Fertilizer Exporter Registration Certificate (Form 2) For import, FORM_ Application Form for Fertilizer Importer Registration Certificate (Form 3) Letter of attorney (representative letter) if the owner of company or authorized person is not available to apply National Registration Card of Applicant (Original/Copy) (1.3" * 1.1") size (3) colour photos of Applicant Laboratory Test Permission from Director of Land Use Division Copy of Laboratory result from Department of Agriculture Quality Assurance from Supplier (For importation, Foreign Fertilizer production) Undertaking letter for quality from local company Packaging, Invoice, Sale Contract
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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Certificate of Incorporation (Original/Copy) Fertilizer Sample (1 Kg or 1 Liter)
Actual Procedures	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> An applicant submits the required documents for Fertilizer Importer or Exporter Registration Certificate to the Fertilizer Committee. Fertilizer analyzing is no need when the straight Fertilizers are imported from port. Chair-man of fertilizer committee permits to import monthly. Field trial test is needed for foliar fertilizer and Bio Fertilizer. When all submitted documents are complete and confirmed, the Fertilizer Committee issues Fertilizer Exporter or Importer Registration Certificate (FORM_ Sample of Fertilizer Exporter Registration Certificate (Form 5) or FORM_ Sample of Fertilizer Importer Registration Certificate (Form 6)).
Application Fee	Fertilizer Exporter & Importer Registration Fee - 90,000 MMK per 3 years for one type of fertilizer Renewal Fees - 90,000 MMK per year for one type of fertilizer
Time Frame for Lab Test	- Within 7 working days
Remarks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Investor may be required to show the original of Certificate of Incorporation and/or Brand Registration Certificate. For detail procedure for applying Registration or, the applicant can enquire at Land Use Division, Department of Agriculture.

1-3. Application for Recommendation Letter of Fertilizer Exportation & Importation

Necessary Documents submitted by Applicant	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> For export, FORM_ Application Form for Recommendation Letter of Fertilizer Exportation (Form 7) For import, FORM_ Application Form for Recommendation Letter of Fertilizer Importation (Form 8) For export, Fertilizer Exporter Registration Certificate (Form 5) (Copy) Form import, Fertilizer Importer Registration Certificate (Form 6) (Copy) Packaging, Invoice, Sale Contract Certificate of Incorporation (Original/Copy)
Actual Procedures	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> An applicant submits the required documents for Recommendation Letter of Fertilizer Exportation and Importation. When all submitted documents are complete and confirmed, the Department of Agriculture issues Recommendation Letter of Fertilizer Exportation or Importation (FORM_ Sample of Recommendation Letter of Fertilizer Exportation (Form 9) or FORM_ Sample of Recommendation Letter of Fertilizer Importation (Form 10)). After receiving Recommendation Letters of Fertilizer Exportation or Importation, the applicant can apply export or import licence from Department of Trade, Ministry of Commerce.
Application Fee	Nil
Time Frame	- Within one working day at Land Use (Nay Pyi Taw ,Yangon , Sagaing, Kachin, Kayin)

1-4. Application for Fertilizer Storing Business License

Necessary Documents submitted by Applicant	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> FORM_ Application Form for Fertilizer Storing Business License (Form 13) Fertilizer Registration Certificate (Copy/Original) Certificate of Incorporation (Copy) Photo of Fertilizer Storage Building
Actual Procedures	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> An applicant submits the required documents for Fertilizer or Storing Business License. When all submitted documents are complete and confirmed, Director General from Department of Agriculture (DOA) issues the Fertilizer Storing Business License (FORM_ Fertilizer Storing Business License (Form 14)).
Application Fee	Licence Fees Fee – 50,000 MMK per 2 years Renewal Licence Fees Fee – 50,000 MMK per 2 years
Time Frame	- Within One Day. Storage License can be applied together with registration.
Remarks	- For detail procedure for applying Registration the applicant can enquire at Land Use Division, Department of Agriculture.

1-5. Application for Fertilizer Distribution and Sale Business Licence

Necessary Documents submitted by Applicant	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> FORM_ Application Form for Fertilizer Distribution and Sale Business Licence (Form 15) Fertilizer Production Registration Certificate (Copy)
Actual Procedures	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> An applicant submits the required documents for Fertilizer Distribution and Sale Business Licence. When all submitted documents are complete and confirmed, Director from State/Regional Office of Department of Agriculture (DOA) issues Fertilizer Distribution and Sale Business Licence (FORM_ Sample of Fertilizer Distribution and Sale Business Licence (Form 16)).
Application Fee	Licence Fees <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Fertilizer Distribution and Sale (for one shop, first time application) Fee – 50,000 MMK per 2 years Renewal Licence Fees Fee – 50,000 MMK per 2 years Fertilizer Distribution and Sale (for one shop, non-renewable, second time application) Fee – 80,000 MMK per 2 years
Time Frame	- Within One Day
Remarks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For detail procedure for applying Registration Fertilizer, the applicant can enquire at Land Use Division, Department of Agriculture Director of State/Regional Office of Department of Agriculture provides Fertilizer Distribution and Sale Licence. The applicant has to apply Distribution License if applicant sell above 5 tons of solid fertilizer (or) 400 kg of foliar fertilizer powder (or) liquid 200 liter of to license within one year.

2. Procedure relating to Pesticide Business

2-1. Application for Registration or Amendment of Pesticide

Necessary Documents submitted by Applicant	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Completed Application form Technical data and Completed proposed label with English/Myanmar translation Sample in sufficient amount for carrying out quality control of the product (State the submitted quantity) as follows; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formulated product Pesticide 250 CC(or)250 gm Analytical Standard 2x1 gm with attachment of Certificate of Analysis (Chromatograph), if pesticide contains more than one active ingredient, standards packed separately Capillary Separation columns used in Gas Chromatograph (GC) HPLC Column recommended for quality control and residue analysis of the pesticide and its residues
Actual Procedures	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The companies have to pay the laboratory fees; 300000 kyats for one product to bank account no MD-013156, Myanma Economic Bank, Nay Pyi Taw. The Pesticide Analytical Laboratory issue the Sample Complete Receipt to the companies after completed submission of payment receipt for the laboratory fees and the completed Sample. The companies have to submit the completed application form and technical dossiers, payment receipt for the laboratory fees. After completed submission of the completed Sample in sufficient amount for carrying out quality control of the product and completed technical dossiers, will be issued Registration Application Receipt. Although the payment for laboratory fees is completed shall be rejected the application for registration if it is not described completely in Sample and technical dossiers. After received the Registration Application Receipt, be analyzed the pesticide samples by Pesticide Analytical Laboratory. Technical Committee members under Plant Protection Division will evaluate the pesticide technical dossiers. The products with the pesticide analytical results and the review on the technical documents shall be submitted to the external technical meeting and the Pesticide Registration Board Meeting. The companies have to pay the prescribed registration fees after the Pesticide

	<p>Registration Board makes decision with respective application for the type of registration.</p> <p>10. After completed evidence of payment receipt, issues the registration certificate.</p>
Application Fee	<p>Analytical fee for pesticide registration Fee – 300,000 MMK per sample</p> <p>Analytical fee for pesticide import endorsement Fee – 300,000 MMK per sample (1 sample represents for 20 Metric Tons.)</p> <p>Experimental Registration (before starting of commercial operation regarding pesticide/conducting the bio-efficacy trials) Fee – 1,000,000 MMK per 2 years</p> <p>Provisional Registration Fee – 2,000,000 MMK per 5 years</p> <p>Full Registration Fee – 5,000,000 MMK per 10 years</p> <p>Special Use Permit for Pesticide Fee – 1,000,000 MMK per year</p>
Time Frame	<p>-Within 10 weeks of working days is The Period for the Process to Grant the Pesticide Registration Step by Step. It can take time more depend on the complement of requirement from applicants.</p> <p>- Submit to the Pesticide Registration Board (PRB) Meeting which will be held regularly once per three month.</p>
Remarks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For detail procedure for applying Registration or Amendment of Registration of Pesticide, the applicant can refer Pesticide Law 2016. Specified samples are required to submit along with the application as stated in the application form. The application with incomplete information, absence of specified samples, analytical standards shall be rejected the application for registration. Issues the Registration Certificate according to the decision from Pesticide Registration Board (PRB) Meeting. Pesticide Registration Board (PRB) Meeting will hold once per three month regularly. For further reference, please visit www.doa.gov.mm and www.ppdmyanmar.org/PRB

2-2. Application for License of Formulation of Pesticides (Formulation Licence)

Necessary Documents submitted by Applicant	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Application Form for Licence of Formulation of Pesticide Receipt for payment of licence fee (original) Brief description of technological process including decontamination of waste and other discharge of the plant Written consent of the patent owner of pesticide or manufacturer of the active ingredient Label with Myanmar for pesticides those which will use in formulation. Copy of Registration Certificate for pesticides those which will use in formulation. The persons who involved in production shall be attached the copy of Certified Pesticide Applicator certificate
Actual Procedures	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The applicant submits the necessary documents to Department of Agriculture. The technical committee and technical committee members will make a field inspection at Factory. The Pesticide Registration Board makes evaluate the field inspection report and issue the license after payment advice for license fees by respective company.
Application Fee	- 1,000,000 MMK per 3 years
Time Frame	- Within 1 weeks of working days. It can take time more depend on the complement of requirement from applicants.
Remarks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Pesticide used in Formulation shall be registered in Pesticide registration board. The Companies desirous of Formulation license shall comply with the condition and directives prescribed of the precautions for the formulate safety. For further reference, please visit www.doa.gov.mm and www.ppdmyanmar.org/PRB

2-3. Application for License of Repacking and Sale of Pesticides

Necessary Documents submitted by Applicant	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Application Form for Licence of Formulation of Pesticide Receipt for payment of Licence fee The sample of containers packing materials and their labels (instructions)
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	<p>4. The consent of the holder of registration and manufacture of the holder of registration and manufacture of the pesticide.</p> <p>5. The persons who involved in repacking work shall be attached the copy of Certificates in Certified Pesticide Applicator and First-aid training.</p> <p>6. Shall Perform the implementation of instruments used for formulation, medical Instruction for workers and safety precaution for environment.</p>
Actual Procedures	<p>1. The applicant submits the necessary documents Co-Secretary of Pesticide Registration Board.</p> <p>2. The Registration Board Office organized a technical committee and technical committee members will make a field inspection at Factory.</p> <p>3. The field inspection report will submit to the Pesticides Registration Board.</p> <p>4. After the Pesticide Registration Board make decision, the company has to pay license fees as issue of Pesticide Registration Board.</p> <p>5. After payment advice the Secretary of Pesticide Registration Board issues the license.</p>
Application Fee	- One products of repacking 1,000,000 MMK per 3 years
Time Frame	- Within 1 week of working days. It can take time more depend on the complement of requirement from applicants. Submit to the Pesticide Registration Board (PRB) Meeting which will be held regularly once per three month.
Remarks	<p>- The quality specification of the pesticide repacked shall be in conformity with the specification given in the Registration Certificate;</p> <p>- For further reference, please visit www.doa.gov.mm and www.ppdmyanmar.org/PRB</p>

2-4. Application for License of Retail and Wholesale of Pesticide

Necessary Documents submitted by Applicant	<p>1. Application Form for Licence</p> <p>2. The copy of Certificates in Certified Pesticide Applicator</p>
Actual Procedures	<p>1. The applicant submits the necessary documents with the completed application form to district office, Department of Agriculture.</p> <p>2. The district Chief officer will evaluate the completed application form with requirements and make a decision. After decision company has to pay license fees. After payment advice the district Chief officer issues the license.</p>
Application Fee	- 300,000 MMK per 3 years
Time Frame	- Within 7 working days
Remarks	<p>- Apply to the respective District Chief Officer, Department of Agriculture.</p> <p>- For detail procedure for applying Registration or Amendment of Registration of Pesticide, the applicant can refer Pesticide Law 2016.</p> <p>- Only Registered Pesticides shall be sell.</p> <p>- For further reference, please visit www.doa.gov.mm and www.ppdmyanmar.org/PRB</p>

2-5. Application for Fumigation License

Necessary Documents submitted by Applicant	<p>1. Application Form for Fumigation Licence</p> <p>2. Lists of Materials used for Fumigation</p> <p>3. Certified Pesticide Applicator Identity Card</p> <p>4. Questionnaires to the person wishing to conduct pesticide treatment for export commodities and pest control</p>
Actual Procedures	<p>1. The applicant submits the necessary documents to Department of Agriculture.</p> <p>4. The technical committee members will make a field inspection at Factory.</p> <p>2. The Pesticide Registration Board makes evaluate the field inspection report and issue the license after payment advice for license fees by respective company.</p>
Application Fee	- 300,000 MMK per 3 years
Time Frame	- Within 1 or 2weeks of working days. It can take time more depend on the complement of requirement from applicants.
Remarks	<p>- The Pesticide used in Fumigation process shall be registered in Pesticide registration board.</p> <p>- Fumigation of export crops, forest products and others pest controls for buildings and surrounding places shall be carried out by the Government Departments and Organizations recognized by the Registration Board.</p> <p>- For further reference, please visit www.doa.gov.mm and www.ppdmyanmar.org/PRB</p>

2-6. Application for Import Certificate of Plants and Plant Products

Necessary Documents submitted by Applicant	<p>1. FORM_ Application Form for Import Certificate for Plants/Plant Product</p> <p>2. Submitted sample for lab test (0.005-0.01% of the commodity for disease test, pesticide residue test and fruitfly test, where needed)</p> <p>3. Phytosanitary Certificate (Country of Origin)</p> <p>4. Pest list from country of origin</p> <p>5. Representative letter with Company Letter Head (if company assigns representative for application)</p> <p>6. If it is for the purpose of plantation, (i) For sugarcane, certified letter from Sugarcane Crops Division (ii) For perennial crops, certified letter from Perennial Crops Division (iii) For other crops, certified letter from Seed Division (iv) For forestry plants, recommendation letter from Forest Department</p> <p>7. Health Certificate or Fit for Human consumption or Good Agricultural Practice Certificate (Consumption for Vegetables and Fruits)</p> <p>8. Certificate of Incorporation (Copy)</p>
Actual Procedures	<p>1. The applicant submits all the necessary documents and samples to the Plant Protection Division, Department of Agriculture.</p> <p>2. Laboratory inspection is carried out on the submitted samples.</p> <p>3. If the submitted documents are complete and there is no pest found in submitted sample, the import certificate shall be issued to the applicant after the payment of application fee.</p> <p>4. If there is pest found in submitted sample and if those pests are non-quarantine pests, treatment should be carried on by the applicant.</p> <p>5. If those pests found in submitted sample are quarantine pests, imported commodities shall be destroyed or rejected for importation.</p>
Application Fee	- 2,000 MMK for 1 import certificate
Time Frame	- Within 3 working days
Remarks	<p>- For one company, there should be 2 persons to be registered as representative.</p> <p>- It can import only from the countries which provide Pest Risk Analysis (PRA) for plants and plant products.</p> <p>- Import recommendation shall be submitted to the department which issues Phytosanitary Certificate, of the country which will import plants and plant products.</p> <p>- All detailed information can be seen on the notice board of Plant Protection Division, Department of Agriculture and from website: www.ppdmyanmar.org.</p> <p>- Import recommendation can also be applied at the Plant Quarantine Section, Border Gates.</p>

2-7. Application for Phytosanitary Certificate

Necessary Documents submitted by Applicant	<p>1. Application Letter with Company Letter Heard for Phytosanitary Certificate</p> <p>2. Submitted samples for lab test (1 Kg per 100 MT)</p> <p>3. Fumigation Certificate (Original)</p> <p>4. Representative letter with Company Letter Head (if company assigns representative for application)</p> <p>5. Recommendation for pre-shipment application</p> <p>6. Certificate for legality of forest products and its specification (including measurement, packing list) issued by Forest Department</p> <p>7. Laboratory test for pest and disease in accordance with importing country's requirement (if needed)</p>
Actual Procedures	<p>1. The applicant submits all the necessary documents and fumigated samples to the Plant Protection Division, Department of Agriculture.</p> <p>2. Visual inspection is carried out on the submitted samples.</p> <p>3. If the submitted documents are complete and there is no live pest found in submitted samples and if it meets with the importing country's requirements, the Phytosanitary Certificate shall be issued to the applicant after the payment of application fee.</p> <p>4. If there is live pest found in submitted samples, it shall be rejected for exportation.</p>
Application Fee	<p>- 3,000 MMK for from 1 to 100 MT</p> <p>- 5,000 MMK for from 100 to 1,000 MT</p> <p>- 10,000 MMK for above 10,000 MT</p>
Time Frame	- Within 3 working days
Remarks	- Laboratory test might be required for pest and disease testing in accordance with

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> importing country's requirement (if needed) - For one company, there should be 2 persons to be registered as representative.
2-8. Application for Exportation of Plants and Plant Products	
Necessary Documents submitted by Applicant	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Application Letter with Company Letter Head 2. Phytosanitary Certificate (to be applied before exportation) 3. Recommendation for pre-shipment application 4. Representative letter with Company Letter Head (if company assigns representative for application) 5. Submitted samples for lab test 6. Certificate for legality of forest products and its specification (including measurement, packing list) issued by Forest Department 7. Laboratory test for pest and disease in accordance with importing country's requirement (if needed)
Actual Procedures	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Firstly, the applicant has to apply Phytosanitary Certificate before applying for the exportation. 2. Upon receiving the Phytosanitary Certificate, the applicant can apply for export certificate at Plant Quarantine Section at Border Gates or Plant Protection Division, Department of Agriculture. 3. Laboratory test is required to carry out for pest and disease in accordance with importing country's requirement. 4. Depending on the importing country's requirement, the applicant shall receive the inspection by Plant Quarantine Section at Border Gates or Plant Protection Division, Department of Agriculture. 5. After the payment of regarding inspection fee, if the submitted documents are complete and there is no live pest found in submitted samples, the export certificate shall be issued to the applicant.
Application Fee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 3,000 MMK for from 1 to 100 MT - 5,000 MMK for from 100 to 1,000 MT - 10,000 MMK for above 10,000 MT
Time Frame	- Within 3 working days
Remarks	- The applicant must not apply the exportation of plants and plant products after it is already exported.

2-9. Application for Re-Exportation or Transit of Plants and Plant Products

Necessary Documents submitted by Applicant	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Application Letter with Company Letter Head 2. Phytosanitary Certificate (to be applied before exportation) 3. Recommendation for pre-shipment application 4. Representative letter with Company Letter Head (if company assigns representative for application) 5. Submitted samples for lab test 6. Certificate for legality of forest products and its specification (including measurement, packing list) issued by Forest Department 7. Laboratory test for pest and disease in accordance with importing country's requirement (if needed)
Actual Procedures	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Firstly, the applicant has to apply Phytosanitary Certificate before applying for the exportation. 2. Upon receiving the Phytosanitary Certificate, the applicant can apply for export certificate at Plant Quarantine Section at Border Gates or Plant Protection Division, Department of Agriculture. 3. Laboratory test is required to carry out for pest and disease in accordance with importing country's requirement. 4. Depending on the importing country's requirement, the applicant shall receive the inspection by Plant Quarantine Section at Border Gates or Plant Protection Division, Department of Agriculture. 5. After the payment of regarding inspection fee, if the submitted documents are complete and there is no live pest found in submitted samples, the export certificate shall be issued to the applicant.
Application Fee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 3,000 MMK for from 1 to 100 MT - 5,000 MMK for from 100 to 1,000 MT

	- 10,000 MMK for above 10,000 MT
Time Frame	- Within 3 working days
Remarks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For re-exportation, it is required to submit the Phytosanitary Certificate of originally imported country. - The re-exporter must know the requirement and specification of the exported country and shall apply the Phytosanitary Certificate in accordance with that requirement. - For transit, the applicant shall receive the inspection from Plant Quarantine Section, Plant Protection Division under Department of Agriculture while temporary transit at the border gate for exportation to other country. - For transit, it is required to submit the Phytosanitary Certificate of originally imported country. - After inspection against with the Phytosanitary Certificate, if the exported cargo in transit is found out that these are not pest free or repackaging or damaging of original package, the applicant shall be required to apply the Phytosanitary Certificate.

2-10. Application for Import Certificate of Pesticide

Necessary Documents submitted by Applicant	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Application Letter with Company Letter Head 2. Submitted sample for lab test (with Customs seal) 3. Pesticide Registration Certificate issued by Pesticide Registration Board (copy) 4. Pesticide User Certificate (copy) 5. Usage Instruction in Myanmar Language 6. Proforma Invoice (original) 7. Agreement of importing, exporting and distributing by pesticide manufacturer who received Pesticide Registration Licence 8. Repackaging Licence (if the size of package of imported pesticide is larger than the specified size) 9. Pesticide Manufacturing or Formulation Licence (if the imported pesticide is Technical Grade (TG)) 10. Certificate of Incorporation & Importer Exporter Registration Certificate (copy) 11. Representative letter & N.R.C of representative (copy)
Actual Procedures	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The applicant submits all the necessary documents and samples to Pesticide Registration Board, Plant Protection Division under Department of Agriculture. 2. Laboratory inspection is carried out on the submitted samples when imported cargo arrived at the port, it is required to seal the samples by Customs Department and send to Plant Protection Division via the representative of the regarding company. 3. The applicant can pay the laboratory testing fee to the Bank Account MD012058 (Agriculture) of Myanmar Economic Bank, Naypyidaw. 4. Original bank receipt for the payment of laboratory testing fee shall be submitted to Plant Protection Division under Department of Agriculture. 5. If the submitted documents are complete and there is no irregularities found in submitted sample, the import certificate shall be issued by heading to Customs Department after the payment of laboratory testing fee. 6. Upon received of import certificate, the imported pesticide cargo can be released from Customs Department.
Application Fee	- For laboratory testing, 300,000 MMK per 1 MT (Metric Ton)
Time Frame	- Within 5 working days
Remarks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For pesticide importation, the imported pesticide shall be temporary or permanent registered pesticide by Myanmar Pesticide Registration Board. - It is required to receive the import recommendation from Myanmar Pesticide Registration Board in order to apply the import licence of Department of Trade for importation of registered pesticide. - The application form of Import Certificate of Pesticide should include the following information: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Trade Name of Pesticide to be imported (2) Name of Poison of imported pesticide (3) Formulation and percentage of poison included in imported pesticide (4) Manufacturing company and country of imported pesticide (5) Registration Number of imported pesticide (6) Imported amount of pesticide (7) Name of exported company

	<p>(8) Size of packaging (Apart from the companies which receive the repackaging licence of pesticide, the maximum permitted packaging amount for importation is 1 Kg or 1 liter.)</p> <p>(9) Name of imported company</p> <p>(10) Address of storage warehouse/distribution area of imported pesticide or poison</p> <p>(11) Type of building (roof/wall/floor/area)</p> <p>(12) Name and address of retail sale person/organizations</p>
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3. Procedure relating to Seed Business

3-1. Application for Recommendation of Seed Import Registration

Necessary Documents submitted by Applicant	1. FORM_ Application for importation of new plant variety to perform Adaptability Test (Form 1)
Actual Procedures	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The applicant submits the required documents for recommendation of Seed Import Registration to the National Seed-related Committee. When all submitted documents are complete and confirmed, the recommendation of seed import registration (FORM_ Sample of Recommendation of Seed Import Registration (Form-2) is issued by National Seed-related Committee, Department of Agriculture and forwards it to the Department of Trade, Department of Ministry of Commerce to issue import licence. Upon receiving the recommendation letter, the applicant continuously applies for the import permit of seed attached with this letter at the Department of Trade.
Application Fee	- Nil
Time Frame	- Within 3 working days (in general)
Remarks	- Can enter and search the website www.myanmarseedportal.gov.mm

3-2. Application for Adaptability Test

Necessary Documents submitted by Applicant	1. FORM_ Application Form for conducting adaptability test to obtain the recognition certificate (Form 2 (a))
Actual Procedures	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The applicant submits the required documents for recommendation of Seed Import Registration to the Technical Seed Committee (TSC). After new plant variety is imported, it is planted practically on adaptability test at least one season for (17) priority crops (except rice) and two seasons for rice for field test in three different locations of DOA, DAR and YAU Farms in accordance with the protocol. When all submitted documents are complete and confirmed, the recommendation of seed import registration (FORM_ Sample of Recommendation of Seed Import Registration (Form 2(b)) is issued by Technical Seed Committee (TSC). The applicant must send the variety (included check variety) to the responsible person concern with the field experiment in time after receiving the form 2-b. All costs for field experiments take of responsibility by applicant.
Application Fee	Application fee is depend on each crops, number of experiment and location.
Time Frame	Adaptability test at least one season for 17 priority crops (two seasons for rice).
Remarks	- Adaptability test for rice must be cultivated in both rainy and summer season. - Can enter and search the website www.myanmarseedportal.gov.mm .

3-3. Application for Recognition Certificate of New Plant Variety

Necessary Documents submitted by Applicant	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> FORM_ Application Form for Recognition Certificate of New Plant Variety (Form 3) Attach report format for adaptability test of (17) priority crops, parental lines and document crops.
Actual Procedures	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Experimental results were recorded according to the report format whether or not that is convenient with the suitable location and weather condition (records regarding with parental species and long term variety) send to Technical Seed Committee. The applicant applies for the Recognition Certificate of New Plant Variety to National Seed-related Committee (NSC) through the Technical Working Group (TSC) working group. (With the decision of TSC- research again next time (if required), to submit next TSC, not allowed to NSC (if the variety has any problem). If there is no objection found on new plant variety and after the confirmation of payment of regarding fee, the Recognition Certificate (FORM_ Sample of Recognition Certificate of New Plant Variety (Form 4)) shall be issued to the

	applicant by Technical Seed Committee (TSC).
Application Fee	Recognition Certificate of New Plant Variety Fee -for field crop (500,000 MMK) -for Horticultural crop: vegetable (300,000 MMK), Fruits (500,000 MMK) -for Perennial crops (500,000 MMK) -for parental lines (one pair) (500,000 MMK) Validity Period -10 years for each variety.
Time Frame	- Take one time per three months according to the meeting of Technical Seed Committee (TSC) and National Seed-related Committee (NSC).
Remarks	- Except the 17 priority crops, other seasonal crops and parental lines which are tax-exempted can apply with complete documents.

3-4. Application for Seed Business Licence

Necessary Documents submitted by Applicant	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> FORM_ Application Form for Seed Business Licence (Form 8) Attach with copy of Recognition certificate, copy of Company Registration, copy of Organization Registration, Comments of person or organization who cultivates the plant / who possesses recognition certificate, copy of Census, copy of NRC or FRC card, two (2) licence photos, package type (front and back).
Actual Procedures	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> After receiving the Recognition Certificate for New Plant Variety, the applicant can apply according to each crop group for the Seed Business Licence. (Field crop group, Horticultural crop group and Industrial crop group). The applicant submits all the necessary documents for the application of the Seed Business Licence to the Technical Seed Committee. If there is complete information in the application and after the confirmation of payment of regarding licence fee, the Seed Business Licence shall be issued to the applicant by application form (9).
Application Fee	- Seed business licence fee - Field Crop group-300,000 MMK - Horticultural Crop group- 300,000 MMK - Industrial Crop- 300,000 MMK - Validity period for seed business licence 5 years. - Seed shop (Regional)-50,000 MMK (each shop). - Validity period for seed shop 3 years.
Time Frame	- Within 15 days. (in general)
Remarks	- The renewal process of the Seed Business Licence can be done 2 consecutive times by the application (Form-10). - The varieties which received the recognition certificate can apply the seed business licence. - The applicant of seed shop (Regional) can apply directly through related State and Regional Division office of Department of Agriculture (DOA). - Can enter and search the website www.myanmarseedportal.gov.mm .

3-5. Application for Seed Quality Testing Laboratory Registration

Necessary Documents submitted by Applicant	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> FORM_ Application Form for Seed Quality Testing Laboratory Registration (Form 5) Type of building (size and detail of interior organization with photos and softcopies) Attach with apparatus used in Seed Quality Testing Laboratory. Curriculum Vitae (CV) and educational evidence of employees who will work in Seed Laboratory National Registration Card/Foreign Registration Card of applicant (Copy)
Actual Procedures	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The applicant submits all the necessary documents for the application of Seed Quality Testing Laboratory Registration to the National Seed-related Committee. If there is complete information in the application and after the confirmation of payment of regarding registration fee, the Seed Laboratory Registration (FORM_ Sample of Seed Laboratory Registration (Form-6)) shall be issued to the applicant.
Application Fee	- Fee of Seed Testing Laboratory- - 300,000 MMK for each laboratory. - Validity period 3 years.
Time Frame	-
Remarks	- The person, who would like to implement Seed Quality Testing Laboratory, shall possess a degree or diploma from any university and have a certificate of Seed Quality Testing Training opened by the Department of Agriculture, Ministry of Agriculture,

	<p>Livestock and Irrigation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The validity period of the Registration is 3 years from the date of issuance. - If the person who receives the Seed Quality Testing Laboratory Registration, would like to extend the validity period of the Registration, it shall apply to the National Seed-related Committee with Renewal Application Form for Seed Quality Testing Laboratory (Form 7) at least 60 days before the expiry date of previous Registration. - The Seed Laboratory must issue Test Result of Seed Quality to regarding applicant within 15 days from receiving date of Seed Sample. - Copy of such Test Result of Seed Quality must be sent to the Technical Seed Committee. - Test Results must be recorded systematically at its Seed Quality Testing Laboratory. - The Seed Laboratory must take full responsibility of Test Result of Seed Quality which it issues. - Can enter and search the website www.myanmarseedportal.gov.mm
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3-6. Application for Import and Export Recommendation

Necessary Documents submitted by Applicant	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. FORM. Application Form for seed Import and Export Recommendation (form 11, 12) 2. Attach with Invoice, Recommendation of Seed Standard Certificate, Phytosanitary Certificate.
Actual Procedures	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The applicant submits the required documents attach with invoice, seed standard Certificate, Phytosanitary Certificate for to the Technical Seed Committee (TSC), Department of Agriculture. 2. When all submitted documents are complete and confirmed, the recommendation by the Technical Seed Committee (Form-13) is issued by Technical Seed Committee (TSC) and forwards the copy to Department of trade, Ministry of Commerce, Department of custom, Ministry of Commerce, Department of Agriculture and Plant Protection Division. 3. Upon receiving the recommendation letter, the applicant continuously applies for the import permit of new plant variety attach with this letter at the Department of Trade.
Time Frame	- Nil
Remarks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - within 3 days (if document is complete) - Only the person who possess the recognition certificate and seed business licence. - Can enter and search the website www.myanmarseedportal.gov.mm

List of Forms

I. Forms regarding with Procedures relating to Fertilizer Business		
Sr.	Form No.	Name
1	FORM	Application Form for Fertilizer Production Registration Certificate (Form 1)
2	FORM	Application Form for Fertilizer Exporter Registration Certificate (Form 2)
3	FORM	Application Form for Fertilizer Importer Registration Certificate (Form 3)
4	FORM	Sample of Fertilizer Production Registration Certificate (Form 4)
5	FORM	Sample of Fertilizer Exporter Registration Certificate (Form 5)
6	FORM	Sample of Fertilizer Importer Registration Certificate (Form 6)
7	FORM	Application Form for Recommendation Letter of Fertilizer Exportation (Form 7)
8	FORM	Application Form for Recommendation Letter of Fertilizer Importation (Form 8)
9	FORM	Sample of Recommendation Letter of Fertilizer Exportation (Form 9)
10	FORM	Sample of Recommendation Letter of Fertilizer Importation (Form 10)
11	FORM	Application Form for Fertilizer Storing Business License (Form 13)
12	FORM	Sample of Fertilizer Combination, Mixing, Re-packing or Storing Business License (Form 14)
13	FORM	Application Form for Fertilizer Distribution and Sale Business Licence (Form 15)
14	FORM	Sample of Fertilizer Distribution and Sale Business Licence (Form 16)
15	FORM	Sample of Submission of request for assigning representative to perform business matters
16	FORM	Application Form for Laboratory Test
17	FORM	Sample of Recommendation given on true quality of Fertilizer
18	FORM	Sample of Quality Assurance of Imported Fertilizer
II. Forms regarding with Procedures relating to Pesticide Business		
Sr.	Form No.	Name
19	FORM	Application Form for Registration or Amendment of Pesticide (Form 1)
20	FORM	Sample of Pesticide Registration or Amended Registration Certificate (Form 2)
21	FORM	Application Form for Licence of License of Formulation of Pesticides(Form 3)

22	FORM	Sample for License of Formulation of Pesticides(Form 4)
23	FORM	Application Form for Licence for Repacking and Sale of Pesticides (Form 5)
24	FORM	Sample for License of Repacking of Pesticides (Form 6)
25	FORM	Application Form for Fumigation Licence(Form 7)
26	FORM	Sample for License for Fumigation Licence(Form 8)
27	FORM	Application Form for License of Retail and Wholesale of Pesticide(Form 9)
28	FORM	Sample for License of Retail and Wholesale of Pesticide (Form 10)
III. Forms regarding with Procedures relating to Seed Business		
Sr.	Form No.	Name
29	FORM	Application for importation of new plant variety to perform adaptability test (Form 1)
30	FORM	Recommendation for importation of new plant variety to perform adaptability test (Form 2)
31	FORM	Application for conducting adaptability test to obtain the recognition certificate (Form 2(a))
32	FORM	Permission for conducting adaptability test form (Form 2(b))
33	FORM	Application for Recognition Certificate of New Plant Variety (Form 3)
34	FORM	Sample of Recognition Certificate of New Plant Variety (Form 4)
35	FORM	Application for establishment of the seed testing laboratory (Form 5)
36	FORM	Recognition Registration Certificate of for Seed Testing Laboratory (Form 6)
37	FORM	Application for the renewal of the term of registration certificate for the Seed Testing Laboratory (Form 7)
38	FORM	Application for Seed Business Licence (Form 8)
39	FORM	Sample of Seed Business Licence (Form 9)
40	FORM	Application for the renewal of the term of registration of Seed Business Licence (Form 10)
41	FORM	Application for seed import recommendation (Form 11)
42	FORM	Application for seed export recommendation (Form 12)
43	FORM	Recommendation of the Technical Seed Committee (Form 13)

Annex 1: Specified Standards according to Types of Fertilizer

1. Natural Fertilizer
 - Starting from 1st April 2017, it shall specify that the qualities of Natural Fertilizer which are applied for the registration, without controlling the content of N, P₂O₅, K₂O, shall have OM : 20% and above and then C:N shall have lower than 20.
2. Compound Fertilizer
 - In Compound Fertilizers, it shall have to control the content of 3 items N, P, K to be at least 15% and if only 2 items are included, it shall have at least 15%.
3. Foliar Fertilizer
 - Regarding with the standards of Foliar Fertilizer, if it is mentioned the composition of N, P, K, it shall have at least 5 : 2 : 2, or the total compositions of 3 items shall have at least 9%, or if only it composes with 2 items among 3 items N, P, K, the total composition of 2 items shall be at least 9%, and to allow the Foliar Fertilizer which contains secondary elements and trace elements, to be the ratio of plant nourishment as its includes.
 - If Foliar Fertilizer includes Secondary Element and Trace Element, the ratio of composition of N:P:K shall be 5:2:2, or it shall be allowed without checking whether total composition ratio is 9 or not.
4. Bio Fertilizer
 - If the fertilizer includes Bio, to make laboratory inspection for whether it includes Micro-organism or not.
 - In Bio Fertilizer, it shall be required to mention on the Packing for Expiry Date and ways for storing the fertilizer.
 - It shall be required to mention the Specific Medias which will be used in laboratory testing of Bio Fertilizer and the regarding company shall pay the expenses for such Specific Medias.

Decisions upon Packaging Design

- It is required to register separately if there is difference in size of packing of one fertilizer.
- For the processes of Fertilizer Registration and Renewing, although it is same specification, it is required to register separately if there is difference in weight and volume of fertilizer content.
- Although same plant nourishment is included, if the design of packing is changed for one type of fertilizer and is applied for new registration, it is required to make laboratory test. If the type of fertilizer is spraying type, it is required to make yield trial test.

Types of Fertilizers which are prohibited to import

1. Ammonium Nitrate Fertilizer
2. Single Super Phosphate Fertilizer

Annex 2: Data Requirement for Registration of Pesticides

(Source:http://www.ppdmyanmar.org/uploads/7/6/7/2/76725835/data_requirement_for_registration_of_pesticide.pdf)

Sr. No.	Particulars	House Hold Use	Agriculture Use		
			Full Reg	Prov Reg	Exp Reg
	The applicant wishing to have its product registered shall send the required information in English in three copies. It is the responsibility of the applicant applying for registration or having a product registered, to state any additional data or information which are considered relevant for the efficient and safe use of its product, and should be taken into account either during the registration procedure or at the time of field application. The following information should be provided:				
1.	General information	✓	✓	✓	✓
1.1	Name, address, telephone and telex number of the firm wishing to register the product.	✓	✓	✓	✓
1.2	Proprietary name or designation of the product, proposed distinguishing name, Trade names registered in other countries.	✓	✓	✓	✓
1.3	Name, address, telephone and telex number of the firm (s) synthesizing and formulating the pesticide.	✓	✓	✓	✓
1.4	Physical condition and nature of the formulation; e.g. (emulsifiable concentrate, wettable powder, tablets, baits etc.)	✓	✓	✓	✓
1.5	Use category (e.g. insecticide, fungicide, etc.)	✓	✓	✓	✓
1.6	Field of Use (e.g. agriculture, horticulture, forestry, household, veterinary, food storage, rodent control etc.)	✓	✓	✓	✓
1.7	Crops, plants to be protected.	✗	✓	✓	✓
1.8	Active ingredient (s).	✓	✓	✓	✓
1.9	Nature and size (s) of packing:	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Filling weight and volume; detailed information is required on the proposed packaging and method of closure for the formulated product and for any over-packing e.g. fiberboard carton, drums etc. must be specified. The type of plastic used for inner liners etc. must be specified.				
1.10	Classification of toxicity (WHO classification).	✓	✓	✓	✓
1.11	Hazard classification in international transport.	✓	✓	✓	✓
1.12	Storage stability between -5°C and 50°C, State permissible, storage time under given storage condition indication the range of temperature	✓	✓	✓	✓
2	Properties of the active ingredient (s).				
2.1	Identity				
2.1.1	Common name proposed by ISO, if it is not available other proposed name;	✓	✓	✓	✓
2.1.2	Structural formula;	✓	✓	✓	✓
2.1.3	Chemical name (according to internationally agreed nomenclature; preferably IUPAC:)	✓	✓	✓	✓
2.1.4	Empirical formula and molecular mass;	✓	✓	✓	✓
2.1.5	Manufacturer's development code number (s);	✓	✓	✓	✓
2.2	Physical and Chemical Properties of the Pure Active Ingredient				
2.2.1	Appearance (physical state, color, odour);	✓	✓	✓	✓
2.2.2	Melting/decomposition/boiling point (s);	✓	✓	✓	✓
2.2.3	Vapour pressure (figures should be given at stated temperature preferably in the range of 20-45°C, but not only when above 10-3 Pascal);	✓	✓	✓	✓
2.2.4	Solubility in water and organic solvents (at a stated temperature preferably in the range of 20-25°C);	✓	✓	✓	✓
2.2.5	Partition coefficient between water and an appropriate non-miscible solvent (e.g. n-octanol);	✓	✓	✓	✓
2.2.6	Density, surface tension (for liquids only)	✓	✓	✓	✓
2.2.7	Hydrolysis rate under stated relevant conditions;	✓	✓	✓	✓
2.2.8	Photolysis under stated relevant conditions;	✓	✓	✓	✓
2.2.9	Absorption spectra, e.g. ultraviolet, visible, and infra-red, etc. ;	✓	✓	✓	✓
2.2.10	Thermal stability and degrading products;	✓	✓	✓	✓
2.2.11	Other information.	✓	✓	✓	✓
2.3	Technical grade material				
2.3.1	Appearance (physical state, colour and odour);	✓	✓	✓	✓
2.3.2	The minimum (and maximum) active ingredient content expressed as g/ Liter or g/Kg;	✓	✓	✓	✓

Sr. No.	Particulars	House Hold Use	Agriculture Use		
			Full Reg	Prov Reg	Exp Reg
2.3.3	Identity and amount of isomers, impurities and other by-products, together with information on their concentration ranges expressed as %w/w. (The chromatogram of technical grade material indicating well resolved separation of each compound must be submitted and supported by Mass Spectrum.) List impurities which are more toxic than the parent compound separately.	✓	✓	✓	✓
2.3.4	Absorption spectra: UV-VIS and IR;	✓	✓	✓	✓
2.3.5	Other information	✓	✓	✓	✓
3	Properties of the formulated product				
3.1	Composition:				
3.1.1	Content (s) of active ingredient (s) (min and max);	✓	✓	✓	✓
3.1.2	Content and nature (identify if possible) of components included in the formulation e.g. adjuvant (fillers, stickers, surfactants) inert components, solvents, dyestuff, anti-corrosion agents in percentage (w/w);	✓	✓	✓	✓
3.1.3	Water content (where relevant);	✓	✓	✓	✓
3.2	Physical/Chemical Properties of the Formulated Product:				
3.2.1	Appearance;	✓	✓	✓	✓
3.2.2	Storage stability (in respect to composition and physical properties related to use)	✓	✓	✓	✓
3.2.3	Freezing point;	✓	✓	✓	✓
3.2.4	Density, viscosity (for liquids only)	✓	✓	✓	✓
3.2.5	Flammability: liquids-flash-point solids-a statement must be made as to whether the product is flammable	✓	✓	✓	✓
	The recommended way of extinguishing fire shall be given for all flammable products.				
3.2.6	Acidity (where relevant);	✓	✓	✓	✓
3.2.7	Alkalinity (where relevant);	✓	✓	✓	✓
3.2.8	Wettability (for dispersible powders);	✓	✓	✓	✓
3.2.9	Persistent foam (for formulation applied in water);	✓	✓	✓	✓
3.2.10	Suspensibility (for dispersible powders and suspension concentrates);	✓	✓	✓	✓
3.2.11	Wet sieve test (for dispersible powders, suspension concentrates);	✓	✓	✓	✓
3.2.12	Dry sieve test (for granules, dusts);	✓	✓	✓	✓
3.2.13	Emulsion stability (for emulsifiable concentrates);	✓	✓	✓	✓
3.2.14	Corrosiveness (when necessary);	✓	✓	✓	✓
3.2.15	Known incompatibilities with other products, e.g. pesticides, fertilizers;	✓	✓	✓	✓
3.2.16	Other properties.	✓	✓	✓	✓
3.3	Methods of analysis of formulated product and technical active ingredient.	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Gas and liquid chromatographic methods should be applied if possible. In addition, specific methods should be provided for the qualitative and quantitative analysis of toxic impurities. The description of all methods enclosed should include;				
	- the procedure for elimination of interferences caused by the components of the product.				
	- the accuracy, reproducibility and selectivity of the methods.				
4.	Intended uses and methods of application				
4.1	Mode of action on pests and diseases, e.g. contact, systemic etc.	✓	✓	✓	✓
4.2	Types of pests controlled and/or types of crops, materials or premises to be protected;	✓	✓	✓	✓
4.3	Application rate, (e.g. Kg active ingredient/ha, mg/kg commodity or mg/m ³ air etc.) and/or concentration of spray;	✓	✓	✓	✓
4.4	Number and time of applications, season or stage of growth.	✓	✓	✓	✓
4.5	Method of application. E.g. high of low volume spraying, ULV, fumigation, soil treatment;	✓	✓	✓	✓
4.6	Phytotoxicity; necessary waiting periods to avoid phytotoxic effects;	✗	✓	✓	✓
4.7	Information on resistance;	✓	✓	✓	✓
4.8	Recommendation for uses in combination with other chemicals;	✓	✓	✓	✓

Sr. No.	Particulars	House Hold Use	Agriculture Use		
			Full Reg	Prov Reg	Exp Reg
4.9	Registered use patterns established or proposed for the same product in the producing country and other countries where relevant including Maximum Residue Limits and pre-harvest intervals (days);	✓	✓	✓	✓
5.	<u>Assessment of efficacy of pesticides</u>				
	The laboratory tests and field trails should be carried out preferably with methods recommended by EPPO. If such methods are not available then with other internationally recognized standard procedures. Detailed description of methods used and the statistical evaluation of data should be presented.				
5.1	Laboratory experiments	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Experiments under practical condition including test with reference product (s) from field trial carried out at recommended and higher dosage rates at difference locations and under various circumstances covering wide ranges of - agricultural practices - crops and pests - climatic and geographic conditions Data provided should be sufficient for the proper estimation of the behavior of the pesticide under largely varying condition of the county including high altitude, large number of sunny hours, intensive UV radiation, relative humidity, long dry season, regular irrigation (in case of pesticides applied into the soil). The results have to be enclosed in a systematically presented complete dossier.		✓	✓	✓
5.2	The presentation of the results should be standardized in order to facilitate the evaluation and should contain the following information; - pest, disease or weed, against which tested - name of responsible experimenter - objective and the locatin of the trial - chemical name and formulation - crop and cultivars - plant growth stage - soil type (organic matter, clay, sand and silk content, pH, cation exchange capacity, etc.) - experimental design, size and number of plots treated - application dates and rates - application methods and equipment - volume of spray liquid or other	✓			
	- weather condition during and after treatment. - treatment of the plot with other crop protection materials, fertilizer and other products, including application dates - prevailing crop (s) - assessment dates - quantity and quality of the yield of the harvested crop - any results of crop safety including intervals to be observed in order to avoid phytotoxic effects - interpretation and discussion of the results of the experiment in comparison with similar trials				
6.	<u>Toxicology</u>	✓	✓	✓	✓
	All data submitted for the purpose of the registration of a pesticide should be obtained in accordance with internationally accepted guidelines of good laboratory practice and methodology It is sufficient to enclose the brief description of experiments including essential of execution and the evaluation of the results. However, if considered necessary the PRD may require full documentation of Experiments including photocopies of individuals test reports at any time before or after the registration of a pesticide. It is the responsibility of the applicant to submit the results of appropriate toxicological examinations, together with their evaluation which allows consideration of the following:				

Sr. No.	Particulars	House Hold Use	Agriculture Use		
			Full Reg	Prov Reg	Exp Reg
	- the possible short and long term hazards to field workers handling a product and appropriate precautionary measures necessary to allow safe working condition - the diagnosis and most effective methods for treatment of accidental poisoning - the estimate of an Acceptable Daily Intake for men (ADI) in food commodities - the hazard classification of the formulated product for sale				
6.1	<u>Experimental data on toxicity in animals</u>	✓	✓	✓	✓
6.1.1	<u>Acute toxicity;</u>				
6.1.1.1	Oral toxicity;	✓	✓	✓	✓
6.1.1.2	Percutaneous toxicity;	✓	✓	✓	✓
6.1.1.3	Inhalation toxicity;	✓	✓	✓	✓
6.1.1.4	Other routes, e.g. intraperitoneal;	✓	✓	✓	✓
6.1.1.5	Skin and eye irritancy;	✓	✓	✓	✓
6.1.2	<u>Short-term toxicity;</u>				
6.1.2.1	Oral administration;	✓	✓	✓	✓
6.1.2.2	Other routes;	✓	✓	✓	✓
6.1.2.3	Sensitizing effects;	✓	✓	✓	✓
6.1.3	<u>Supplementary toxicological studies;</u>				
6.1.3.1	Toxic effect of metabolites, breakdown products or impurities;	✓	✓	✓	✓
6.1.3.2	Metabolic studies;	✓	✓	✓	✓
6.1.3.3	Long-term toxicity including carcinogenicity;	✓	✓	✓	✓
6.1.3.4	Neurotoxicity;	✓	✓	✓	✓
6.1.3.5	Reproduction studies;	✓	✓	✓	✓
6.1.3.6	Embryotoxicity, including teratogenicity;	✓	✓	✓	✓
6.1.3.7	Mutagenicity;	✓	✓	✓	✓
6.1.3.8	Potentiation;	✓	✓	✓	✓
6.2	<u>Observation on men</u>				
6.2.1	Direct observations, e.g. clinical case;	✓	✓	✓	✓
6.2.2	Health records, both from industry and agriculture	✓	✓	✓	✓
6.3	<u>Information on diagnosis and treatment</u>				
6.3.1	Diagnosis of poisoning, specific signs of poisoning, clinical tests;	✓	✓	✓	✓
6.3.2	Treatment of poisoning;				
6.3.2.1	First-aid measures;	✓	✓	✓	✓
6.3.2.2	Supplementary treatment.	✓	✓	✓	✓
6.4	<u>Experimental data on toxicity to wildlife</u>				
6.4.1	Toxicity to birds;	✓	✓	✓	✓
6.4.2	Toxicity to fish;	✓	✓	✓	✓
6.4.3	Toxicity to bees;	✓	✓	✓	✓
6.4.4	Information on beneficial insects other than bees	✓	✓	✓	✓
6.4.5	Field trials and observations	✓	✓	✓	✓
6.5	<u>Recommendation</u>				
6.5.1	Antidote	✓	✓	✓	✓
6.5.2	Individual protective equipment	✓	✓	✓	✓
6.5.3	Re-entry time	✓	✓	✓	✓
6.5.4	Methods for testing labor fitness and periodical medical control	✓	✓	✓	✓
7.	<u>Residue data</u>				
7.1	Statement on principal residues (parent compound, breakdown products and metabolites) in edible crops, food or feedstuff, including suggested metabolic routes.	✗	✓	✓	✗
7.2	Methods of residue analysis.	✓	✓	✓	✗
	Methods for the independent analysis of parent compound and toxic metabolites should be provided including information on specificity, accuracy, and limit of determination.				
7.3	Residue level in edible crops, food or feeding stuffs including information on;				

Sr. No.	Particulars	House Hold Use	Agriculture Use		
			Full Reg	Prov Reg	Exp Reg
	- localization of residue;	✓	✓	✓	✗
	- disappearance of residues from treated objects;	✓	✓	✓	✗
	- uptake of the residues from soil by plants;	✓	✓	✓	✗
	- residue in food moving in commerce.	✓	✓	✓	✗
	Note: The parent compound and its metabolites shall be measured and reported individually as far as technically possible. The results should preferably be obtained from supervised trials carried out in accordance with the recent FAO guidelines or from specially designed feeding studies. The sampling and preparation of portion of commodity to be analysed should be carried out as far as appropriate according to the latest methods recommended by the Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues. The reports of experiments should include all the details listed in section 5.2 except assessment of biological efficacy. In addition, any deviation from Codex Sampling and Sample Preparation methods, and the analytical procedure used including its characteristic features have to be reported.				
7.4	Effects of industrial processing and/or cooking on residues	✓	✓	✓	✗
7.5	Recommended MRLs and pre-harvest intervals for crops intended to be treated in the Union of Myanmar.	✓	✓	✓	✗
8	Environmental data				
8.1	Soil;				
8.1.1	Degradation, including residues (for methods see 7.2);	✓	✓	✓	✗
8.1.2	Transport and mobility;	✓	✓	✓	✗
8.1.3	Adsorption and desorption characteristics;	✓	✓	✓	✗
8.1.4	Biological effects on soil fauna and flora.	✓	✓	✓	✗
8.2	Water and water organisms;				
8.2.1	Degradation in water, including residues (for methods see 7.2);	✓	✓	✓	✗
8.2.2	Absorption and binding to organic matter in water and bottom sediment;	✓	✓	✓	✗
8.2.3	Data on the inhibition of biochemical degradation activity (e.g. effects on dissolved oxygen levels);	✓	✓	✓	✗
8.3	Methods of decontamination of the environment in case of accidental spillage, misuse, etc.	✓	✓	✓	✗
8.4	Other information.	✓	✓	✓	✗
8.5	Summary of the evaluation of environmental behavior of the pesticide;	✓	✓	✓	✗
9.	Disposal of surplus pesticides and pesticide containers				
9.1	Disposal of unwanted pesticides;	✓	✓	✓	✗
9.2	Disposal of containers;	✓	✓	✓	✗
9.3	Decontamination of containers;	✓	✓	✓	✗
10.	Labelling				
	For requesting experimental registration a type written label is acceptable, containing information on the type of chemical, and precautions to be taken when handling the pesticide, together with an indicating of pests and situation where the product will be tested.				
	The proposal for the label of containers has to be included in the data set submitted for provisional or full registration.				
	The proposal label should be prepared according to the FAO Guidelines on Good Labelling Practice and it should contain the information outlined hereunder using the standard symbols and phrases.				
10.1	Identification				
10.1.1	Trade name;	✓	✓	✓	✓
10.1.2	The use category of the product (e.g. insecticide, fungicide, herbicide);	✓	✓	✓	✓
10.1.3	The name of all active ingredients (preferably ISO common name, or if not available the recommended common name) and their concentration in the product;	✓	✓	✓	✓
10.1.4	The names and address of the distribution and/or company responsible for marketing the product, if available;	✓	✓	✓	✓
10.1.5	Physical nature of the preparation;	✓	✓	✓	✓

Sr. No.	Particulars	House Hold Use	Agriculture Use		
			Full Reg	Prov Reg	Exp Reg
10.1.6	Main uses;	✓	✓	✓	✓
10.1.7	Weight of the contents of the pack (or volume for liquid preparations)	✓	✓	✓	✓
10.1.8	Manufacturing lot identification, and date of manufacture;	✓	✓	✓	✗
10.1.9	Registration number (where applicable).	✓	✓	✓	✗
10.2	Precautions				
10.2.1	Hazard classification (Appropriate clear indications of the degree and the type of hazard, using the relevant warning or risk symbols, should appear on the label, when the nature of the formulated product makes it necessary. These should be in keeping with a harmonized classification of pesticides by hazard, proposed by WHO)	✓	✓	✓	✓
10.2.2	Safety instructions (Appropriate instruction, in the form of standardized safety phrase, for the protection of consumers, operators, livestock, domestic animals, wildlife and third parties)	✓	✓	✓	✓
10.2.3	The recommended first aid, antidote (if any) and other information for physicians, as required by appropriate health authorities when the toxicity of the formulated product warrants it.	✓	✓	✓	✓
10.2.4	For each use and where appropriate there must be a suitable statement to show the period that must elapse between applications of the product and;				
	- sowing or planting	✗	✓	✓	✗
	- harvesting, use of consumption;	✗	✓	✓	✗
	- sowing or plantation of subsequent crop.	✗	✓	✓	✗
10.3	Direction for use Directions for use are supplied by the manufacturer in accordance with the nature of the preparation and the application rate, method, number and time of application, re-entry interval for agricultural workers and pre-harvest interval.	✓	✓	✓	✗
10.4	Information are/or advice on storage and disposal Advice should be provided on proper, safe storage, expiry date if one exist or date of manufacture or formulation, disposal of container, disposal of unwanted or contaminated product and similar matters.	✓	✓	✓	✓
	*If there is any deviation from the original registration document, submission of additional data will be required for amended registration.				

FORM_ Application Form for Fertilizer Production Registration Certificate (Form 1)
Application Form for Fertilizer Production Registration Certificate

Date:

To

Secretary
Fertilizer Committee
Naypyitaw

Subject: Submission of Application for Fertilizer Production Registration Certificate

Hereby apply for Fertilizer Production Registration Certificate for production of fertilizer.

1. Applicant
 - (a) Name -----
 - (b) Company -----
2. National Scrutiny Card No. -----
National Registration Card No. -----
3. Education -----
4. Permanent Address -----
5. Address of the building which will be used to produce, sell and store fertilizer-----

 - (a) Type of building (roof, cover, floor) -----
 - (b) Area -----
 - (c) Already obtained Industrial Registration No. or not-----
 - (d) Date and No. of Industrial Registration issued by Ministry of Industry -----
6. Type of Fertilizer to be produced
 - (a) Name -----
 - (b) Standards -----
 - (c) Packaging
 - (1) Type -----
 - (2) Size -----
 - (3) Net Weight -----
7. Estimated production amount per annum (in MT/Liter) -----
8. Responsible person for production
 - (a) Name -----
 - (b) Education Level and Experience -----
9. Other information
 - (a) Other Technical Information -----
 - (b) Summary of Production Procedure -----
 - (c) Plan for Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) of disposed wastes -----

Remark:

Other detail information shall be mentioned as attached.

(Applicant's Signature)

FORM_ Application Form for Fertilizer Exporter Registration Certificate (Form 2)
Application Form of Fertilizer Exporter Registration Certificate

Date - - - -

To

Secretary
Fertilizer Committee
Naypyitaw

Subject: Application of Fertilizer Exporter Registration Certificate

Application is herewith submitted for issuance of Registration Certificate of Fertilizer Exporter.

1. Applicant
 - (a) Name -----
 - (b) Company name-----
2. National Identity Card/ Foreigner's Identification No. -----

3. Permanent Address -----
4. Fertilizer to be exported
 - (a) Name -----
 - (b) Specification -----
 - (c) Packaging material-----
 - (1) Type -----
 - (2) Size -----
 - (3) Net weight -----
5. Amount to be imported annually (metric ton/ Liter)-----

Remark: Submit together with Sample of fertilizer when applying recommendation letter for exporting the fertilizer in accordance with rules and regulations defined by Fertilizer Committee.

(Signature of Applicant)

FORM_ Application Form for Fertilizer Importer Registration Certificate (Form 3)
Application Form of Fertilizer Importer Registration Certificate

Date - - -

To

Secretary
Fertilizer Committee
Naypyitaw

Subject: Application of Fertilizer Importer Registration Certificate

Application is herewith submitted for issuance of Registration Certificate of Fertilizer Importer.

1. Applicant
 - (a) Name -----
 - (b) Company name-----
2. National Identity Card/ Foreigner's Identification No. -----

3. Permanent Address -----
4. Fertilizer to be imported
 - (a) Name -----
 - (b) Specification -----
 - (c) Packaging material-----
 - (1)Type -----
 - (2)Size -----
 - (3)Net weight -----
5. Amount to be imported annually (metric ton/ Liter)-----

Remark: Submit together with Sample of fertilizer when applying recommendation letter for importing the fertilizer in accordance with rules and regulations defined by Fertilizer Committee.

(Signature of Applicant)

FORM_ Sample of Fertilizer Production Registration Certificate (Form 4)

Republic of the Union of Myanmar
Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation
Fertilizer Committee
Fertilizer Production Registration Certificate

Date: - -

1. With Registration Certificate No. ----- / -----, dated -----, application No. -----, in order to register or amend the registration, such application for fertilizer has been registered to be produced in Myanmar in accordance with the Fertilizer Law Paragraph **(8)** Sub-paragraph (b).
2. Name of Responsible person for production -----
3. National Registration Card No. -----
Foreigner Registration Card No. -----
4. Permanent Address -----
5. Business Address -----
6. Information of registered fertilizer
 - (a) Name -----
 - (b) Quality -----
 - (c) Packaging
 - (1) Type -----
 - (2) Size -----
 - (3) Net Weight -----
7. Expiry date of certificate after 3 years -----

Remark: This certificate holder shall be responsible to submit further gained information of fertilizer in order to use it safely and effectively.

(Official Seal)

(Secretary)

FORM_ Sample of Fertilizer Exporter Registration Certificate (Form 5)

Republic of the Union of Myanmar
Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation
Fertilizer Committee
Fertilizer Exporter Registration Certificate

Date: - -

1. With Registration Certificate No. ----- / -----, dated -----, application No. -----, in order to register or amend the registration, such application for fertilizer has been registered to be exported to foreign country in accordance with the Fertilizer Law Paragraph (8) Sub-paragraph (b).
2. Responsible person
 - (a) Name -----
 - (b) Business Address -----
3. National Registration Card No. -----
Foreigner Registration Card No. -----
4. Permanent Address -----
5. Information of registered fertilizer
 - (a) Name -----
 - (b) Quality -----
 - (c) Packaging
 - (1) Type -----
 - (2) Size -----
 - (3) Net Weight -----
6. Expiry date of certificate after 3 years -----

(Official Seal)

(Secretary)

FORM_ Sample of Fertilizer Importer Registration Certificate (Form 6)

Republic of the Union of Myanmar
Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation
Fertilizer Committee
Fertilizer Importer Registration Certificate

Date: - -

1. With Registration Certificate No. ----- / -----, dated -----, application No. -----, in order to register or amend the registration, such application for fertilizer has been registered to be imported in accordance with the Fertilizer Law Paragraph (8) Sub-paragraph (b).
2. Responsible person
 - (a) Name -----
 - (b) Business Address -----
3. National Registration Card No. -----
Foreigner Registration Card No. -----
4. Permanent Address -----
5. Information of registered fertilizer
 - (a) Name -----
 - (b) Quality -----
 - (c) Packaging
 - (1) Type -----
 - (2) Size -----
 - (3) Net Weight -----
6. Expiry date of certificate after 3 years -----

(Official Seal)

(Secretary)

FORM_ Application Form for Recommendation Letter of Fertilizer Exportation (Form 7)
Application Form for Recommendation Letter of Fertilizer Exportation

To

Director General
Department of Agriculture
Naypyitaw

Date: - -

Subject: Application for recommendation letter of fertilizer exportation

Hereby apply to issue the recommendation letter in order to export fertilizer

1. Applicant

- (a) Name -----
(b) Company name-----
(c) Exporter Registration Certificate No. -----/-----

2. National Registration Card No. / -----
Foreigner Registration Card No. -----

3. Permanent Address -----

4. Fertilizer to be exported

- (a) Name -----
(b) Standard -----
(c) Packaging -----
(1) Type-----
(2) Size-----
(3) Net weight-----

5. Amount to be exported (in Metric Ton/Liter) -----

6. Sale Price -----

7. Importing period-----

8. Exported

- (a) Country -----
(b) Region -----
(c) Port -----

Attached

- (a) Fertilizer Registration Certificate, 2. Invoice, 3. Sale Contract, 4. Copy of Certificate of Incorporation, (3) photos of Packing are attached together with the application.
(b) As prescribed by the Fertilizer Committee, the sample of fertilizer to be exported is submitted together with this application.
(c) Copy of Sale Contract is also attached.

(Signature of Applicant)

FORM_ Application Form for Recommendation Letter of Fertilizer Importation (Form 8)
Application Form for Recommendation Letter of Fertilizer Importation

To

Director General
Department of Agriculture
Naypyitaw

Date: - -

Subject: Application for recommendation letter of fertilizer importation

Hereby apply to issue the recommendation letter in order to import fertilizer

1. Applicant

- (a) Name -----
(b) Company name-----
(c) Importer Registration Certificate No. -----/-----

2. National Registration Card No. / -----
Foreigner Registration Card No. -----

3. Permanent Address -----

4. Fertilizer to be imported

- (a) Name -----
(b) Standard -----
(c) Packaging -----
(1) Type-----
(2) Size-----
(3) Net weight-----

5. Amount to be imported (in Metric Ton/Liter) ----- 6.

Purchase Price -----

7. Importing period-----

8. Imported

- (d) Country -----
(e) Region -----
(f) Port -----

Attached

- (e) Fertilizer Registration Certificate, 2. Invoice, 3. Sale Contract, 4. Copy of Certificate of Incorporation, (3) photos of Packing are attached together with the application.
(b) As prescribed by the Fertilizer Committee, the sample of fertilizer to be imported is submitted together with this application.
(c) Copy of Sale Contract is also attached.

(Signature of Applicant)

FORM_ Sample of Recommendation Letter of Fertilizer Exportation (Form 9)

Republic of the Union of Myanmar
Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation
Department of Agriculture
Naypyitaw

Recommendation Letter of Fertilizer Exportation

Date: - -

To

Director General
Department of Trade
Naypyitaw

1. By practicing the authority conferred by the Fertilizer Law Paragraph (44), in order to be able to export fertilizer, it is hereby recommended to process as necessary after scrutinizing in accordance with the regulations.
2. Applicant
 - (a) Name -----
 - (b) Company -----
3. National Registration Card No. -----
Foreigner Registration Card No. -----
4. Permanent Address -----
5. Fertilizer to be exported
 - (a) Name -----
 - (b) Standard -----
 - (c) Packaging
 - (1) Type-----
 - (2) Size-----
 - (3) Net weight-----
6. Amount to be exported (in Metric Ton/Liter) -----
7. Sale Price -----
8. Exporting period-----
9. Exported
 - (a) Country -----
 - (b) Region -----
 - (c) Port -----

(Official Seal)

Director General
Department of Agriculture
Naypyitaw

FORM_ Sample of Recommendation Letter of Fertilizer Importation (Form 10)

Republic of the Union of Myanmar
Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation
Department of Agriculture
Naypyitaw

Recommendation Letter of Fertilizer Importation

Date: - -

To

Director General
Department of Trade
Naypyitaw

1. By practicing the authority conferred by the Fertilizer Law Paragraph (44), in order to be able to import fertilizer, it is hereby recommended to process as necessary after scrutinizing in accordance with the regulations.
2. Applicant
 - (a) Name -----
 - (b) Company -----
3. National Registration Card No. -----
Foreigner Registration Card No. -----
4. Permanent Address -----
5. Fertilizer to be imported
 - (a) Name -----
 - (b) Standard -----
 - (c) Packaging
 - (1) Type-----
 - (2) Size-----
 - (3) Net weight-----
6. Amount to be imported (in Metric Ton/Liter) -----
7. Purchase Price -----
8. Importing period-----
9. Imported
 - (a) Country -----
 - (b) Region -----
 - (c) Port -----

(Official Seal)

Director General
Department of Agriculture
Naypyitaw

FORM_ Application Form for Fertilizer Storing Business Licence (Form 13)
Application Form for Fertilizer Storing Business Licence

To
Director General
Department of Agriculture
Naypyitaw

Date: - -

Subject: Application for Fertilizer Storing Business Licence

Hereby apply to issue the business licence for Fertilizer Combination, Mixing, Re-packing or Storing.

1. Applicant
 - (a) Name -----
 - (b) Company name-----
2. National Registration Card No. / -----
Foreigner Registration Card No. -----
3. Educational Qualification -----
4. Permanent Address -----
5. Address of Building to use as a place to store the fertilizer
 - (a) Type of Building (roof, partition, floor) -----
 - (b) Area -----
6. Detail information of storage fertilizer -----
 - (a) Name -----
 - (b) Quality -----
 - (c) Packaging
 - (1) Type -----
 - (2) Size -----
 - (3) Net Weight -----
6. Estimated production amount per annum (in Metric Ton/Liter) -----
7. Educational qualification of the person in charge of production
 - (a) Name -----
 - (b) Education -----
 - (c) Work Experience -----

(Signature of Applicant)

FORM_ Sample of Fertilizer Combination, Mixing, Re-packing or Storing Business License (Form 14)

Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation
Department of Agriculture

Date: - -

Fertilizer Storing Business License

1. With Licence No. ----- / -----, dated -----, Application No. -----, Mr./Mrs. ----- with National Registration Card No./Foreigner Registration Card No. from ----- company, applied the licence and it shall be allowed to combine/mix/re-pack or store the fertilizer in accordance with the Fertilizer Law Paragraph (13) Sub-paragraph (b).
2. Responsible person
 - (a) Name -----
 - (b) Company Name -----
3. National Registration Card No. -----
Foreigner Registration Card No. -----
4. Storage Address -----
5. Types of fertilizer to be storage License
 - (a) Name -----
 - (b) Quality -----
 - (c) Packaging
 - (1) Type -----
 - (2) Size -----
 - (3) Net Weight -----
6. Expiry date of certificate license -----

(Official Seal)

Director General
Department of Agriculture

FORM_ Application Form for Fertilizer Distribution and Sale Business Licence (Form 15)

Application Form for Fertilizer Distribution and Sale Business Licence

Date: - -

To

Director
State/Regional Office
Department of Agriculture
----- **Town**

Subject: Application for Fertilizer Distribution and Sale Business Licence

Hereby apply to issue the business licence for fertilizer distribution and sale.

1. Applicant

(a) Name -----

(b) Name of Shop -----

2. National Registration Card No. / -----

Foreigner Registration Card No. -----

3. Educational qualification

(a) Qualification -----

(b) Working experience -----

4. Permanent Address -----

5. Distribution Place -----

Address of Building -----

(a) Type of Building (Roof, Partition, Floor) -----

(b) Area -----

6. Types of fertilizer to be distributed -----

No.	Name	Standard	Packaging		
			Type	Size	Net Weight
1.	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
2.	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
3.	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
4.	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
5.	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Signature of Applicant

FORM_ Sample of Fertilizer Distribution and Sale Business Licence (Form 16)

Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation

Department of Agriculture

Date: - -

Fertilizer Distribution and Sale Business Licence

1. Licence No. ----- / -----

2. Mr. / Mrs. ----- with National Registration Card No. / Foreigner Registration Card No. from --
----- company, applied the Fertilizer Distribution and Sale Business Licence and it shall be
allowed to distribute and sale the mentioned fertilizer at the building situated at ----- in accordance
with the Fertilizer Law Paragraph (14) Sub-paragraph (b).

3. Responsible person

(a) Name -----

(b) Company Name -----

4. National Registration Card No. -----

Foreigner Registration Card No. -----

5. Distribution by **Shop and Address** -----

6. **Types of fertilizer to be** distribution License

No.	Name	Standard	Packaging		
			Type	Size	Net Weight
1.	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
2.	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
3.	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
4.	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
5.	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

(Official Receipt)

Director
Department of Agriculture
----- **Town**

FORM_ Sample of Submission of request for assigning representative to perform business matters

To

Director
Land Use Division
Department of Agriculture

Date:

Subject: Submission of request for assigning representative to perform business matters

On behalf of Managing Director Mr. / Mrs. ----- of this company, Mr. / Ms. -----
-----, ----- (Position), ----- (NRC No.) who is
the employee from fertilizer department of ----- Co., Ltd. is assign as a representative
to perform fertilizer business matters of this company such as taking laboratory test, applying for fertilizer
import permit, applying for fertilizer storage permit in local, applying for re-packaging permit in local and
applying locally distribution registration certificate (licenses).

The permanent signatures of assigned person are as follows:

- (a) -----
- (b) -----
- (c) -----

Company Owner (or) Authorized person
(Name)
National Registration Card No. -----
-----Co., Ltd.

FORM_ Application Form for Laboratory Test

To

Director
Settlement and Land Records Department
Department of Agriculture

Date

Subject: Application for Laboratory Test

For the above mentioned matter, Application is herewith submitted for testing the quality of
Fertilizer that is imported from (-----country) and (-----company), in laboratory to be
able to distribute in local market.

- 1. Name of Fertilizer which will be tested
- 2. Specification
- 3. Country of Origin

To be attached

- (a) Invoice
- (b) Sale Contract
- (c) Packaging bag, carton and bottle design
- (d) Sample

Staff Officer

Deputy Director

Director

Owner (or) Authorized person
(Name)
National Registration Card No. -----
-----Co., Ltd.

FORM_ Sample of Recommendation given on true quality of Fertilizer

To
Fertilizer Committee
Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation
Nay Pyi Taw

Date:

Subject: Recommendation given on true quality of Fertilizer

In connection with the above matter the ----- Company Limited at ----
----- shall be selling the under mentioned fertilizers to -----
-- Company Limited in Myanmar.

This is to certify that the quality of fertilizers are true and genuine as mentioned against than in the schedule.

(

(Signature of Foreign Company's Director or Authorized Person)

FORM_ Sample of Quality Assurance of Imported Fertilizer

To
Director
Land Use Division
Department of Agriculture

Date:

Subject: Quality Assurance of Imported Fertilizer

----- Co., Ltd. will be imported under mentioned fertilizer from ----
----- country, -----Co., Ltd. and undertake that including plant nutrients
ratio and quality of fertilizers are true and genuine as mentioned in the table.

No.	Name of fertilizer	N %	P ₂ O ₅ %	K ₂ O %	CaO%	MgO %
1.	Urea Fertilizer (Golden Mountain)	46	-	-	-	-
2.	Compound Fertilizer (Arrow)	15	15	15	3	4

Signature of Company Owner (or) Authorized person

(Name)

National Registration Card No. -----

-----Co., Ltd.

(Form 1)

**APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OR AMENDMENT OF REGISTRATION OF
PESTICIDE**

Date-----

To

Pesticide Registration Board

1. Name and address of the applicant: -----
2. National Identity Card/ National Registration/ Foreigner Registration Certificate No. -----

3. Type of use permit: -----
4. Name of the formulation: -----
5. Name of active ingredient (s) and concentration-----

6. Name and address of the manufacturer/formulator-----

7. Name and address of proposed distributor/ distributing organization if any:-----

8. Packing size and packing material-----

9. Check list of compulsion attachments to be submitted along with the application:-
 - (a) Completed technical supporting documents;
 - (b) Completed proposed label with Myanmar translation;
 - (c) 2 x 1 gram analytical standards of specified purify of active ingredient;
 - (d) if pesticide contains more than one active ingredient, standards packed separately;
 - (e) 0.5 gram of each toxic impurities or inactive by- products being in the technical active ingredient(s) (in the case of application for provisional or full registration)
 - (f) 25 grams technical active ingredient, or ingredients;
 - (g) Capillary Separation columns used in Gas Liquid Chromatography and High Performance Liquid Chromatography (HPLC) column(s) recommended for quality control and residue analysis of the pesticide and its residues;
 - (h) Formulated product in sufficient amount for carrying out supervised trials and quality control of the product (State the submitted quantity);
 - (i) Copy of blank transfer of registration fee;
10. The above facts are declared complete and correct.

Signature of applicant

(Form 2)



THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR
PESTICIDE REGISTRATION BOARD
PESTICIDE REGISTRATION OR AMENDED REGISTRATION
CERTIFICATE

Date: -----

1. Registration Certificated Number: -----/-----
Here with it is certified that the Pesticide: submitted for registration or amendment of registration under application No.:----- dated-----has been registered for use in Myanmar.
2. Name of undertaking applicant:-----
3. National Identity Card/National Registration/Foreigner Registration No.:-----

4. Address:-----

5. Registered name of pesticide:-----
6. Name of active Ingredient(s) and concentration:-----

7. Type of use permit:-----
8. Expiry date:-----
9. Name and address of the manufacturer:-----

10. Note:
The holder of this registration certificate is responsible for submitting any additional data or information which are relevant for the effective and safe use of the pesticide.

SEAL

Secretary
Pesticide Registration Board

(Form 3)

**APPLICATION FOR LICENCE FOR MANUFACTURE/ FOMULATION AND
SALE OF PESTICIDE**

Date: -----

To.

Director General
Department of Agriculture

1. Name of applicant: -----
2. National Identity Card/ National Registration/ Foreigner Registration No.: -----

3. Professional qualification: -----
4. Permanent address: -----
5. The address of the premises in which the pesticides will be manufactured, store and sold: -----

 - (a) Type of building (roof/wall/floor):-----
 - (b) Area: -----
 - (c) Sanitation and protective facilities: -----

6. Name of active ingredient(s) to be formulated/ manufactured: -----

7. Detail description of final product (formulation, active ingredient content, Packing material, packing size): -----
8. Planned yearly output of each pesticide: -----
9. Name and qualification of responsible persons to be involved in the production: --

Attachments;

1. Receipt for payment of licence fee (original);
2. Brief description of technological process including decontamination of waste and other discharge of the plant;
3. Number of registration or amended registration, if any, of pesticide;
4. Written consent of the patent owner of pesticide or manufacturer of the active ingredient;
5. The persons who involved in production shall be attached the copy of Certified Pesticide Applicator certificate.

Signature of applicant

(Form 4)

**GOVERNMENT OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK AND IRRIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
LICENCE FOR MANUFACTURE/ FOMULATION SALE OF PESTICIDES**

Date: -----

1. Licence Number: -----
2. U/Daw ----- National Identity Card/ National Registration/ Foreigner Registration No.:----- of -----
----- enterprise/company is hereby granted licence to manufacture/ formulate and sell the pesticides hereunder on the premises situated at -----
----- under the supervision of the following expert staff;
Name: ----- Qualification: -----

Name of product	Active Ingredient	Concentration (g/kg)
-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----

Conditions:

- (a) The Licensee shall have obtained with respect to the pesticide to be manufactured of formulated;
- (b) The quality specification of the pesticide produced shall be in conformity with the specification given in the Registration Certificate or Amended Registration Certificate;
- (c) The licensee shall notify the issuing authority in advance about the change in the personnel responsible for supervision in the manufacture/ formulation;
- (d) If the licensee desires to undertake the manufacture/ formulation of an additional pesticide, a new application shall be submitted for extending the list of licensed pesticides;
- (e) No sale shall be made without Myanmar label and instruction for use under the approval of pesticide registration board;
- (f) The sale of restricted pesticide shall be made only to the certified pesticide applicator;
- (g) The names and addresses of pesticide buyers shall be recorded and sale shall be made on vouchers;
 - (h) If the renewal of licence is late, penalty fee shall be payable. If the renewal of licence is late after (6) months of expiry date, the licence shall be

repealed.

SEAL

Director General
Department of Agriculture

Form (5)

**APPLICATION FOR LICENCE FOR REPACKING AND
SALE OF PESTICIDES**

Date: -----

To.

Director General
Department of Agriculture

1. Name of applicant: -----
2. National Identity Card/ National Registration/ Foreigner's Registration No: -----

3. Professional qualification: -----
4. Permanent address: -----
5. The address, of the premises in which the pesticides will be re-packed, stored and distributed: -----
 - (a) Type of building: -----
(Roof/Wall/Floor)
 - (b) Building area: -----
 - (c) Sanitation and protective facilities: -----

6. Name of pesticide, Registration or amended registration no., name of manufacturer/ importer: -----

7. The approximate amount of pesticide to be re-packed yearly: -----

8. Number and qualification of employees: -----

Attachments:

- (1) Receipt for payment of licence fee (original)
- (2) The sample of containers packing materials and their labels (instructions)
- (3) The consent of the holder of registration and manufacturer of the pesticide
- (4) The persons who involved in repacking work shall be attached the copy of certificates in Certified Pesticide Applicator and First-aid training.

Signature of applicant

Form (6)

GOVERNMENT OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK AND IRRIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
LICENCE FOR RE-PACKING AND SALE OF PESTICIDES

Date: -----

1. Licence Number: -----
2. U/Daw ----- National Identity Card/ National Registration/ Foreigner's Registration No. ----- is hereby granted licence for repacking the pesticides specified hereunder at the premises situated at -----under the supervision of the following expert staff;

Name: ----- Qualification: -----
----- Name

of pesticide	Active Ingredient	Concentration Package (g/kg or lt)	Size	Name
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Conditions:

- (a) The quality specification of the pesticide repacked shall be in conformity with the specification given in the Registration Certificate;
- (b) The enclosed label (in Myanmar language) shall be affixed to each pesticide container/ package, and instructions forms (in Myanmar language) shall be attached to each packing unit;
- (c) The licensee shall notify the issuing authority in advance about the change in the personnel responsible;
- (d) If the licensee desires to undertake the repacking of an additional pesticide, a new application shall be submitted for extending the list of licensed pesticides;
- (e) No sale shall be made without Myanmar label and instruction for use under the approval of pesticide registration board;
- (f) The sale of restricted pesticide shall be made only to the certified pesticide applicator;
- (g) The damaged packings shall be repacked securely before sale;
- (h) The names and addresses of pesticide buyers shall be recorded and sale shall be made on vouchers;
- (i) If the renewal of licence is late, penalty fee shall be payable. If the renewal of licence is late after (6) months of expiry date, the licence shall be repealed.

SEAL

Director General
Department of Agriculture

Form (7)

APPLICATION FOR LICENCE FOR FUMIGATION

Date: -----

To
Director General
Department of Agriculture

1. Name of Organization: -----
2. Company registration number (If private company):-----
3. The address of the applied organization:-----

4. Name of responsible applicant: -----
5. National Identity Card/National Registration No: -----
6. The address of the responsible applicant : -----

7. Desire pesticide treatment works :
(a) -----
(b) -----
(c) -----
8. Names of supervisors, qualifications and Certified Pesticide Applicator Certificate numbers involved in Fumigation work :-----

Name of Applicant

Note:

The persons who supervise to fumigation works shall be Certified Pesticide Applicators.

Form (8)

GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK AND IRRIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
LICENCE FOR FUMIGATION

Date: -----

1. Licence Number : -----
2. Name of organization : -----
3. Company registration number registered at Ministry of Commerce (If private company) :

4. The address of the applied organization : -----

5. Name of responsible applicant : -----
6. National Identity Card/ National Registration/ Foreigner Registration No : -----

7. The address of the responsible applicant : -----

8. Desire pesticide treatment works : -----
9. Names of supervisors, qualifications and Certified Pesticide Applicator Certificate numbers involved in Fumigation work :

Sr. No.	Name	Qualification	Certified Pesticide Applicator Identity Card No.
---	-----	-----	-----
---	-----	-----	-----
---	-----	-----	-----
10. Date of issuing licence for fumigation : -----
11. Expiry Date of licence : -----

Form (8) Cont.

Conditions:

- (a) Wholesale/ retail licence shall be separately applied if pesticides are stored;
- (b) The Pesticide Registration Board shall be informed in advance about the change of the particulars of supervisors;
- (c) The persons who involved in fumigation work shall be attached the copy of certificates in Certified Pesticide Applicator and First-aid training;
- (d) If the renewal of licence is late, penalty fee shall be payable. If the renewal of licence is late after (6) months of expiry date, the licence shall be repealed.

SEAL

Director General
Department of Agriculture

APPLICATION FOR LICENCE FOR WHOLE/RETAILSALE OF PESTICIDE

Date: -----

To.

District Manager
Department of Agriculture
----- District

1. Name of applicant: -----
2. National Identity Card/ National Registration/ Foreigner's Registration No.: -----

3. Professional qualification: -----
4. Permanent address: -----

5. The address (es) of the premises in which the pesticides will be stored and sold: -----

 - (a) Type of building (roof, wall, floor); -----

 - (b) Area; -----
 - (c) Sanitation and protective facilities; -----

6. Statement on the distance of the nearest tea-shop and shops selling food, animal feed and medicine etc.; -----

7. Type of sale business (whole sale or retail sale or both); -----

Attachments:

- (1) Receipt for payment of licence fee (original).
- (2) Copy of pass certificate of systematic handling and use of pesticide.

Signature of applicant

**GOVERNMENT OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK AND IRRIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**

LICENCE FOR WHOLE / RETAIL SALE OF PESTICIDES

Date: -----

1. Licence Number: -----
2. U / Daw ----- National Identity Card/ National Registration/ Foreigner
Registration No.----- is hereby granted licence for whole / retail sale of
pesticides at the premises / store situated at -----

3. Date of Issuance of licence: -----
4. Expiry date of licence: -----

Conditions:

- (a) Only pesticides having registration of amended registration certificate shall be sold;
- (b) No sale shall be made without label and instruction for use;
- (c) The sale of restricted pesticide shall be made only to the certified pesticide applicators;
- (d) The damaged packings, containers shall be repacked securely before sale;
- (e) The names and addresses of pesticide buyers shall be registered and sale shall be made on vouchers;
- (f) If the renewal of licence exceeds prescribed fine shall be payable;
- (g) One licence shall be represented for one whole/retail sale shop;
- (h) Pesticide shall not be sold and transport together with foods-stuffs.

SEAL

District Manager
Department of Agriculture
District -----

Application for importation of new plant variety to perform Adaptability Test (Form 1)

To

Chairman
National Seed-related Committee
Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation
Nay Pyi Taw

Date: -----

Subject: Application for importation of new plant variety to perform Adaptability Test

1. Applicant
(a) Name -----
(b) Name of Organization/Company-----
(c) NRC No./FRC No. (with copy) -----
(d) Ethnicity/ Nationality -----
(e) Education-----
(f) Permanent Address-----
 Phone No. -----
 Fax No. -----
 E-mail -----
2. New Variety of Seed to be imported
(a) Crop Name-----
(b) Variety -----
(c) Package type-----
(d) The amount to be imported (Kg/gram)-----
3. Imported
(a) Country-----
(b) Organization-----
(c) Sea Port/Airport/Check Point-----
4. Other information to be attached with the application form
(a) Copy of Seed Quality Certificate issued after scrutinizing according to the procedures of International Seed Testing Association.
(b) Phytosanitary Certificate (To cooperate with PPD)
(c) Quantitative and qualitative characters of the variety to be imported.
(d) Copy of Company Registration Certificate.
(e) Whether GMO or Non-GMO crops (with document of Non-GMO certificate).
5. I/ We hereby declare that the information given in the form and in the annexes, is complete and correct.



Signature of Applicant

Record by Registration Office

Application No. -----, Received date of application form: -----

(Signature)
Registrar
Registration Office

Recommendation for importation of new plant variety to perform adaptability test (Form 2)

The Republic of the Union of Myanmar
Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation
National Seed-related Committee

Recommendation for importation of new plant variety to perform adaptability test

Ref No-----

Date-----

Subject: Application for the recommendation for the importation of new plant variety to perform Adaptability Test

1. It is recommended, after scrutinizing in accordance with the seed law and regulation under the Seed Law Section 8 (b), that the application for the importation of new plant variety, received on with application number , to perform adaptability test, can proceed as may be necessary.

2. The Applicant

- (a) Name-----
(b) Company/Organization-----
(c) NRC No. / FRC No. (With copy)-----
(d) Ethnicity/Nationality-----
(e) Education-----
(f) Permanent Address-----
 Phone No-----
 Fax No. -----
 E-mail -----

3. New plant variety to be imported

- (a) Crop Name-----
- (b) Variety-----
- (c) Package type-----
- (d) The amount to be imported (Kg/gram) -----

4. Imported

- (a) Country-----
- (b) Organization-----
- (c) Sea port/Airport/Check point-----



(Signature)

Secretary

National Seed-related Committee

----- Company/Organization

Copy to-

- Director General, Department of Trade, Ministry of Commerce, Nay Pyi Taw.
- Director General (office), Department of Agriculture, Nay Pyi Taw.
- Director General (office), Department of Custom, Ministry of Planning and Finance, Nay Pyi Taw.
- Director (Plant Protection Division), Department of Agriculture, Nay Pyi Taw.
- O/C.

Application for conducting adaptability test to obtain the recognition certificate (Form 2(a))

To
Chairman
Technical Seed Committee

Date -----

Subject: Application for conducting adaptability test to obtain the recognition certificate

1. Applicant
 - (a) Name-----
 - (b) Name of Organization/Company-----
 - (c) NRC No. / FRC No. (with copy) -----
 - (d) Company registration certificate, form 6/26 (with copy) -----
 - (e) Permanent Address-----
Phone No. -----
Fax No. -----
E-mail -----
2. Quantitative and Qualitative Characteristics of New plant variety to be tested
 - (a) Crop Name-----
 - (b) Variety-----
 - (c) Variety type (F1/OP)-----
 - (d) Origin-----
 - (e) Original name/ breeding line No. -----
 - (f) Parent's name (to provide with document) -----
 - (g) Organization and country that obtained-----
 - (h) Suitable
 - Region -
 - Climate -
 - Presence of photosensitivity -
 - Temperature, max and min -
 - Topography -
 - (i) Life Period -----
 - (j) Cultural practices and Management -----
 - (k) General Characteristics -----
 - (l) Distinct Characteristics -----
 - (m) Whether it is GMO or Non-GMO crop (with document of Non-GMO certificate). -----



Signature of Applicant

Record by Registration Office

Application No. -----, Received date of application form: -----

(Signature)
Registrar
Registration Office

Permission for conducting adaptability test (Form 2 (b))

The Republic of the Union of Myanmar
Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation
Department of Agriculture

- Department of Agriculture, Department of Agricultural Research, Yezin Agricultural University,
Yezin (requested to coordinate in performing adaptability test to obtain recognition certificate)

- ----- Region/State/District Seed Officer

- ----- Farm manager (to do monthly report to Seed Division (head
office) on the findings of the assigned crop after growing according to protocol)

-O/C

Permission for conducting adaptability test

Announcement No: -----

Date -----

1. The application for conducting adaptability test with application no. -----
received on----- is allowed, after scrutinizing in accord with procedures, to conduct the
adaptability test under section 10 (a) of the Seed Law.

2. Applicant

(a) Company Name -----

(b) Crop Name-----

(c) Variety Name-----

3. (a) Farms assigned to do the test

(1)-----

(2)-----

(3)-----

(b) Experimental Design-----

(c) Control (standard) varieties-----

4. The company concerned shall provide with seed in time to grow within the season, and shall contact and
negotiate with the concerned farm managers.



Secretary

Technical Seed Committee

-----Company/Organization

Copy to

- Director General (office), Department of Agriculture, Nay Pyi Taw

- Director, -----Division

Application for Recognition Certificate of new plant variety (Form 3)

To
Chairman
National Seed-related Committee
Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation
Nay Pyi Taw



Date -----

Subject: Application for Recognition Certificate of new plant variety

1. The Applicant

- (a) Name-----
- (b) Type of business (own production/ other) -----
- (c) NRC No. / FRC No. (with copy) -----
- (d) Ethnicity/Nationality-----
- (e) Education-----
- (f) Name of Company/ Organization-----
- (g) Permanent Address----- Phone
No.----- Fax No.-----
----- Email-----

(h) Application number for performing adaptability test and date

2. The new plant variety to be applied

- (a) Source organization/ department of the new plant variety-----
- (b) Crop name-----
- (c) Botanical Name -----
- (d) Variety Name-----
- (e) Whether GMO or Non- GMO (with document of Non-GMO certificate)-----

- (f) Parent's /Original Crop's name -----
- (g) Whether or not registered in other region /country Yes No
 - (1) Yes (Region/Country)-----
 - (2) Date-----
 - (3) Variety name-----
- (h) Whether or not marketed Yes No
 - (1) Is Yes(Region/Country)-----
 - (2) Duration of sale-----

3. Document to be attached with the application form:

- (a) Seed sample (not require for parental lines and perennial crops)

- (b) Report formant of crops concerned to submit to TSC (crops to be tested, exempted crops, parental lines)

- 4. I/ We hereby declare that I/ we will pay the fee stipulated for recognition certificate.
- 5. I/ We hereby declare to the best of my/our knowledge that the information given in this form and in the annexes, complete and correct.



Signature of Applicant

Record by Registration Office

Application No. -----, Received date of application form: -----

(Signature)
Registrar
Registration Office

Application for establishment of the seed testing laboratory (Form 5)

To
Chairman
National Seed-related Committee
Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation
Nay Pyi Taw



Date:

Subject: Application for establishment of the seed testing laboratory.

1. Type of building (measurement and compartmentalization of room together with photo and ground plan)
2. Complete address where Seed Testing Laboratory (CV, qualification) with attachment.
No. Street
Ward / Quarter..... Township
3. The apparatus and equipment for Seed Testing Laboratory (with attachment)
4. Number of skillful staff for Seed Testing Laboratory (CV, qualification) with attachment.
5. Applicant
(a) Name
- (b) Company
- (c) NRC No. / FRC No. (with copy).....
- (d) Ethnicity/Nationality
- (e) Religion
- (f) Education
- (g) Permanent Address
- Phone No.
- Fax No.
- E-mail

“Note”

The detail information shall be described as appendix.

6. I/We hereby declare that, to the best of our/my knowledge, the information given in this form and in the annexes is complete and correct.



.....
Signature of Applicant

Record by Registration Office

Application No., Received date of application form:

(Signature)
Registrar
Registration Office

Recognition Registration Certificate of for Seed Testing Laboratory (Form 6)



The Republic of the Union of Myanmar
Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation
National Seed-related Committee



Recognition Registration Certificate of for Seed Testing Laboratory

Date.....

Registration No..... Application No.....

This registration certificate is issued under section 13, sub-section (b) of the seed law to the following applicant.

- (a) Applicant's name
- (b) Company.....
- (c) NRC No. / FRC No.....
- (d) Ethnicity/Nationality / Citizen
- (e) Permanent address
- Phone No.....
- Fax
- E-mail

Permit No.....
Date of expiry



Secretary
National Seed-related Committee

Form – 6 Cont.

Disciplines:

1. The term of registration certificate shall be three years.
2. The registration certificate holder shall, if he desires to continue to establish the Seed Testing Laboratory when the term of registration certificate has expired, apply to the National Seed-related Committee in accord with the stipulations at least 60 days prior to the expiry of the term of the certificate.
3. If the renewal of the term of registration certificate is allowed, the prescribed renewal fee shall be paid.
4. The Seed Testing Laboratory is totally responsible for the results be tested.
5. The registration certificate shall be suspended for a period or cancel according to section 15 of the Seed Law, if it fails to comply with any terms and conditions contained in registration certificate.

**Application for the renewal of the term of registration certificate for the Seed Testing Laboratory
(Form 7)**

To

Chairman
National Seed-related Committee
Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation
Nay Pyi Taw



Date:

Subject: Application for the renewal of the term of registration certificate for the Seed Testing Laboratory.

1. Applicant
 - (a) Name
 - (b) Company
 - (c) NRC No. / FRC No. (with copy).....
 - (d) Ethnicity/Nationality
 - (e) Education
 - (f) Permanent Address
 - Phone No.
 - Fax No.
 - E-mail
2. Copy of Registration certificate to be renewed, form 6



.....
Signature Applicant

Record by Registration Office

Application No., Received date of application form:

(Signature)
Registrar
Registration Office

Application for Seed Business License (Form 8)

To
Chairman
National Seed-related Committee
Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation
Nay Pyi Taw



Date

Subject: Application for Seed Business License

1. Applicant
 - (a) Name
 - (b) Company
 - (c) NRC No. / FRC No. (With copy)
 - (d) Ethnicity/Nationality
 - (e) Education
 - (f) Permanent Address
 Phone No.....
 Fax No.
 E-mail.....
 - (g) Experience
2. Desired type of seed business
 - (a) Production and Sale
 - (b) Buying and distribution
 - (c) Import and distribution
 - (d) Export
 - (e) Storage
3. Registration No.....
4. Date of Issue.....
5. Seed Class (BS/FS/RS/CS/others) that will be produced or import/ export.....
 - (a) Crop Name
 - (b) Variety Name /Line No.
 - (c) Parental Lines
6. Seed Class and source Department /Organization.....
7. Planting/ Distribution to
 Township Village tract.....
 Village..... Field No.
 Holding No.....

8. Area to be produced (acre)/ Amount to be distributed
9. Duration of production.....
10. Attachments
 - (a) Photo record of the seed
 - (b) Remark of breeder/ recognition certificate holder/ Organization
 - (c) Copy of company registration certificate, of organization certificate of official household (census record, of national identity card.
 - (d) 2 licence photos
 - (e) Package type (font, back)
 - (f) Pledge of the Seed Business person.
 - i. I will apply for separate licence for each crop.
 - ii. I will test whether or not it is in conformity with the seed standards at the relevant Seed Testing Laboratory.
 - iii. I will let the Seed Quality Inspection Body inspect the crop field.
 - iv. I will pay the prescribed inspection fee.
 - v. I will provide the Seed Quality Inspection Body with enough amount of sample to be tested. I will also pay the prescribed Seed Testing fee.
11. I / We hereby declare that, to the best of my/ our knowledge, the information given in this form and in the annexes is complete and correct.



.....
Signature of Applicant

Record by Registration Office

Application No., Received date of application form:

(Signature)
Registrar
Registration Office

Seed Business Licence (Form 9)

Form-9 Cont.

Republic of the Union of Myanmar
Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation
Technical Seed Committee
Seed Business Licence



Date:

1. Technical Seed Committee of Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation has approved and granted, in accordance with sub-section (c), section 17 of the Seed Law, the Seed Business Licence to the following applicant who apply with the registration no. Application no.
----- / ----- dated no.

2. Seed Business Licence

Applicant

(a) Name

(b) Company

(c) NRC No. / FRC No.

(d) Nationality/Citizen

(e) Education

(f) Permanent Address

Phone No.

Fax No.

E-mail

(g) Experience

3. Seed Class that is permitted to produce.....

4. To be produced/distributed

(a) Crop Name

(b) Variety Name

5. To be distributed to

Township ----- Village Tract ----- Village

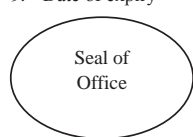
Field No. Holding No.

6. Area (acre) to be produced/ Amount to be distributed.....

7. Amount to be Imported /exported.....

8. Licence No.

9. Date of expiry.....



.....
Chairman

Technical See Committee

Disciplines

1. The term of Seed Business Licence shall be (5) years from the date of issue.
2. The Licence holder, if he desires to continue to carry out seed business, shall apply to the Technical Seed
3. Committee in accordance with the stipulations at least 60 days prior to expiry.
4. Only the crop and the seed class mentioned in the licence shall be produced, distributed, and sold.
5. The Licence holder shall submit a new application if he desires to produce, distribute, and sell any additional new variety (varieties) that was not contained in the licence.
6. The names and address of seed buyers shall be recorded, and seed shall be sold providing sale receipts.
7. Seed that is not conformity with the original seed standard shall not be distributed, or sold.
8. Only the seeds which have undergone Seed Quality Testing shall be distributed.
9. The facts under sub-section (d), section 18 of the Seed Law shall be mentioned correctly on the material in which the seed is packed or put.

Application for the renewal of the term of registration of Seed Business Licence (Form 10)

To
Chairman
Technical Seed Committee
Ministry of Agriculture, livestock and Irrigation
Nay Pyi Taw

Subject: Application for the renewal of the term of registration of Seed Business Licence.

1. Applicant

- (a) Name-----
- (b) Company -----
- (c) NRC No./ FRC No -----
- (d) Ethnicity/Nationality -----
- (e) Education -----
- (f) Permanent address -----
- Phone No -----
- Fax No. -----
- E-mail -----

2. Types of Seed Business that is currently carried out

- (a) Crop's Name -----
- (b) Variety's Name -----
- (c) Seed Class-----

3. Current Seed Business License No. -----
Expiry date -----

4. Documents to be attached

- (a) Photo record of the seed
- (b) Remark of breeder/recognition certificate holder/ Organization
- (c) Copy of company registration certificate, of organization certificate, of official household (census) record, of national Identity card
- (d) 2 Licence photos
- (e) Packaging type (front, back)

5. I/We hereby declare that, to the best of my/our knowledge, the information given in this form and in the annexes is complete and correct.



Signature of Applicant

Record by Registration Office

Application No. -----, Received date of application form: -----

(Signature)
Registrar
Registration Office

Application for seed import recommendation (Form 11)

To
Chairman
Technical Seed Committee
Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation
Nay Pyi Taw

Date -----

Subject: Application for seed import recommendation

1. Applicant

- (a) Name -----
- (b) Company -----
- (c) NRC No./ FRC No -----
- (d) Ethnicity/Nationality -----
- (e) Education -----
- (f) Permanent address -----
- Phone No -----
- Fax No. -----
- E-mail -----

2. Seed to be imported

- (a) Name-----
- (b) Package type-----
- (c) Amount to be imported (MT/kg) -----

3. Recognition Certificate No -----

4. Date of issue-----

5. Imported from

- (a) Country-----
- (b) Company/Organization-----
- (c) Sea port, Airport, Check Point -----

6. The information to be attached with the application form

- (a) Copy of pro-invoice
- (b) Copy of Seed Quality Certificate issued after scrutinizing according to the procedures of International Seed Testing Association.
- (c) Phytosanitary Certificate (To cooperate with PPD)

7. I/We hereby declare that, to the best of my/our knowledge, the information, given in this form and in the annexes, is complete and correct.



Signature of Applicant

Record by Registration Office

Application No. -----, Received date of application form: -----

(Signature)
Registrar
Registration Office

Application for seed export recommendation (Form 12)

To
Chairman
Technical Seed Committee
Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation
Nay Pyi Taw

Date -----

Subject: Application for seed export recommendation

1. Applicant

- (a) Name -----
- (b) Company -----
- (c) NRC No./ FRC No -----
- (d) Ethnicity/Nationality -----
- (e) Education -----
- (f) Permanent address -----
- Phone No. -----
- Fax No. -----
- E-mail -----

2. Seed to be exported

- (a) Name -----
- (b) Package type -----
- (c) Amount to be exported (MT/kg) -----

3. Recognition Certificate No -----

4. Date of issue -----

5. Exported to

- (a) Country -----
- (b) Company/Organization -----
- (c) Sea port, Airport, Check Point -----

6. The information to be attached with the application form

- (a) Copy of Seed Quality Certificate issued after scrutinizing according to the procedures of International Seed Testing Association.
- (b) Phytosanitary Certificate (To cooperate with PPD)
- (c) Copy of pro-invoice

7. I/We hereby declare that, to the best of my/our knowledge, the information, given in this form and in the annexes, is complete and correct.



Signature of Applicant

Record by Registration Office

Application No. -----, Received date of application form: -----

(Signature)
Registrar
Registration Office

Recommendation of the Technical Seed Committee (Form 13)

The Republic of the Union of Myanmar
Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation
Technical Seed Committee

Recommendation of the Technical Seed Committee

Date -----

Registration No. ----- Application No. -----

1. The Technical Seed Committee recommends, after scrutinizing in accordance with the procedures, that the following application be able to proceed as may be deemed necessary.

2. Applicant

- (a) Name -----
- (b) Company/Organization -----
- (c) NRC No./FRC No. (With copy) -----
- (d) Ethnicity/Nationality -----
- (e) Education -----
- (f) Permanent Address -----
- Phone No. -----
- Fax -----
- E-mail -----

3. Seed to be imported/ exported

- (a) Crop Variety -----
- (b) Packaging type -----
- (c) Amount to be imported/exported (MT/ Kg) -----

4. Seed to be imported from/exported to -----

- (a) Country -----
- (b) Organization -----
- (c) Sea port/Airport/ Check Point -----



Chairman
Technical Seed Committee

-----Company/Organization

Copy to

- Director General, Department of Trade, Ministry of Commerce, Nay Pyi Taw.
- Director General (office), Department of Agriculture, Nay Pyi Taw.
- Director General, Department of Custom, Ministry of Finance, Nay Pyi Taw.
- Director (Plant Protection Division), Department of Agriculture, Nay Pyi Taw.
- O/C

XV. Livestock Breeding and Veterinary Department

November 2018 Version

XV. Livestock Breeding and Veterinary Department

An Investor who has MIC Permit or Endorsement, can apply for registrations and recommendations regarding with any investment in Livestock Industry at the Livestock Breeding and Veterinary Department, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation. One representative officer from the Livestock Breeding and Veterinary Department has been assigned at MIC OSS. The Livestock Breeding and Veterinary Department of MIC OSS is currently providing all necessary information relating to the applications of licences, registrations and recommendations required for any Livestock Industry.

Presently, the Livestock Breeding and Veterinary Department of MIC OSS could not provide services relating to the applications of any licence. Before or after receiving MIC Permit or Endorsement, an Investor can consult with the representative officer for further information at MIC OSS.

In accordance with the **Animal Health and Development Law 1993**, the following registrations can be applied at Livestock Breeding and Veterinary Department.

1. Application for Breeder and Commercial Farm Registration
2. Application for Animal Feed Production Factory Registration

The objectives of the Livestock Breeding and Veterinary Department are:-

1. To produce sufficiently for local consumption and to export the exceed production
2. To maintain the amount of productivity of buffalo and cattle in line with the need of agricultural sector
3. To implement genetic resource conservation and to produce the genetic upgrading animal in line with the local condition
4. To support the rural economic development by small scale livestock framings
5. To improve the productivity and quality of livestock products in line with the standardization of neighboring countries
6. To improve the inviting for investment and to encourage the commercial livestock production
7. To enhance and improve the animal disease prevention and controlling, and to be in-line with the animal health guideline of international organizations
8. To promote the socio-economic relation for livestock productivity and international relation

According to the objectives of the Livestock Breeding and Veterinary Department, the department shall carry out the following type of inspections:-

1. Inspection of Animal Feed for Domestic Sale
2. Inspection of Animal, Animal Product and Animal Feed for Exportation
3. Inspection of Imported Animal, Animal Product and Animal Feed
4. Inspection of Breeder Farms and Hatcheries
5. Inspection of Livestock Farms Producing and Distributing Meat, Milk, Egg or Other Animal Product
6. Inspection of Health of Animals to be Slaughtered and Animal's Meat for Public Consumption

The importer of live animals, frozen meats, animal products (such as duck down, goose down, turkey feather, rabbit fur, raccoon fur), animal feed, veterinary drug and equipments and the exporter of animals (including live animals), animal products and animal feed shall receive regarding type of inspections which are mentioned above in order to carry out importation and exportation procedure.

With reference to Notification No. 13/2017 Classification of Promoted Sector, issued by Myanmar Investment Commission, investments in **Livestock production, breeding and its related services** shall be granted income tax exemption according to the sub-section (c) of the section 75 of Myanmar Investment Law 2017.

According to Notification No. 15/2017 List of Restricted Investment Activities, issued by Myanmar Investment Commission (MIC), Investment activities that are **not allowed to be carried out by foreign investors** are **establishment of quarantine station** for exportation and importation of animals and **pets care service**. Investment activities **allowed only in the form of a joint venture** with any citizen owned entity or any Myanmar citizen include **Veterinary clinic**. Investment activities that are **required** to obtain the **approval of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation** includes:

1. Manufacturing and distribution of veterinary biological products
2. Manufacturing and distribution of veterinary medicines
3. Commercial Livestock Farming
4. Breeder farm and hatchery (poultry)
5. Genetical research, genetic conservation and distribution of animal breeds
6. Importation, production and marketing of the animal breeds (breeding animals, frozen semen

straw and embryos)

7. Laboratory services for the safety of animal feeds and animal products
8. Laboratory services for the animal diseases diagnosis
9. Services on research and surveillance for animal health

Regarding with the Standard Criteria for Investment Activities to obtain the approval of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation under paragraph (d) (3) of the MIC Notification (15/2017), please refer to the following website download link:

https://www.dica.gov.mm/en/archive-for-documents?title=The+Standard+Criteria+for+Investment+Activities+to+obtain+the+approval+of+the+Ministry+of+Agriculture%2C+Livestock+and+Irrigation+&tid=All&date_filter%5Bvalue%5D%5Bmonth%5D=&date_filter_1%5Bvalue%5D%5Byear%5D=

For the Amendment of rate of fees regarding with Notifications to be issued according to Animal Health and Development Law, please kindly see the Annex-6 which was issued in January 2018.

1. Procedures relating to Registrations

1-1. Application for Breeder/Commercial Farm and Hatchery Registration

Necessary Documents submitted by Applicant	1. Application form with the company letter head
Actual Procedures	1. The applicant submits the application form and informs the township officer from Livestock Breeding and Veterinary Department for the inspection of farm or hatchery registration. 2. Township officer conducts the inspection of the farm according to FORM_ Check List of Breeder Farm/Commercial Farm (AHD/PC (5)) for Breeder/Commercial Farm and according to FORM_ Check List of Hatchery (AHD/PC (6)) for Hatchery and if there are no comments after inspection, the applicant receives the Registration of Breeder/Commercial Farm or Hatchery (FORM_ Sample of Registration of Breeder/Hatchery/Livestock Farm (AHD/PC (7))) after the payment of regarding registration fees.
Application Fee	Fee collection will depend on animal census of the inspected farm
Time Frame	- 7 working days (in general)
Remarks	- After receiving MIC Permit or Endorsement, the applicant can start the construction of farm
Validity Period	- (1) year from the date of issuance

1-2. Application for Animal Feed Production Factory Registration

Necessary Documents submitted by Applicant	1. Application form with the company letter head 2. Sample of animal feed
Actual Procedures	1. The applicant submits the application form and informs the township officer from Livestock Breeding and Veterinary Department for the inspection of animal feed production factory registration. 2. Township officer conducts the inspection of the animal feed production factory according to FORM_ Check List of Animal Feed Production Factory, Feed Mixing Factory, Pharmaceutical Factories and Slaughter House and if there are no comments, the applicant receives the Registration of Animal Feed Production (FORM_ Sample of Animal Feed Production Registration) after the payment of regarding registration fees.
Application Fee	-
Time Frame	- 7 working days (in general)
Remarks	- Applicant applies this application in Naypyidaw and Director General issues the Animal Feed Production Registration. - Before the issuance of Animal Feed Production Registration, site inspection is required to conduct to inspect whether the animal feed is manufactured according to Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP) or not.
Validity Period	- (1) year from the date of issuance

2. Procedures relating to Importations

2-1. Importation of Live Animals

Necessary Documents submitted by Applicant	1. FORM_ Request for Recommendation Letter 2. Application letter with Company letter head signed by company's director and admission 3. Copy of Veterinary Health Certificate issuing by the Veterinary authority of exporting country. For the importation of poultry and doc, it should express free of Avian Influenza and for that of pig and piglet, it should express free of Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD), African Swine Fever (ASF) and PRRS in exporting country. 4. Farm registration in Myanmar (FORM_ Sample of Registration of Breeder/Hatchery/Livestock Farm (AHD/PC (7)) (copy) 5. Proforma invoice 6. Sale Contract 7. Recommendation from Myanmar Livestock Federation (original) 8. Copy of Certificate of Incorporation issued by Directorate of Investment and Company Administration
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	9. Copy of Importer/Exporter Registration Certificate issued by Department of Trade
Actual Procedures	1. The applicant or importer submits the required documents to the Livestock Breeding and Veterinary Department to issue the recommendation for the importation of live animals into Myanmar. 2. The Livestock Breeding and Veterinary Department checks the submitted documents and if it is complete, it issues the recommendation letter to apply the import license from Department of Trade. 3. Upon receiving the recommendation letter, the applicant or importer applies import licence from Department of Trade. 4. When the applicant or importer submits Import Declaration (ID) to Customs Department, by using MACCS, the applicant or importer is required to submit the necessary information to Livestock Breeding and Veterinary Department for Laboratory test. 5. On arrival of the imported animals at the port, airport and quarantine station, officials from Livestock Breeding and Veterinary Department check the health condition of animals, Veterinary Health Certificate and takes the samples for laboratory test. 6. Laboratory test result will be replied by MACCS. 7. Upon receiving the laboratory test result from the Livestock Breeding and Veterinary Department, the applicant or importer performs customs clearance procedure for imported animals.
Application Fee	- See Annex - 1
Time Frame	- See Annex - 1
Remarks	- Importer should apply to Livestock Breeding and Veterinary Department to issue the recommendation for importation of live animals into Myanmar. - Apart from application fee, importer shall pay quarantine fee of imported animals. - The following documents are required to check on arrival of imported cargo: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recommendation issued from Livestock Breeding and Veterinary Department • Import License issued from Department of Trade • Original Veterinary Health Certificate issued by Veterinary Authority of exporting country • Packing List • BL/ Airway Bill • Animal Health Recommendation Certificate (AHD/PC (3)) for border trade

2-2. Importation of Frozen Meats

Necessary Documents submitted by Applicant	1. FORM_ Request for Recommendation Letter 2. Application letter with Company letter head signed by company's director and admission 3. Recommendation from Myanmar Livestock Federation's Meat Inspection Board (Original) 4. Copy of Veterinary Health Certificate issuing by the Veterinary authority of exporting county. For chicken meat, duck meat and turkey meat, it should express free of avian influenza in exporting country. For poultry and pig, it should express free of Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD), African Swine fever (ASF) and PRRS in exporting country. 5. HACCP and GMP certificate of meat processing plant 6. Proforma invoice and Packing Lists 7. Sale Contract 8. Copy of Certificate of Incorporation issued by Directorate of Investment and Company Administration. 9. Copy of Importer/Exporter Registration Certificate issued by Department of Trade
Actual Procedures	1. The applicant or importer submits the required documents to the Livestock Breeding and Veterinary Department to issue the recommendation for the importation of frozen meat. 2. The Livestock Breeding and Veterinary Department checks the submitted documents and if it is complete, it issues the recommendation letter to apply the import license from Department of Trade. 3. Upon receiving the recommendation letter, the applicant or importer applies import licence from Department of Trade.

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. When the applicant or importer submits Import Declaration (ID) to Customs Department, by using MACCS, the applicant or importer is required to submit the necessary information to Livestock Breeding and Veterinary Department for Laboratory test. 5. On arrival of the imported frozen meat at the port, airport and quarantine station, official from Livestock Breeding and Veterinary Department checks the condition of imported frozen meat, Veterinary Health Certificate and takes the samples for laboratory test. 6. Laboratory test result will be replied by MACCS. 7. Upon receiving the laboratory test result from the Livestock Breeding and Veterinary Department, the applicant or importer performs customs clearance procedure for imported animals.
Application Fee	- See Annex – 2
Time Frame	- From minimum 2 working weeks to maximum 4 weeks
Remarks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It will allow to import only from the county where it is free from bird flu (avian influenza) which is announced at OIE Website - Importer should apply to Livestock Breeding and Veterinary Department to issue the recommendation for every importation of frozen meats into Myanmar - The following documents are required to check on arrival of imported cargo: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recommendation issued from Livestock Breeding and Veterinary Department • Import License issued from Department of Trade • Original Veterinary Health Certificate issued by Veterinary Authority of exporting country • Packing List and Invoice • BL/ Airway Bill • Animal Health Recommendation Certificate (AHD/PC (3)) for border trade

2-3.Importation of Duck down, Goose down, Turkey feather, Rabbit fur, Raccoon fur

Necessary Documents submitted by Applicant	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. FORM_ Request for Recommendation Letter 2. Application letter with Company letter head signed by company's director and admission 3. Original of Veterinary Health Certificate issuing by the Veterinary authority of exporting country and Certificate of Origin 4. Laboratory test result of the duck down, goose down, turkey feather, rabbit fur, raccoon fur issued from Livestock Breeding and Veterinary Department to be imported 5. Performa Invoice (Original) 6. Packing List 7. Sale Contract 8. Copy of import license issued by Department of Trade 9. Certificate of Exporter/Importer Registration (Copy) 10. Recommendation from Myanmar Livestock Federation (Original) 11. Copy of Certificate of Incorporation issued by Directorate of Investment and Company Administration
Actual Procedures	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The applicant or importer must have already obtained the import license from Department of Trade for the importation of Duck down, Goose down, Turkey feather, Rabbit fur and Raccoon fur. 2. By using MACCS, the applicant or importer submits the necessary documents to the Livestock Breeding and Veterinary Department to issue the Veterinary Health Certificate for the importation of Duck Down, Goose Down, Turkey Feather, Rabbit fur and Raccoon fur into Myanmar. 3. The applicant or importer submits sample of imported Duck down, Goose down, Turkey feather, Rabbit fur, and Raccoon fur for laboratory test. 4. (the samples should be imported from International Transportation Service like DHL) 5. The Livestock Breeding and Veterinary Department checks the submitted documents and samples. 6. If the submitted documents are complete and there are no c infectious disease on the submitted samples, the applicant or importer receives the Veterinary Health Certificate (FORM_ Sample of Veterinary Health Certificate) through MACCS.

Application Fee	- 15,000 MMK per Metric Ton (MT) - 15 MMK per Kg
Time Frame	2 working weeks to maximum 4 weeks

2-4.Importation of Animal Feed , Veterinary Drug and Equipment

Necessary Documents submitted by Applicant	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. FORM_ Request for Recommendation Letter 2. Application letter with Company Letter head signed by company's director 3. Performa invoice 4. Sale Contract 5. Certificate of Analysis and Country of Origin 6. HACCP and GMP certificate of production plant 7. Free Sale (or) Product License 8. Copy of Veterinary Health Certificate issuing by the Veterinary authority of exporting country for Meat & Bone Meal, Blood Meal and Plasma meal and Feather Meal and laboratory test result from Bacteriology section from Livestock Breeding and Veterinary Department. 9. Laboratory result issued from Veterinary Assay Laboratory by Livestock Breeding and Veterinary Department (copy) 10. Original of Recommendation from Myanmar Livestock federation 11. Copy of Certificate of Incorporation issued by Directorate of Investment and Company Administration 12. Copy of Certificate of Exporter/Importer Registration issued by Department of Trade 13. Annex of Catalogues and Photos for Livestock Equipment.
Actual Procedures	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The applicant or importer submits the samples for animal feed and veterinary drugs to Veterinary Assay Laboratory for laboratory test. 2. After receiving the laboratory result, the applicant or importer submits the necessary documents to the Livestock Breeding and Veterinary Department to issue the recommendation for the importation into Myanmar. 3. The Livestock Breeding and Veterinary Department checks the submitted documents and if the submitted documents are complete, the Department issues the recommendation letter to apply the import license from Department of Trade.
Application Fee	- See Annex – 3
Time Frame	- Within 2 to 4 weeks
Remarks	<p>The following documents are required to check on arrival of imported cargo:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recommendation issued from Livestock Breeding and Veterinary • Import License issued from Department of Trade • Original Veterinary Health Certificate issued by Veterinary Authority of exporting country • Packing List • BL/ Airway Bill • Animal Health Recommendation Certificate (AHD/PC (3)) for border trade

3. Procedures relating to Exportations

3-1.Exportation of Animal Products and Animal Feed

Necessary Documents submitted by Applicant	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Application letter with Company letter head signed by company's director 2. FORM_ Request for Inspection on Export Materials 3. Copy of farm registration for Exportation of Animals 4. Performa invoice 5. Sale contract 6. Copy of Member and Original of Certificate of Myanmar Livestock Federation 7. Copy of Certificate of Incorporation issued by Directorate of Investment and Company Administration 8. Copy of Certificate of Importer/Exporter Registration issued by Department of Trade 9. Evidence of Slaughter House Business Permit or if it is buying from the seller, copy of evidence of Slaughter House Business Permit of the seller (or) HACCP or GMP Certificate of the manufactured factory and evidence of sale contract
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	10. Undertaking letter by exporting company for guaranteeing to take all responsibilities if any issues happen during the exportation process 11. The place of buy and storage
Actual Procedures	1. The applicant or exporter submits the necessary documents for the exportation of animal products and animal feed to the Livestock Breeding and Veterinary Department and samples (to be exported) 2. The Livestock Breeding and Veterinary Department checks the submitted application and field service. 3. Sample of animal products and animal feed which will be exported shall be laboratory tested. 4. After confirmation of complete application and sample testing, Livestock Breeding and Veterinary Department issue the recommendation letter to apply the export license from Department of Trade and Veterinary Health Certificate for export.
Application Fee	- See Annex – 4
Time Frame	- See Annex – 4
Remarks	- The validity period of recommendation letter is (3) months from the date of issuance. -

3-2. Exportation of Live Animals from Myanmar to Any Country

Necessary Documents submitted by Applicant	1. Application letter with Company letter head by mentioning the exporting country heading to Director General, Livestock and Veterinary Department 2. FORM_ Request for Inspection on Export Materials 3. Proforma Invoice 4. Sale Contract 5. Copy of Certificate of Incorporation 6. Copy of Certificate of Importer/Exporter Registration issued by Department of Trade 7. Temporary Quarantine Station Confirmation Certificate (AHD/PC-7) (Copy) 8. Copy of Livestock Plan of Cow & Buffalo (if exportation is for cow and buffalo) 9. Undertaking Letter for guaranteeing to receive health inspection at the Animal Quarantine Station and to follow the current laws of Livestock and Veterinary Department
Actual Procedures	1. The applicant or exporter submits the necessary documents for the exportation of live animals to the Livestock Breeding and Veterinary Department. 2. Because it is necessary to inspect the animals to be exported, the applicant brings the animals to be exported to temporary Quarantine Station, receives inspection and put Micro Chip/Ear-Tag on them. 3. If the submitted documents are complete, the Livestock and Veterinary Department inspects by scanning the Micro Chip/Ear-Tag whether the animals to be exported are already registered or not and if the animals are free from diseases, the Department allows to export those registered animals by issuing Animal Quarantine Certificate.
Application Fee	- See Annex – 5
Time Frame	- Minimum 2 weeks to maximum 4 weeks
Remarks	- Apart from application fee, exporter shall pay the fee for quarantine of exported animals. - Types of animal to be exported include Cattle, Buffalo, Sheep and Goat, Horse, Pig, Chicken, Dog, Cat and Zoo Animals. - Exporter should apply to Livestock Breeding and Veterinary Department to issue the recommendation for the exportation of live animal. - For the exportation of live animals, the animals must be quarantined at the government approved quarantine station for 1 month or at least 21 days prior to export and checked the health status and taken necessary action by the veterinary authority. - It shall be put ear-tag to each animal and Health Certificate from Veterinary Doctor which approves that the animals already injected vaccination.

List of Forms

I. Forms regarding with Procedures relating to Registrations		
Sr.	Form No.	Name
1	FORM	Check List of Breeder/Commercial Farm (AHD/PC (5))
2	FORM	Check List of Hatchery (AHD/PC (6))
3	FORM	Sample of Registration of Breeder/Hatchery/Livestock Farm (AHD/PC (7))
4	FORM	Check List of Animal Feed Production Factory, Feed Mixing Factory, Pharmaceutical Factories and Slaughter House
5	FORM	Sample of Animal Feed Production Registration
II. Forms regarding with Procedures relating to Importation		
Sr.	Form No.	Name
6	FORM	Request for Recommendation Letter
7	FORM	Sample of Veterinary Health Certificate
III. Forms regarding with Procedures relating to Exportation		
Sr.	Form No.	Name
8	FORM	Request for Inspection on Export Materials
9	FORM	Sample of Animal Quarantine Certificate

Annex 1 – Application fee and time frame of importation of live animals

Types of importation of live animals		Application Fee	Time Frame
1)	For importation of dog and cat	10,000 MMK per Head	1 Working Day
2)	For importation of chicken/duck	Chicken	50 MMK per Head
		Chick & duckling	4 MMK per Head
		Fecund egg	2 MMK per one Unit
3)	For importation of buffalo, cow, sheep, goat, horse and pig for commercial and breeding purpose	Buffalo, cow, horse	10,000 MMK per Head
		Sheep, goat, pig	2,000 MMK per Head
		Water bug & others	100 MMK per Head
		Rabbit & guinea pig	1,000 MMK per Head

Annex – 2 Application fee of importation of frozen meat

Sr.	Types of importation of frozen meat	Fee per Metric Ton (MT)
1)	Frozen fresh meat	1,500 MMK
2)	Frozen dried meat	4,000 MMK
3)	All kinds of fried meat	3,000 MMK
4)	Frozen fish/shrimp	1,000 MMK
5)	Gall or bile	1,500 MMK

Sr.	Types of importation of frozen meat	Fee per Metric Ton (MT)
6)	Buffalo or cow's horns	1,000 MMK
7)	Frozen bone	750 MMK
8)	Buffalo or cow's skin	15 MMK per one piece
9)	Sheep or goat's skin	5 MMK per one piece
10)	Windpipe, stomach, intestine, heart, chicken's leg	1,000 MMK
11)	Lard or tallow	500 MMK
12)	Honey	2,500 MMK
13)	Bird's Nest	3,000 MMK

Annex – 3 Application fee of importation of animal feed, veterinary drug and equipment

Sr.	Types of importation of animal feed, veterinary drug and equipment	Fee
1)	For test kit (which is used for farm) and other Farm Equipments (For semen Straw)	0.1% of the value 2% of the value
2)	For animal Feed	650 MMK per Metric Ton (MT)
3)	For groundnut cake or sesame cake	200 MMK per Metric Ton (MT)
4)	For fish powder or shrimp bran	1,000 MMK per Metric Ton (MT)

Annex – 4 Application fee and time frame of exportation of animals, animal products and animal feed

Types of exportation of animals, animal products and animal fee		Application Fee		Time Frame
1)	Exportation of clothes made with duck or chicken feathers	15,000 MMK per Metric Ton (MT) (15 MMK per Kg)		Minimum 2 weeks to maximum 4 weeks
2)	Exportation of frozen meat and dried meat	Frozen Meat	1,500 MMK per Metric Ton (MT)	Minimum 2 weeks to maximum 4 weeks
		Dried Meat	4,000 MMK per Metric Ton (MT)	
3)	Exportation of animal skin, frozen bone, shell and animal products (including dried fish powder, shrimp powder,	Animal feed	650 MMK per Metric Ton (MT)	Minimum 2 weeks to maximum 4 weeks
		Groundnut cake, Sesame cake	200 MMK per Metric Ton (MT)	

	dried corn, green gram shell powder, green mung shell powder)	Dried fish powder, shrimp powder	1,000 MMK per Metric Ton (MT)	
		Frozen bone	750 MMK per Metric Ton (MT)	
		Sheep/Goat skin	5 MMK per Metric Ton (MT)	

Annex – 5 Application fee of exportation of live animals from Myanmar to any countries

Sr.	Types of exportation of live animals	Application Fee	
1)	For exportation of dog & cat	10,000 MMK per Head	
2)	For exportation of buffalo, cow, sheep & goat	For Health Check-up	10,000 MMK per Head
		For 100 heads	Vaccination 64,000 MMK
			Blood Testing 100,000
For goat (Health Check-up)	2,000 MMK per Head		

Annex – 6 Amendment of rate of fees regarding with Notifications to be issued according to Animal Health and Development Law

Sr. No.	Subject	Form No.	Type of Animal	Current Rate	Amendment of type of Animal	Modified Rate (kyats)	Remark
1	Certificate for complete Vaccination	AHD/PC (1)	1 Cattle	1	1 Cattle	50	For all vaccination
			Cattle FMD	15			
2	Animal Health Certificate	AHD/PC (3)	1 Cattle	25	1 Cattle	1000	For all vaccination
			1 Swine	0	Swine (Under 3 months)	200	
					Swine (Above 3 months)	500	
			1 Sheep/Goat	15	1 Sheep/Goat	300	
			1 DOC Chicken/Duck	1	1 DOC Chicken/Duck	5	
			Pullet Chicken/Duck	2	Pullet Chicken/Duck	10	
			1 DOC Quail	0.25	1 DOC Quail	1	
			1 Pullet Quail	0.50	1 Pullet Quail	2	
			1 Chicken/Duck Egg	0.25	1 Chicken/Duck Egg	1	
			1 Quail Egg	0.05	1 Quail Egg	0.25	
3	Registration of Breeder Farm/Incubation/ Livestock Farm						
a	layer/Broiler Chicken/Duck Breeder Farm	AHD/PC (7)	No. of Animal		No. of Animal		
	Availability of the Registration Certificate is 1 year		200-500	200	-	-	
	Shall be renewed annually		501-1000	500	-	-	
			1001-2000	1000	1000 and below	5000	
			2001-3000	3000	1001-5000	10000	

Sr. No.	Subject	Form No.	Type of Animal	Current Rate	Amendment of type of Animal	Modified Rate (kyats)	Remark
			3001-5000	5000	5001-10000	15000	
			5001-10000	10000	10001-50000	50000	
			10001 and above		50001 and above	70000	
b	Layer Quail Farm		No. of Animal		No. of Animal		
	Availability of the Registration Certificate is 1 year		200-500	150		-	
	Shall be renewed annually		501-1000	250	500 and below	-	
			1001-2000	500	1000 and below	1000	
			2001-3000	1000	1001-5000	2000	
			3001 and above	-	5001-10000	3000	
					10001 and above	10000	
4	Registration of Incubator (Chicken, Duck and Quail)	AHD/PC (7)	No of eggs per hatching				
	To collect fees by number of eggs per hatching		1000-2000	1000	1001-2000	10000	
	Availability of the Registration Certificate is 1 year		2001-3000	2000	2001-3000	20000	
	Shall be renewed annually		3001-5000	3000	3001-5000	30000	
			5001-10000	5000	5001-10000	35000	
			10001-20000	10000	10001-20000	40000	
			20001 and above	20000	20001 and above	45000	
5	Inspection for meat, milk and eggs production farm						
a	Dairy Cattle	AHD/PC (7)	No. of Animal		No. of Animal		
	Availability of the Registration Certificate is 1 year		5-10	100	20 and below	5000	

XV. Livestock Breeding and Veterinary Department
MIC, OSS

Sr. No.	Subject	Form No.	Type of Animal	Current Rate	Amendment of type of Animal	Modified Rate (kyats)	Remark
	Shall be renewed annually		11-20	200	21-100	15000	
			21-30	300	101-500	30000	
			31-50	400	501-1000	40000	
			51-100	500	1000 and above	50000	
			101-200	-	-	-	
			201 and above	-	-	-	
b	Local Cattle	AHD/PC (7)			No. of Animal		
					20 and below	5000	
					21-100	10000	
					101-500	15000	
					501-1000	20000	
					1001 and above	25000	
c	Beef Cattle	AHD/PC (7)			No of Animals		
					20 and below	5000	
					21-100	10000	
					101-500	15000	
					501-1000	20000	
					1001 and above	25000	
d	Inspection of Swine Farm	AHD/PC (7)	No of Animal		No. of Animal		
	Availability of the Registration Certificate is 1 year		10-20	50	20 and below	2000	
	Shall be renewed annually		21-50	100	21-100	5000	
			51-100	200	101-500	10000	
			101-200	300	501-1000	20000	
			201-500	400	1001 and above	30000	
			501 and above	500	-	-	
e	Inspection of Layer/Broiler Chicken/Duck	AHD/PC (7)	No of Animal		No of Animal		

XV. Livestock Breeding and Veterinary Department
MIC, OSS

Sr. No.	Subject	Form No.	Type of Animal	Current Rate	Amendment of type of Animal	Modified Rate (kyats)	Remark
	Availability of the Registration Certificate is 1 year		200-500	50	500 and below	2000	
	Shall be renewed annually		501-1000	100	501-2000	5000	
			1001-2000	200	2001-5000	10000	
			2001-3000	300	5001-10000	20000	
			3001-5000	400	10001-20000	30000	
			5001-10000	500	20001 and above	50000	
			10001 and above	1000			
f	Inspection of Egg laying Quail Farm	AHD/PC (7)	No. of Animal		No. of Animal		
	Availability of the Registration Certificate is 1 year		200-500	50	500 and below	500	
	Shall be renewed annually		501-1000	100	501-1000	1000	
			1001-2000	200	1001-2000	1500	
			2001-3000	300	2001-3000	2500	
			3001 and above	-	3001-5000	5000	
					5001 and above	10000	
6	Registry Certificate of Breeding Animal	AHD/PC (9)					
a	Un-castrated bull		1 Nos per year	500	Un-castrated bull	10000	
b	Boar		1 Nos per year	250	Swine	5000	
c	Stallion		1 Nos per year	500	Stallion	10000	
d	Un-castrated male goat		1 Nos per year	-	Un-castrated male goat	3000	
	Availability of the Registration Certificate is 1 year						
	Shall be renewed annually						

FORM_ Breeder Farm/Commercial Farm Check List AHD/PC (5)
Livestock Breeding and Veterinary Department
Breeder Farm/ Commercial Farm Check List

Sr. No -----

Date -----

1. Owner Name ----- NRC No. -----

2. Business Name ----- Farm Registration No. -----

Address -----

3. Farm, Housing and Surrounding

Building No.	Type	Space (L*W*H)	Farming System	Breeding species	Number of Breeding			
					Large	Medium	Small	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Distance between each building -----

Distance from nearest farm ----- Distance from residents -----

Sanitation Plan -----

4. Breeding animal

Animal Species -----, Male ----- Female -----

Classification of breed (parents species/grandparents species/commercial species/ Local species)

Male and Female ratio

5. Vaccination Plan

Vaccination plan -----

Sr. No.	Subject	Form No.	Type of Animal	Current Rate	Amendment of type of Animal	Modified Rate (kyats)	Remark
7	Animal Health Inspection of slaughtered animals for Public Consumption and meat inspection						
a	Cattle	AHD/PC (11)	1 Nos	35	1 Nos	3000	
b	Swine	And	1 Nos	15	1 Nos	1500	
c	Goat/Sheep	AHD/PC (12)	1 Nos	10	1 Nos	1000	
	(To collect the fees together for animal health inspection and meat inspection)						

6. Diseases Outbreak, Prevention and Treatment

Disease Outbreak	Prevention	Treating	Diseases testing and findings

7. Disease prevention and control activities

8. Animal Feed

Purchased region, feed mill, shop -----

Feeding system -----

9. Production and Distribution of Breed/Animal Products

Type of production (animal/ Hatchery/Semen/Others) -----

Breed which produced ----- Annual production -----

Distribution Area -----

10. Traffics control (human/vehicles/wild animal)

Fencing Yes/No and Safety Yes/No

Traffic control of human/vehicles/animal

11. Record keeping

12. Evaluation

13. Instruction

FORM_ Hatchery Check List AHD/PC (6)

Livestock Breeding and Veterinary Department

Hatchery Check List

Sr. No. -----

Date -----

1. **Owner Name** ----- NRC No. -----

2. **Business Name** ----- Hatchery Registration No.-----

Address -----

3. Farm, building and surrounding environment

(a) Type of building -----

(b) Area (Length * Width * Height) -----

(c) Distance from nearest farm -----

(d) Distance from resident -----

(e) Sanitation plan -----

(f) Water resources -----

(g) Type of energy used -----

(h) Backup Plan to received energy -----

4. Hatching egg

(a) The name and address of farm where the Hatching egg received

(b) Evidence regarding to test in egg receiving farm

Yes/No -----

(c) Evidence regarding to regular vaccination of IBD and ND in egg receiving farm

Yes/No -----

(d) Store Hatching eggs properly Yes/No -----

(e) Disinfecting the Hatching egg Yes/No -----

If yes mention the method -----

5. Hatchery

(a) Type and space

No.	Type	SETTER		HATCHER		Remarks
		Area (Cubic feet)	No of Hatchery	Area (Cubic feet)	No of Hatchery	

(b) Disinfection plan -----

(c) Duration, volume, used chemical and method of disinfection -----

6. Production

(a) DOC production (yearly) -----

(b) Health condition of DOC -----

(c) Hatchability -----

(d) Produced Breed -----

7. Hatchery Room

(a) Sanitation plan -----

(b) Disposal of Manure -----

(c) Traffic control -----

8. Laboratory test

Sr. no	Sampling place	Sample type	Quantity	Laboratory result
1	Hatchery			
2	Hatchery room			
3	Others			

9. Record

10. Evaluation

11. Instruction

Township Veterinary Officer/ District Veterinary Officer

FORM_ Sample of Registration of Breeder Farm/Incubation/Livestock Farm AHD/PC (7)

AHD/PC (7)

ပြည်ထောင်စုမြန်မာနိုင်ငံတော်အစိုးရ
မွေးမြူရေးနှင့်ရေလုပ်ငန်းဝန်ကြီးဌာန
မွေးမြူရေးနှင့်ကုသရေးဦးစီးဌာန
မျိုးမြဲလုပ်ငန်း/ဥဖောက်လုပ်ငန်း/မွေးမြူရေးမြဲလုပ်ငန်းမှတ်ပုံတင်လက်မှတ်



ဦး/ဒေါ် ----- အမျိုးသားမှတ်ပုံတင်အမှတ်/ -----

နိုင်ငံသားစိစစ်ရေးကတ်ပြားအမှတ် -----

နေရပ် -----

၏ ----- မြို့နယ် ----- ရပ်ကွက်/ကျေးရွာ -----

----- လမ်း၊ အမှတ် ----- ရှိ ----- လုပ်ငန်းအား
တိရစ္ဆာန်ကျန်းမာရေးနှင့် ဖွံ့ဖြိုးရေးဥပဒေအရ ထုတ်ပြန်ထားသည့် တိရစ္ဆာန်ကျန်းမာရေးနှင့်
ကူးစက်ရောဂါကာကွယ် ထိန်းချုပ်ရေးဆိုင်ရာ သတ်မှတ်ချက်များနှင့်အညီ
လိုက်နာဆောင်ရွက်လျက်ရှိသော လုပ်ငန်းအဖြစ်သတ်မှတ်လိုက်သည်။

ဤသတ်မှတ်ချက်သည် ----- ခုနှစ် ----- လ ----- ရက်တွင်
သက်တမ်းကုန်ဆုံးသည်။

မှတ်ပုံတင်လက်မှတ်အမှတ် -----

ထုတ်ပေးသည့်ရက်စွဲ -----

ခရိုင်ဦးစီးမှူး

သက်တမ်းတိုးခြင်း

စဉ်	ကာလ	ခရိုင်ဦးစီးမှူးလက်မှတ်နှင့် အမည်
၁		
၂		
၃		

**FORM_ Check List of Animal Feed Production Factory, Feed Mixing Factory,
Pharmaceutical Factories and Slaughter House**

No.
Date

Factory Name			
Factory Address			
Factory Manager Name			
Contact Phone			
Inspection Date	-		
Inspector Name	-		
Reason of Inspection	Regular		Schema
	Re-inspection		Complaint
Type of Business	Animal Feed Production Factory		Pharmaceutical Factory
	Feed Mixing Factory		Others

1. Owner				
Name				
NRC No.				
Citizen Scrutinize Card No.				
Type of Ownership	National Owned	Foreigner Owned	Joint Venture	
				Name of Country

2. Type of Manufacturing Business				
Animal Feed Production Factory	Meat Production		Total No. of Manufacturing Products	
Feed Mixing Factory	Vaccine Production			
Pharmaceutical Factory	Pharmaceutical Re-manufacturing			
Business Registration No.				
No. of Employee				
Working Hour				

3. Factory Building and Environment				
Map (present/absence)				

Subject	Good	Moderate	Bad
Type of Building			
Area (W*L*H)			
Distance from Resident			
Strong			
Balance between factory area and business type			
Clean Working Environment			
Easy to clean Ceiling			
Good Ventilation			
Have sufficient light or not			
Make partitions for different types of processing steps			
Water			
Drainage			
Purification of wastewater before dispatch			
Prevention of accidents			
Security			
Hygiene plan for entrance and exit			
Maintenance			
Vanquishing of Insects/rats			
Type of Energy that is used			
Plan to obtain energy			

4. Machines				
Machines Inventory List (present/absence)				
Subject	Good	Moderate	Bad	
Suitable type of machines				
Placing arrangement of machine				
Good Maintenance				
Strong				
Balance between factory area and placing arrangement				
Regular cleaning/hygiene				
Machines that are prevented to enter outside wastes				

Maintenance				
Calibration				
Record of Machine Usage				

5. Employees				
Employee List (present/absence)				
Subject		Good	Moderate	Bad
Health Condition				
Practice in GMP/skillful				
Wearing Uniforms				
Having Leader				
Having Mask				
Having reserved shoes				
Having reserved cloak				
Assigning duty				
Calibration				
Record of Usage				

6. Buying/Receiving/Storing of Raw Materials				
Raw Material List (present/absence)				
Subject		Good	Moderate	Bad
Source of raw material				
Keeping record				
Quality Specifications				
Quality Testing				
Storage plan to remove pesticide from fruits				
Situation of Contract with guarantee suppliers and buying				
Label or brand of raw material				
Retention Period				
Naming ID during retention period				
Saving codes				
Keeping record of usage				
Labeling (Expire date/batch no.)				
Store area				

Bin, Silo, Tank, Bag				
Ventilation system of storage area				
Keeping clean				
Storing different types according to specifications				

7. Formulation & Production				
Formula List (present/absence)				
Subject		Good	Moderate	Bad
Name of products according to each formula/code				
Usage Instruction				
Registration				
Quality Control				
CCP				
Code				
Record of Usage				
Packaging				
Labeling (brand and ingredients)				

8. Selling				
List (present/absence)				
Subject		Good	Moderate	Bad
Usage of suitable vehicles for transportation				
Hygiene care				
Specified Temperature				
CCP				

9. Inspection/sample collection/laboratory testing				
List (present/absence)				
Subject		Good	Moderate	Bad
Carrying with sealed envelope according to types				
Record (for tracking)				
Specified Temperature				

To store 3 months				
Storing at specified temperature				
SOP				
Testing at laboratory or on site				
Taking corrective action for unqualified products				
Record keeping				
Customer Complaint				
Recall System/SOP				

FORM_ Sample of Animal Feed Production Registration

Animal Feed Production Registration Card

1. Name of Business -----
2. (a) Animal Feed Registration No. -----
- (b) Date of issue -----
3. (a) Owner Name -----
- (b) Father Name -----
- (c) National Registration card No. -----
- (d) Others Business -----
- (e) Address -----
-
-
4. (a) Production on Registration Date -----
- (b) Department/person/Township/ -----
- State and Region where the -----
- product is bought -----
5. Location of Business
- (a) Ward -----
- (b) Township -----
- (c) State/Region -----
6. Selling and distribution Places -----
7. Type of vehicle which use -----
- for Distribution -----
8. Expired Date -----

Approved by

Signature-----

Name-----

Position-----

FORM_ Request for Recommendation Letter

To
Director General
Livestock Breeding and Veterinary Department
Naypyitaw

Date

Subject: Request for Recommendation Letter

We hereby submit the request for recommendation letter in order to apply import license for following Animals, Animal Products, Animal Feed, Veterinary medicine and Veterinary equipment.

1. Applying Company/ Country
2. Importing Company/ Country
3. Manufacturing Company/ Country
4. Materials which allowed to import

No.	Type	Quantity	Remarks

With Regards,

Signature.....

Name.....

National Registration Card No.

Address of Company.....

FORM_ Sample of Veterinary Health Certificate



The Republic of the Union of Myanmar
Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation
Livestock Breeding and Veterinary Department
Research and Disease Control Division
Phone No. 95-67-408463, 67-408198
Fax 95-67-408463
E-mail lbvd@mptmail.net.mm

IC-NO -
Date -

VETERINARY HEALTH CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the submitted sample of the following good has been checked and found no Avian Influenza Virus.

Description of Goods

1. Goods -
2. Net Weight -
3. How treated -
4. Importer -
5. Exporter -
6. Reference -



Director
Research & Disease Control Division
Livestock Breeding and Veterinary Department

FORM_ Request for Inspection on Export Material

To

Director General

Livestock Breeding and Veterinary Department

Date

Subject: Request of Inspection for Export Material

We hereby submit the application for inspection of importation of following Animal Feed, Animal Products and Animals

1. Commodity
2. Weight
3. Weight Pack
4. Kind of Container of Packages
5. Nos of Packages
6. Place and Date of Purchase
7. Is there any animal infectious Disease
8. In the place of Purchase
9. Name and Address of Foreign Company
10. Name of Ship/ Aircraft
11. Estimate Date of Shipment
12. Date of Specimen Collection
13. Remark

Yours Faithfully,

Signature.....

Name.....

National Registration Card.....

Company/Address.....

FORM_ Sample of Animal Quarantine Certificate

Animal Quarantine Certificate (AQC) ခုပူအုပ်စုံ

THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK AND IRRIGATION
LIVESTOCK BREEDING AND VETERINARY DEPARTMENT
DISEASE DIAGNOSIS AND CONTROL SUB-DIVISION

....., MYANMAR

Fax: Email: Telephone

VETERINARY HEALTH CERTIFICATE
FOR EXPORT OF CATTLE FROM THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR
TO PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Certificate No. EC - / 20 - 20

Country of Export : Myanmar
Ministry : Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation
Province/ State : Muse Township / Shan State

II. Identification of the animals

Number (heads)	Species/ Breed	Sex/ Age
1000	Sheeps/ Goats/ Local	Mix

II. Origin of the animals
Name and address of consigner: -
Name and address of farms of origin: -
Name and address of quarantine station: -
Date of Export : -

III. Destination of the animals:
Country of Destination: -
Name and Address of consignee: -
Port of destination: -
Means of transport: -
Type of Shipment: -

IV. Veterinary Certificate

2. Dr., the undersigned, a Government Veterinary Officer of the Livestock Breeding and Veterinary Department, the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation, Myanmar, hereby certify that the animals described above meets the following animal health and quarantine requirement for approval of export to People's Republic of China:-

2

- a) The animals originated from Foot and Mouth disease free Area. All exported (-----) Sheeps/ Goats were clinically inspected and found free from Food and Mouth Disease Lesion.
- b) All animals have been vaccinated with FMD vaccine (O type) twice during the 21 days pre-export quarantine at the quarantine place. (Muse Township)
- c) The part of country or zones from which the animals were originated has been free from Anthrax for the Last 12 months prior to export.
- d) There has been no case of Contagious Caprine Pleuropneumonia, Blue Tongue, Caseous Lymphadenitis, Meliodosis, Tuberculosis and Sheeps/ Goats Pox occurred on reported on the farm of origin on which the animals were reared for the Last 2 years.
- e) The animals were not suffering or had not suffered from which the animals are originated in under the supervision of the Government Veterinary Authority of Myanmar (LBVD) and had been free from Johne's diseases for the preceding 2 years prior to export.
- f) The animals have been dewormed and deticked with approved broad spectrum anthelmintic (Ivermectin injection) within 7 days prior to export.

I further certify that the animals have passed all pre-export quarantine measures at Muse Quarantine place for period of (21) days from ----- to ----- and found to be clinically free from any infectious or contagious diseases. Fit to travel and that the animals approved for export.

Issued at ----- on-----

Signature-----

XVI. Department of Fisheries

XVI. Department of Fisheries

An Investor who has MIC Permit or Endorsement, can apply for licences, registrations and recommendations regarding with any investments in Fishery Business at the Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation. One representative officer from Department of Fisheries has been assigned at MIC OSS in order to provide information by contacting with Headquarter. The Department of Fisheries of MIC OSS is currently providing all necessary information relating to the applications of licences, registrations and recommendations required for any Fishery Businesses.

According to Notification No. 13/2017 Classification of Promoted Sector, issued by Myanmar Investment Commission, investments in **producing, processing and freezing fish and fishery products, production of canned fish, value-added production including production of fish-slice and production of seaweed and moss**, etc., are included in investment promoted sectors. In accordance with the sub-section (c) of the Section 75 of Myanmar Investment Law 2017, the investments covered in the promoted sectors shall be granted income tax exemption if it is applied to the Commission.

According to Notification No. 15/2017 List of Restricted Investment Activities, issued by Myanmar Investment Commission (MIC), investment activities of **freshwater fisheries and relevant services** are not allowed to be carried out by foreign investors. Investment activities that are allowed only in the form of a joint venture with any citizen owned entity or any Myanmar citizen include construction for **fish landing site/fishing harbor and fish auction market and research activities related with fishery**. However, these investment activities shall be carried out in accordance with the law, procedure, directive and regulation of the Department of Fisheries. Investment related to **fisheries resources and fish species and marine fishing** are required to obtain the approval of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation.

Regarding with the Standard Criteria for Investment Activities to obtain the approval of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation under paragraph (d) (3) of the MIC Notification (15/2017), please refer to the website download link: https://www.dica.gov.mm/en/archive-for-documents?title=The+Standard+Criteria+for+Investment+Activities+to+obtain+the+approval+of+the+Ministry+of+Agriculture%2C+Livestock+and+Irrigation+&tid=All&date_filter%5Bvalue%5D%5Bmonth%5D=&date_filter_1%5Bvalue%5D%5Byear%5D=

In accordance with the **Myanma Marine Fisheries Law** 1990, no person shall operate without a licence, engage in inshore or offshore fishery. The following licences and registrations shall be issued under the Law:

1. Offshore Fishing Licence
2. Inshore Fishing Licence
3. Fishing Vessel Licence (Local/Foreign)
4. Fisherman Registration

No person shall operate a freshwater fishery without a lease, licence or permission issued under the **Respective State and Regional Fisheries Laws**. The following lease and licences shall be issued under the Law:

1. Lease for Leasable Fisheries (Only Myanmar Citizens)
2. Tender Licence
3. Fishing Gear Implementation Licence

In accordance with the **Aquaculture Law** 1989, the following licenses, registration and certificates can be applied at Department of Fisheries, Headquarter (Naypyitaw).

1. Issuance of Certificate of Good Aquaculture Practice (GAqP)
2. Commercial Aquaculture Licence (Fish/Shrimp)
3. Commercial Hatchery Licence (Fish/Ornamental Fish)
4. Live Aquatic Animal Health Certificate for export/import
5. Recommendation for Importation of Fish Meal, Feed and Feed Additive, Veterinary Medicine for Aquaculture
6. Recommendation for Importation of Fish/Shrimp seed for Aquaculture

The following licences and registrations shall be issued by the **State or Regional Office of Department of Fisheries**.

1. Licence for Selling and Collecting of Fisheries Products
2. Licence for Small and Medium Scale Fisheries Products Manufacturing (Only Myanmar Citizens)
3. Licence for Fishing Jetty/Port
4. Registration of Ice Factory for Fish Processing Plant

Product Movement Document (PMD) shall be required to apply at the District Office of Department of Fisheries for movement of any fishery products of freshwater and marine fisheries or aquaculture from place to place.

Licence for processing establishment, cold storage and warehouse shall be applied to the Director General of Department of Fisheries.

The following licences shall be required for **export of any fishery products** of freshwater and marine fisheries or aquaculture.

1. Issuance of Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points (HACCP) Certificate
2. Issuance of Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP) Certificate
3. Issuance of Health Certificate (HC)

In order to conduct Fish Inspection and Quality Control (FIQC), the Quality Control and Research Section (QCRS) under the Department of Fisheries shall issue above certificates. The applicant can apply online application for above certificates at <http://fiqc.dof.gov.mm/> website.

Regarding with procedures relating to **CMP Business** for fishery products, the objective is to issue recommendation letter to Department of Trade for the application of Import/Export Licences for CMP Business. Inspection Team from Department of Fisheries shall conduct on-ground inspection upon arrival of imported fishery products for CMP Business and the team shall also inspect before and during manufacturing process of CMP Business.

1. Procedures relating to Marine Fisheries Business

1-1. Offshore Fishing Licence

Necessary Documents submitted by Applicant	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. FORM_ Application Form for Offshore Fishing Licence 2. Specifications of Fishing Vessel (Provisional Registry of Department of Marine Administration (DMA)) 3. Fishing Vessel Licence (Copy) 4. Photos of Fishing Gear 5. Photos of Fishing Vessel 6. National Registration Card (NRC) of Fishing Vessel Owner (Copy) (If necessary)
Actual Procedures	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. An applicant submits the necessary documents for applying Offshore Fishing Licence to the State or Region Office of the Department of Fisheries. 2. The State or Region Office of the Department of Fisheries checks the submitted documents and if the documents are complete, Offshore Fishing Licence (FORM_ Sample of Offshore Fishing Licence) shall be issued.
Application Fee	- The Department of Fisheries regulate and collect the license fees depending on Fishing Gear and Gross Tons of the applied vessel.
Time Frame	- It's depending on the decision of Executive Committee Meeting of Department of Fisheries and whether it is complete or not for the application procedures of required documents.
Remarks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This Licence shall be kept always on the fishing vessel. - This Licence shall be shown to regarding Inspector, when it is requested to show. - The fishing shall be carried out within the permitted area, allowed fishing business and fishing gears in Myanma Sea Water territory. - It shall follow the instruction and directions periodically issued by the Department of Fisheries and by existing laws of Government. - Offshore fishing grounds is the area beyond 10 Miles from shoreline as per attached map. - This Licence Holder shall submit the complete list and information requested by the Department of Fisheries as necessary. - Without prior agreement from the Department of Fisheries, no changes shall be done for the information shown in this Licence. - The prohibited fishing period is according to the Directives of Department of Fisheries annually - The Fishing Vessel master or owner shall appoint only Registered Fishers by the Department of Fisheries on board. - This Offshore Fishing Licence shall be renewed at the Department of Fisheries before the expiry date shown on the Licence.

1-2. Inshore Fishing Licence

Necessary Documents submitted by Applicant	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. FORM_ Application Form for Inshore Fishing Licence 2. Specifications of Fishing Vessel (Provisional Registry of GA) 3. Fishing Vessel Licence (Copy) 4. Photos of Fishing Vessel 5. Photos of Fishing Gear 6. National Registration Card (NRC) of Fishing Vessel Owner (Copy)
Actual Procedures	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. An applicant submits the necessary documents for applying Inshore Fishing Licence to the Township Office of the Department of Fisheries. 2. The Township Office of the Department of Fisheries checks the submitted documents and if the documents are complete, Inshore Fishing Licence (FORM_ Sample of Inshore Fishing Licence) shall be issued.
Application Fee	- The Department of Fisheries regulate and collect the license fees depending on Fishing Gear and Gross Registered Tons of the applied ship.
Time Frame	- 2 to 3 working days if the submitted necessary documents are complete
Remarks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This Licence shall be kept always on the fishing vessel. - This Licence shall be shown to regarding Inspector, when it is requested to show. - The fishing shall be carried out within the permitted area, allowed fishing business and fishing gears.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The fishing vessel shall be put only registered fishers by the Department of Fisheries. - This Licence Holder shall submit the complete list and information requested by the Department of Fisheries as necessary. - Without prior agreement from the Department of Fisheries, this Licence shall not be transferred or changed. - The fishing is prohibited if this Licence is expired. - The fishing shall be done only within the permitted township area. - The fishing shall not be done by blocking the water way. - The signal lights shall be lit at night to be seen easily by other fishing vessels. - This Inshore Fishing Licence shall be renewed at the Department of Fisheries before the expiry date shown on the Licence.
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1-3. Fish Carrier Licence (Local/ Foreign)

Necessary Documents submitted by Applicant	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. FORM_ Application form for Fish Carrier Licence 2. Specifications of Fishing Vessel (Provisional Registry of Department of Marine Administration (DMA)) 3. Photos of Fishing Vessel 4. National Registration Card (NRC) of Fishing Vessel Owner (Copy)
Actual Procedures	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. An applicant submits the necessary documents for applying Fish Carrier Licence to the State or Region of the Department of Fisheries. 2. The Department of Fisheries checks the submitted documents and if the documents are complete, Fish Carrier Licence (FORM_ Local Fish Carrier Licence or FORM_ Export Fish Carrier Vessels Licence) shall be issued.
Application Fee	- The Department of Fisheries regulate and collect the license fees depending on Gross Ton (GT) of the Applied Vessel.
Time Frame	- 2 to 3 working days if the submitted necessary documents are complete
Remarks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Only the permitted fishery products shall be carried by permitted carrier vessel with the amount during the allowed place and time. - During the carrying period, this Licence shall be carried along with the vessel and shall be shown to the Inspector if it is requested to show. - It shall follow the instruction and directions periodically issued by the Department of Fisheries and by existing laws of Government. - The carrying business shall not be carried out with the expired licence. - The carried fishery products shall be transferred or sold in accordance with the procedures officially permitted by the existing laws of Government. - This Carrier Vessel Licence shall be renewed at the Department of Fisheries before the expiry date shown on the Licence.

1-4. Fisherman Registration

Necessary Documents submitted by Applicant	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. FORM_ Application Form for Fisherman Registration Card 2. National Registration Card (NRC) of Fisherman (Copy) 3. Photos of Fisherman (Passport Size)
Actual Procedures	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. An applicant submits the necessary documents for applying Fisherman Registration Card to the Township Office of the Department of Fisheries. 2. The Township Office of the Department of Fisheries checks the submitted documents and if the documents are complete, Fisherman Registration Card (FORM_ Sample of Fisherman Registration Card) shall be issued.
Application Fee	- 500 Kyats Per year
Time Frame	- 1 day if the submitted necessary documents are complete
Remarks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This Fisherman Registration shall be renewed at the Department of Fisheries before the expiry date shown on the Registration Card. - The age of fisherman shall be 18 years old and above. - The Fisherman must be Myanmar Citizen.

2. Procedures relating to Freshwater Fisheries Business

2-1. Lease for Leasable/Reserved Fisheries (Only Myanmar Citizen)

Necessary Documents submitted by Applicant	<p>For application of Lease for Leasable Fisheries-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. FORM_ Application Form for Grant for Leasable Fisheries (Form 2) <p>For application of Lease for Reserved Fisheries-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. FORM_ Application Form for Grant for Reserved Fisheries (Form 26)
Actual Procedures	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. An applicant submits the necessary documents for applying Lease for Leasable Fisheries to the Township Office of the Department of Fisheries. 2. The Township Office of the Department of Fisheries checks the submitted documents and if the documents are complete, Grant for Leasable Fisheries (Form 3) shall be issued in accordance with the respective State or Region Fisheries Laws. 3. At the same time, the Region or State Office of the Department of Fisheries shall also issue Lease Grant (Form 6) in accordance with the respective State or Region Fisheries Laws to the applicant.
Application Fee	- Fishery Auction System
Time Frame	- The license will be issued after purchasing by Fishery Auction
Remarks	- Any person desirous of operating a fishery in any leasable fishery shall purchase by a system of competitive bidding in the auction with the prescribed manner presented in respective fisheries law.

2-2. Tender Licence

Necessary Documents submitted by Applicant	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. FORM_ Application Form for Tender Licence (Form 8)
Actual Procedures	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. An applicant submits the necessary documents for applying Tender Licence to the Township Office of the Department of Fisheries. 2. The Township Office of the Department of Fisheries checks the submitted documents and if the documents are complete, Grant for Tender Licence (Form 9) shall be issued in accordance with the Section 25(a) of Freshwater Fisheries Regulations. 3. At the same time, the Region or State Office of the Department of Fisheries shall also issue Tender Licence (Form 12) in accordance with the Section 32(b) of Freshwater Fisheries Regulations to the applicant.
Application Fee	- Fishery Tender System
Time Frame	- The license will be issued after purchasing by Fishery Tender System
Remarks	-

2-3. Fishing Gear Licence

Necessary Documents submitted by Applicant	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. FORM_ Application Form for Fishing Gear Licence (Form 13) 2. Specification of Fishing Gear
Actual Procedures	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. An applicant submits the necessary documents for applying Fishing Gear Licence to the Township Office of the Department of Fisheries. 2. The Township Office of the Department of Fisheries checks the submitted documents and if the documents are complete, Fishing Gear Licence (Form 15) shall be issued in accordance with the respective State and Regional Fisheries Laws.
Application Fee	- Licence fees will be vary according to types of fishing Gear
Time Frame	- 1 working day if the submitted necessary documents are complete
Remarks	-

3. Procedures relating to Aquaculture

3-1. Issuance of Certificate of Good Aquaculture Practice (GAQP)

Necessary Documents submitted by Applicant	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Application Letter with Company Letter Head
Actual Procedures	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. An applicant submits the necessary documents for applying Certificate of Good Aquaculture Practice (GAQP) to the Aquaculture Division of the Department of Fisheries. 2. The Aquaculture Division of the Department of Fisheries conducts field survey and provides the comments. And then it checks the submitted documents according to

	those comments and if the documents are complete, Certificate of Good Aquaculture Practice (GAqP) shall be issued.
Application Fee	- 48,000 Kyat per Inspection
Time Frame	- 1 working day if the submitted necessary documents are complete
Remarks	- This Certificate of Good Aquaculture Practice (GAqP) shall be renewed at the Department of Fisheries before the expiry date shown on the Certificate. - Aquaculture Division of Department of Fisheries issues Certificate of Good Aquaculture Practice (GAqP) in accordance with the completion of following facts after the GAqP Extension team conducted survey on the farm condition when the farmers apply for Certificate of Good Aquaculture Practice (GAqP); (a) The aquaculture farm site should be situated away from water polluted area and it should be cultured with good water quality sources. (b) Aquaculture pond layout plan should be based on technical guidelines for fish/shrimp farming industry. (c) The water effluent from aquaculture ponds should not affect the pollution to environment water area. (d) The cultured aquatic organisms (fish or shrimp) should be fed with using quality feed before expiry manufactured date. (e) The aquaculture feeds should be stored under the shade of dry and cool place. The stored place must be cleaned and protected from direct sunlight, rain and high humidity. (f) The health condition of cultured fish/shrimp and pond water quality should be checked regularly and it must be followed the guidelines for preventing of fish diseases outbreak. (g) The aquaculture farm should not be placed of toilet and sewage near the fish cultured ponds. (h) The fish feed and farm used utensils or apparatus should be kept to avoid the infection of diseases. (i) It must be avoided the usages of prohibited drugs and chemicals in aquaculture farms. (j) Before harvesting for transports of fish and shrimp, it should be properly checked the clearance of any diseases infection. (k) It should be cleaned the apparatus, water and ice for the transports of shrimp and fish. (l) It must be recorded systematically for the facts and information of cultured fish size, place, farm site, pond water quality, feeding rate, use of chemicals and drugs, diseases control managements and protection of environmental pollution schemes.

3-2. Commercial Aquaculture Licence (Fish/Shrimp)

Necessary Documents submitted by Applicant	1. FORM_ Application Form for Commercial Aquaculture Licence (Fish/Shrimp) (Form b) 2. Information regarding with type of ground or water 3. Information regarding with land which already obtained La/Na 39 (attached Form 105) 4. Sketch Map of fish/Shrimp fingerling culture ground and area
Actual Procedures	1. An applicant submits the necessary documents for applying Commercial Aquaculture Licence (Form b) to the State or Region Office of the Department of Fisheries. 2. The State or Region Office of the Department of Fisheries checks the submitted documents and if the documents are complete, Commercial Aquaculture Licence (FORM_ Sample of Commercial Aquaculture Licence) shall be issued in accordance with the Section 18 of Aquaculture Law.
Application Fee	Licence Fees - Licence fees depend on type of culture system for Shrimp 1. Extensive system 300 kyats per acres 2. Extensive plus system 300 kyats per acres 3. Semi-intensive system 1000 kyats per acres

	- Licence fees depend on the region for Fish Culture 1. Yangon and Ayeyarwaddy 3000 kyats per acres 2. Sagaing, Bago, Mandalay and Mon 1500 kyats per acres 3. Other Regions 900 kyats per acres 4. Cage Culture (10x10x10) cubic feet 200 kyats
Time Frame	- 2 to 3 working days if the submitted necessary documents are complete
Remarks	- This Commercial Aquaculture Licence shall be renewed at the Department of Fisheries before the expiry date shown on the Licence.

3-3. Commercial Hatchery Licence (Fish/Ornamental Fish)

Necessary Documents submitted by Applicant	1. FORM_ Application form for Commercial Hatchery Licence (Fish/Ornamental Fish) (Form c)
Actual Procedures	1. An applicant submits the necessary documents for Commercial Hatchery Licence (Fish/Ornamental Fish) to the State or Region Office of the Department of Fisheries. 2. The State or Region Office of the Department of Fisheries checks the submitted documents and if the documents are complete, Commercial Hatchery Licence (Fish/Ornamental Fish) shall be issued in accordance with the Section 18 of Aquaculture Law.
Application Fee	Commercial Fees - For Shrimp/Fish/fingerling collection/ ornamental fish breeding 1000 kyats - Ornamental Fish Collection 1500 kkyat per township (One Fishing Ground) Others - Penalties 2000 kyats per licence
Time Frame	- 2 weeks if the submitted necessary documents are completed
Remarks	-

3-4. Live Aquatic Animal Health Certificate for Export/Import

Necessary Documents submitted by Applicant	1. FORM_ Application Form for Export/Import Permit of Alive Fish (Form d) 2. Import Licence from Ministry of Commerce 3. Recommendation letter from Department of Fisheries 4. Health Certificate from CA (Competent Authority) of oversea 5. Sale Contract, Invoice, Packing list and Sample animals for quarantine 6. Imported aquatic Animal Farm's recommendation for disease concern submitted by import country 7. Sample Animal for Disease Diagnosis 8. Farm location allowed by DOF 9. Approval from Department of Fisheries for exportation / Importation
Actual Procedures	1. An applicant submits the necessary documents for applying Live Aquatic Animal Health Certificate to the Department of Fisheries. 2. The Department of Fisheries checks the submitted documents and if the documents are complete, Live Aquatic Animal Health Certificate (FORM_ Sample of Live Aquatic Animal Health Certificate) shall be issued.
Application Fee	Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) Testing for 3 diagnosis diseases - Est. 48000 kyats per sample
Time Frame	- Approximately 7 working days if the submitted necessary documents are completed
Remarks	- This certificate is valid for (7) days from the date of issue. PCR testing must be done for importation of alive fish.

4. Procedures of State/Regional and District Offices of Department of Fisheries

4-1. Licence for Selling and Collecting of Fisheries Products

Necessary Documents submitted by Applicant	1. Application Letter with Company Letter Head 2. National Registration Card (NRC) of Business Owner (Copy)
Actual Procedures	1. An applicant submits the necessary documents for applying Licence for Selling and Collecting of Fisheries Products to the State or Region Office of the Department of Fisheries.

	2. The State or Region Office of the Department of Fisheries checks the submitted documents and if the documents are complete, Licence for Selling and Collecting of Fisheries Products shall be issued.
Application Fee	- It depends on the type of collected fish and fisheries products and amount of products in Metric Ton (MT). See annex 1 for more detail information.
Time Frame	- 2 to 3 working days if the submitted necessary documents are complete
Remarks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This Licence shall be shown to the regarding Officer during the inspection. - It shall follow the instruction and regulation, restrictions periodically issued by the Department of Fisheries and by existing laws of Government. - The fisheries products which are permitted to sell, shall be carried inside the boundary of permitted area during allowed period. - The Licence Holder shall report monthly to the regarding Department of Fisheries, the information regarding with the region of collecting fisheries products and the region of selling fisheries products. - The Licence Holder shall be able to sell the collected fisheries products inside the boundary of permitted area. - During the carrying process of sold fisheries products from one area to another, it shall be able to carry only with the letter of Product Movement Document issued by the Fisheries Officer of the regarding Department of Fisheries. - The sold fisheries products shall be able to transferred or sold according to the official procedures permitted by the existing laws of Government. - This Licence for Selling and Collecting of Fisheries Products shall be renewed at the Department of Fisheries before the expiry date shown on the Licence.

4-2. Licence for Small and Medium Scale Fisheries Products Manufacturing

Necessary Documents submitted by Applicant	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. FORM_ Application Form for the Licence for Small and Medium Scale Fisheries Products Manufacturing 2. National Registration Card (NRC) of Business Owner (Copy)
Actual Procedures	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. An applicant submits the necessary documents for applying Licence for Small and Medium Scale Fisheries Products Manufacturing to the State or Region Office of the Department of Fisheries. 2. The State or Region Office of the Department of Fisheries checks the submitted documents and if the documents are complete, Licence for Small and Medium Scale Fisheries Products Manufacturing shall be issued.
Application Fee	- 2000 kyat per year
Time Frame	- 2 to 3 working days if the submitted necessary documents are complete
Remarks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This Licence shall be hold at Small and Medium Scale Fisheries Products Manufacturing Factories at the place where it can be seen easily. - This Licence shall be shown to the regarding Officer during the inspection. - It shall follow the instruction and regulation periodically issued by the Department of Fisheries and by existing laws of Government. - This Licence Holder shall submit the complete list and information requested by the Department of Fisheries as necessary. - Without prior agreement from the Department of Fisheries, the Licence Holder shall follow strictly not to update the information shown in the Licence. - This Licence for Small and Medium Scale Fisheries Products Manufacturing shall be renewed at the Department of Fisheries within 30 days before the expiry date shown on the Licence. - If there is no renewal process carried out during the specified period, the Licence shall be automatically cancelled at the expiry date. After the Licence is expired, if the business is still processing, it shall be enforced by law in realizing that business is continuing without Licence. - If the business is temporarily stopped or abolished, it is required to inform the Department of Fisheries as soon as possible about the case and this Licence shall be returned back to the Department. - It shall follow the Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) and SSOP Guidelines specified by the member countries of ASEAN.

4-3. Licence for Fishing Jetty/Port

Necessary Documents submitted by Applicant	1. Application Letter with Company Letter Head
Actual Procedures	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. An applicant submits the necessary documents for applying Fishing Jetty / Port Licence to the State or Region Office of the Department of Fisheries. 2. The State or Region Office of the Department of Fisheries checks the submitted documents and if the documents are complete, Fishing Jetty / Port Licence (FORM_ Sample of Fishing Jetty/Port Licence) shall be issued.
Application Fee	- 1000 kyat per year
Time Frame	- Depend on the application procedures of required License, approval and recommendation letter of relevant Departments
Remarks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This licence shall be shown when regarding officer makes inspection. - It shall follow the instruction and regulation periodically issued by the Department of Fisheries and by existing laws of Government. - Shall not put fishes / shrimps on the floor. - Shall obey and put the signboard for the prohibition of smoking, chewing betel nuts, spitting betel in the area of loading and unloading of fishes / shrimps. - Shall manage not to be entered by pets, dog and cats in the area of loading and unloading of fishes. - Shall manage to install pest control for protecting fly, rat and birds. - Ice used for fishes / shrimps shall be clean. - Shall receive laboratory test annually for the water that is used from the Ministry of Health. - Shall perform medical check-up of the employees annually and keep record. - Employee shall wear clean uniforms. - Shall protect the gases emitted from the vessels for loading and unloading of fishes, from touching the fishes and shrimps. - Shall load and unload quickly fishes / shrimps and shall not put under direct sunlight. - Shall be ensured to have the ice all time for saving the quality of fishes / shrimps. - Shall carry the fishes / shrimps only with the cars that have roof and shelter.

4-4. Registration of Ice Factory for Fish Processing Plant

Necessary Documents submitted by Applicant	1. Application Letter with Company Letter Head
Actual Procedures	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. An applicant submits the necessary documents for applying Ice Factory for Fish Processing Plant Registration to the Director General of the Department of Fisheries. 2. The Department of Fisheries checks the submitted documents and if the documents are complete, Ice Factory for Fish Processing Plant Registration (FORM_ Sample of Ice Factory for Fish Processing Plant Registration) shall be issued.
Application Fee	- 50000 Kyat per year
Time Frame	- 3 to 5 working days if the submitted necessary documents are complete
Remarks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This registration shall be hanged at the place where it can be seen easily. - This registration shall not be transferred or given to other non-relevant person. - The information shown in this registration shall not be updated or added. - If this registration is lost, it shall apply the true copy of this registration to be issued by the Department of Fisheries by submitting the confirmed evidences. - If this registration is damaged or faded or the information shown in the registration is required to be updated, it shall apply to the Department of Fisheries together with this registration as attached. - This registration shall not be able to use in other business apart from the business related to ice manufacturing. - During the application for renewal of this registration annually, this registration shall be attached and submitted. - The specified penalty fee shall be paid if the renewal application is done only after (60) days from the expiry date. - This registration shall be cancelled automatically if there is no renewal application.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This registration shall be shown when regarding inspector asked for it. - It shall follow the directions issued by the Department of Fisheries.
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4-5. Issuance of Product Movement Document (PMD)

Necessary Documents submitted by Applicant	1. Application Letter with Company Letter Head
Actual Procedures	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. An applicant submits the necessary documents for applying Product Movement Document to the Township Office of the Department of Fisheries. 2. Township and District Department of Fisheries checks the submitted documents and if the documents are complete, Product Movement Document (FORM_ Sample of Product Movement Document) shall be issued.
Application Fee	- Nil
Time Frame	- 1 working day if the submitted necessary documents are complete
Remarks	-

5. Procedures relating to Import of Fishery Products

5-1. Recommendation for Importation of Fish Meal, Feed and Feed Additive, Veterinary Medicine for Aquaculture

Necessary Documents submitted by Applicant	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Certificate of Incorporation 2. Evidence whether the investor have foreign cash in foreign bank not 3. Name lists of imported commodities 4. Related color photos of imported commodities 5. Sale Contract & Invoice & Packing List 6. Concerned documents of registered mill for producing aquaculture feeds and feed ingredients 7. Nutritional composition of feeding ingredient 8. Description sheet for imported commodities of previous time including quantity (in Metric Ton) and value (in USS) if there is or description documents for whether previously imported or not
Actual Procedures	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. An applicant submits the necessary documents to Department of Fisheries. 2. The recommendation letter shall be issued if the proposed products are not included in banned list.
Application Fee	- Nil
Time Frame	- 2 to 3 working days
Remarks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recommendation shall be issued for products except prohibited items which has been banned for use in aquaculture. - Laboratory test result is required for all imported materials.

5-2. Recommendation for Importation of Fish/Shrimp Seeds, Aquarium Fish and Aquatic Organisms for Aquaculture

Necessary Documents submitted by Applicant	<p>For Importation of Fish/Shrimp Seeds</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Certificate of Incorporation 2. Evidence document of foreign currency deposit in foreign trade bank 3. Name lists of import commodities (species name of fish/shrimp) 4. Related color photos of imported fish and shrimp species 5. Sale Contract & Invoice 6. Profile and information of farm and hatchery from imported countries 7. History and recent information of fish and shrimp seed production 8. Recommendation letter of work license and registration of fish/shrimp hatchery from competence authorities of imported countries 9. Fry movement document (FMD) and recommendation document from competence organization of imported countries 10. Health Certificate and disease free quality of imported fish or shrimp seed from competence authorities from imported countries 11. Description sheet for last time imported commodities including quantity (fish
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	<p>individual or pieces) and value (USS) if there is any or description document for previously imported or not</p> <p>For Importation of Aquarium Fish and Aquatic Organisms</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Certificate of Incorporation 2. Name lists of import commodities (species name of aquarium fish/shrimp) 3. Related color photos of imported aquarium fish and shrimp species 4. Sale Contract & Invoice 5. Valid Fish Culture Licence 6. Health Certificate and disease free quality of imported aquarium fish or shrimp seed from competence authorities from imported countries 7. Place of aquarium fish culture area 8. Recommendation letter of work licence and registration of aquarium fish/shrimp hatchery from competence authorities of imported countries
Actual Procedures	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. An applicant submits the necessary documents to Department of Fisheries. 2. The recommendation letter will be issued if the proposed products are not included in banned list.
Application Fee	- Nil
Time Frame	- 2 to 3 working days
Remarks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All submitted documents from imported countries must be mentioned in English Language. - Recommendation shall be issued for products except prohibited items which has been banned for use in aquaculture. - Laboratory test result is required for all imported materials.

6. Procedures relating to Export of Fishery Products

6-1. Processing Establishments, Cold Storage and Warehouse Licence

Necessary Documents submitted by Applicant	1. Application Letter with Company Letter Head
Actual Procedures	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. An applicant submits the necessary documents for applying Processing Establishments, Cold Storage and Warehouse Licence to the Director General of the Department of Fisheries. 2. The Department of Fisheries checks the submitted documents and if the documents are complete, Processing Establishments, Cold Storage and Warehouse Licence shall be issued.
Application Fee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For Fish/ Shrimp Est Metric Ton x 50 kyats (per year) - For Others Est Metric Ton x 40 kyats (per year)
Time Frame	- 10 working days if the submitted documents are complete
Remarks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This Licence shall be hold at Processing Establishment, Cold Storage and Warehouse at the place where it can be seen easily. - This Licence shall be shown to the regarding Inspector during the inspection. - It shall follow the instruction and regulation periodically issued by the Department of Fisheries and by existing laws of Government. - This Licence Holder shall submit the complete list and information requested by the Department of Fisheries as necessary. - Without prior agreement from the Department of Fisheries, the Licence Holder shall follow strictly not to update the information shown in the Licence. - The business shall allow only the permitted fisheries product mentioned in the Licence. - It shall follow and run the business in accordance with the directions issued by the Department of Fisheries and it shall perform according to specified standard. - If the business is temporarily stopped or abolished, it is required to inform the Department of Fisheries as soon as possible about the case and this Licence shall be returned back to the Department. - The monthly list of finished products production shall be submitted to the Department of Fisheries within (7) days after the month is over.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Apart from the permitted fisheries products, others shall not be able to reform, freeze and store. - The fisheries products shall be produced according to the Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP). - For the exporting country, it shall allow to export only the fisheries products permitted by the regarding countries. - Processing establishments, Cold Storage and Warehouse Licence shall be renewed at the Department of Fisheries before the expiry date shown on the Licence.
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6-2. Issuance of Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points (HACCP) Certificate

Necessary Documents submitted by Applicant	1. Application Letter with Company Letter Head
Actual Procedures	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. An applicant submits the necessary documents for applying Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points (HACCP) Certificate to the Quality Control and Research Section (QCRS) of the Department of Fisheries. 2. The Department of Fisheries checks the submitted documents and if the documents are complete, Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points (HACCP) Certificate shall be issued.
Application Fee	- Nil
Time Frame	- Depend on the regulation of effective implementation of HACCP system
Remarks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points (HACCP) Certificate shall be renewed at the Department of Fisheries before the expiry date shown on the Certificate. - The Department regularly inspects manufacturing practices and hygiene control and HACCP program implementation.

6-3. Issuance of Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP) Certificate

Necessary Documents submitted by Applicant	1. Application Letter with Company Letter Head
Actual Procedures	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. An applicant submits the necessary documents for applying Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP) Certificate to the Quality Control and Research Section of the Department of Fisheries. 2. The Department of Fisheries checks the submitted documents and if the documents are complete, Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP) Certificate shall be issued.
Application Fee	- Nil
Time Frame	- Depend on the regulation of effective implementation of GMP procedures.
Remarks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP) Certificate shall be renewed at the Department of Fisheries before the expiry date shown on the Certificate. - The Department regularly inspects manufacturing practices and hygiene control and implementation.

6-4. Issuance of Health Certificate (HC)

Necessary Documents submitted by Applicant	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Application Letter with Company Letter Head 2. Export/Import License (Copy) 3. Certificate of Incorporation (Copy) 4. Country of Origin of Product (Original) 5. Packing List (Copy) 6. Invoice (Copy) 7. Sale Contract (Copy) 8. Laboratory Test Report (Original) 9. Export Declaration (Copy) 10. Bill of Landing (Copy) 11. Pre-Export Verification (PEV) Report 12. DOF Official Notification Letter to Department of Customs (Customs Release Order)
Actual Procedures	1. An applicant (or Certified Customs Agent) can apply Health Certificate by using

	<p>Myanmar Automated Cargo Clearance System (MACCS) and submit the required documents by online.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. When the exported goods are arrived at the Customs Checking Area, the applicant can collect representative sample of exported fishery products for Customs Clearance and send to the Department of Fisheries for analysis of exported fishery products intended for human consumption (shipment samples). 3. The Inspectors from Department of Fisheries check the documents firstly for Pre-Export Verification (PEV). 4. If there are no irregularities found according to the laboratory results, the Department of Fisheries shall issue the Health Certificate (HC) after receiving the confirmation from the Director General. 5. An applicant can receive Health Certificate (HC) by checking the Myanmar Automated Cargo Clearance System (MACCS) by online or receive it from the Department of Fisheries in person.
Application Fee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It shall be charged for laboratory testing. - Fees shall depend on the type of sample to be tested.
Time Frame	- Approximately 3 to 5 working days if the submitted necessary documents are completed
Remarks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This Health Certificate is required for every consignment of export. - There shall be On-Site Pre-Export Verification (PEV) for every 5 consignments.

7. Procedures relating to CMP Business

7-1. Issuance of recommendation letter for application of import licence for fishery products in CMP Business

Necessary Documents submitted by Applicant	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Application Letter with Company Letter Head 2. Permit from Myanmar Investment Commission (MIC) 3. Agreement of sale contract with the foreign partner 4. Invoice 5. Packing list
Actual Procedures	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Applicant submits the application letter with Company Letter Head signed by Managing Director or Director heading to Director General of Department of Fisheries together with attached documents. 2. The Officer-in-Charge checks whether the submitted documents are complete or not. 3. If it is complete and it shall be submitted to regarding Director for the issuance of recommendation. 4. After receiving sign of Director or Director General, the original is sent to Department of Trade, Ministry of Commerce to be able to issue import licence and the copy is forwarded to the applicant. 5. Upon receiving the copy of recommendation letter, the applicant contacts with Department of Trade in order to apply import licence for CMP Business. 6. After receiving import licence, the applicant imports fishery products for CMP Business.
Application Fee	-
Time Frame	-
Remarks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Officer-in-Charge checks whether the submitted documents are complete or not by checking against with the following standards. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Type of fishery product, ➢ Quantity, ➢ Import country, ➢ Method of CMP, ➢ Estimated production percentage of finished products, ➢ Whether the business is conducted according to MIC Permit or not, ➢ Whether the CMP Factory is one of the Listed/Approved Country of regarding export county's market

7-2. On-ground inspection by inspection team on arrival of imported fishery products

After importing the fishery products for CMP Business, in order to conduct inspection, the regarding company shall submit all necessary information related to imported fishery products to Department of Fisheries.

Necessary Documents submitted by Applicant	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Import Licence (Copy) 2. Import Declaration (Copy) 3. Invoice 4. Sale Contract 5. Cold Storage Licence issued by Quality Control and Research Section (QCRS) (Copy) 6. Bill of Loading 7. Health Certificate issued by regarding department of import country (Copy) 8. Certificate of Origin (CO) issued by regarding organization of import country (Copy) 9. HACCP Plan
Actual Procedures	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Applicant or regarding company submits all necessary information related to imported fishery products to Department of Fisheries for conducting inspection. 2. For On-ground inspection by inspection team, the team inspects before and during manufacturing process of CMP Business. 3. The applicant informs the required information and production status of finished products to the Department of Fisheries.
Application Fee	-
Time Frame	-
Remarks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The followings are checked during on-ground inspection. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Whether the CMP process is followed according to GMP and HACCP standard or not ➤ Type (species) ➤ Manufacturing method ➤ Quantity ➤ Size of one unit (for each) ➤ HACCP Plan ➤ Production Rate of finished products ➤ Net weight of each finished product ➤ Label - If same types of fishery products are imported for every importation, the inspection is conducted after 3 times of importation.

7-3. Issuance of recommendation letter for application of re-export licence for finished fishery products in CMP Business

Necessary Documents submitted by Applicant	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Application Letter with Company Letter Head
Actual Procedures	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Applicant submits the application letter with Company Letter Head signed by Managing Director or Director heading to Director General of Department of Fisheries. 2. The Officer-in-Charge checks whether the submitted documents are complete or not. 3. If it is complete and it is submitted to regarding Director for the issuance of recommendation. 4. After receiving sign of Director or Director General, the original is sent to Department of Trade, Ministry of Commerce to be able to issue re-export licence and the copy is forwarded to the applicant. 5. Upon receiving the copy of recommendation letter, the applicant contacts with Department of Trade in order to apply re-export licence for finished fishery products of CMP Business. 6. After receiving re-export licence, the applicant follows the export procedure of Department of Fisheries for exportation of finished fishery products of CMP Business.
Application Fee	-

Time Frame	-
Remarks	-

List of Forms

I. Forms regarding with Procedures relating to Marine Fisheries Business		
Sr.	Form No.	Name
1	FORM	Application form for Offshore Fishing Licence
2	FORM	Sample of Offshore Fishing Licence
3	FORM	Application form for Inshore Fishing Licence
4	FORM	Sample of Inshore Fishing Licence
5	FORM	Application form for Fishing Carrier Vessel Licence
6	FORM	Sample of Local Fishing Carrier Vessel Licence
7	FORM	Sample of Foreign Fishing Carrier Vessel Licence
8	FORM	Application Form for Fisherman Registration Card
9	FORM	Sample of Fisherman Registration Card (Form 23)
II. Forms regarding with Procedures relating to Freshwater Fisheries Business		
Sr.	Form No.	Name
10	FORM	Application Form for Grant for Leasable Fisheries (Form 2)
11	FORM	Sample of Grant for Leasable Fisheries (Form 3)
12	FORM	Sample of Lease Grant (Form 6)
13	FORM	Application Form for Grant for Reserved Fisheries (Form 26)
14	FORM	Application Form for Tender Licence (Form 8)
15	FORM	Sample of Grant for Tender Licence (Form 9)
16	FORM	Sample of Tender Licence (Form 12)
17	FORM	Application Form for Fishing Gear Implementation Licence (Form 13)
18	FORM	Sample of Fishing Gear Implementation Licence (Form 15)
III. Forms regarding with Procedures relating to Aquaculture		
Sr.	Form No.	Name
19	FORM	Sample of Certificate of Good Aquaculture Practice (GAqP) Certificate
20	FORM	Application form for Commercial Aquaculture Licence (Fish/Shrimp) (Form b)
21	FORM	Sample of Commercial Aquaculture Licence
22	FORM	Application form for Commercial Hatchery Licence (Fish/ Ornamental Fish) (Form c)
23	FORM	Application Form for Export/Import Permit of Alive Fish (Form d)
24	FORM	Sample of Live Aquatic Animal Health Certificate
IV. Forms regarding with Procedures of State/Regional and District Offices of Department of Fisheries		
Sr.	Form No.	Name
25	FORM	Sample of Licence for Selling and Collecting of Fisheries Products
26	FORM	Application Form for Licence for Small and Medium Scale Fisheries Products Manufacturing
27	FORM	Sample of Licence for Small and Medium Scale Fisheries Products Manufacturing
28	FORM	Sample of Fishing Jetty / Port Licence
29	FORM	Sample of Ice Factory for Fish Processing Plant Registration
30	FORM	Sample of Product Movement Document (PMD)
V. Forms regarding with Procedures relating to Import of Fishery Products		
Sr.	Form No.	Name
VI. Forms regarding with Procedures relating to Export of Fishery Products		
Sr.	Form No.	Name
31	FORM	Sample of Processing Establishments, Cold Storage and Warehouse Licence
32	FORM	Sample of HACCP Certificate
33	FORM	Sample of GMP Certificate
34	FORM	Sample of Health Certificate
VII. FORMS regarding with Procedures relating to CMP Business		
Sr.	Form No.	Name

Annex 1

License fees for Selling and collection license for Fisheries products

No	Type of products	Amount of product and licence fees
1.	Shell	1 to 10 tons 150 kyats per ton
2.	Fish Skin	If the weight is heavier than proposed amount, addition 15 kyat per ton for Penalties
3.	Others	
4.	Fresh Fish	1 to 10 tons 200 kyats per ton
5.	Marine Fish	If the weight is heavier than proposed amount, addition 20 kyat per ton for Penalties
6.	Loligo (squid)	
7.	Salted Fish	
8.	Jelly Fish	1 to 10 tons 250 kyats per ton If the weight is heavier than proposed amount, addition 25 kyat per ton for Penalties
9.	Crab	1 to 10 tons 175 kyats per ton If the weight is heavier than proposed amount, addition 35 kyat per ton for Penalties
10.	Grouper	1 to 5 tons 250 kyats per ton
11.	Eel	If the weight is heavier than proposed amount, addition 50 kyat per ton for Penalties
12.	Freshwater Prawn	
13.	Marine Shrimp	100 kyats per ton
14.	Dry Fish	
15.	Dry Shrimp	
16.	Lobster	
17.	King Lobster	125 kyats per ton
18.	Sea Cucumber	200 kyats per ton

FORM_ Application Form for Offshore Fishing Licence

To

Director General
Department of Fisheries

Date:

Subject: 201 - 201 Application for Fishing Licence for Fishing Season

- Mr. /Ms. -----'s following fishing vessel shall be applied to use in 201 -201 Fishing Season for Fishing Licence.
 - Name of Fishing Vessel -----
 - Name of Owner/N.R.C No. -----
 - Address -----
 - Type of Business -----
 - Length/Width of Fishing Net -----
 - Fishing Plot -----
 - Size of Fishing Vessel/ Ton Length -----Feet, Width ----- Feet -----
----- Ton
- Mr./Ms. -----'s fishing vessel is without the support, sponsor and share allocated by any foreigner and it shall accept any penalties from the Department of Fisheries as necessary if it is found out that there is support or ownership of any foreigner. And we hereby undertake to report to every Region or State Department of Fisheries where fishing plot is located.

With all due respects


Mr. /Ms. -----
N.R.C No. -----
Address -----

FORM_ Sample of Offshore Fishing Licence

ပြည်ထောင်စုသမ္မတမြန်မာနိုင်ငံတော်အစိုးရ

စိုက်ပျိုးရေး၊ မွေးမြူရေးနှင့် ဆည်မြောင်းဝန်ကြီးဌာန

ငါးလုပ်ငန်းဦးစီးဌာန



ကမ်းဝေးငါးဖမ်းလိုင်စင်

လိုင်စင်အမှတ်

ခုနှစ် _____

ပြည်နယ်/တိုင်းဒေသကြီး ခါတ်ပုံ

၀၁။ လိုင်စင်ရရှိသူအမည်

၂။ နိုင်ငံသားစီစစ်ရေးကော်မရှင်အမှတ်

၃။ နေရပ်လိပ်စာ

၄။ ခွင့်ပြုသည့်ငါးဖမ်းလုပ်ငန်း

၅။ ရေယာဉ်အမည်

၆။ ငါးလုပ်ငန်းဦးစီးဌာန၏ ရေယာဉ်မှတ်ပုံတင်အမှတ် / ရက်စွဲ

၇။ အရွယ်အစား အလျား အနံ့ ရေစူး

၈။ တန်ဖိုးရှိန်

၉။ စက်အမျိုးအစား (ဝ) မြင်းကောင်ရေ
(၂) မြင်းကောင်ရေ

၁၀။ လှေဝန်အမှတ် / ရက်စွဲ

၁၁။ ငါးဖမ်းလိုင်စင်ခွင့်ပြုသည့်စာအမှတ် / ရက်စွဲ

၁၂။ လိုင်စင်/ ငါးစိုခွန်/စက်လှေခွန်/မှတ်ပုံတင်ကြေး
အလအမှတ်/ရက်စွဲ (၁)
(၂)

၁၃။ ခွင့်ပြုသည့်ငါးဖမ်းကိရိယာနှင့် အရေအတွက်

၁၄။ ငါးဖမ်းဆီးခွင့်ပြုသည့်ဒေသ

၁၅။ လိုင်စင်သက်တမ်းကုန်ဆုံးသည့်ရက်

ပြည်နယ်/တိုင်းဒေသကြီးဦးစီးဌာနမှူး

စည်းကမ်းချက်များ

- ၁။ ဤလိုင်းကို ငါးဖမ်းရယူပေါ်တွင် အစဉ်အမြဲသိမ်းဆည်းထားရမည်။
- ၂။ သက်ဆိုင်ရာ စစ်ဆေးရေးမှူးက စစ်ဆေးသောအခါ ပြသရမည်။
- ၃။ မြန်မာ့ပင်လယ် ငါးလုပ်ငန်း ရေပြင်အတွင်း ခွင့်ပြုသည့်ဒေသ၊ ခွင့်ပြုသည့် ငါးလုပ်ငန်း နှင့် ငါးဖမ်းကိရိယာ ကိုသာလုပ်ကိုင်ခွင့်ရှိသည်။
- ၄။ နိုင်ငံတော်၏ တည်ဆဲ ဥပဒေများနှင့် ငါးလုပ်ငန်းဦးစီးဌာနက အခါအားလျော်စွာ ထုတ်ပြန်သည့် အမိန့်၊ ညွှန်ကြားချက် များကို လိုက်နာရမည်။
- ၅။ ဦးစီးဌာနတွင် မှတ်ပုံတင်ထားသော ရေလုပ်သားကိုသာ တင်ဆောင်ရမည်။
- ၆။ ကမ်းဝေးငါးဖမ်းဒေသမှာ ပူးတွဲဧရိယာအရကမ်းခြေမှ (၁၀) မိုင်အပြင်ဘက်တွင် ငါးဖမ်းစီးရန်ဖြစ်သည်။
- ၇။ ဤလိုင်းစင် ရရှိသူသည် ငါးလုပ်ငန်းဦးစီးဌာနမှ လိုအပ်၍ တောင်းခံသည့် စာရင်းဇယားနှင့် အချက်အလက်များ ကိုပြည့်စုံစွာတင်ပြပေးရမည်။
- ၈။ ငါးလုပ်ငန်းဦးစီးဌာန၏ ခွင့်ပြုချက်မရရှိဘဲ လိုင်စင်ပါအချက်အလက်တစ်စုံတစ်ရာ ပြောင်းလဲခြင်းမပြုရ။
- ၉။ ငါးဖမ်းဆီးခွင့် ပိတ်ပင်ထားသည့်ကာလမှာ နှစ်စဉ် ဇွန်လ (၁) ရက်နေ့မှ ဩဂုတ်လ (၃၁) ရက်နေ့ အထိဖြစ်သည်။

FORM_ Application form for Inshore Fishing Licence
Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation
Township Department of Fisheries
----- City, ----- Region
Application Form for Inshore Fishing Licence

To
Township Officer
Township Department of Fisheries
----- City
Date: -----

Subject: **Application for Inshore Fishing Licence**

- 1. Name -----
- 2. N.R.C No. -----
- 3. Address -----
- 4. Applied Type of Business/Quantity -----
- 5. Name of Fishing Vessel -----
- 6. Size of Fishing Vessel
(a) Length ----- (b) Width ----- (c) Depth -----
- 7. Total Weight (in Ton) -----
- 8. (a) Type of Engine ----- Horsepower -----
(b) No. of Engine -----
- 9. (a) Type of Extra Engine ----- Horsepower -----
(b) No. of Engine -----
- 10. Fishing Vessel Grant/ Issued Date -----

- 11. Applied Fishing Plot -----

I hereby undertake to follow the specified rules by the Department of Fisheries and instructions from Myanmar Fishery Law, in performing the inshore fishing.

Applicant
Signature -----
Name -----

FORM_ Sample of Local Fishing Carrier Vessel Licence

ပြည်ထောင်စုသမ္မတမြန်မာနိုင်ငံတော်အစိုးရ
စိုက်ပျိုးရေး၊ မွေးမြူရေးနှင့် ဆည်မြောင်းဝန်ကြီးဌာန
ငါးလုပ်ငန်းဦးစီးဌာန



ရေထွက်ပစ္စည်းသယ်ယူပို့ဆောင်ခြင်းလိုင်စင်

စိုက်ပျိုးရေး၊ မွေးမြူရေးနှင့် ဆည်မြောင်းဝန်ကြီးဌာန၊ ငါးလုပ်ငန်းဦးစီးဌာန၊ ညွှန်ကြားရေးမှူးချုပ်သည် မြန်မာ့ပင်လယ်ငါးလုပ်ငန်းဥပဒေအရ ဖြစ်ပေါ်စေသည့် မြန်မာနိုင်ငံ၏ တည်ဆဲဥပဒေများနှင့်အညီ အောက်ဖော်ပြပါ လုပ်ငန်းရှင်အား ပြုစုပေးသည့်ကမ်းခြေကုန်သွယ်ရေးနှင့် အညီ ဤလိုင်စင်ကို ထုတ်ပေးလိုက်သည်။

၁။ (က) လုပ်ငန်းရှင်အမည်
(ခ) အဖွဲ့အစည်းပုံစံအမျိုးအမည်
(ဂ) ခရုရင်းလိပ်စာ.....

၂။ (က) ရေယာဉ်အမည် ရေယာဉ်ပုံစံအမျိုးအမည်
(ခ) ရေယာဉ်အရွယ်အစား
(ဂ) ရေယာဉ်၏စုစုပေါင်းတန်ဖိုးရှိန်

၃။ (က) သယ်ယူပို့ဆောင်မည့်ငါးအမျိုးအမည်
(ခ) ဝဟဏ
(ဂ) သယ်ယူပို့ဆောင်မည့်ဧရိယာ

၄။ ဤလိုင်စင်သည် ၂၀ ခုနှစ်၊ မေလ ၁၀ ရက်နေ့
၂၀ ခုနှစ်၊ မေလ ၁၀ ရက်နေ့အထိ ထုတ်ပေးလိုက်သည်။

ညွှန်ကြားရေးမှူးချုပ်
ငါး လုပ် ငန်း ဦး စီး ဌာ န

စည်းကမ်းချက်များ


- ၁။ မိမိအား သယ်ယူပို့ဆောင်ခွင့်ပြုထားသည့် ရေထွက်ပစ္စည်းကို ခွင့်ပြုထားသည့်ရေယာဉ်၊ ဝဟဏ၊ ဒေသနှင့်အချိန်ကာလ အတွင်း သယ်ယူရမည်။
- ၂။ သယ်ယူပို့ဆောင်သည့်အခါ ဤလိုင်စင်ကို ယူဆောင်သွား၍ သက်ဆိုင်ရာ တာဝန်ရှိ ပုဂ္ဂိုလ်များ စစ်ဆေးသောအခါ ပြသရမည်။
- ၃။ နိုင်ငံတော်၏ တည်ဆဲဥပဒေများနှင့် ငါးလုပ်ငန်းဦးစီးဌာနက အခါအားလျော်စွာထုတ်ပြန်သည့် ညွှန်ကြားချက်များကို တိကျစွာ လိုက်နာရမည်။
- ၄။ သက်တမ်းကုန်ဆုံးနေသော လိုင်စင်ဖြင့် လုပ်ငန်းကိုဆက်လက် လုပ်ကိုင်ခြင်း မပြုရ။
- ၅။ သယ်ယူပို့ဆောင်သည့် ရေထွက်ပစ္စည်းများကို နိုင်ငံတော်၏ တည်ဆဲဥပဒေများနှင့်အညီ တရားဝင် ခွင့်ပြုထားသည့် နည်းလမ်းများဖြင့်သာ လွှဲပြောင်းခြင်း၊ ရောင်းဝယ်ခြင်း ပြုလုပ်ရမည်။

အလုပ်အမှတ် ၂၈၀ / ၉၄

FORM_ Sample of Foreign Fishing Vessel Licence

THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK AND IRRIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES

FOREIGN FISHING VESSEL LICENCE



No.....

1. This foreign fishing vessel described here-under licensed to be issued for fishing in the Myanmar Fisheries Waters is for the purposes specified in paragraph 2 of this licence and in accordance with the conditions attached to this licence and subject to all Union of Myanmar Laws.

Description of Vessel

Name of Vessel Name of Master

Type of Vessel Name of Owner

Country of Registration Registration Number

Gross Tonnage Overall length

Identification Marks Radio call sign

..... Horse-power

2. The purposes for which the licence is required are as follows:-

Transshipment Yes/No Transportation Yes/No Processing Yes/No

I. Species

II. Quantities.....

Date

FORM_ Application Form for Fisherman Registration Card

ရန်ကုန်တိုင်းဒေသကြီး၊ ငါးလုပ်ငန်းဦးစီးဌာန

ရေလုပ်သားမှတ်ပုံတင်ကဒ်ပြား

လျှောက်ထားသည့်ပုံစံ

(ရုံးလက်ခံ)

ရေလုပ်သားမှတ်ပုံတင်အမှတ်
 အမည်
 အဘအမည်
 နိုင်ငံသားစိစစ်ရေးကဒ်အမှတ်
 ထင်ရှားသည့်အမှတ်အသား
 နေရပ်လိပ်စာ

လုပ်ငန်းအမျိုးအစား/တာဝန်
 ကမ်းနီး/ကမ်းဝေး
 အချိန်ပိုင်း/အချိန်ပြည့်
 မှီခိုသူဦးရေ
 ပညာအရည်အချင်း
 (ဘွဲ့ရ၊ အထက်တန်း၊ အလယ်တန်း၊ မူလတန်း၊ အရေးအဖတ်)

ပိုင်ဆိုင်မှု
 ထိုးမြဲလက်မှတ်

လက်ဝဲလက်မ

ဓာတ်ပုံကပ်ရန်

FORM_ Sample of Fisherman Registration Card (Form 23)

ပြည်ထောင်စုသမ္မတမြန်မာနိုင်ငံတော်
စိုက်ပျိုးရေး၊ မွေးမြူရေးနှင့် ဆည်မြောင်းဝန်ကြီးဌာန
ငါးလုပ်ငန်းဦးစီးဌာန
ဧရလုပ်သားမှတ်ပုံတင်ကတ်

အမှတ်စဉ် -

အမည် _____
အဘအမည် _____
နိုင်ငံသားစိစစ်ရေးကတ်ပြားအမှတ် _____
မွေးသက္ကရာဇ် _____
ထင်ရှားသည့်အမှတ်အသား _____
နေရပ်လိပ်စာ _____

မိတ်ပုံ

လုပ်ငန်းအမျိုးအစား _____
မှတ်ပုံတင်ခွင့်ဖြတ်ကာလ _____
ထုတ်ပေးသည့်ရက်စွဲ _____

မြို့နယ်ဦးစီးဌာနမှူး

Republic of the Union of Myanmar
Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation
Department of Fisheries

Fisher Registration Card

Serial No -----

Name _____
Father's Name _____
N. R. C Number _____
Date of Birth _____
Visible Mark on Body _____
Address _____

Left Thumb Print

Type of Fishery _____
Fisher Registration Period _____
Issued Date _____

Township Fishery Officer

FORM_ Application Form for Grant for Leasable Fisheries (Form 2)

ပုံစံ (၂)

ဂရန်အင်းလေလံဆွဲဝယ်ခွင့်လက်မှတ်လျှောက်လွှာ
(နည်းဥပဒေများ၊ နည်းဥပဒေ ၇)

သို့

မြို့နယ်ဦးစီးဌာနမှူး

မြို့နယ်ငါးလုပ်ငန်းဦးစီးဌာန

----- မြို့

ရက်စွဲ၊ -----

အကြောင်းအရာ။ ။ ဂရန်အင်းလေလံဆွဲဝယ်ခွင့် လက်မှတ်လျှောက်ထားခြင်း

ကျွန်တော်/ကျွန်မ ဦး/ဒေါ် ----- သည် ငါးလုပ်ငန်းလုပ်ကိုင်လိုပါသဖြင့် လေလံဆွဲဝယ်
ခွင့်လက်မှတ်ထုတ်ပေးပါရန် လျှောက်ထားအပ်ပါသည်။

၁။ လျှောက်ထားသူအမည်၊ _____

၂။ နိုင်ငံသားစိစစ်ရေးကတ်ပြားအမှတ်/
အမျိုးသားမှတ်ပုံတင်အမှတ်၊ _____

၃။ အဘအမည်၊ _____

၄။ နေရပ်၊ _____

၅။ အလုပ်အကိုင်၊ _____

(ယခင်နှစ်ကအငှားဂရန်ရရှိခဲ့လျှင် ဂရန်အင်းအမည်ဖော်ပြရန်)

၆။ ဆွဲဝယ်လိုသည့် ဂရန်အင်းအမည်၊ _____

၇။ လေလံတင်ရောင်းချမည့်ရက်၊ _____

လျှောက်ထားသူ၏ လက်မှတ် သို့မဟုတ် လက်မပုံစံ လျှောက်ထားသည့်အချက်များ မှန်ကန်ကြောင်း
ထောက်ခံပါသည်။

အုပ်ချုပ်ရေးမှူး

----- ကျေးရွာအုပ်စု

----- မြို့နယ်

နေ့စွဲ၊

FORM_ Sample of Grant for Leasable Fisheries (Form 3)

ပုံစံ (၃)

ရန်ကုန်တိုင်းဒေသကြီးအစိုးရအဖွဲ့
စိုက်ပျိုးရေး၊ မွေးမြူရေးနှင့် ဆည်မြောင်းဝန်ကြီးဌာန
မြို့နယ်ငါးလုပ်ငန်းဦးစီးဌာန

ဂရန်အင်းလေလံဆွဲဝယ်ခွင့်လက်မှတ်
(နည်းဥပဒေများ၊ နည်းဥပဒေ ၁၀)

အမှတ်စဉ်၊ -----/


- ၁။ လေလံဆွဲဝယ်ခွင့်ရရှိသူအမည်၊
- ၂။ နိုင်ငံသားစိစစ်ရေးကတ်ပြားအမှတ်/အမျိုးသားမှတ်ပုံတင်အမှတ်၊
- ၃။ အဘအမည်၊
- ၄။ အလုပ်အကိုင်၊
- ၅။ နေရပ်၊
- ၆။ လေလံဆွဲဝယ်ခွင့်ပြုသည့် ဂရန်အင်းအမည်၊
- ၇။ လေလံဆွဲဝယ်ခွင့်ပြုသည့်နေ့၊
- ၈။ ဆွဲဝယ်ခွင့်ရရှိသူ၏ လက်မှတ် သို့မဟုတ် လက်မပုံစံ၊

မြို့နယ်ဦးစီးဌာနမှူး
မြို့နယ်ငါးလုပ်ငန်းဦးစီးဌာန
----- မြို့နယ်

နေ့စွဲ၊

FORM_ Sample of Lease Grant (Form 6)

ပြည်ထောင်စုသမ္မတမြန်မာနိုင်ငံတော်အစိုးရ
စိုက်ပျိုးရေး၊ မွေးမြူရေး နှင့် ဆည်မြောင်းဝန်ကြီးဌာန
ငါးလုပ်ငန်းဦးစီးဌာန
အငှားဂရန်



[လုပ်ထုံးလုပ်နည်းများအပိုဒ် ၁၄ (ခ)၊ အပိုဒ် ၁၈ (ခ)၊ အပိုဒ် ၄၈ (ခ)]

မွေးမြူရေး၊ ရေလုပ်ငန်းနှင့် ကေလက်ပေးသည့် မြို့နယ်အစိုးရဦးစီးဌာန၊ ငါးလုပ်ငန်းဦးစီးဌာန၊
ညွှန်ကြားမှုဦးစီးဌာန/ ----- ပြည်နယ်၊ တိုင်းဦးစီးဌာနမှူး၏ -----
နေ့စွဲပါစာအမှတ် ----- မှီ ဖိစစ်ခွင့်ပြုချက်အရ အောက်ဖော်ပြပါ ပုဂ္ဂိုလ်တစ်
ရပ်၏ ငါးလုပ်ငန်း ဥပဒေအရ အငှားဂရန်ကို ပူးတွဲပါ စည်းကမ်းချက်များနှင့် ထုတ်ပေးလိုက်သည်။

၁။ အငှားဂရန်ရရှိသူအမည် -----
၂။ အမျိုးသားမှတ်ပုံတင်အမှတ် / နိုင်ငံသားစိစစ်ရေးကတ်ပြားအမှတ် -----
၃။ နေရပ်လိပ်စာ -----
၄။ ငါးလုပ်ငန်းလုပ်ကိုင်ခွင့်ပြုသည့် ဂရန်အင်းအမည်နှင့်မြို့နယ် -----
၅။ လုပ်ကိုင်ခွင့်ပြုသည့် အချိန်ကာလ -----
၆။ လုပ်ကိုင်ခွင့်ပြုသည့် တိရိယာအမျိုးအစား -----
၇။ အင်းခွန်ကို အရန်ဖြင့် သတ်မှတ်ပါက သတ်မှတ်သည့် အရပ် -----
 ငွေပမာဏနှင့် ပေးဆောင်ရမည့်နေ့ -----
၈။ အင်းခွန် ----- ကို ----- မြို့ မြန်မာ့စီးပွားရေးဘဏ်
 () နေ့စွဲပါချက်အမှတ် () အရငွေပြေပေးသွင်းပြီး ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

ဖူးတံဆိပ် -----
ခန့်စွဲ ----- မြို့

ခရိုင်ဦးစီးဌာနမှူး
ခရိုင်ငါးလုပ်ငန်းဦးစီးဌာန
----- မြို့

အင်းဂရန်ကိုင်လိုက်နာရန်

- ၁။ ဤဂရန်အား လုပ်ငန်းတည်ရာဌာနတွင် အမြဲထားရှိရမည်။
- ၂။ ငါးလုပ်ငန်းဦးစီးဌာနမှ စစ်ဆေးပိုင်ခွင့်ရှိသူ တစ်ဦးဦးက စစ်ဆေးရန် တောင်းဆိုလျှင် ချက်ခြင်းထုတ်ပေးရမည်။
- ၃။ ရေချိုငါးလုပ်ငန်း ဥပဒေ၊ လုပ်ထုံးလုပ်နည်းနှင့် ညွှန်ကြားချက်များကို သိရှိလိုက်နာရမည်။
- ၄။ အငှားဂရန်ရရှိသူ၏ အမည်ပြောင်းလဲရန်ရှိပါက ငါးလုပ်ငန်းဦးစီးဌာန၏ ခွင့်ပြုချက်ကို ရယူရမည်။
- ၅။ အငှားဂရန်ရရှိသူသည် အင်းစည်းကမ်းတွင် ဖော်ပြချက်များအား တိကျစွာ လိုက်နာဆောင်ရွက်ရမည်။
- ၆။ အင်းလုပ်ငန်းရာသီကုန်ဆုံးပြီးနောက် ရက်ပေါင်း (၃၀) အတွင်းဂရန်အား သက်ဆိုင်ရာမြို့နယ် ငါးလုပ်ငန်းဦးစီးဌာနမှူးထံ ပြန်လည်အပ်နှံရမည်။
- ၇။ ငါးလုပ်ငန်းဦးစီးဌာနမှ အခါအားလျော်စွာ ထုတ်ပြန်သော အမိန့်နှင့် ညွှန်ကြားချက်များကို လိုက်နာရမည်။
- ၈။ နိုင်ငံတော်၏ တည်ဆဲဥပဒေပါပြဌာန်းချက်များကိုလည်း လိုက်နာရမည်။

FORM_ Application form for Reserved Fisheries (Form 26)

ပုံစံ (၂၆)

ရန်ကုန်တိုင်းဒေသကြီးအစိုးရအဖွဲ့
စိုက်ပျိုးရေး၊ မွေးမြူရေးနှင့် ဆည်မြောင်းဝန်ကြီးဌာန
မြို့နယ်ငါးလုပ်ငန်းဦးစီးဌာန

သီးသန့်အင်းလေလံဆွဲဝယ်ခွင့်လက်မှတ်
(နည်းဥပဒေများ၊ နည်းဥပဒေ ၃)

အမှတ်စဉ်၊ -----/

- ၁။ သီးသန့်အင်း ဆွဲဝယ်ခွင့်ရရှိသူအမည်၊
- ၂။ နိုင်ငံသားစိစစ်ရေးကတ်ပြားအမှတ်/အမျိုးသားမှတ်ပုံတင်အမှတ်၊
- ၃။ အဘအမည်၊
- ၄။ အလုပ်အကိုင်၊
- ၅။ နေရပ်၊
- ၆။ သီးသန့်အင်း ဆွဲဝယ်ခွင့်ပြုသည့် ဂရန်အင်းအမည်၊
- ၇။ သီးသန့်အင်း ဆွဲဝယ်ခွင့်ပြုသည့်နေ့၊
- ၈။ သီးသန့်အင်း ဆွဲဝယ်ခွင့်ရရှိသူ၏ လက်မှတ် သို့မဟုတ် လက်မပုံစံ၊

မြို့နယ်ဦးစီးဌာနမှူး
မြို့နယ်ငါးလုပ်ငန်းဦးစီးဌာန
----- မြို့နယ်

နေ့စွဲ၊

FORM_ Application Form for Tender Licence (Form 8)

ပုံစံ (၈)

တင်ဒါဆွဲဝယ်ခွင့်လက်မှတ်လျှောက်လွှာ

(နည်းဥပဒေများ၊ နည်းဥပဒေ ၂၃)

သို့

မြို့နယ်ဦးစီးဌာနမှူး၊

မြို့နယ်ငါးလုပ်ငန်းဦးစီးဌာန

----- မြို့

ရက်စွဲ၊ ၂၀ ခုနှစ်၊ လ ရက်

အကြောင်းအရာ။ ။ တင်ဒါဆွဲဝယ်ခွင့် လက်မှတ်လျှောက်ထားခြင်း

ကျွန်တော်/ကျွန်မ ဦး/ဒေါ် ----- သည် ငါးလုပ်ငန်းလုပ်ကိုင်လိုပါသဖြင့် တင်ဒါဆွဲဝယ်
ခွင့်လက်မှတ်ထုတ်ပေးပါရန် လျှောက်ထားအပ်ပါသည်။

၁။ လျှောက်ထားသူအမည်၊

၂။ နိုင်ငံသားစိစစ်ရေးကတ်ပြားအမှတ်/
အမျိုးသားမှတ်ပုံတင်အမှတ်၊

၃။ အဘအမည်၊

၄။ နေရပ်၊

၅။ အလုပ်အကိုင်၊

(ယခင်နှစ်ကတင်ဒါရရှိခဲ့လျှင် တင်ဒါငါးဖမ်းကွက်အမည်ဖော်ပြရန်)

၆။ ဆွဲဝယ်လိုသည့် တင်ဒါငါးဖမ်းကွက်အမည်၊

၇။ တင်ဒါဆွဲဝယ်မည့်ရက်၊

လျှောက်ထားသူ၏လက်မှတ် သို့မဟုတ် လက်မပုံစံ လျှောက်ထားသည့်အချက်များ မှန်ကန်ကြောင်း

ထောက်ခံပါသည်။

အုပ်ချုပ်ရေးမှူး၊

.....ကျေးရွာအုပ်စု

.....မြို့နယ်

နေ့စွဲ၊

FORM_ Sample of Grant for Tender Licence (Form 9)

ပုံစံ (၉)

ရန်ကုန်တိုင်းဒေသကြီးအစိုးရအဖွဲ့
စိုက်ပျိုးရေး၊ မွေးမြူရေးနှင့် ဆည်မြောင်းဝန်ကြီးဌာန
မြို့နယ်ငါးလုပ်ငန်းဦးစီးဌာန

တင်ဒါဆွဲဝယ်ခွင့်လက်မှတ်
(နည်းဥပဒေများ၊ နည်းဥပဒေ ၂၅(က))

အမှတ်စဉ်၊ -----/

၁။ တင်ဒါဆွဲဝယ်ခွင့်ရရှိသူအမည်၊

၂။ နိုင်ငံသားစိစစ်ရေးကတ်ပြားအမှတ်/အမျိုးသားမှတ်ပုံတင်အမှတ်၊

၃။ အဘအမည်၊

၄။ နေရပ်၊

၅။ တင်ဒါဆွဲဝယ်ခွင့်ပြုသည့် တင်ဒါငါးဖမ်းကွက်အမည်၊

၆။ တင်ဒါဆွဲဝယ်ခွင့်ရရှိသူက ပေးမည့်တင်ဒါကြေး (ဂဏန်းဖြင့်)၊
(စာဖြင့်)

ဆွဲဝယ်သူအမည် -

ဆွဲဝယ်သူလက်မှတ် -

၇။ ဤတင်ဒါဆွဲဝယ်ခွင့်လက်မှတ်ကို ရွေးချယ်အတည်ပြုသည်/ရွေးချယ်ခြင်းမပြုပါ။

အဖွဲ့ဝင်

ဥက္ကဋ္ဌ

အဖွဲ့ဝင်

နေ့စွဲ၊

FORM_ Sample of Tender Licence (Form 12)

ပုံစံ (၁၂)

ရန်ကုန်တိုင်းဒေသကြီးအစိုးရအဖွဲ့
စိုက်ပျိုးရေး၊ မွေးမြူရေးနှင့် ဆည်မြောင်းဝန်ကြီးဌာန
တိုင်းဒေသကြီးငါးလုပ်ငန်းဦးစီးဌာန
တင်ဒါလိုင်စင်

(နည်းဥပဒေများ၊ နည်းဥပဒေ ၃၂(ခ))

လိုင်စင်အမှတ်

ရက်စွဲ၊ ၂၀ ခုနှစ်၊ လ ရက်

မွေးမြူရေး၊ ရေလုပ်ငန်းနှင့် ကျေးလက်ဒေသဖွံ့ဖြိုးရေးဝန်ကြီးဌာန၊ တိုင်းဒေသကြီးငါးလုပ်ငန်းဦးစီးဌာန၊ တိုင်းဒေသကြီးဦးစီးဌာနမှူးသည် အောက်ဖော်ပြပါ ပုဂ္ဂိုလ်အား ရန်ကုန်တိုင်းဒေသကြီး ရေချိုငါးလုပ်ငန်းဥပဒေ ပုဒ်မ ၁၁ အရ တင်ဒါလိုင်စင်ကို ပူးတွဲပါစည်းကမ်းချက်များနှင့် ထုတ်ပေးလိုက်သည်။

၁။ တင်ဒါရရှိသူအမည်၊

၂။ နိုင်ငံသားစိစစ်ရေးကတ်ပြားအမှတ်/အမျိုးသားမှတ်ပုံတင်အမှတ်၊

၃။ နေရပ်လိပ်စာ၊

၄။ ငါးလုပ်ငန်းလုပ်ကိုင်ခွင့်ပြုသည့် တင်ဒါငါးဖမ်းကွက်အမည်နှင့်မြို့နယ်၊

၅။ လုပ်ကိုင်ခွင့်ပြုသည့် အချိန်ကာလ၊

၆။ လုပ်ကိုင်ခွင့်ပြုသည့် ကိရိယာအမျိုးအစား၊ လုံးရေနှင့် အတိုင်းအတာ၊

တင်ဒါကြေးနှင့် လိုင်စင်ခ ----- ကို ----- နေ့စွဲပါချလံအမှတ် () ဖြင့် -----
----- ဘဏ်သို့ ပေးသွင်းပြီးဖြစ်ပါသည်။

တိုင်းဒေသကြီးဦးစီးဌာနမှူး
တိုင်းဒေသကြီးငါးလုပ်ငန်းဦးစီးဌာန
----- မြို့

ရုံးတံဆိပ်

နေ့စွဲ၊

FORM_ Application Form for Fishing Gear Implementation Licence (Form 13)

ပုံစံ (၁၃)

ငါးဖမ်းကိရိယာလိုင်စင်လျှောက်လွှာ
(နည်းဥပဒေများ၊ နည်းဥပဒေ ၃၅)

သို့

မြို့နယ်ဦးစီးဌာနမှူး၊

မြို့နယ်ငါးလုပ်ငန်းဦးစီးဌာန

----- မြို့

ရက်စွဲ၊ ၂၀ ခုနှစ်၊ လ ရက်

အကြောင်းအရာ။ ငါးဖမ်းကိရိယာလိုင်စင်လျှောက်ထားခြင်း

၁။ လျှောက်ထားသူအမည်၊

၂။ နိုင်ငံသားစိစစ်ရေးကတ်ပြားအမှတ်/အမျိုးသားမှတ်ပုံတင်အမှတ်၊

၃။ အဘအမည်၊

၄။ အလုပ်အကိုင်၊

၅။ နေရပ်၊

၆။ ငါးဖမ်းလုပ်ကိုင်လိုသည့်နေရာ၊

၇။ လုပ်ကိုင်လိုသည့် ငါးဖမ်းကိရိယာများ၊

ငါးဖမ်းကိရိယာအမည် အတိုင်းအတာ အရေအတွက်

(က) အလျား

(ခ) အနံ

(ဂ) စောက်

(ဃ) ထိပ်ဝ

(င) အခြား

၈။ လုပ်ကိုင်လိုသည့်နှစ်၊

လျှောက်ထားသူလက်မှတ်

FORM_ Sample of Fishing Gear Implementation Licence (Form 15)

ပုံစံ (၁၅)

ပြည်ထောင်စုသမ္မတမြန်မာနိုင်ငံတော်အစိုးရ
စိုက်ပျိုးရေး၊ မွေးမြူရေးနှင့် ဆည်မြောင်းဝန်ကြီးဌာန
ငါးလုပ်ငန်းဦးစီးဌာန
ငါးဖမ်းကိရိယာလိုင်စင်

(နည်းဥပဒေများ၊ နည်းဥပဒေ ၃၇(က))


(လိုင်စင်တန်ဖိုးသည် ကျပ်ဖြစ်သည်။)

မြို့နယ်	ခုနစ်၊	အမှတ်စဉ်
လိုင်စင်ရရှိသူအမည်	-	
နိုင်ငံသားစစ်ရေးကတ်ပြားအမှတ်/	-	
အမျိုးသားမှတ်ပုံတင်အမှတ်	-	
နေရပ်လိပ်စာ	-	
ကိရိယာရုံးသုံးအမည်	-	
ဒေသအခေါ်အဝေါ်	-	
ကိရိယာအတိုင်းအတာ	-	
နေရာ	-	
အထူးကန့်သတ်ချက်များ	-	
မှတ်ချက် - ဤလိုင်စင်သည် အထက်ဖော်ပြပါကိရိယာ/အထက်ဖော်ပြပါကိရိယာများ လုပ်ကိုင်သည့်လှေတစ်စင်းအတွက် လိုင်စင်ဖြစ်သည်။		
ဤလိုင်စင်သည်	နေ့တွင် သက်တမ်းကုန်ဆုံးသည်။	

မြို့နယ်ဦးစီးဌာနမှူး

FORM_ Sample of Certificate of Good Aquaculture Practice (GAQP) Certificate

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK AND IRRIGATION
စိုက်ပျိုးရေး၊ မွေးမြူရေးနှင့်ဆည်မြောင်းဝန်ကြီးဌာန
DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES
ငါးလုပ်ငန်းဦးစီးဌာန



Certificate of Good Aquaculture Practice (GAQP)
ကောင်းမွန်သောမွေးမြူရေးကျင့်စဉ်အသိအမှတ်ပြုလက်မှတ်


Certificate No. _____

Farm Owner Name (ကန်ပိုင်ရှင်) _____
Farm Address (ကန်တည်နေရာ) _____

Farm Registration No. (ကန်လိုင်စင်အမှတ်) _____
Farm Area (ကန်ဧရိယာ) _____ No. of Ponds(ကန်အရေအတွက်) _____
Culture System (မွေးမြူစနစ်) _____
Species Cultured (မွေးမြူသည့် ငါး/ပစ္စည်းအမျိုးအစား) _____

This is to certify that above mentioned is in compliance with Good Aquaculture Practice. ဤမွေးမြူရေးကန်များတွင် ကောင်းမွန်သောမွေးမြူရေးကျင့်စဉ်နှင့်အညီ ငါး/ပစ္စည်းအား မွေးမြူထုတ်လုပ်ကြောင်း ဤအသိအမှတ်ပြုလက်မှတ်အား ထုတ်ပေး သည်။

Issue Date _____ Expire Date _____
(လက်မှတ်ထုတ်ပေးသည့်ရက်) (ကုန်ဆုံးသည့်ရက်)

 Name (အမည်) _____
Designation (ရာထူး) _____
Division (ဌာန) _____

FORM_ Application Form for Commercial Aquaculture Licence (Fish/Shrimp) (Form b)

ပုံစံ(ခ)

ပြည်ထောင်စုသမ္မတမြန်မာနိုင်ငံတော်အစိုးရ
စိုက်ပျိုးရေး၊ မွေးမြူရေး နှင့် ဆည်မြောင်းဝန်ကြီးဌာန
ငါးလုပ်ငန်းဦးစီးဌာန
ငါးမွေးမြူခြင်းလိုင်စင်လျှောက်လွှာ

ကျွန်တော်/ကျွန်မ (သို့မဟုတ်) အဖွဲ့အစည်းသည် ငါးမွေးမြူခြင်းလုပ်ငန်းများ လုပ်ကိုင်နိုင်ရန်အတွက် ငါးမွေးမြူခြင်းလိုင်စင် ထုတ်ပေးပါရန် လျှောက်ထားအပ်ပါသည်။

- ၁။ (က) လျှောက်ထားသူ၏ အမည် -----
(သို့မဟုတ်) အဖွဲ့အစည်းအမည် -----
(ခ) အမျိုးသားမှတ်ပုံတင်အမှတ် -----
(ဂ) အဖအမည် -----
(ဃ) နေရပ်လိပ်စာ -----
(င) အဖွဲ့အစည်း၏ လိပ်စာ -----
(စ) အဖွဲ့အစည်းတွင် ထမ်းဆောင်သည့် တာဝန် -----


- ၂။ မွေးမြူမည့်ငါး (သို့မဟုတ်) ရေပြင်အမျိုးအစား
(က) ငါးမွေးမြူ ခြေ
(ခ) လ/န ဝှေ့ ရရှိပြီးသော ခြေ (ပုံစံ ၁၀၅ ပူးတွဲတင်ပြရန်)
(ဂ) အစိုးရဌာနနှင့် သက်ဆိုင်သော ခြေ ရေပြင်
(ဃ) ငါးမွေးမြူ ခြေ ရေပြင်

၃။ မွေးမြူလိုသည့် နေရာဒေသနှင့် အကျယ်အဝန်း
(မြေပုံကြမ်း ပူးတွဲတင်ပြရန်)

၄။ ယခင်က ငါးမွေးမြူခြင်းလုပ်ငန်းကို လုပ်ကိုင်ဖူးခြင်း ရှိ/မရှိ (ရှိလျှင် အကျဉ်းချုပ်ဖော်ပြရန်)


၅။ ကျွန်တော်/ကျွန်မ (သို့မဟုတ်) အဖွဲ့အစည်းသည် ငါးမွေးမြူခြင်းဆိုင်ရာဥပဒေပါ ပြဌာန်းချက်များနှင့် ငါးလုပ်ငန်း ဦးစီးဌာနက သတ်မှတ်ပေးသော ညွှန်ကမ်းချက်များအတိုင်း ငါးမွေးမြူခြင်းလုပ်ငန်းများကို ဆောင်ရွက်မည်ဖြစ်ကြောင်း ဝန်ခံ ကတိပြုပါသည်။

နေ့စွဲ -----

လျှောက်ထားသူလက်မှတ်
1/2014 

FORM_ Sample of Aquaculture Licence

ပြည်ထောင်စုသမ္မတမြန်မာနိုင်ငံတော်အစိုးရ
စိုက်ပျိုးရေး၊ မွေးမြူရေး နှင့် ဆည်မြောင်းဝန်ကြီးဌာန
ငါးလုပ်ငန်းဦးစီးဌာန
လိုင်စင်အမှတ်



ငါးမွေးမြူခြင်းလိုင်စင်

(..... အတွက်သာ)

စိုက်ပျိုးရေး၊ မွေးမြူရေး နှင့် ဆည်မြောင်းဝန်ကြီးဌာန၊ ငါးလုပ်ငန်းဦးစီးဌာနမှ ညွှန်ကြားရေးမှူးချုပ်သည် ငါးမွေးမြူခြင်းဆိုင်ရာ ဥပဒေပုဒ်မ ၁၈ အရ အောက်ဖော်ပြပါ လုပ်ငန်းရှင်အား အတွက် ဤလိုင်စင်အား ပူးတွဲပါ ညွှန်ကမ်းချက်များဖြင့် ထုတ်ပေးလိုက်သည်။

၁။ လုပ်ငန်းရှင်အမည်

၂။ အမျိုးသားမှတ်ပုံတင်အမှတ်

၃။ အဖအမည်

၄။ နေရပ်လိပ်စာ

၅။ လုပ်ကိုင်ခွင့်ပြုသည့်နေရာ

၆။ ခွင့်ပြုသည့်လုပ်ငန်းပမာဏ

၇။ လိုင်စင်ခ

၈။ ကုန်ဆုံးသည့်နေ့ရက်

၉။ မြေစာနံပါတ်

ထုတ်ပေးသည့်နေ့စွဲ ညွှန်ကြားရေးမှူးချုပ် (ကိုယ်စား)

လုပ်ငန်းရှင်များသတိပြုရန်

- ၁။ ဤလိုင်စင်အား လုပ်ငန်းတည်ရာဌာနတွင် အမြဲထားရှိရမည်။
- ၂။ စစ်ဆေးပိုင်ခွင့်ရှိသူ တစ်ဦးဦးက စစ်ဆေးရန် တောင်းဆိုလျှင် ချက်ချင်း ထုတ်ပေးရမည်။
- ၃။ လိုင်စင်သက်တမ်းကုန်ပြီးနောက် ရက်ပေါင်း(၃၀)အတွင်းလိုင်စင်လဲလှယ်ရမည်။
- ၄။ ငါးမွေးမြူခြင်းဆိုင်ရာ ဥပဒေ၊ လုပ်ထုံးလုပ်နည်းနှင့် ညွှန်ကြားချက်များကိုသိရှိ လိုက်နာရမည်။
- ၅။ နိုင်ငံတော်နှင့် ငါးလုပ်ငန်းဦးစီးဌာနမှ အခါအားလျော်စွာ ချမှတ်ထားသော စည်းကမ်းချက်များနှင့် သတိပေးချက်များကို အမြဲတစေလိုက်နာ၍ နိုင်ငံတော် နှင့် ဆန့်ကျင်သော လုပ်ငန်းရပ်များကို ရှောင်ကြဉ်ရမည်။

FORM_ Application form for Commercial Hatchery Licence (Fish/Ornamental Fish) (Form c)

ပုံစံ “ ဂ ”

ပြည်ထောင်စုသမ္မတမြန်မာနိုင်ငံတော်အစိုးရ
စိုက်ပျိုးရေး၊ မွေးမြူရေးနှင့် ဆည်မြောင်းဝန်ကြီးဌာန
ငါးလုပ်ငန်းဦးစီးဌာန

ငါးသားဖောက်စီးပွားဖြစ်လုပ်ငန်း၊ အလှပြငါးစီးပွားဖြစ်
မွေးမြူနိုင်စွမ်းစင် လျှောက်လွှာ

ကျွန်တော်၊ ကျွန်မ သို့မဟုတ် အဖွဲ့အစည်းသည် ငါးသားဖောက်စီးပွားဖြစ်လုပ်ငန်း၊ အလှပြငါးစီးပွား ဖြစ် မွေးမြူလုပ်ကိုင်လိုပါသဖြင့် လိုင်စင်ထုတ်ပေးပါရန် လျှောက်ထားအပ်ပါသည်။

- ၁။ (က) လျှောက်ထားသူ၏အမည်၊
သို့မဟုတ် အဖွဲ့အစည်းအမည်၊
- (ခ) အမျိုးသားမှတ်ပုံတင်အမှတ်၊
- (ဂ) အဖအမည်၊
- (ဃ) နေရပ်လိပ်စာ၊
- (င) အဖွဲ့အစည်း၏ လိပ်စာ၊
- (စ) လုပ်ကိုင်လိုသည့်နေရာ၊
- (ဆ) လုပ်ငန်းပမာဏ၊

၂။ ယခင်ငါးသားဖောက်စီးပွားဖြစ်လုပ်ငန်း၊ အလှပြငါးစီးပွားဖြစ်မွေးမြူခြင်းလုပ်ငန်းကို လုပ်ကိုင် ဘူးခြင်းရှိ/ မရှိ (ရှိလျှင်အကျဉ်းချုပ်ဖော်ပြပါရန်)

၃။ ကျွန်တော်၊ ကျွန်မ သို့မဟုတ် အဖွဲ့အစည်းသည် ငါးမွေးမြူခြင်းဆိုင်ရာ ဥပဒေပါပြဋ္ဌာန်းချက်များ နှင့် ငါး လုပ်ငန်းဦးစီးဌာနက သတ်မှတ်ပေးသော စည်းကမ်းချက်များအတိုင်း ငါးသားဖောက် စီးပွားဖြစ်လုပ် ငန်း၊ အလှပြငါးစီးပွားဖြစ်မွေးမြူခြင်းလုပ်ကိုင်မည်ဖြစ်ကြောင်း ဝန်ခံကတိပြုပါ သည်။

နေ့စွဲ၊

လျှောက်ထားသူလက်မှတ်

မှတ်ချက်။ ။ လျှောက်ထားသူသည် အဖွဲ့အစည်းဖြစ်ပါက လျှောက်လွှာပါအချက်အလက်များ ကိုလိုအပ် သလိုပြင်ဆင်ဖြည့်သွင်းရန် ဖြစ်ပြီး မလိုအပ်သည်များကို ခြစ်ပစ်ရန်ဖြစ်သည်။

FORM_ Application for Export/Import Permit of Alive Fish (Form d)
ပုံစံ "သ"

ပြည်ထောင်စု သမ္မတမြန်မာနိုင်ငံတော်အစိုးရ
စိုက်ပျိုးရေး၊ မွေးမြူရေးနှင့် ဆည်မြောင်းဝန်ကြီးဌာန
ငါးလုပ်ငန်းဦးစီးဌာန

ငါးအရှင်များ ပြည်ပမှ ပြည်တွင်းသို့ တင်သွင်းခြင်း၊
ပြည်တွင်းမှ ပြည်ပသို့ တင်ပို့ခြင်းအတွက် ခွင့်ပြုမိန့်လျှောက်လွှာ

ကျွန်တော်၊ ကျွန်မ သို့မဟုတ် အဖွဲ့အစည်းသည် ငါးအရှင်များကို တင်သွင်း၊ တင်ပို့လိုပါသဖြင့် ခွင့်ပြုမိန့် ထုတ်ပေးပါရန် လျှောက်ထားအပ်ပါသည်။

- ၁။ (က) လျှောက်ထားသူ၏အမည်၊
သို့မဟုတ် အဖွဲ့အစည်းအမည်၊
(ခ) အမျိုးသားမှတ်ပုံတင်အမှတ်၊
(ဂ) အဖအမည်၊
(ဃ) ကုမ္ပဏီအမည်၊
(င) ထုတ်ကုန်၊ သွင်းကုန်လိုက်စင်အမှတ်၊
(စ) နေရပ်လိပ်စာ၊
(ဆ) အဖွဲ့အစည်း၏ နေရပ်လိပ်စာ။

- ၂။ (က) တင်သွင်း၊ တင်ပို့လိုသည့်ငါးအမျိုးအစား၊
(ခ) အရေအတွက်၊
(ဂ) အရွယ်အစား၊

- ၃။ (က) တင်သွင်း၊ တင်ပို့လိုသည့်ဒေသ၊
(ခ) တင်သွင်း၊ တင်ပို့မည့်နည်းလမ်း၊
(ဂ) တင်သွင်း၊ တင်ပို့မည့်နေ့ရက် ခန့်မှန်းခြေ။

၄။ ကျွန်တော်၊ ကျွန်မသို့မဟုတ် အဖွဲ့အစည်းသည် ငါးမွေးမြူခြင်းဆိုင်ရာ ဥပဒေပါပြဋ္ဌာန်းချက်များနှင့် ငါးလုပ်ငန်းဦးစီးဌာနမှ သတ်မှတ်သည့် စည်းကမ်းချက်များနှင့်အညီ ငါးအရှင်များကိုတင်သွင်း တင်ပို့ မည်ဖြစ်ကြောင်း ဝန်ခံကတိပြုပါသည်။

နေ့စွဲ _____ လျှောက်ထားသူလက်မှတ် _____

မှတ်ချက်။ ။ လျှောက်ထားသူသည် အဖွဲ့အစည်းဖြစ်ပါက လျှောက်လွှာပါအချက်အလက်များကို လိုအပ်သလို ပြင်ဆင်ဖြည့်သွင်းရန် ဖြစ်ပြီး မလိုအပ်သည်များကို ခြစ်ပစ်ရန်ဖြစ်သည်။

FORM_ Sample of Live Aquatic Animal Health Certificate

THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK AND IRRIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES

Registration No.
Date

LIVE AQUATIC ANIMAL HEALTH CERTIFICATE

- I. Shipper
Address
II. Type Fish Molluscs Crustacean Other
Source Wild Culture
III. Shipment

Commodity	Description	Quantity		Remark
		No.	Kg	
Total				


- IV. Country of Origin
V. Destination
VI. Carrier By Air Flight No.
 By Sea Voyage
 By Land Road

VII. Declaration
This is to certify that the Above Consignment has been Examined and found to be Healthy and Free From Any Clinical Sign of disease at the time of examination.

VIII. This certificate is valid for seven days from the date of issue.
Name, title and qualification of officer;
Signature :
(DOF Authorization)

FORM_ Sample of Licence for Selling and Collecting of Fisheries Products

ပြည်ထောင်စုသမ္မတမြန်မာနိုင်ငံတော်အစိုးရ
စိုက်ပျိုးရေး ၊ မွေးမြူရေး နှင့် ဆည်မြောင်းဝန်ကြီးဌာန
ငါးလုပ်ငန်းဦးစီးဌာန
လိုင်စင်အမှတ်



ရေထွက်ပစ္စည်းရောင်းဝယ်ခွင့်လိုင်စင်

စိုက်ပျိုးရေး ၊ မွေးမြူရေး နှင့် ဆည်မြောင်းဝန်ကြီးဌာန၊ ငါးလုပ်ငန်းဦးစီးဌာန၊
ညွှန်ကြားရေးမှူးချုပ်သည် မြန်မာနိုင်ငံ၏ တည်ဆဲငါးလုပ်ငန်းဆိုင်ရာ ဥပဒေများနှင့်အညီ ပုတွဲပါ
စည်းကမ်းချက်များနှင့်အညီ ဤလိုင်စင်ကို ထုတ်ပေးလိုက်သည်။

၁။ (က) လုပ်ငန်းရှင်အမည်
(ခ) အမျိုးသားမှတ်ပုံတင်အမှတ်
နိုင်ငံသားစိစစ်ရေးကတ်ပြားအမှတ်
(ဂ) နေရပ်လိပ်စာ

၂။ (က) ရောင်းဝယ်ခွင့်ရရှိသည့်
ဧက
(ခ) ဝယ်ယူစုဆောင်းခွင့်ပြုသည့်
ရေထွက်ပစ္စည်းအမျိုးအမည်
(ဂ) ပမာဏ

၃။ ဤလိုင်စင်သက်တမ်းမှာ ၂၀ ခုနှစ်၊ နေ့မှ စတင်၍
၂၀ ခုနှစ်၊ နေ့တွင် သက်တမ်းကုန်ဆုံးမည်။

လိုင်စင်ထုတ်ပေးသည့်နေ့စွဲ ငါးလုပ်ငန်းဦးစီးဌာန

စည်းကမ်းချက်များ

- ၁။ ဤလိုင်စင်ကို သက်ဆိုင်ရာတာဝန်ရှိပုဂ္ဂိုလ်များ စစ်ဆေးသည့်အခါ ပြသရမည်။
- ၂။ နိုင်ငံတော်၏ တည်ဆဲဥပဒေများနှင့် ငါးလုပ်ငန်းဦးစီးဌာနက အခါအားလျော်စွာ ထုတ်ပြန်သည့်အမိန့်နှင့် စည်းကမ်းချက်၊ ကန့်သတ်ချက်များကို တိကျစွာလိုက်နာရမည်။
- ၃။ မိမိအားရောင်းဝယ်ခွင့်ပြုထားသည့် ရေထွက်ပစ္စည်းကို ခွင့်ပြုထားသည့်ဧကနှင့် အချိန်ကာလအတွင်း သယ်ယူရမည်။
- ၄။ လိုင်စင်ရရှိသူသည် စုဆောင်းရရှိသည့် ရေထွက်ပစ္စည်းပမာဏ နေရာဒေသနှင့် ရောင်းချသည့် ရေထွက်ပစ္စည်းပမာဏ နေရာဒေသတို့ကို လစဉ် သက်ဆိုင်ရာ ငါးလုပ်ငန်းဦးစီးဌာနမှူးများထံ တင်ပြရမည်။
- ၅။ လိုင်စင်ရရှိသူသည် ခွင့်ပြုထားသည့်ဧကတွင်သာရေထွက်ပစ္စည်းများရောင်းဝယ်ရန်အတွက် စုဆောင်းခွင့်ရရှိသည်။
- ၆။ ရောင်းဝယ်သည့်ရေထွက်ပစ္စည်းများကို ဧကတစ်ခုမှ တစ်ခုသို့ သယ်ယူပို့ဆောင်ရာတွင် သက်ဆိုင်ရာဒေသရှိ ငါးလုပ်ငန်းဦးစီးဌာနမှူးထံမှ သယ်ယူခွင့်ပျောက်စာ (Product Movement Documentation) လက်မှတ်ဖြင့် သယ်ယူပို့ဆောင်ရမည်။
- ၇။ ရောင်းဝယ်ခွင့်ရရှိသည့် ရေထွက်ပစ္စည်းများကို နိုင်ငံတော်၏ တည်ဆဲဥပဒေများနှင့်အညီ တရားဝင်ခွင့်ပြုထားသည့်နည်းလမ်းများဖြင့်သာ လွှဲပြောင်းခြင်း၊ ရောင်းဝယ်ခြင်း ပြုလုပ်ရမည်။
- ၈။ ဤလိုင်စင်ကို ငါးလုပ်ငန်းဦးစီးဌာနက မည်သည့်အကြောင်း တစ်စုံတစ်ရာမှမပြင်ဘဲ အချိန်မရွေး ပယ်ဖျက်ခြင်းပြုနိုင်သည်။

FORM_ Application Form for Licence for Small and Medium Scale Fisheries Products Manufacturing

ငါးလုပ်ငန်းဦးစီးဌာန

ရေထွက်ပစ္စည်း ပြုပြင်ထုတ်လုပ်ခွင့် လိုင်စင်လျှောက်လွှာ

(အငယ်စား၊ အလတ်စားလုပ်ငန်းလိုင်စင်)

- ၁။ လုပ်ငန်းရှင်အမည်
- ၂။ နိုင်ငံသားမှတ်ပုံတင်အမှတ်
- ၃။ အဘအမည်
- ၄။ လုပ်ငန်းတည်နေရာ
- ၅။ လုပ်ငန်းအမည်
- ၆။ ရင်းနှီးမြှုပ်နှံမှု (ကျပ်သိန်းပေါင်း)
- (က) မြေနှင့်အဆောက်အဦးတန်ဖိုး
- (ခ) ရေထွက်ကုန်ရင်းနှီးမြှုပ်နှံမှု
- (ဂ) လုပ်ငန်းသုံးပစ္စည်းတန်ဖိုး
- ၇။ ယခုနှစ်ကုန်ထုတ်လုပ်မှုတန်ဖိုး (ကျပ်သိန်းပေါင်း)
- ၈။ ဝန်ထမ်းဦးရေ (ကျား/မ)
- ၉။ လုပ်သားဦးရေ (ကျား/မ)
- ၁၀။ အလုပ်ရုံအမည်
- ၁၁။ မှတ်ချက်

လျှောက်ထားသူ

လက်မှတ်

အမည်

မှတ်ပုံတင်

FORM_ Sample of Licence for Small and Medium Scale Fisheries Products Manufacturing



စည်းကမ်းချက်များ

- ၁။ ဤလိုင်းစင်ကို သက်ဆိုင်ရာတာဝန်ရှိပုဂ္ဂိုလ်များ စစ်ဆေးသည့်အခါ ပြသရမည်။
- ၂။ နိုင်ငံတော်၏ တည်ဆဲဥပဒေများနှင့် ငါးလုပ်ငန်းဦးစီးဌာနက အခါအားလျော်စွာ ထုတ်ပြန်သည့်အမိန့်နှင့် စည်းကမ်းချက်၊ ကန့်သတ်ချက်များကို တိကျစွာလိုက်နာရမည်။
- ၃။ မိမိအားရောင်းဝယ်ခွင့်ပြုထားသည့် ရေထွက်ပစ္စည်းကို ခွင့်ပြုထားသည့်ဒေသနှင့် အချိန်ကာလအတွင်း သယ်ယူရမည်။
- ၄။ လိုင်စင်ရရှိသူသည် စုဆောင်းရရှိသည့် ရေထွက်ပစ္စည်းပမာဏ နေရာဒေသနှင့် ရောင်းချသည့် ရေထွက်ပစ္စည်းပမာဏ နေရာဒေသတို့ကို လစဉ် သက်ဆိုင်ရာ ငါးလုပ်ငန်းဦးစီးဌာနမှူးများထံ တင်ပြရမည်။
- ၅။ လိုင်စင်ရရှိသူသည် ခွင့်ပြုထားသည့်ဒေသတွင်သာရေထွက်ပစ္စည်းများရောင်းဝယ်ရန်အတွက် စုဆောင်းခွင့်ရှိသည်။
- ၆။ ရောင်းဝယ်သည့်ရေထွက်ပစ္စည်းများကို ဒေသတစ်ခုမှ တစ်ခုသို့ သယ်ယူပို့ဆောင်ရာတွင် သက်ဆိုင်ရာဒေသရှိ ငါးလုပ်ငန်းဦးစီးဌာနမှူးထံမှ သယ်ယူခွင့်မဟာစာ(Product Movement Documentation) လက်မှတ်ဖြင့်သယ်ယူပို့ဆောင်ရမည်။
- ၇။ ရောင်းဝယ်ခွင့်ရရှိသည့် ရေထွက်ပစ္စည်းများကို နိုင်ငံတော်၏ တည်ဆဲဥပဒေများနှင့်အညီ တရားဝင်ခွင့်ပြုထားသည့်နည်းလမ်းများဖြင့်သာ လွှဲပြောင်းခြင်း၊ ရောင်းဝယ်ခြင်း ပြုလုပ်ရမည်။
- ၈။ ဤလိုင်းစင်ကို ငါးလုပ်ငန်းဦးစီးဌာနက မည်သည့်အကြောင်း တစ်စုံတစ်ရာမှမပြဘဲ အချိန်မရွေး ပယ်ဖျက်ခြင်းပြုနိုင်သည်။

FORM_ Sample of Fishing Jetty / Port Licence

ပြည်ထောင်စုသမ္မတမြန်မာနိုင်ငံတော်အစိုးရ
စိုက်ပျိုးရေး၊ မွေးမြူရေး နှင့် ဆည်မြောင်းဝန်ကြီးဌာန
ငါးလုပ်ငန်းဦးစီးဌာန

လုပ်ငန်းရှင်
မိတ်ဖွဲ့



လိုင်စင်အမှတ်
.....

ငါးချဆိပ်ကမ်းမှတ်ပုံတင်လက်မှတ်

စိုက်ပျိုးရေး၊ မွေးမြူရေး နှင့် ဆည်မြောင်းဝန်ကြီးဌာန၊ ညွှန်ကြားရေးမှူးချုပ်၏ ရက်စွဲ
ပါစာအမှတ် မြင့် ခွင့်ပြုချက်အရ ဗဟိုမိန့်တော်ကမ်းချက်များနှင့် အညီဆောင်ရွက်ရန်
..... ပြည်နယ်/ တိုင်းငါးလုပ်ငန်းဦးစီးဌာန) မြို့မှ ဤမှတ်ပုံတင်လက်မှတ်ကို ထုတ်ပေး
လိုက်သည် -

၁။ လုပ်ငန်းရှင်အမည်/ ကုမ္ပဏီအမည်
၂။ နိုင်ငံသားမှတ်ပုံတင်အမှတ်/
ကုမ္ပဏီမှတ်ပုံတင်အမှတ်
၃။ ငါးချဆိပ်ကမ်းအမည်
၄။ ငါးချဆိပ်ကမ်းတည်နေရာ
၅။ ငါးချဆိပ်ကမ်းအကျယ်အဝန်း
၆။ ငါးချအလုပ်သမားဦးရေ

ဤမှတ်ပုံတင်သက်တမ်းသည် (- ၂၀) မှ (- ၂၀) အထိ ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

ပြည်နယ်/ တိုင်းငါးလုပ်ငန်းဦးစီးဌာနမှူး

ထုတ်ပေးသည့်နေ့ရက်


စည်းကမ်းချက်များ

- (၁) ဤလိုင်စင်ကို သက်ဆိုင်ရာ တာဝန်ရှိ ပုဂ္ဂိုလ်များ စစ်ဆေးသည့်အခါ ပြသရမည်။
- (၂) နိုင်ငံတော်၏ တည်ဆဲဥပဒေများနှင့် ငါးလုပ်ငန်းဦးစီးဌာနက အခါအားလျော်စွာ ထုတ်ပြန်သည့်အမိန့်နှင့် ညွှန်ကြားချက်များကို တိကျစွာလိုက်နာရမည်။
- (၃) ငါး/ပုလွန်များအား ကြမ်းခင်း (ခြေနင်းဖတ်)တွင် မချရ။
- (၄) ငါး/ပုလွန် တစ်ချသည့် ဧရိယာတွင် ဆေးလိပ်သောက်ခြင်း၊ ကွမ်းစားခြင်း၊ ကွမ်းတံတွေးထွေးခြင်း မပြုလုပ်ရန် သတိပေးဆိုင်းပုဒ်ကပ်ရန်နှင့် လိုက်နာစေရန်။
- (၅) ငါးတင်ချရာနေရာတွင် အိမ်မွေးတိရစ္ဆာန်များ၊ ခွေး၊ ကြောင်များ မဝင်ရောက်နိုင်စေ စီမံထားရှိရမည်။
- (၆) ယင်း ကြွက်၊ ငှက်များ မရှိစေရေး စီမံဆောင်ရွက်ထားရှိရန်။ (Pest Control)
- (၇) ငါး/ပုလွန်အတွက် အသုံးပြုသော ရေ ချေခဲသန့်ရှင်းရမည်။
- (၈) ကျန်းမာရေးဝန်ကြီးဌာနတွင် တစ်နှစ်တစ်ကြိမ် အသုံးပြုသောရေအား မာတုဆိုင်ရာ စစ်ဆေးမှုခံယူရမည်။
- (၉) ဝန်ထမ်းများ တစ်နှစ်တစ်ကြိမ် ဆေးစစ်၍ မှတ်တမ်းထားရှိရမည်။
- (၁၀) ဝန်ထမ်းများ သန့်ရှင်းသော ယူနီဖောင်းဝတ်ဆင်ရမည်။
- (၁၁) ငါးတင်/ ချရန် လာရောက်မည့် မော်တော်ယာဉ်မှ ထွက်ရှိသော မီးခိုး၊ ငါး ပုလွန်နှင့် ထိတွေ့ခြင်းမရှိစေရန် ဆောင်ရွက်ထားရှိရမည်။
- (၁၂) ငါး/ပုလွန် အားအမြန်ဆုံးတင်ချရန်နှင့် နေရောင်အောက်တွင် မထားရှိရန်။
- (၁၃) ငါး/ပုလွန်၏ အရည်အသွေးမကျစေရန် ရေခဲနှင့် အမြင်ထွေနိုင်စေရ ဆောင်ရွက်ရန်။
- (၁၄) ငါး/ ပုလွန်များ သယ်ယူရာတွင် အမိုးအကာပါရှိသော ကားများဖြင့်သာ သယ်ယူရန်။

FORM_ Sample of Ice Factory for Fish Processing Plant Registration

စိုက်ပျိုးရေး၊ မွေးမြူရေးနှင့် ဆည်မြောင်းဝန်ကြီးဌာန
ငါးလုပ်ငန်းဦးစီးဌာန

ဓါတ်ပုံ



ရေလုပ်ငန်းသုံး ရေခဲစက်ရုံ မှတ်ပုံတင်လက်မှတ်

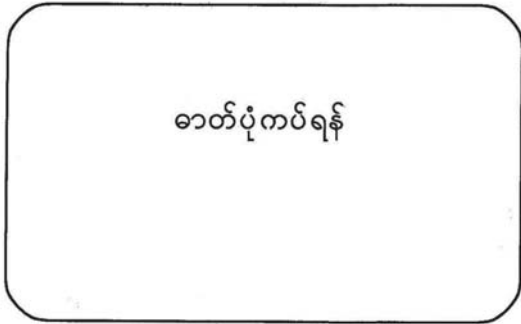
လုပ်ငန်းအမည် _____ ၊ မှတ်ပုံတင်အမှတ် _____
 တည်နေရာလိပ်စာ _____

အောက်ပါလုပ်ငန်းသည် ငါးလုပ်ငန်းဦးစီးဌာန၏ ညွှန်ကြားချက်အမှတ် ၁/၂၀၁၀ အရ မှတ်ပုံတင်ပြီး ဖြစ်ပါသည်-

- ၁။ လုပ်ငန်းရှင်အမည် _____
- ၂။ ကိုင်ဆောင်သည့်မှတ်ပုံတင်အမှတ် _____
- ၃။ အမြဲတမ်းနေရပ်လိပ်စာ _____
- ၄။ ပိုင်ဆိုင်မှုအမျိုးအစား _____
- ၅။ ရင်းနှီးမြှုပ်နှံမှုတန်ဖိုး (ကျပ်) _____ ၊ တည်ထောင်သည့်ခုနှစ် _____
- ၆။ အသုံးပြုသည့်စက်အမျိုးအစား _____ ၊ မြင်းကောင်ရေ _____
- ၇။ တစ်ရက်ထုတ်လုပ်နိုင်မှုစွမ်းအား (တန်) _____
- ၈။ ထုတ်လုပ်သည့် ရေခဲတုံးအမျိုးအစား (အတုံး/အဖွန့်) _____
- ၉။ အလုပ်သမားဦးရေ _____
- ၁၀။ ရေခဲထုတ်လုပ်ရန်ရရှိသည့်ရေ (က) အရင်းအမြစ် _____
(ခ) pH _____
- ၁၁။ မှတ်ပုံတင်သက်တမ်းကုန်ဆုံးသည့်နေ့ရက် _____

ညွှန်ကြားရေးမှူးချုပ် (ကိုယ်စား)

(ရက်စွဲ။ ။ ၂၀၁ ခုနှစ်၊ လ ရက်)




စည်းကမ်းချက်များ

- ၀၁ လုပ်ငန်းစဉ်ပစ္စည်းပြုပြင်ထုတ်ကုန်ခြင်းသောစတင်အဆင့်အရောက်ပြုသောနေ့ရက်မှစပြီး
- ၀၂ သက်ဆိုင်ရာစစ်ဆေးရေးမှူးကစစ်ဆေးသောအခါပြုရမည်။
- ၀၃ နိုင်ငံတော်စီတင်ထုတ်ကုန်ခြင်းနှင့်အညီလုပ်ငန်းစဉ်များအားလုံးစတင်လုပ်ကိုင်ရမည်။
- ၀၄ လုပ်ငန်းစဉ်ပစ္စည်းပြုပြင်ထုတ်ကုန်ခြင်းအားလုံးစတင်လုပ်ကိုင်ရမည်။
- ၀၅ ထုတ်ကုန်ခြင်းပစ္စည်းများအားလုံးစတင်လုပ်ကိုင်ရမည်။
- ၀၆ လုပ်ငန်းစဉ်ပစ္စည်းများအားလုံးစတင်လုပ်ကိုင်ရမည်။
- ၀၇ ထုတ်ကုန်ခြင်းပစ္စည်းများအားလုံးစတင်လုပ်ကိုင်ရမည်။
- ၀၈ လုပ်ငန်းစဉ်ပစ္စည်းများအားလုံးစတင်လုပ်ကိုင်ရမည်။
- ၀၉ စက်ရုံ၏လုပ်ငန်းစဉ်ပစ္စည်းများအားလုံးစတင်လုပ်ကိုင်ရမည်။
- ၀၁၀ စွန့်ပစ်ပစ္စည်းများအားလုံးစတင်လုပ်ကိုင်ရမည်။
- ၀၁၁ စတင်လုပ်ကိုင်ရမည့်နေ့ရက်အရောက်အထိစတင်လုပ်ကိုင်ရမည်။
- ၀၁၂ စတင်လုပ်ကိုင်ရမည့်နေ့ရက်အရောက်အထိစတင်လုပ်ကိုင်ရမည်။

ဤစည်းကမ်းချက်များကို အတည်အကျအောင် စစ်ဆေးရန်အတွက် အောက်ဖော်ပြပါအတိုင်း စစ်ဆေးရမည်။
 ၁။ စတင်လုပ်ကိုင်ရမည့်နေ့ရက်အရောက်အထိ စစ်ဆေးရမည်။
 ၂။ စတင်လုပ်ကိုင်ရမည့်နေ့ရက်အရောက်အထိ စစ်ဆေးရမည်။
 ၃။ စတင်လုပ်ကိုင်ရမည့်နေ့ရက်အရောက်အထိ စစ်ဆေးရမည်။
 ၄။ စတင်လုပ်ကိုင်ရမည့်နေ့ရက်အရောက်အထိ စစ်ဆေးရမည်။
 ၅။ စတင်လုပ်ကိုင်ရမည့်နေ့ရက်အရောက်အထိ စစ်ဆေးရမည်။
 ၆။ စတင်လုပ်ကိုင်ရမည့်နေ့ရက်အရောက်အထိ စစ်ဆေးရမည်။
 ၇။ စတင်လုပ်ကိုင်ရမည့်နေ့ရက်အရောက်အထိ စစ်ဆေးရမည်။
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FORM_Sample of HACCP Certificate



Department of Fisheries
HACCP Certificate

For Fishery and aquaculture products originating in Myanmar

Country of dispatch : Myanmar
Competent authority : Department Of Fisheries
Inspection Department : Quality Control and Research Section

I. Name and official approval number of establishment approved by the Department Of Fisheries

Co.,Ltd Name
Factory Registration No.YGN/ / /DOF
Address

II. Type of Operation
1.
2.

III. Attestation

- This is to confirm that the above mentioned processor is an approved establishment of Department of Fisheries.
- The Department regularly inspects manufacturing practices and hygiene control and HACCP program implementation.
- The Department verify that the processor is operating under the Department's Sanitary Standard Requirements and CODEX Alimentarius's General Principles of Food Hygiene. Including HACCP based Control program in accordance to the Department of Fisheries requirements.
- The Department also, verify that the processor is operating under HACCP and sanitary programs in accordance with the U.S Food and Drug Administration's seafood HACCP regulation. (21 CFR Part 123) + GMP

Director
(Research and Development Division)


Done at Yangon ,Myanmar.

On : . . . 2017
Valid Until: . . . 2018

HACCP No. -ICS/DOF

SAMPLE

FORM_ Sample of GMP Certificate



Department of Fisheries
GMP Certificate

For Fishery and aquaculture products originating in Myanmar

Country of dispatch : Myanmar
Competent authority : Department Of Fisheries
Inspection Department : Quality Control and Research Section

I. Name and official approval number of establishment approved by the Department Of Fisheries

-----**CO.,LTD.**-----
Factory Registration No.-----
-----Yangon Region, Myanmar

II. Type of Operation
-Frozen -

III. Attestation


- This is to confirm that the above mentioned processor is an approved establishment of Department of Fisheries.
- The Department regularly inspects manufacturing practices and hygiene control and implementation.
- The Department, therefore, verify that owner is operating under the Department's Sanitary Standard Requirements and CODEX Alimentarius's General Principles of Food Hygiene.

Done at Yangon ,Myanmar.


On : . 8 . 2017
Valid Until: . 3 . 2018

Director
(Research and Development Division)

GMP No. -----



FORM_ Sample of Health Certificate



FISH INSPECTION AND QUALITY CONTROL DIVISION
HEALTH CERTIFICATE
FISHERY PRODUCTS INTENDED FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION

COUNTRY: The Republic of the Union of Myanmar Veterinary Certificate to EU

Part I: Details of dispatched consignment	I.1. Consignor Name Address Tel. No.		I.2. Certificate reference number		I.2a	
	I.5. Consignee Name Address Postal Code Tel. No.		I.6.			
	I.7. Country of origin MYANMAR		ISO code MM	I.8. Region of origin Code	I.9. Country of destination ISO code	
	I.11. Place of Origin Name Approval number Address		I.12.			
	I.13. Place of loading		I.14. Date of departure			
	I.15. Means of Transport Aeroplane <input type="checkbox"/> Ship <input type="checkbox"/> Railway Wagon Road vehicle <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/>		I.16. Entry BIP in EU			
	I.18. Description of commodity		I.17.			
	I.19. Commodity code (HS code)		I.20. Quantity			
	I.21. Temperature of product Ambient <input type="checkbox"/> Chilled <input type="checkbox"/> Frozen <input type="checkbox"/>		I.22. Number of packages			
	I.23. Identification of container / Seal number		I.24. Type of packaging			
I.25. Commodities certified for Human Consumption <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>						
I.26.		I.27. For import or admission into EU <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
I.28. Identification of the commodities						
Species (Scientific name)	Nature of commodity	Treatment type	Approval number of establishments	Manufacturing plant	Number of packages	Net weight

Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture Livestock & Irrigation
Bayinnaung Road, Insein Township, Yangon, Myanmar
Phone: 095-01-647532 / Fax: 095-647533 / Email: aras@myanmar@gmptmail.net.mm

FIQ/EUHC/EN/010416
Page 1 of 3

COUNTRY: The Republic of the Union of Myanmar		Fishery Products	
II. Health information	II.a. Certificate reference number	II.b.	
Part II: Certification	II.1 (1) Public health attestation		
	I, the undersigned, declare that I am aware of the relevant provisions of Regulations (EC) No 178/2002, (EC) No 852/2004, (EC) No 853/2004 and (EC) No 854/2004 and certify that the fishery products described above were produced in accordance with those requirements, in particular that they:		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - come from (an) establishment(s) implementing a programme based on the HACCP principles in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 852/2004, - have been caught and handled on board vessels, landed, handled and where appropriate prepared, processed, frozen and thawed hygienically in compliance with the requirements laid down in Section VIII, Chapters I to IV of Annex III to Regulation (EC) No 853/2004, - satisfy the health standards laid down in Section VIII, Chapter V of Annex III to Regulation (EC) No 853/2004 and the criteria laid down in Regulation (EC) No 2073/2005 on microbiological criteria for foodstuffs, - have been packaged, stored and transported in compliance with Section VIII Chapters VI to VIII of Annex III to Regulation (EC) No 853/2004, - have been marked in accordance with Section I of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 853/2004 - the guarantees covering live animals and products thereof, if from aquaculture origin, provided by the residue plans submitted in accordance with Directive 96/23/EC, and in particular Article 29 thereof, are fulfilled; and - have satisfactorily undergone the official controls laid down in Annex III to Regulation (EC) No 854/2004. 		
	II.2 (2) Animal health attestation for fish and crustaceans of aquaculture origin		
	II.2.1 (1) Requirements for susceptible species to Epizootic haematopoietic necrosis (EHN), Taura syndrome and Yellowhead disease		
	I, the undersigned official inspector, hereby certify that the aquaculture animals or products thereof referred to in Part I of this certificate:		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) originate from a country/territory, zone or compartment declared free from (1) [EHN] (2) [Taura syndrome] (3) [Yellowhead disease] in accordance with Chapter VII of Directive 2006/88/EC or the relevant OIE Standard by the competent authority of my country, (i) where the relevant diseases are notifiable to the competent authority and reports of suspicion of infection of the relevant disease must be immediately investigated by the competent authority, (ii) all introduction of species susceptible to the relevant diseases come from an area declared free of the disease, and (iii) species susceptible to the relevant diseases are not vaccinated against the relevant diseases] 		
	II.2.2 (2) Requirements for species susceptible to Viral haemorrhagic septicaemia (VHS), Infectious haematopoietic necrosis (IHN), Infectious salmon anaemia (ISA), Koi herpes virus (KHV) and White spot disease intended for a Member State, zone or compartment declared disease free or subject to a surveillance or eradication programme for the relevant disease		
	I, the undersigned official inspector, hereby certify that the aquaculture animals or products thereof referred to in Part I of this certificate:		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) originate from a country/territory, zone or compartment declared free from (1) [VHS] (2) [IHN] (3) [ISA] (4) [KHV] (5) [White spot disease] in accordance with Chapter VII of Directive 2006/88/EC or the relevant OIE Standard by the competent authority of my country, (i) where the relevant diseases are notifiable to the competent authority and reports of suspicion of infection of the relevant disease must be immediately investigated by the competent authority, (ii) all introduction of species susceptible to the relevant diseases come from an area declared free of the disease, and (iii) species susceptible to the relevant diseases are not vaccinated against the relevant diseases] 		
II.2.3 Transport and labelling requirements			
I, the undersigned official inspector, hereby certify that:			
II.2.3.1 the aquaculture animals referred to above are placed under conditions, including with a water quality, that do not alter their health status;			
II.2.3.2 the transport container or well boat prior to loading is clean and disinfected or previously unused, and			
II.2.3.3 the consignment is identified by a legible label on the exterior of the container, or when transported by well boat, in the ship's manifest, with the relevant information referred to in boxes I.7 to I.11 of Part I of this certificate, and the following statement: " ⁽¹⁾ [Fish] ⁽²⁾ [Crustaceans] intended for human consumption in the Community".			

COUNTRY: The Republic of the Union of Myanmar		Fishery Products	
II. Health information	II.a. Certificate reference number	II.b.	
Notes			
Part I:			
- Box reference I.8: Region of origin: For frozen or processed bivalve molluscs, indicate the production area			
- Box reference I.11: Place of origin: name and address of the dispatch establishment.			
- Box reference I.15: Registration number (railway wagons or container and lorries), flight number (aircraft) or name (ship). Separate information is to be provided in the event of unloading and reloading.			
- Box reference I.19: Use the appropriate HS codes: 03.01, 03.02, 03.03, 03.04, 03.05, 03.06, 03.07, 05.11, 15.04, 15.16, 15.18, 16.03, 16.04, 16.05, 21.06			
- Box reference I.23: Identification of container / seal number: Where there is a serial number of the seal it has to be indicated.			
- Box reference I.28: Nature of commodity: specify if aquaculture or wild origin. Treatment type: Specify whether live, chilled, frozen or processed. Manufacturing plant: includes factory vessel, freezer vessel, cold store, processing plant.			
Part II:			
(1) Part II.1 of this certificate does not apply to countries with special public health certification requirements laid down in equivalence agreements or other Community legislation.			
(2) Part II.2 of this certificate does not apply to:			
(a) non-viable crustaceans, which means crustaceans no longer able to survive as living animals if returned to the environment from which they were obtained,			
(b) fish which are slaughtered and eviscerated before dispatch,			
(c) aquaculture animals and products thereof, which are placed on the market for human consumption without further processing, provided that they are packed in retail-sale packages which comply with the provisions for such packages in Regulation (EC) No 853/2004,			
(d) crustaceans destined for processing establishments authorised in accordance with Article 4(2) of Directive 2006/88/EC, or for dispatch centres, purification centres or similar businesses which are equipped with an effluent treatment system inactivating the pathogens in question, or where the effluent is subject to other types of treatment reducing the risk of transmitting diseases to the natural waters to an acceptable level,			
(e) crustaceans which are intended for further processing before human consumption without temporary storage at the place of processing and packed and labelled for that purpose in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 853/2004.			
(3) Parts II.2.1 and II.2.2 of this certificate only apply to species susceptible to one or more of the diseases referred to in the heading of the point concerned. Susceptible species are listed in Annex IV to Directive 2006/88/EC.			
(4) Keep as appropriate.			
(5) For consignments of species susceptible to EHN, Taura syndrome and/or Yellowhead disease this statement must be kept for the consignment to be authorised into any part of the Union.			
(6) To be authorised into a Member State, zone or compartment (boxes I.9 and I.10 of Part I of the certificate) declared free from VHS, IHN, ISA, KHV or Whitespot disease or with a surveillance or eradication programme established in accordance with Article 44(1) or (2) of Directive 2006/88/EC, one of these statements must be kept if the consignment contain species susceptible to the disease(s) for which disease freedom or programme(s) apply(ies). Data on the disease status of each farm and mollusc farming area in the Community are accessible at http://ec.europa.eu/food/animal/liveanimals/aquaculture/index_en.htm			
- The colour of the stamp and signature must be different from that of the most particulars in the certificate.			
Official inspector			
Name (in capitals)		Qualification and title	
Date:		Signature:	
Stamp:			

XVII. Directorate of Hotels and Tourism

Draft
October 2018 Version

XVII. Directorate of Hotels and Tourism (to be updated)

An Investor who has MIC permit or Endorsement can apply for the tour operation enterprise license (Domestic/Inbound) at Directorate of Hotels and Tourism of MIC, OSS. Investors can obtain various information related to other licenses of hotels and Tourism businesses at Directorate of Hotels and Tourism of MIC OSS.

An Investor desirous of operating a hotel business or lodging-house business shall apply for the prior permission, permit of construction and renovation of hotel or lodging-house, to the Regional Tourism Committee before commencing implementation of the project proposal.

Then, investors have to apply licenses of hotels and Tourism businesses at the respective Regional Tourism Committee as following:

1. Hotel Business License
2. Lodging-house Business License
3. Tour Operation Enterprise License
4. Tour Guide Business License
5. Other Tourism related Business Services License

Extension of the above licenses of hotels and tourism business shall also be applied to the Regional Tourism Committee.

I. Permits

II-1. Application for Prior Permission of Construction and Renovation of Hotel or Lodging-house

Necessary Documents submitted by Applicant	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Application form for requesting prior permission 2. FORM_ Proposal of The Entrepreneur To Make Hotel And Lodging-House Construction And Renovation Works 3. Recommendation of Naypyitaw Council, Regional or State Government 4. Recommendation of Township General Administration Department 5. Recommendation of Award or Village Administration Office 6. Recommendation of concerned Township Development Committee (if within the boundary of Naypyitaw, Yangon and Mandalay, NCDC, YCDC and MCDC) 7. Recommendation of Township Police Station 8. Recommendation of Township Fire Department 9. Recommendation of Township Health Department 10. (Site Plan, Floor Plan/Room Plan) of hotel or lodging-house to be constructed signed by the engineer in charge 11. Recommendation of Environmental Conservation Department 12. Evidence of Land ownership, the rental evidence if land is hired, the rental evidence if building is hired 13. Evidence of financial sufficiency for the construction of hotel or lodging-house 14. Recommendation of Department of Archaeology and National Museum, Ministry of Religious Affairs and Culture if the proposed land and building is located associated with archaic cultural territory 15. Recommendation of Forest Department if the proposed land and building is located associated with forest and natural environmental conservation territory 16. Recommendation of Department of Civil Aviation if the proposed land and building is close to airport
Actual Procedures	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The applicant submits the necessary documents together with the Proposal Form to the Regional Tourism Committee in accordance with the stipulations prescribed by the Ministry. 2. The Prior Permit Scrutinizing team scrutinizes the application whether or not it is in conformity with the objectives of the Law, whether or not it is contributory to future projects, whether or not it is proportionate to the capacity of service of the area where the business is to be operated and make the decision. 3. The applicant shall be informed the decision to permit or cause to be altered or refuse the project proposal.
Application Fee	
Time Frame	Within 20 working days
Remarks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Application for prior permission of construction and renovation of hotel or lodging-house has to be submitted to Ministry of Hotels and Tourism before submitting Building Permit from City Development Committee. - The prior permit holder needs to submit the report of the condition of completion once in 6 months if the project delayed period exceeds 6 months. - When finished the construction during the stipulated period, the license for the hotel or lodging-house shall be applied.

II. Licenses

II-1. Application for Hotel Business License

Necessary Documents submitted by Applicant	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hotel Business License Application Form (FORM-2) 2. Permit of Construction and Renovation of Hotel (copy) 3. Recommendation of Regional or State Government or Naypyitaw Council 4. Recommendation of Township General Administration Department
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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Recommendation of Township Development Committee 6. Recommendation of Township Police Station 7. Recommendation of Township Fire Department 8. Recommendation of Township Health Department 9. Recommendation of Environmental Conservation Department 10. Recommendation of Ward or Village Administration Office for the agreement from neighbors 11. Evidence of Land Ownership, rental evidence if hired 12. Photos of each location in hotel (Please see Annex-1 for location of where to take the photos) (with CD & Album 13. (2) Color Passport Size Photos of the owner taken within 6 months 14. List of Staff 15. Recommendation of Department of Archaeology and National Museum if located within archaic cultural territory, Recommendation of Forest Department if located within forest and natural environmental conservation territory
Actual Procedures	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The applicant submits the necessary documents together with the application form to the Regional Tourism Committee. 2. Upon receiving the complete documents, the License scrutinizing team scrutinizes the application and if it is in conformity with the business requirements, they decide to issue the license. 3. Before issuing license, the applicant needs to submit the certificate of tax clearance which is issued each fiscal year from the relevant internal revenue department. 4. The applicant pays the license fees and the license is issued.
Application Fee	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Hotel Business (Local) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) 20 rooms hotel Ks. 250,000 (2) 21 to 50 rooms hotel Ks. 450,000 (3) 51 to 100 rooms hotel Ks. 700,000 (4) 101 and above rooms hotel Ks. 950,000 (b) Hotel Business (Foreign/Joint Venture) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) 50 rooms hotel 2500 US\$ (2) 51 to 100 rooms hotel 3500 US\$ (3) 101 and above rooms hotel 4500 US\$
Time Frame	
Remarks	

II-1.1 Application for Renewal of Hotel Business License

Necessary Documents submitted by Applicant	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Application form for Renewal of Hotel Business License (FORM-6) 2. Hotel Business License (original) 3. Request Letter from the applicant for renewing the Hotel Business License 4. (3) Passport Size Photos of the owner with color (size 1.3" x 1.5") taken with Blue Background (taken within 6 months) 5. Evidence of the member of Myanmar Hotelier Association 6. Receipt for payment of commercial tax to regarding township Internal Revenue Office (copy) 7. Financial record on profit and loss of past 2 years (within License period) 8. Foreign Bank Account Book if the income is in foreign currency (copy) 9. Undertaking letter for the provision of qualified services for foreign visitors 10. Recommendation letter of regarding branch office (If there is no branch office in regarding township or region for renewal of license, the applicant can submit directly to Headquarter, Naypyitaw.) If it is owned by company, the following are also required: 11. Certificate of Incorporation (copy) 12. FORM VI, FORM XXVI (copy) 13. Record of General Meeting (copy)
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Actual Procedures	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The applicant submits the necessary documents together with the application form to the Regional Tourism Committee. 2. Upon receiving the complete documents, the License scrutinizing team scrutinizes the application and if it is in conformity with the business requirements, the license is renewed.
Application Fee	
Time Frame	
Remarks	-

II-2. Application for Lodging-house Business License

Necessary Documents submitted by Applicant	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lodging-house Business License Application Form (FORM-2) 2. Permit of Construction and Renovation of Hotel (copy) 3. Recommendation of Regional or State Government or Naypyitaw Council 4. Recommendation of Township General Administration Department 5. Recommendation of Township Development Committee 6. Recommendation of Township Police Station 7. Recommendation of Township Fire Department 8. Recommendation of Township Health Department 9. Recommendation of Environmental Conservation Department 10. Recommendation of Ward or Village Administration Office for the agreement from neighbors 11. Evidence of Land Ownership, rental evidence if hired 12. Photos of each location in hotel (Please see Annex-1 for location of where to take the photos) (with CD & Album 13. (2) Color Passport Size Photos of the owner taken within 6 months 14. List of Staff 15. Recommendation of Department of Archaeology and National Museum, Ministry of Religious Affairs and Culture if the proposed land and building is located associated with archaic cultural territory
Actual Procedures	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The applicant submits the necessary documents together with the application form to the Regional Tourism Committee. 2. Upon receiving the complete documents, the License scrutinizing team scrutinizes the application and if it is in conformity with the business requirements, they decide to issue the license. 3. The applicant pays the license fees and the license is issued.
Application Fee	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Lodging-house Business <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) 20 rooms Lodging-house Ks. 100,000 (2) 21 to 50 rooms Lodging-house Ks. 125,000 (3) 51 and above rooms Lodging-house Ks. 150,000
Time Frame	
Remarks	

II-2.1 Application for Renewal of Lodging-house Business License

Necessary Documents submitted by Applicant	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Application form for Renewal of Lodging-house Business License (FORM-6) 2. Lodging-house Business License (original) 3. Request Letter from the applicant for renewing the Lodging-house Business License 4. (3) Passport Size Photos of the owner with color (size 1.3" x 1.5") taken with Blue Background (taken within 6 months) 5. Evidence of the member of Myanmar Hotelier Association 6. Receipt for payment of commercial tax to regarding township Internal Revenue Office (copy) 7. Financial record on profit and loss of past 2 years (within License period) 8. Foreign Bank Account Book if the income is in foreign currency (copy) 9. Undertaking letter for the provision of qualified services for foreign
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	visitors 10. Recommendation letter of regarding branch office (If there is no branch office in regarding township or region for renewal of license, the applicant can submit directly to Headquarter, Naypyitaw.) If it is owned by company, the following are also required: 11. Certificate of Incorporation (copy) 12. FORM VI, FORM XXVI (copy) 13. Record of General Meeting (copy)
Actual Procedures	II-1.The applicant submits the necessary documents together with the application form to the Regional Tourism Committee. II-2.Upon receiving the complete documents, the License scrutinizing team scrutinizes the application and if it is in conformity with the business requirements, the license is renewed.
Application Fee	
Time Frame	
Remarks	-

II-3. Application for Tour Operation Enterprise License (Domestic/Inbound)

Necessary Documents submitted by Applicant	1. Tour Operation Enterprise License application form (FORM-1) 2. Request letter for License 3. Certificate of Incorporation or Registration of Cooperative (copy) 4. List of Board of Directors confirmed by DICA or Dept of Cooperative (copy) 5. List of employees 6. Proposed Tour Trip Plan, Price and Tour Conditions 7. Copy of NRC and CV of Managing Director of the company 8. (2) Passport Color Photos of Managing Director(taken within 6 months)
Actual Procedures	1. After receiving MIC Permit or Endorsement, the applicant applies Tour Operation Enterprise License with required necessary documents at the Hotel & Tourism Section of MIC OSS. 2. After receiving the application and if it is complete, Hotel & Tourism Section of MIC OSS sends the application to Regional Tourism Committee for assessment and issuance of license. 3. Within minimum 2 weeks or maximum 1 month, the license is issued by Regional Tourism Committee and sends it back to Hotel and Tourism Section of MIC OSS. 4. The applicant pays the required license fee at Hotel and Tourism Section of MIC OSS. 5. After the payment of required license fee, the applicant receives the Tour Operation Enterprise License from Hotel and Tourism Section of MIC OSS.
Application Fee	Inbound tour and Domestic tour (1) Tour Operation (Local owned Company) Ks 200000 /- (2) Tour Operation (Foreign owned Company) 1250 US\$ (3) Tour Operation (Joint-Venture) 1000 US\$/Ks 125000/-
Time Frame	Within minimum 2 weeks or maximum 1 month
Remarks	- The validity of Tour Operation Enterprise License is 3 years. - An additional fee for a Business License fee of Ks. 10,000/- for Local owned, 150 US\$ for foreign owned, and 100 US\$ and Ks. 5000/- for Joint-venture owned business shall be paid for each regional branch office apart from the main office of Tour operation business.

II-3.1. Application for Tour Operation Enterprise License (Outbound)

Necessary Documents	1. Tour Operation Enterprise License application form (FORM-1)
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submitted by Applicant	2. Tour Operation Enterprise License (Domestic/Inbound) (if any) 3. Proposed Tour Trips and price by the company, Tour Conditions and Agreement 4. Undertaking letter for confirming to provide qualified services 5. Evidence of (2) years working experience of one member of company director or person in charge of tour trip 6. (2) Passport Color Photos of Managing Director(taken within 6 months) 7. Undertaking letter for confirming to follow instructions of regarding departments for arranging religious tour trips
Actual Procedures	1. The applicant submits the necessary documents together with the application form to the Regional Tourism Committee. 2. Upon receiving complete documents, the License scrutinizing team scrutinizes the application and if it is in conformity with the business requirements, they decide to issue the license. 3. Before issuing license, the applicant needs to submit the certificate of tax clearance which is issued each fiscal year from the relevant internal revenue department. 4. The applicant pays the license fees and the license is issued.
Application Fee	Outbound Tour Ks 200000/-
Time Frame	
Remarks	-

II-3.2. Application for Renewal of Tour Operation Enterprise License (Domestic/Inbound) and (Outbound)

Necessary Documents submitted by Applicant	1. Application form for renewal of Tour Operation Enterprise License (FORM-6) 2. (3) Passport size photos of Managing Director 3. Financial record of income and expense 4. Certificate of Incorporation (copy) 5. Foreign Currency Bank Account (copy) 6. Evidence of member of Myanmar Travel Association (if any) 7. Tour Operation Enterprise License (original) 8. Receipt for payment of commercial tax to regarding township Internal Revenue Office (copy)
Actual Procedures	1. The applicant submits the necessary documents together with the application form to the Regional Tourism Committee. 2. Upon receiving the complete documents, the License scrutinizing team scrutinizes the application and if it is in conformity with the business requirements, the license is renewed.
Application Fee	
Time Frame	
Remarks	-

II-4. Application for Tour Guide Business License

Necessary Documents submitted by Applicant	1. Tour Guide Business License Application Form (FORM-4) 2. Copy of National Registration Card 3. (1) passport size color photo and (1"x1")size color photo for license card (taken within 6 months) 4. Evidences for educational qualifications (copy) 5. (2) copies of Certificate of Tour Guide (Basic) Training Course 6. Recommendation of medical fitness certificate 7. Recommendation of testimonial for character
Actual Procedures	1. The applicant submits the necessary documents together with the application form to the Regional Tourism Committee. 2. Upon receiving the complete documents, the License Scrutinizing Team scrutinizes the application and if it is in conformity, the license is issued to the applicant.
Application Fee	25,000 /- Kyats

Time Frame	
Remarks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The applicant has to be 18 years old when he/she applies for Tour Guide Business License. - The person who pass the oral examination with grade (A) organized by the Tourism Training School, shall be issued Tour Guide Business License. - The license period of Tour Guide Business License is (3) years.

II-4.1. Application for Renewal of Tour Guide Business License

Necessary Documents submitted by Applicant	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Application form for Renewal of Tour Guide Business License (FORM-6) 2. (2) Passport size color photos (one is 1"x1") (one is 1.75"x1.25") 3. License Card (copy) 4. Tour Guide Business License (original) 5. Information regarding with the income of past (2) years (please mention tour trip, guide fees, employed company (or) freelance)
Actual Procedures	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The applicant submits the necessary documents together with the application form to the Regional Tourism Committee. 2. Upon receiving the complete documents, the License Scrutinizing team scrutinizes the application and if it is in conformity, the new license is issued.
Application Fee	
Time Frame	
Remarks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - If the applicant cannot submit the income for past (2) years, he/she has to submit confirmed reason for that matter. - The person who submits the copy of license card during the application of renewal, shall return the original License Card when he/she receives the new license. - If original Tourist Guide Business License and License Card is missing, the applicant has to attach recommendation of police station during the submission of required necessary documents.

II-5. Application for Other Tourism Related Services License

Necessary Documents submitted by Applicant	1.
Actual Procedures	1.
Application Fee	
Time Frame	
Remarks	-

List of Forms

Form No.	Name
FORM	Proposal Of The Entrepreneur To Make Hotel And Lodging-House Construction And Renovation Works
Form 2	Application for Hotel/ Lodging House Business License
FORM	Sample of Hotel and Lodging-house Business License
FORM	Application for the Renewal of Hotel and Lodging-house Business License
Form 1	Application for Tour Operation Enterprise License
Form 3	Application for Tourist Transport Business License
Form 4	Application for Tour Guide Business License
Form 5	Sample of License
Form 6	Application for renewal of License

Annex 1 – Location of where to take the photos (Necessary documents to be submitted by applicant for applying the hotel/motel, lodging house business license)

Sr.	Location
1.	Signboard of Hotel
2.	Front, left & right photos of hotel
3.	Reception
4.	Lobby
5.	Dining Hall (Restaurant)
6.	Stair/Elevator/Emergency Stair
7.	Entrance of Bedroom
8.	Interior of Bedroom
9.	Bathroom/toilet
10.	Landscaping
11.	Transformer & water storage tanks
12.	Hot / Cold Water System
13.	Positioning of Fire Extinguisher
14.	Emergency Stair
15.	Car Parking
16.	Stove
17.	Other facilities (if any)

**FORM_ Proposal of the Entrepreneur to Make Hotel and Lodging-House Construction and
Renovation Works**

Ministry of Hotels and Tourism

**PROPOSAL OF THE ENTREPRENEUR TO MAKE HOTEL AND LODGING-HOUSE
CONSTRUCTION AND RENOVATION WORKS**

To

Union Minister
Ministry of Hotels and Tourism
Naypyitaw

Letter No.

Date.

In accordance with the Myanmar Hotel and Tourism Law, I hereby submit the following information to apply for the permission to make hotel and lodging-house construction and renovation works.

1. Investor's
 - (a) Name
 - (b) Father's Name
 - (c) N.R.C No.
 - (d) Nationality
 - (e) Address
 - (f) Name of organization & Address
 - (g) Type of business
 - (h) Location of business
2. If it is partnership, the person who will be in the partnership
 - (a) Name
 - (b) Father's Name
 - (c) N.R.C No.
 - (d) Nationality
 - (e) Address
 - (f) Name of organization
 - (g) Address of organization
 - (h) Type of business
3. Type of construction
 - (a) Hotel Business
 - (b) Lodging-House Business
 - (c) Other Business

4. Type of forms of company registration
 - (a) Private Company
 - (b) Joint Venture Company
 - (c) Limited Company
 - (d) Cooperative
 - (e) Other organization
 5. If it is a limited company,
 - (a) Amount of authorized capital
 - (b) Types of share
 - (c) Amount of share which will be participated by members
 - (d) List of Directors
 6. If it is organized as cooperative company, the ratio and amount of share that each member will participate
.....
- Remark: Name of chairman and executive members, organization's EC or to attach the decision of conference
7. Information regarding with the Investor
 - (a) Capital Amount
 - (1) Amount of capital which will be capitalized locally (in million) (with numbers or words)
 - (2) Cash which will bring from foreign (USD in million) (with numbers)
 - (3) Total confirmed capital amount (in million) (with numbers)(with words)
 - Remark: To mention in total confirmed capital amount after exchanging American US dollar which will bring from foreign into Myanmar Kyat
 - (b) Starting period which is foreign currency to be capitalized
 - (c) Investment period
 - (d) Detail information of capital which will bring in from foreign
 - (1) Foreign currency (to mention in Myanmar Kyat with equal amount)
 - (2) Machinery (to be attached together)
 - (3) Raw materials and others
 - (4) Skills and techniques

- (e) Detail information of capital which will be capitalized locally
(in Myanmar Kyat)
- | | |
|---|-------|
| (1) Amount which will be capitalized | ..... |
| (2) Machinery (to be attached together) | ..... |
| (3) Building and lands | ..... |
| (4) Furniture and office materials | ..... |
| (5) Value of raw material | ..... |
| Total | ..... |
8. Project information of the organization that will develop the project
- (a) Construction of new hotel
- (b) Renovation of the building which is already constructed
- (c) Transferring the currently processing hotel/lodging-house, renovating and working
- (d) Other ways
- (e) Locations of proposed business
- (f) Status of agreement with government organization
- (g) Required electric power for proposed business
- (h) Required amount of water (in gallon) for proposed business
- (i) Required office materials
- (To attach Bill of Quantities (BQ) together with estimated cost of proposed business)
9. The size of the building to be constructed
- (a) Type of land and area
- (b) Building Area
- (c) Number of storey
- (d) Number of room of each storey
- (e) Total number of room
- (To attach the design of the building, design and photos together)
- (f) Starting date of construction (date)
- (g) Construction period
- (h) Date of commencement (date)
10. Recommendation from regarding government organization for the invested building and land area
- (a) Recommendation of State or Regional Government (with or without)
- (b) Recommendation of District General Administration Department (with or without)
- (c) Recommendation of Township General Administration Department (with or without)

- (d) Recommendation of Township Development Committee (with or without)
- (e) Land ownership (with or without)
- (f) Design of building to be constructed (with or without)
- (To attach the true copies of approvals of regarding organizations)
11. List of employees which will be required for organization
- (a) For construction
- (1) Employee required from local
- | | Type | Number |
|------|-------|--------|
| (aa) | | |
| (bb) | | |
| (cc) | | |
| (dd) | | |
| (ee) | | |
- (2) Skilled employees required from foreign
- | | Type | Number | Assigned Period |
|------|-------|--------|-----------------|
| (aa) | | | |
| (bb) | | | |
| (cc) | | | |
| (dd) | | | |
| (ee) | | | |
12. Information regarding with profitable factors
- | | Foreign Currency | Equal estimated Myanmar Currency |
|--------------------------|------------------|----------------------------------|
| (a) Annual Income | | |
| (b) Annual Expense | | |
| (c) Annual Net Profit | | |
| (d) Annual Investment | | |
| (e) Period of Profitless | | |
13. Other affected factors
- (a) Regional development
- (b) Emergence of new job positions
- (c) Increasement in personal and family income
- (d) Support for country's economics
14. Evidences which will be submitted together with this proposal
- (a) True copies of approvals
- (b) Evidences regarding with the ownership of finance and business
- (c) True copies of Memorandum of Association (MOA) and Article of Association (AOA)

FORM (2)

APPLICATION FOR HOTEL/LODGING-HOUSE BUSINESS LICENCE

Signature

Name

N.R.C No.

Position

Revenue stamp

To

Date-----

1. I wish to carry on Hotel/Lodging-house business and I herewith apply for license furnishing the following particulars:-
 - (a) Name/Name of Enterprise -----
 - (b) Citizenship Verification Card No. / National Registration No. / Foreigner Registration No. / Enterprise Registration No-----
 - (c) Citizenship-----
 - (d) Name of country if it is a foreign enterprise -----
 - (e) Address
 - (1) Permanent address -----
 - (2) Business address -----
2. Type of business
 - (a) Hotel Business
 - (b) Lodging-House business
3. Particulars of Hotel/ Lodging-House
 - (a) Name of owner and hotel/lodging-house
 - (b) Date of establishment and Registration No.
 - (c) Address of hotel/lodging-house (communication instruments such as telephone, telex, fax etc.)
 - (d) Location and land area of hotel/lodging-house
 - (e) Building
 - (1) Number of floors
 - (2) Number of bedrooms per floor (bathroom according to the type of bedroom, toilet, air-condition, hot and cold water system etc.)
 - (3) Floor space of public area, facilities (lobby, public telephone etc.)
 - (4) Reception counter (Yes/No)

- (5) Restaurant, dining hall, coffee shop, bar (Yes/No)
 - (6) Conference hall, banquet hall (Yes/No)
 - (7) Kitchen
 - (8) Year of building completed
4. Form of enterprise
- (a) Sole proprietorship
 - (b) Partnership
 - (c) Limited company or Joint-venture
 - (d) Co-operative
5. Number of skilled employees -----
6. Amount of capital
7. I herewith attach the following supporting documents:-
- (a) Bank statement,
 - (b) A true copy of registration certificate if it is a limited company or joint-venture;
 - (c) A true copy of partnership agreement if it is a partnership;
 - (d) The list of name, educational qualification and experience of each skilled employee
 - (e) Health certificate for employees free from contagious disease;
 - (f) Fire precaution and safety measures for guests
8. I declare that the particulars mentioned above are complete and correct and I agree to carry on hotel/ lodging-house business in accordance with the Myanmar Tourism Law and conditions prescribed by the Directorate

Signature-----
Name-----
Designation-----

FORM_ Sample of Hotel and Lodging-house Business License

**Republic of the Union of Myanmar
Ministry of Hotels and Tourism
Directorate of Hotels and Tourism
Hotel and Lodging-house Business License**

License No. _____
Issued Date _____

1. Located at State/Region town / township, Mr./Ms./Enterprise
..... (Citizenship Verification Card No. / National Registration No. / Foreigner
Registration No. / Enterprise Registration Card No.....) shall be
allowed to run the business of
- (a) Name of Business
 - (b) Type of Business
 - (c) Location of Business/Address
 - (d) Branch Office
2. License _____ Expiry _____ Date _____
3. License holder shall follow the attached regulations.

Director General (for)
(Deputy Director General)

Regulations regarding with Hotel and Lodging-House Business Licence

1. The licence shall be hang at the hotel reception or the place where it can be seen easily.
2. The licence is allowed only for permitted business mentioned in the licence.
3. The licence shall not be able to operate the business with other name apart from the name mentioned in the licence.
4. The licence shall not be transferred, sold and given to other person.
5. The operation of business is prohibited if the licence is expired.
6. Gambling, selling and using of narcotic drugs and any other activities that are against the existing law, are prohibited within the hotel.
7. Carrying out the prostitution and other related activities are prohibited within the hotel.
8. Organizing the public events and entertainment shall not be allowed without prior agreement from the relevant department.
9. Exchanging and illegal acceptance of foreign currency is prohibited.
10. Coordination, supporting and forcing to commit against the state existing law shall not be carried out.
11. The inspection which is carried out by the inspection team in accordance with the Myanmar Hotel and Tourism Rules and Regulation shall be allowed.
12. It shall follow the instruction and action taken in accordance with the Myanmar Hotel and Tourism rules and regulation for any arguments regarding with the ownership of licence hotel and lodging-house.

FORM_ Application for the Renewal of Hotel and Lodging-house Business Licence

APPLICATION FOR THE RENEWAL OF LICENCE



Date

1. I wish to apply for the renewal of licence for
Business to continue under the Myanmar Tourism Law and conditions prescribed by the Directorate.
2. The Particulars required are mentioned hereunder:
 - (a) Licence number and date
 - (b) Licence obtained for the type of business
 - (c) Expiry date of licence
 - (d) Name of licence-holder
 - Name of Enterprise
 - (e) Citizenship Verification Card No./
National Registration No./
Foreigner Registration No./
Enterprise Registration No./ }
 - (f) Address
 - (g) Business Address
 - (h) Branch Office(s) and Location of Branch Office(s) (if any)

Signature

Name

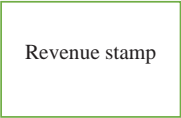
Designation

FORM (1)

APPLICATION FOR TOUR OPERATION ENTERPRISE LICENCE

To

Date



1. I wish to carry on tourist enterprise and I herewith apply for license furnishing the following particulars:-

- (a) Name/Name of Enterprise -----
- (b) Citizenship Verification Card No./ National Registration No./ Enterprise Registration No -----

- (c) Citizenship -----
- (d) Name of country if it is a foreign enterprise -----
- (e) Address
 - (1) Permanent address -----
 - (2) Office address -----
 - (3) Telephone -----

2. Type of business

- (a) Tour operator business
 - (1) Domestic tour
 - (2) Inbound tour
 - (3) Outbound tour
- (b) Travel agency business
 - (1) Domestic tour
 - (2) Inbound tour
 - (3) Outbound tour

3. Form of enterprise

- (a) Sole proprietorship
- (b) Partnership
- (c) Limited Company or Joint-Venture
- (d) Co-operative

4. Intended regional branch office(s) and location of offices(s) -----

- 5.
 - (a) Number of skilled employees -----
 - (b) Number of other employees -----
 - (c) Total number of employees -----

6. Amount of capital-----

7. I herewith attach the following supporting documents

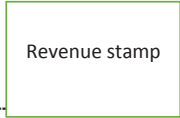
- (a) Bank statement;
- (b) A true copy of registration certificate if it is a limited company or joint-venture;
- (c) A true copy of partnership agreement if it is s partnership;
- (d) The list of name, educational qualification and experience of each skilled employee.

8. I declare that the particulars mentioned above are complete and correct and I agree to carry on tourist enterprise in accordance with the Myanmar Tourism Law and conditions prescribed by the Directorate

Signature-----
Name-----
Designation-----

FORM (3)

APPLICATION FOR TOURIST TRANSPORT BUSINESS LICENCE



To -----

Date --

1. I wish to carry on tourist transport business and I herewith apply for license furnishing the following particulars:-

- (a) Name/Name of Enterprise -----
- (b) Citizenship Verification Card No./ National Registration No./ Enterprise Registration No-----
- (c) Citizenship -----
- (d) Name of country if it is a foreign enterprise -----
- (e) Address
 - (1) Permanent address-----
 - (2) Business address -----

2. Type of business

- (a) Motor vehicle transport
- (b) Water craft transport

3. List of motor vehicles and water craft used in transport business as per Annexure (3-1)

4. Form of enterprise

- (a) Sole proprietorship
- (b) Partnership
- (c) Limited Company or Joint-Venture
- (d) Co-operative

5.

- (a) Number of skilled employees-----
- (b) Number of other employees-----
- (c) Total number of employees-----

6. Amount of capital-----

7. I herewith attach the following supporting documents

- (d) Bank statement;
- (e) A true copy of registration certificate if it is a limited company or joint-venture;
- (f) A true copy of partnership agreement if it is s partnership;
- (g) The list of name, educational qualification and experience of each skilled employee.

8. I declare that the particulars mentioned above are complete and correct and I agree to carry on tourist transport business in accordance with the Myanmar Tourism Law and conditions prescribed by the Directorate

Signature-----
Name-----
Designation-----

FORM (4)

APPLICATION FOR TOUR GUIDE BUSINESS LICENSE

Revenue stamp

To

Date -----

--

1. I wish to carry on tourist guide business and I herewith apply for license furnishing the following particulars:-
 - (a) Name -----
 - (b) Citizenship Verification Card No. / National Registration No. / Enterprise Registration No ----

 - (c) Nationality; Religion -----
 - (d) Date of Birth -----
 - (e) Educational Qualification -----
 - (f) College/ University attended -----
 - (g) Related training course attended -----
 - (h) Name of father -----
 - (i) Address -----
 - (j) Telephone -----
2. Affluent Language
 - (a) Myanmar -----
 - (b) English -----
 - (c) Other foreign language(s) -----
3. Name of license-holder of tourism industry, name of enterprise being in contact with-----

4. I herewith attach the following supporting documents:-
 - (a) Certificate for educational qualifications;
 - (b) Testimonial for character;
 - (c) Medical fitness certificate.

Annexure (3-1)

The List of Motor Vehicles/ Water Craft for Tourist Transport Business

Name of proprietor/ Enterprise-----

Serial No.	Type of Motor vehicle/Water Craft	Model And year of Production	Motor vehicle/ Water Craft number	Taxi License No. and date of Registration	Passengers allowed or number of seats	Air-conditioner (Yes/No)	Toilet (Yes/No)	Remarks
1	List of Motor Vehicles (a) Pick-up (b) Saloon/Van (c) Medium Tour Coach (d) Large Tour Coach							
2	List of Water Craft (a) Outboard Motor Boat (b) Motor launch (c) Ship							

XVII. Directorate of Hotels and Tourism
MIC, OSS

5. I declare that the particulars mentioned above are complete and correct and I agree to carry on tour guide business in accordance with the Myanmar Tourism Law and conditions prescribed by the Directorate.

Signature -----

Name -----

FORM (5)

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

MINISTRY OF TRADE

----- Directorate

Tourism Industry

License for -----

License No -----

Date of issues -----



1. -----Citizenship Verification Card No. / National Registration No. / Foreign Registration No. / Enterprise Registration No. / ----- Of -----Town/ Township in ----- State/ Division has been permitted to carry on -----
 - a. Name of Business-----
 - b. Type of Business-----
 - c. Address-----
 - d. Branch Office-----
2. Expiry date of license-----
3. The license-holder shall abide by the conditions attached herewith.

Seal

Director General

FORM (6)

Annex - 1

APPLICATION FOR THE RENEWAL OF LICENSE

Revenue
Stamp

Date-----

To

1. I wish to apply for the renewal of license for -----
-----business to continue under the Myanmar Tourism Law and condition prescribed by the Directorate.
2. The particulars required are mentioned hereunder:
 - a. License number and date-----
 - b. License obtained for the type of business-----
 - c. Expiry date of license-----
 - d. Name of license-holder -----

Or

 - e. Citizenship Verification Card No. / National Registration No. / Foreigner Registration No. / Enterprise Registration No -----
 - f. Address-----
 - g. Business address-----
 - h. Branch Office(s) and Location of Branch office(s) (if any) -----

Signature-----

Name-----

Designation-----

List of Authorities for applying each License/Approval

As of February 2019

No.	Licence and Approval	Services Provided at OSS	Application Submission Destination
XIII. Mining and Gems Department			
1.	Mining		
1-1.	Mineral Prospecting Permit	Information Provision Services	Concerned Ministry or Department or Division/State Scrutinizing Board
1-1-1.	Extension of Mineral Prospecting Permit		Union Minister of Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation (MONREC)
1-2.	Mineral Exploration Permit		Concerned Ministry or Department or Division/State Scrutinizing Board
1-2-1.	Extension of Mineral Exploration Permit		Union Minister of Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation (MONREC)
1-3.	Mineral Feasibility Study Permit		Concerned Ministry or Department or Division/State Scrutinizing Board
1-3-1.	Extension of Mineral Feasibility Study Permit		Union Minister of Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation (MONREC)
1-4.	Mineral Production Permit		Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation (MONREC)
1-4-1.	Large Scale Mineral Production Permit		Block Scrutiny and Allocation Body of the relevant Region or State
1-4-2.	Extension of Large Scale Mineral Production Permit		Concerned Ministry or Department or State Scrutinizing Board
1-5.	Mineral Processing Permit		Concerned Ministry or Department or State Scrutinizing Board
1-5-1.	Extension of Mineral Processing Permit		Concerned Ministry or Department or State Scrutinizing Board
1-6.	Mineral Selling and Buying Permit		Concerned Ministry or Department or State Scrutinizing Board
1-6-1.	Extension of Mineral Selling Buying Permit		Concerned Ministry or Department or State Scrutinizing Board
1-7.	Integrated Permit for more than one mineral operation out of mineral prospecting, exploration, feasibility study, production, processing or selling and buying		Union Minister of Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation
2.	Gems		
2-1.	Gemstone Production Permit	Concerned Office of Myanmar Gems Enterprise in Yangon, Mandalay, Naypyitaw, Mogok, and Myitkyina	
2-1-1.	Application for Gemstone Production Permit (Large scale or Medium scale Production)		
2-1-2.	Application for Gemstone Production Permit (Small scale or Subsistence Production)		
2-2.	Application for License of Marketing of finished Gemstone, Jewelry or Substance made of gems		
XIV. Department of Agriculture			
1.	Procedure relating to Fertilizer Business		

1-1.	Application for Fertilizer Production Registration Certificate	Information Provision Services	Fertilizer Committee
1-2.	Application for Fertilizer Exporter & Importer Registration Certificate		Fertilizer Committee
1-3.	Application for Recommendation Letter of Fertilizer Exportation & Importation		Fertilizer Committee
1-4.	Application for Fertilizer Storing Business License		Department of Agriculture
1-5.	Application for Fertilizer Distribution and Sale Business Licence		Regarding State or Regional Offices of Department of Agriculture
2.	Procedure relating to Pesticide Business		
2-1.	Application for Registration or Amendment of Registration of Pesticide		Plant Protection Division, Department of Agriculture, Yangon
2-2.	Application for License of Formulation of Pesticide (Formulation License)		Plant Protection Division, Department of Agriculture
2-3.	Application for License of Repacking and Sale of Pesticides		Plant Protection Division, Department of Agriculture, Yangon
2-4.	Application for License of Retail and Wholesale of Pesticide		Office No. (15), Department of Agriculture, Naypyitaw or Department of Agriculture, Yangon
2-5.	Application for Fumigation License	Office No. (15), Department of Agriculture, Naypyitaw or Department of Agriculture, Yangon	
2-6.	Application for Import Certificate of Plants and Plant Products	Plant Protection Division, Department of Agriculture, Yangon	
2-7.	Application for Phytosanitary Certificate	Plant Protection Division, Department of Agriculture, Yangon	
2-8.	Application for Exportation of Plants and Plant Products	Plant Quarantine Section at Border Gates or Plant Protection Division, Department of Agriculture, Yangon	
2-9.	Application for Re-Exportation or Transit of Plants and Plant Products	Plant Quarantine Section at Border Gates or Plant Protection Division, Department of Agriculture, Yangon	
2-10.	Application for Import Certificate of Pesticide	Plant Protection Division, Department of Agriculture, Yangon	
3.	Procedure relating to Seed Business		
3-1.	Application for Recommendation of Seed Import Registration	National Seed Committee	
3-2.	Application for Adaptability Test	Department of Agriculture	
3-3.	Application for Recognition Certificate of New Plant Variety	Department of Agriculture	
3-4.	Application for Seed Business License	Department of Agriculture	
3-5.	Application for Seed Quality Testing laboratory Registration	Department of Agriculture	
3-6.	Application for Import and Export Recommendation	National Seed Committee	
XV. Livestock Breeding and Veterinary Department			

1.	Procedures relating to Registrations		
1-1.	Application for Breeder/Commercial Farm and Hatchery Registration	Information Provision Services	Regarding Township Livestock Breeding and Veterinary Department
1-2.	Application for Animal Feed Production Factory Registration		
2.	Procedures relating to Importations		
2-1.	Importation of Live Animals		Animals and Animal Products Import/Export Inspection and Quarantine Unit
2-2.	Importation of Frozen Meats		
2-3.	Importation of Duck down, Goose down, Turkey feather, Rabbit fur, Raccoon fur		
2-4.	Importation of Animal Feed, Veterinary Drug and Equipment		
3.	Procedures relating to Exportations		
3-1.	Exportation of Animal Products and Animal Feed		
3-2.	Exportation of Live Animals from Myanmar to Any Country		
XVI. Department of Fisheries			
1.	Procedures relating to Marine Fisheries Business		
1-1.	Offshore Fishing Licence	Information Provision Services	Regarding State/Regional Offices
1-2.	Inshore Fishing Licence		Regarding Township Offices
1-3.	Fish Carrier Licence (Local/Foreign)		Regarding State/Regional Offices
1-4.	Fisherman Registration		Regarding Township Offices
2.	Procedures relating to Freshwater Fisheries Business		
2-1.	Lease for Leasable/Reserved Fisheries (Only Myanmar Citizen)		Regarding Township Offices
2-2.	Tender Licence		Regarding Township Offices
2-3.	Fishing Gear Licence		Regarding Township Offices
3.	Procedures relating to Aquaculture		
3-1.	Issuance of Certificate of Good Aquaculture Practice (GAQP)		Aquaculture Division
3-2.	Commercial Aquaculture Licence (Fish/Shrimp)	Regarding State/Regional Offices	
3-3.	Commercial Hatchery Licence (Fish/Ornamental Fish)	Regarding State/Regional Offices	
3-4.	Live Aquatic Animal Health Certificate for Export/Import	Laboratory of Aquatic Animal Health and Diseases Control, Aquaculture Division, Department of Fisheries	
4.	Procedures of State/Regional and District Offices of Department of Fisheries		
4-1.	Licence for Selling and Collecting of Fisheries Products	Regarding State/Regional Offices, Department of Fisheries	
4-2.	Licence for Small and Medium Scale Fisheries Products Manufacturing	Regarding State/Regional Offices, Department of Fisheries	
4-3.	Licence for Fishing Jetty/Port	Regarding State/Regional Offices, Department of Fisheries	
4-4.	Registration of Ice Factory for Fish Processing Plant	Regarding State/Regional Offices, Department of Fisheries	
4-5.	Issuance of Product Movement Document (PMD)	Regarding State/Regional Offices, Department of Fisheries	
5.	Procedures relating to Import of Fishery Products		

5-1.	Recommendation for Importation of Fish Meal, Feed and Feed Additive, Veterinary Medicine for Aquaculture		Department of Fisheries
5-2.	Recommendation for Importation of Fish/Shrimp Seeds, Aquarium Fish and Aquatic Organisms for Aquaculture		Department of Fisheries
6.	Procedures relating to Export of Fishery Products		
6-1.	Processing Establishments, Cold Storage and Warehouse Licence		Fish Inspection and Quality Control Division, Department of Fisheries
6-2.	Issuance of Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points(HACCP) Certificate		Fish Inspection and Quality Control Division, Department of Fisheries
6-3.	Issuance of Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP) Certificate		Fish Inspection and Quality Control Division, Department of Fisheries
6-4.	Issuance of Health Certificate (HC)		Analytical Laboratory Section, Fish and Quality Control Division, Department of Fisheries
7.	Procedures relating to CMP Business		
7-1.	Issuance of Recommendation Letter for Application of import licence for fishery products in CMP Business		Department of Fisheries
7-2.	On-ground inspection by inspection team on arrival of imported fishery products		Department of Fisheries
7-3.	Issuance of Recommendation Letter for Application of re-export licence for finished fishery products in CMP Business		Department of Fisheries
XVII. Directorate of Hotels and Tourism			
1.	Permits		
1-1.	Prior Permission of Construction and Renovation of Hotel or Lodging-house	Information Provision Services	Regarding State or Regional Tourism Committees
2.	Licenses		
2-1.	Application for Hotel Business Licence		Regarding State or Regional Tourism Committees
2-1-1.	Application for Renewal of Hotel Business Licence	Information Provision Services	Regarding State or Regional Tourism Committees
2-2.	Application for Lodging-house Business Licence		Regarding State or Regional Tourism Committees
2-2-1.	Application for Renewal of Lodging-house Business Licence		Regarding State or Regional Tourism Committees
2-3.	Application for Tour Operation Enterprise License (Domestic/Inbound)	Whole Process	Hotel& Tourism Section of MIC OSS
2-3-1.	Application for Tour Operation Enterprise License (Outbound)		Regarding State or Regional Tourism Committees
2-3-2.	Application for Renewal of Tour Operation Enterprise License (Domestic/Inbound) and (Outbound)	Information Provision Services	Regarding State or Regional Tourism Committees
2-4.	Application for Tour Guide Business License		Regarding State or Regional Tourism Committees
2-4-1.	Application for Renewal of Tour Guide Business License		Regarding State or Regional Tourism Committees
2-5.	Application for Other Tourism Related Services License	-	-

CONTACTS LIST

DICA Head Office in Yangon & MIC OSS

DICA Head Office (Yangon)

Address: No.1, Thitsar Road, Yankin Township, Yangon

Tel: 01-658143

URL: <https://www.dica.gov.mm/>

One Stop Service (OSS), Yangon

Address: Plot No. 49, Myay Taing No. 85/ KanBae, Sein Lae May Lane, Kabar Aye Road, Yankin Township, Yangon

Tel: 01-658263

Fax: 01-658264

URL: <https://www.dica.gov.mm/en/information-departmental-cooperation-team-one-stop-service-or-oss>

Email: dicayangonregion@gmail.com

Relevant Departments' Contacts

Mining and Gems Department

Department of Mines

Office No. (19), Nay Pyi Taw

Tel: 95 67 409009

Fax: 067409009

Email: dom@e-mining.gov.mm

URL: <http://www.mining.gov.mm>

Myanmar Gems Enterprise

Myanmar Gems Museum, Nay Pyi Taw

Tel: 95 67 414339

Fax: 95 67 414399

Email: mge@e-mining.gov.mm

URL: <http://www.mining.gov.mm>

Department of Agriculture

URL: www.doa.gov.mm

Head Office

Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation

Office No. (36), Nay Pyi Taw

Tel: 95 67 410004, 95 67 408434, 95 67 408212

URL: <https://www.moali.gov.mm>

Livestock Breeding and Veterinary Department

URL: www.lbyd.gov.mm

Head Office

Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation

Office No. (36), Nay Pyi Taw

Tel: 95 67 410004, 95 67 408434, 95 67 408212

URL: <https://www.moali.gov.mm>

Department of Fisheries

Yangon Regional Office

Bayint Naung Road, Insein Township, Yangon

URL: <http://www.dof.gov.mm>

Head Office

Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation

Office No. (36), Nay Pyi Taw

Tel: 95 67 410004, 95 67 408434, 95 67 408212

URL: <https://www.moali.gov.mm>

Directorate of Hotels and Tourism

Yangon Regional Office

No. (58/60), Corner of Kannar Street & Bo Aung Kyaw Street, Bo Ta Htaung Township, Yangon

Tel: 01 256739, 01 256747, 01 2568282

Head Office

Office Building No 33, Ministry of Hotels and Tourism, Nay Pyi Taw

Republic of the Union of Myanmar.

Tel: 95 673 406244, 406247, 406458

URL: www.tourism.gov.mm

