ITC by Country Report

Myanmar

05/12/2014
Table of Contents

1. Country / Territory Brief
   - People and Economy
     1. People
     2. Economy
   - Trade Performance
     1. General Trade Performance
     2. Sector Trade Performance
   - Trade Strategy and Policy
     1. Trade and Development Strategies
     2. Domestic and Foreign Market Access
     3. Trade Facilitation
     4. Business and Regulatory Environment
     5. Infrastructure
   - ITC and the Country/Territory
     1. ITC Projects
     2. Events
     3. ITC Contacts
   - Trade Information Sources and Contacts
     1. Trade Information Sources
     2. Trade Contacts

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Myanmar is located in South-Eastern Asia, bordering the Andaman Sea and the Bay of Bengal, between Bangladesh and Thailand. The country is classified as a least developed country (LDC). Oil and natural gas dominate Myanmar's exports. Its abundant natural resources, labour force, and proximity to Asia's dynamic economies have attracted foreign investment in the energy, garment, IT, food and beverages sectors. Myanmar's main trading partners are China, India, Japan, Indonesia, Germany and Hong-Kong. Myanmar is a member of the World Trade Organization (WTO) and of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).
### 2. People and Economy

#### 2.1 People

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Data 2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population (growth rates per annum)</td>
<td>51,174,018 in 2012 with growth rates of 0.8% p.a during 2008-2012</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population density (people per sq. km of land area)</td>
<td>78 in 2012</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female population</td>
<td>51.4% in 2012</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population below 15 years of age</td>
<td>25.3% in 2008 ; 26.8% in 2012</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban population</td>
<td>31.0% in 2012</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population living below $1.25 a day at purchasing power parity (PPP)</td>
<td>N.A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Ranking in the Human Development Index (HDI) | 149 out of 186 in 2012 |

#### Evolution of the Human Development Index (HDI)

![Graph showing the evolution of the Human Development Index (HDI) for various countries including Bangladesh, Myanmar, China, Lao PDR, India, Thailand, and ITC regional group average.](image)

**Source:** United Nations Development Programme Human Development Indicators

**Note:** The Human Development Index measures the overall development of a nation and ranges from 0 (low level of development) to 1 (highest level of development). The United Nations Development Programme [provides a detailed explanation](http://hdr.undp.org).

**ITC Regional group refers to ITC definition**

#### Health

- **Life expectancy at birth (years)**: (65)
- **Mortality rate, under-5 (per thousand live births)**: (52.3)

#### Education

- **Education index - expected and mean years of schooling (rank)**: (160 out of 191) in 2012

#### Income level

- **GNI per capita in PPP terms (constant 2005 international $)**: ( ) in 2012

#### Inequality

- **Inequality-adjusted HDI (rank)**: (n.a) in 2012

#### Poverty

- **Multidimensional Poverty Index (rank)**: (n.a) in 2012

#### Gender

- **Gender inequality index (rank)**: (69 out of 191) in 2012

#### Sustainability

- **Adjusted net savings (% of GNI)**: (n.a) in 2012
2.2 Economy

Aid Dependency
(Official Development Assistance/Gross National Income)

Source: World Bank World Development Indicators (WDI)

Note: ITC calculations based on the World Bank WDI. Regional group refers to ITC definition

Remittances as a Share of GDP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Remittance ($ millions)</th>
<th>Remittance (% GDP)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>N.A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>N.A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>N.A</td>
<td>N.A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: World Bank World Development Indicators (WDI)

Note: ITC calculations based on World Bank WDI, IMF BOP statistics, and "6,976 to be read 6'976"
3. Trade Performance

3.1 General Trade Performance

3.1.1 Evolution of Trade Ratio to GDP - Goods

No Data Available for these criteria

3.1.2 Evolution of Trade Ratio to GDP - Services

No Data Available for these criteria
3.1.3 Evolution of Total Trade

![Graph showing the evolution of total import and export of goods of Myanmar (mirror) from 2009 to 2013.]

3.1.4 Trade Map

![Map showing the list of importing markets for a product exported by Myanmar in 2013 (Mirror). The product is TOTAL - All products. The map highlights various countries and their percentage share in Myanmar’s exports.]

ITC by country - Myanmar
3.1.5 Export and Import by Leading Destination - Export

3.1.6 Export and Import by Leading Destination - Import
3.1.7 Evolution of Exports and Imports by Destination - Export

Myanmar’s exports by region of destination (mirror)

- REST WORLD
- REST EU
- OECD
- Arab States
- Latin America
- BRICS
- IRAN
- ASEAN

Source: ITC Trade Map
Note: OECD (except China, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mexico, South Africa, Turkey), Latin America (all countries excluding Brazil, Chile, Mexico), and ASEAN are included in the data. Myanmar has not yet reported its trade statistics for the full period under review and figures are based on mirror solutions (trade data reported by partner countries).

3.1.8 Evolution of Exports and Imports by Destination - Import

Myanmar’s imports by region of origin (mirror)

- REST WORLD
- REST EU
- OECD
- Arab States
- Latin America
- BRICS
- IRAN
- ASEAN

Source: ITC Trade Map
Note: OECD (except China, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mexico, South Africa, Turkey), Latin America (all countries excluding Brazil, Chile, Mexico), and ASEAN are included in the data. Myanmar has not yet reported its trade statistics for the full period under review and figures are based on mirror solutions (trade data reported by partner countries).
3.1.9 Total Export Growth

Graph shows decomposition of the country’s export growth in value terms by diversification pattern over the indicated period.

Source: ITC, calculations based on ITC’s Trade Competitiveness Map data.

Note: Graph shows decomposition of the country’s export growth in value terms by diversification pattern over the indicated period.

3.1.10 Marginal Export Growth

From 2009 to 2013, the country's total export in value increased by 83.0%.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marginal Growth Due to</th>
<th>US$ change</th>
<th>% change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Growth due to world trade's growth</td>
<td>2,803,743.2</td>
<td>48.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Growth due to product specialisation</td>
<td>-18,538.2</td>
<td>-0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Growth due to geographic specialisation</td>
<td>1,408,918.3</td>
<td>24.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Growth due to competitiveness</td>
<td>573,959.6</td>
<td>10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sum of the marginal growths</td>
<td>4,768,083.0</td>
<td>83.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: ITC, calculations based on ITC’s Trade Competitiveness Map data.

Note: Graph shows decomposition of the country’s export growth in value by structural driving effects over the indicated period. Values are in US$ thousands.
3.1.11 Composition of Trade in Services - Export

List of services exported by Myanmar

Source: ITC Trade Map

3.1.12 Composition of Trade in Services - Import

List of services imported by Myanmar

Source: ITC Trade Map
3.1.13 Evolution of FDI

Source: ITC based on World Bank IEDC.
3.2 Sector Trade Performance

3.2.1 Sectoral Diversification in Products - Export

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Average share of sector in country's exports 2009</th>
<th>Average share of sector in country's exports 2013</th>
<th>Share of top 3 detailed products (HS6) in sector's exports</th>
<th>Sector's leading exported product HS6</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Minerals</td>
<td>52.6%</td>
<td>52.7%</td>
<td>271211 Natural gas in gaseous state</td>
<td>271211 Natural gas in gaseous state</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fresh food</td>
<td>20.7%</td>
<td>21.6%</td>
<td>071111 Unfiltered, black, green beans and shell</td>
<td>071111 Unfiltered, black, green beans and shell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood products</td>
<td>12.7%</td>
<td>11.6%</td>
<td>440899 Wood, sawn, down and inclined</td>
<td>440899 Wood, sawn, down and inclined</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clothing</td>
<td>5.0%</td>
<td>21.5%</td>
<td>650699 Lamps, light bulbs and similar articles of man-made</td>
<td>650699 Lamps, light bulbs and similar articles of man-made</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous manufacturing</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
<td>450899 Articles of precious or semi-precious stones, natural</td>
<td>450899 Articles of precious or semi-precious stones, natural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leather products</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
<td>460399 Footwear, outer soles of rubber/plastics uppers of shoe</td>
<td>460399 Footwear, outer soles of rubber/plastics uppers of shoe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic manufactures</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
<td>710111 Copper cathodes and sections of cathodes unwrought</td>
<td>710111 Copper cathodes and sections of cathodes unwrought</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Processed food</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
<td>000301 Nutshells, seeds and meal</td>
<td>000301 Nutshells, seeds and meal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemicals</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
<td>280800 Ammonium oxides</td>
<td>280800 Ammonium oxides</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unclassified products</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>400999 Commodities not elsewhere specified</td>
<td>400999 Commodities not elsewhere specified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Textiles</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td>460299 Flexible intermediate bulk containers, bags, made from paper</td>
<td>460299 Flexible intermediate bulk containers, bags, made from paper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-electronic machinery</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
<td>843300 Parts of boring or milling machinery, whether or not self propelled</td>
<td>843300 Parts of boring or milling machinery, whether or not self propelled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IT &amp; consumer electronic</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
<td>852000 Television cameras, digital cameras and video camera recorders</td>
<td>852000 Television cameras, digital cameras and video camera recorders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electronic components</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
<td>856599 Transformers electric power handling capacity not exceeding 1 KVA</td>
<td>856599 Transformers electric power handling capacity not exceeding 1 KVA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport equipment</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
<td>847099 Intermediate bulk containers, bags, made from paper</td>
<td>847099 Intermediate bulk containers, bags, made from paper</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: ITC Trade Compass, FOB prices, 2010 and 2013
Note: HS6 codes refer to the revision 2002. "Net in product trade" means not elsewhere specified.

3.2.2 Sectoral Diversification in Products - Import

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Average share of sector in country's imports 2009</th>
<th>Average share of sector in country's imports 2013</th>
<th>Share of top 3 detailed products (HS6) in sector's imports</th>
<th>Sector's leading imported product HS6</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Basic manufactures</td>
<td>15.2%</td>
<td>29.6%</td>
<td>720200 Stainless steel, ferritic, austenitic, tempered</td>
<td>720200 Stainless steel, ferritic, austenitic, tempered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-electronic machinery</td>
<td>13.5%</td>
<td>19.9%</td>
<td>846300 Heavy vehicles with a 360 degree steering systems</td>
<td>846300 Heavy vehicles with a 360 degree steering systems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport equipment</td>
<td>12.7%</td>
<td>42.2%</td>
<td>871100 Motorcycles with reciprocating piston engine displacement &gt; 500 cc</td>
<td>871100 Motorcycles with reciprocating piston engine displacement &gt; 500 cc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemicals</td>
<td>10.7%</td>
<td>27.4%</td>
<td>283400 Medicaments, in dosage</td>
<td>283400 Medicaments, in dosage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minerals</td>
<td>10.6%</td>
<td>91.6%</td>
<td>273010 Other petroleum oils and preparations</td>
<td>273010 Other petroleum oils and preparations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Processed food</td>
<td>10.1%</td>
<td>47.9%</td>
<td>111101 Palm oil and its derivatives refined but not chemically modified</td>
<td>111101 Palm oil and its derivatives refined but not chemically modified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Textiles</td>
<td>7.5%</td>
<td>21.7%</td>
<td>445200 Paper, printing paper</td>
<td>445200 Paper, printing paper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous manufacturing</td>
<td>4.5%</td>
<td>19.1%</td>
<td>450200 Purified building products</td>
<td>450200 Purified building products</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IT &amp; consumer electronics</td>
<td>4.4%</td>
<td>29.6%</td>
<td>851712 Telephones for electronic networks and mobile telephones or for other use</td>
<td>851712 Telephones for electronic networks and mobile telephones or for other use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electronic components</td>
<td>3.6%</td>
<td>26.2%</td>
<td>850100 Lead-acid primary accumulators of a kind used in starting glow plug engines</td>
<td>850100 Lead-acid primary accumulators of a kind used in starting glow plug engines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fish food</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
<td>59.4%</td>
<td>000910 Fish seeds and meal</td>
<td>000910 Fish seeds and meal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unclassified products</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
<td>97.6%</td>
<td>000920 Commodities not elsewhere specified</td>
<td>000920 Commodities not elsewhere specified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood products</td>
<td>1.2%</td>
<td>36.3%</td>
<td>440999 Uncorked paper, paperboard, of a kind used for writing or printing</td>
<td>440999 Uncorked paper, paperboard, of a kind used for writing or printing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leather products</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
<td>34.9%</td>
<td>460299 Footwear, outer soles of rubber or plastics, not made from paper</td>
<td>460299 Footwear, outer soles of rubber or plastics, not made from paper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clothing</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
<td>31.0%</td>
<td>451710 Clothing accessories, in textile materials, for making woven cloth</td>
<td>451710 Clothing accessories, in textile materials, for making woven cloth</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: ITC Trade Compass, FOB prices, 2009 and 2013
Note: HS6 codes refer to the revision 2002. "Net in product trade" means not elsewhere specified.

ITC by country - Myanmar
### 3.2.3 Sectoral Diversification in Destinations - Export

#### Sectoral diversification in destination for Myanmar’s exports (mirror)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Sector’s export growth in value (% p.a.)</th>
<th>Share of top 3 importing countries in sector’s exports</th>
<th>List of the top 3 importing countries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chemicals</td>
<td>63.6 %</td>
<td>74.7 %</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous manufacturing</td>
<td>68.5 %</td>
<td>84.4 %</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IT &amp; consumer electronics</td>
<td>42.9 %</td>
<td>50.3 %</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic manufactures</td>
<td>37.9 %</td>
<td>74.8 %</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clothing</td>
<td>25.9 %</td>
<td>81.2 %</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood products</td>
<td>24.4 %</td>
<td>81.7 %</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minerals</td>
<td>17.8 %</td>
<td>56.7 %</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electronic components</td>
<td>17.1 %</td>
<td>78.6 %</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Processed food</td>
<td>13.7 %</td>
<td>80.4 %</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leather products</td>
<td>11.6 %</td>
<td>57.6 %</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-electronic machinery</td>
<td>9.0 %</td>
<td>50.3 %</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Textiles</td>
<td>6.8 %</td>
<td>73.6 %</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unclassified products</td>
<td>6.3 %</td>
<td>73.6 %</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fresh food</td>
<td>1.9 %</td>
<td>66.0 %</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport equipment</td>
<td>-36.8 %</td>
<td>81.8 %</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: ITC Trade Competitiveness Map.*

### 3.2.4 Sectoral Diversification in Destinations - Import

#### Sectoral diversification in origin for Myanmar’s imports (mirror)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Sector’s import growth in value (% p.a.)</th>
<th>Share of top 3 supplying countries in sector’s imports</th>
<th>List of the top 3 supplying countries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IT &amp; consumer electronics</td>
<td>50.5 %</td>
<td>94.5 %</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous manufacturing</td>
<td>49.0 %</td>
<td>83.5 %</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport equipment</td>
<td>46.0 %</td>
<td>87.4 %</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clothing</td>
<td>40.4 %</td>
<td>86.8 %</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Textiles</td>
<td>34.2 %</td>
<td>88.0 %</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electronic components</td>
<td>30.8 %</td>
<td>73.3 %</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minerals</td>
<td>30.8 %</td>
<td>89.4 %</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood products</td>
<td>29.9 %</td>
<td>73.8 %</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Processed food</td>
<td>28.9 %</td>
<td>74.1 %</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unclassified products</td>
<td>28.8 %</td>
<td>57.0 %</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fresh food</td>
<td>26.0 %</td>
<td>67.0 %</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: ITC Trade Competitiveness Map.*
3.2.5 Sectors by World Demand - Export

Growth of national supply and international demand for the products exported by Myanmar in 2013

3.2.6 Sectors by World Demand - Import

Growth of national demand and international supply for the products imported by Myanmar in 2013
3.2.7 Trade Performance Index

![Trade Performance Index of Myanmar (mirror)](image)

**Trade Performance Index of Myanmar (mirror)**

- Minerals (US$ 5566 m.): Change in world market share index (2009 - 2013) = 59, Current index (2013) = 76
- Fresh food (US$ 1620 m.): Change in world market share index (2009 - 2013) = 12, Current index (2013) = 75
- Wood products (US$ 1602 m.): Change in world market share index (2009 - 2013) = 5, Current index (2013) = 50
- Clothing (US$ 1149 m.): Change in world market share index (2009 - 2013) = 5, Current index (2013) = 50
- Miscellaneous manufacturing (US$ 180 m.): Change in world market share index (2009 - 2013) = 25, Current index (2013) = 146
- Leather products (US$ 125 m.): Change in world market share index (2009 - 2013) = 61, Current index (2013) = 103
- Basic manufactures (US$ 114 m.): Change in world market share index (2009 - 2013) = 40, Current index (2013) = 143
- Processed food (US$ 88 m.): Change in world market share index (2009 - 2013) = 25, Current index (2013) = 145
- IT & consumable electronics (US$ 26 m.): Change in world market share index (2009 - 2013) = 25, Current index (2013) = 128
- Chemicals (US$ 15 m.): Change in world market share index (2009 - 2013) = 75, Current index (2013) = 142
- Textiles (US$ 9 m.): Change in world market share index (2009 - 2013) = 53, Current index (2013) = 156
- Transport equipment (US$ 3 m.): Change in world market share index (2009 - 2013) = 89, Current index (2013) = 156

**Source:** ITC Trade Competitiveness Map

The figures displayed on the bars correspond to the country’s global rankings among other countries that export the same category of products.

**Note:**
- The current index and change in world market share index are the world country ranking for the sector under review.
- Data series will not be shown if the export volume account for less than 1 percent.
- Figures may not be absolutely accurate due to statistical and estimation issues.
- Figures are based on minor statistics (trade data reported by partner countries).
4. Trade Strategy and Policy

4.1 Trade and Development Strategies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Strategy name</th>
<th>Sector</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>UNDAF Myanmar 2012-2015</td>
<td>The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) identifies four strategic objectives, in...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>National Plan of Action for the Advancement of Women (Draft)</td>
<td>The National Plan for the Advancement of Women is aligned with the...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>National Sustainable Development Strategy for Myanmar</td>
<td>The National Sustainable Development Strategy for Myanmar envisages the establishment of wellbeing...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.2 Domestic and Foreign Market Access

Overview: Trade Policy and Business Environment

The Republic of the Union of Myanmar is classified as a low income country in south east Asia. Due to the decades of domestic military rule and international economic sanction, Myanmar has limited trade integration with the global market. The major export is primary goods, including agricultural and forest products, gems, and live animals, as well as an emerging gas exports, whilst imports are dominated by petroleum products, and iron and steel and articles thereof. Yet the real GDP growth rate over the past decades between 1992 and 2010 remained around 5 per cent, significantly less than the regional average (Bertelsmann Stiftung 2014; WTO 2014). The lack of capital, regulatory and technological capacity, as well as infrastructure, remains the major obstacles impeding the development of Myanmar. Since 2010, Myanmar has taken steps to reform its business environment and integrate regionally and globally. Its reforming measures have gained the country broader assistance from the international community.

World Bank, 2013, Business Environment Snapshot (Myanmar)

INDICATOR, UNITS | RANK/132 | SCORE
---|---|---
Domestic Market Access The pillar assesses the level and complexity of a country’s tariff protection as a result of its trade policy. This component includes the effective trade-weighted average tariff applied by a country, the share of goods imported duty free and the complexity of the tariff regime, measured through tariff variance, the prevalence of tariff peaks and specific tariffs, and the number of distinct tariffs. | 97 | 4.27

Foreign Market Access The pillar assesses tariff barriers faced by a country’s exporters in destination markets. It includes the average tariffs faced by the country as well as the margin of preference in destination markets negotiated through bilateral or regional trade agreements or granted in the form of trade preferences. | 6 | 4.38

Tariff rate (%) This indicator is calculated as a trade-weighted average of all the applied tariff rates, including preferential rates that a country applies to the rest of the world. The weights are the trade patterns of the importing country’s reference group (2012 data). An applied tariff is a customs duty that is levied on imports of merchandise goods. | 47 | 3.89

Complexity of tariffs, index 1-7 (best) This indicator is calculated as the average of the following indicators: Tariff dispersion, Specific tariffs and Number of distinct tariffs. See description of each individual indicator for more details. Prior to averaging, values for each indicator were transformed to a 1–7 score, using the min-max method. | 63 | 6.20

Tariffs dispersion (standard deviation) This indicator reflects differences in tariffs across product categories in a country’s tariff structure. The variance is calculated across all the tariffs on imported merchandise goods, at the 6-digit level of the Harmonized Schedule. | 20 | 6.22

Tariffs peaks (%) This indicator is the ratio of the number of tariff lines exceeding three times the average domestic tariff (across all products) to the MFN (most-favoured nation) tariff schedule. The tariff schedule is equal to the total number of tariff lines for each country. These tariffs are revised on a yearly basis. | 75 | 5.22

Specific tariffs (%) This indicator is the ratio of the number of Harmonized System (HS) tariff lines, with at least one specific tariff, to the total number of HS tariff lines. A specific tariff is a tariff rate charged on fixed amount per quantity (as opposed to ad valorem) | 1 | 0.00

Number of distinct tariffs This indicator reflects the number of distinct tariff rates applied by a country to its imports across all sectors. | 44 | 15.00

Share of duty-free imports (%) Share of trade, excluding petroleum, that is imported free of tariff duties, taking into account MFN tariffs and preferential agreements. Tariff data is from 2013 or most recent year available and imports data is from 2012 | 132 | 2.67

Tariffs faced (%) This indicator is calculated as the trade-weighted average of the applied tariff rates, including preferential rates that the rest of the world applies to each country. The weights are the trade patterns of the importing country’s reference group (2012 data). A tariff is a customs duty that is levied by the destination country on imports of merchandise goods | 4 | 4.19
Index of margin of preference in destination markets, 0-100 (best) This indicator measures the percentage by which particular imports from one country are subject to lower tariffs than the MFN rate. It is calculated as the average of two components: 1) the trade-weighted average difference between the MFN tariff and the most advantageous preferential duty (advantage score), and 2) the ratio of the advantage score to the trade-weighted average MFN tariff level. This allows capturing both the absolute and the relative margin of preference.


Trade Policy and Market Access

Myanmar is a founding member of the WTO and, on the regional level, has been a member of The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) since 1997, with current component agreements on goods, services and investment. Its trade with other ASEAN member countries accounts for approximately half of Myanmar’s overall trading volume. Due to its ASEAN membership, Myanmar also participates in ASEAN’s preferential agreements with countries, including Australia and New Zealand, China, India, Japan, and the Republic of Korea. Bilaterally, Myanmar has signed four memorandums of understanding on establishing bilateral joint trade commissions, with neighbouring countries such as Bangladesh, India, Thailand, and Viet Nam. It has also signed five border trade agreements, with China, India, Bangladesh, Thailand, and the Lao People’s Democratic Republic (Lao DPR). Myanmar’s simple average MFN applied was 5.6 per cent in 2012 and 5.5 per cent in 2013. Imports from ASEAN and trading partners enjoy a preferential tariff rate different from other foreign imports. Prior to their abolition in 2012, the longstanding fixed exchange rate system as well as a non-automatic import licence were also impediments to market access. However, since 2011, in order to increase the competitiveness and attractiveness of Myanmar to foreign investors, the government has implemented a number of policies, including improving support services, lowering export taxes, easing restrictions on the financial sectors, etc. As a least developed country (LDC), Myanmar is keen to take advantage of the special and differential (S&D) treatment provisions and technical assistance offered to LDCs. Moreover, it is also the beneficiary of the Global System of Trade Preferences among developing countries, the Greater Mekong Sub-region programme (together with Cambodia, Lao PDR, Thailand, Viet Nam and Yunnan province, China), as well as a number of GSP schemes given by Australia, Belarus, Japan, New Zealand, the Russian Federation, Switzerland, and Turkey etc.

Standard Compliance and Other Relevant Import/Export Restrictions

Myanmar is adopting the SPS standards following those of Codex Alimentarius, ASEAN, and the World Organisation for Animal Health. The Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation and the Ministry of Livestock, Fisheries and Rural Development are responsible for sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) measures, while The Plant Protection Division of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation is the competent authority to issue SPS certificates. SPS-related certificates are mandatory for: prepared food, fisheries; pharmaceuticals; pesticides; and crops, while import inspection permits are also needed for imports of live animals, animal products, animal feed and veterinary drugs. The Directorate of Investment and Company Administration (DICA), Ministry of National Planning and Economic Development, is the national enquiry point to the WTO regarding SPS issues. The Director General, Myanmar Scientific and Technological Research Department, Ministry of Science and Technology are serving as the national enquiry point of technical barriers to trade (TBT).

4.3 Trade Facilitation

According to the World Bank Logistics Performance Index (LPI) (2012), which measures countries’ trade logistics efficiency, Myanmar is ranked 129th out of 155. Myanmar performs below the averages of Asian and lower middle income countries on every measure. Decades of isolation from the international community has led to a deterioration of Myanmar’s trade capacity, as it was unable to access external financing and technical assistance to facilitate trade. Despite WTO assistance, Myanmar is lacking adequate institutional capacity to actively participate in international issues. The new government has carried out a number of reforming measures to facilitate trade and rebuild trading capacity after coming into power in 2011. The reforms include upgrading soft and hard infrastructure, liberalizing certain commodity sectors, allowing motor vehicle importing, abolishing certain trading taxes, easing documentation processing as well as increasing the availability of import/ export licences (Myanmar International Convention Center (MICC) 2013). Regarding cross-border trade in Myanmar, it costs USD 670 to export per container and USD 660 to import, and it is cheaper than regional average. Yet, international trade with Myanmar requires more documents and takes longer time than the average of East Asia & Pacific as well as OECD countries.

Source: MICC, 2013, Brief on Trade related matters of Myanmar

![Logistics Performance Index (LPI): Country Comparison](source: World Bank, 2012, Logistics Performance Index (LPI))
Logistics Performance Index – Evolution

4.4 Business and Regulatory Environment

The World Bank Doing Business Report (2013) ranked Myanmar 182nd out of 185 economies, lower than regional average and comparable economies in the region. With its performance in all ten indicators ranked below 100th, the country has a poor business environment. It remains extremely difficult to start a business and to enforce contracts in Myanmar. These observations are in line with the conclusions drawn by the Bertelsmann Stiftung country report on Myanmar that there is a lack of competition (2013). The development of the country is impeded by: low levels of foreign investment, limited integration with global markets resulting from long-term isolation, the monopolistic domination of state-owned enterprises, and frequent episodes of macroeconomic instability. Other obstacles include a lack of consistent and sound fiscal and debt policies, inadequate protection of property rights and constraints set on foreign investment.

Moreover, Myanmar lacks transparency in its regulatory and legal environment, and the government is notorious for endemic corruption. In order to improve its business environment and to increase its attractiveness to foreign investment, the government has implemented a number of reforming measures, such as opening up the economy, simplifying the registration procedure, extending the validity period of foreign investors, privatizing and regulating state-owned economic enterprises, promoting competition, enforcing property rights and loosening monetary policy. The government is also taking actions, such as enacting an anti-corruption law (2013), to increase fairness and transparency of the regulatory environment. However, implementation has been slow, and little progress has been reported by or reflected in the World Bank Doing Business report.

The Heritage Foundation, 2014, Economic Freedom Index
U.S. Department of State, 2013, Investment Climate Statement (Burma/Myanmar)
World Bank, 2013, Business Environment Snapshot (Myanmar)
World Bank, 2013, Doing Business 2014 (Myanmar)

The Business Environment: Doing Business


Multilateral Trade Instruments

Source: ITC by country - Myanmar
Abstract

The Trade Treaties Map tool is a web-based system on multilateral trade treaties and instruments designed to assist trade support institutions (TSIs) and policymakers in optimizing their country's legal framework on international trade.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Instrument ratified:</th>
<th>56 / 266 instruments</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ratification rate:</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weighted score:</td>
<td>25.7/100</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Ratification Rate Rank</th>
<th>Weighted Score Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In World:</td>
<td>179 / 193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In Region:</td>
<td>East/South/South-East Asia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In Development level:</td>
<td>Least developed country</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Graph

Presents a visual illustration breaking down a country's ratification level according to various categories and compares it to the world average.

Myanmar

Ratification rates (non weighted)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country ratifications</th>
<th>Average world ratifications</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WTO</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contracts</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Customs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dispute resolution</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environment and products</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human Rights and Labour Standards</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intellectual property</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport and telecommunications</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good Governance</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Products</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutional Participation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance, payments and insolvency</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investments</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treaties law</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All categories</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(© Leyecarte - ITC, 2014)

Instruments ratified

Click here for a full list and more details about these multi-lateral trade instruments
4.5 Infrastructure

The World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness Report (2013) ranked the overall quality of infrastructure in Myanmar 146th out of 148, suggesting it is necessary for the government to increase the number of construction and provision, as well as to improve the quality of infrastructure. The lack of (soft and hard) infrastructure is significantly impeding Myanmar’s development, and reducing Myanmar’s attractiveness for foreign investment. In Myanmar, citizens do not have adequate access to basic infrastructures and services, such as electricity, transportation, and communication. The national transport network (road and railway) of Myanmar is outdated. Maritime transport is well-regulated and competitive and is growing rapidly and boosting the international cargo business. There is a need for greater development and regulation in telecommunication services, with the penetration rates for fixed-line services being around 1 per cent. On the other hand there has been a substantial increase in mobile services in recent years. The current situation of telecommunication is only able to meet the minimum requirements for local and intercity services for business and government, yet not advanced enough to meet the communication needs of international business. In most sectors, the provision of infrastructure and services is dominated by state-owned enterprises, while the participation of private investment and foreign investment are allowed under certain restrictions. In 2012, the government has put forward some new legislations (i.e. the Central Bank of Myanmar Law 2013) to promote uniform treatment of all financial institutions, whether private or state-owned. Due to a lack of capacity itself, Myanmar is demanding more foreign financial investment and technical assistance to enhance its infrastructure construction.

Source: WEF, 2013, Global Competitiveness Report
BITI, 2014, Country Report (Myanmar)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Rank/148</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Quality of overall infrastructure How would you assess general infrastructure (e.g., transport, telephony, and energy) in your country? (1 = extremely underdeveloped—among the worst in the world; 7 = extensive and efficient—among the best in the world)</td>
<td>2.13</td>
<td>136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality of roads How would you assess roads in your country? (1 = extremely underdeveloped; 7 = extensive and efficient by international standards)</td>
<td>2.38</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality of railroad infrastructure How would you assess the railroad system in your country? (1 = extremely underdeveloped; 7 = extensive and efficient by international standards)</td>
<td>1.75</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality of port infrastructure How would you assess port facilities in your country? (1 = extremely underdeveloped; 7 = well-developed and efficient by international standards). For landlocked countries, this measures the ease of access to port facilities and inland waterways</td>
<td>2.61</td>
<td>127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality of air transport infrastructure How would you assess passenger air transport infrastructure in your country? (1 = extremely underdeveloped; 7 = extensive and efficient by international standards)</td>
<td>2.22</td>
<td>136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Individuals using Internet (%) Internet users are people with access to the worldwide network.</td>
<td>10.30</td>
<td>138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop According to the World Bank, mobile cellular telephone subscriptions are subscriptions to a public mobile telephone service using cellular technology, which provides access to switched telephone technology. Postpaid and prepaid subscriptions are included. This can also include analogue and digital cellular systems but should not include non-cellular systems. Subscribers to fixed wireless, public mobile data services, or radio paging services are not included.</td>
<td>1.07</td>
<td>137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop: The International Telecommunication Union considers broadband to be any dedicated connection to the Internet of 256 kilobits per second or faster, in both directions. Broadband subscribers refers to the sum of DSL, cable modem and other broadband (for example, fiber optic, fixed wireless, apartment LANs, satellite connections) subscribers.</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. ITC and the Country/Territory

5.1 ITC Projects

5.1.1 Current projects

Project development: Myanmar Country Programme: Accelerating inclusive and sustainable export-led growth

Needs assessment and project design: Piloting the methodology and boosting the project pipeline

5.1.2 Recent projects

Project development: Enhancing export capacities of Asian LDCs

National Export Strategy of Kyrgyzstan and Myanmar
5.2 Events

5.2.1 Upcoming events
No data

5.2.2 Recent events
No data
5.3 ITC Contacts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Contact Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Xuejun JIANG</td>
<td>Chief, Office for Asia and the Pacific</td>
<td>+41 22 730 0447, <a href="mailto:jiang@intracen.org">jiang@intracen.org</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Sylvie COCHIN</td>
<td>Trade Promotion Officer</td>
<td>+41 22 730 0204, <a href="mailto:betemps@intracen.org">betemps@intracen.org</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6. Trade Information Sources and Contacts

6.1 Trade Information Sources

This section provides a list of country specific print and online publications on trade-related topics, including both ITC and external sources.

6.1.1 ITC publications

Buyers/Sellers Meeting on Pharmaceuticals and Natural Products

Tibet Autonomous Region, Bhutan, India, Myanmar, Nepal and Pakistan: Regional Trade Opportunities

Myanmar: Demand Survey on Pharmaceuticals and Natural Products 2005
State of e-Business and Potential for Development in ASEAN Countries

Paper focusing on the status of e-Trade readiness in ASEAN member states (Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam) - outlines basic e-Trade readiness...

Read more

Myanmar: Supply and Demand Survey on Food Products

Supply and demand survey on food products in Myanmar - examines the food processing industry of the country through its production capacity, raw material availability, domestic consumption; looks at exports...

Read more

Myanmar: Demand Survey on Pharmaceuticals and Natural Products 2004

Demand survey on pharmaceuticals and natural products in Myanmar - outlines market size and reviews import policy and procedures, import practices, competition and prices, market prospects and market entry strategy;...

Read more
6.1.2 Selected printed information sources

- 2013 Philippine Business Report (Department of Trade and Industry)
- 2007 - Manchin, Miriam; Pelkmans-Balasingh Annette O. Rules of Origin and the Web of East Asian Free Trade Agreements
- 2002 Monetary Cooperation in East Asia: A Survey
- 2007 - Chatterjee S Opportunities for Trade in Services between GMS and India : Challenges and Options for Future
- 2011 Annual Report / Association of Southeast Asian Nations
- 2006 - Mehta R; Narayanan S India's Regional Trading Arrangements
- 2005 - Mayer T, Zignago S Market Access in Global and Regional Trade
- 2011 - Berry, Ben Agri-Food Regional Profile of ASEAN
- 2007 - Intal, Ponciano ASEAN Integration in East Asian Integration : Towards the Development of a Private Sector Framework for ASEAN Trade Negotiations
- 2002 - Pradumna B Rana Monetary and Financial Cooperation in East Asia: The Chiang Mai Initiative and Beyond
- 2006 Entrepreneurship and e-Business Development for Women
- 2007 Enhancing the Competitiveness of SMEs : Subnational Innovation Systems and Technological Capacity-Building Policies
- 2010 ASEAN : Regional Trends in Economic Integration, Export Competitiveness, and Inbound Investment for Selected Industries
- 2010 - Rafaelita M. Aldaba; Gloria O. Pasadilla The ASEAN Services Sector and the Growth Rebalancing Model
- 2005 Trade in Textiles and Clothing : Exploring Cooperation between ASEAN and SAARC
- 2005 - Suparna Karmakar Indian-ASEAN Cooperation in Services : An Overview
- 2007 - Pham A Border Trade in the GMS : Ground Realities and Future Options
- 2007 - Fink, Carsten; Nikomborirak, Deunden Rules Of Origin In Services : A Case Study Of Five ASEAN Countries
- 2007 Challenges and Opportunities Arising from Private Standards on Food Safety and Environment for Exporters of Fresh Fruit and Vegetables in Asia : Experiences of Malaysia, Thailand and Viet Nam
- 2007 Community Based Ecotourism for Sustainable Tourism Development in the Mekong Region
- 2004 Export Diversification and Economic Growth : The Experience of Selected Least Developed Countries
- 2006 - Cado, Olivier Rules of Origin for Preferential Trading Arrangements : Implications for the ASEAN Free Trade Area of EU and U.S. Experience
- 2008 Perfil de la Industria Paraguaya de Software
- 2009 Characteristics of Malaysia's Animal Feed Market
- 2014 Perspectives on Global Development 2014: Boosting Productivity to Meet the Middle-Income Challenge
- 2010 Mobilizing Aid for Trade for SPS-Related Technical Cooperation in the Greater Mekong Sub-Region
- 2010 Leather Garments in the EU
- 2006 Overview of the Current State of Organic Agriculture in Kenya, Uganda and the Republic of Tanzania and the
Opportunities for Regional Harmonization

- 2007 Export Diversification and Value Addition for Human Development: Addressing the Impact of the Agreement on Textiles and Clothing Expiration on Cambodia
- 2006 - Ruffing, Lorraine Developing Development Through Business Linkages
- 2012 OECD Economic Surveys: Chile
- 2005 - Magder, D Egypt after the Multi-Fiber Arrangement: Global Apparel and Textile Supply Chains as a Route for Industrial Upgrading
- 2006 Bangladesh: Furniture Export Market Sector Brief
- 2006 - Boutou, Olivier Management de la sécurité des aliments: De l'HACCP à l'ISO 22000
- 2006 Trading up: Economic Perspectives on Development Issues in the Multilateral Trading System
- 2004 Profil des marché pour produits bolivians en los merchados de Argentia, Brasil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay y Venezuela
- 2010 Vietnam: Oils, Seeds and Products
- 2007 Organic Farming in the Czech Republic: 2007 Yearbook
- 2007 - Gibbon P; Bolwig S Economics of Certified Organic Farming in Tropical Africa: A Preliminary Assessment
- 2006 The Relationship of Third-party Certification (TPC) to Sanitary / Phytosanitary (SPS) Measures and the International Agri-Food Trade: Case Study: Guatemala- with Emphasis on Food Safety
- 2007 - Ismail F Mainstreaming Development in the WTO: Developing Countries in the Doha Round
- 2009 Market Report: Focus on the Nordic Market - Fresh Fruit and Vegetables
- 2001 - Karlöf, Bengt Benchlearning: Good Examples as a Lever for Development
- 2003 - Martin W; Pangestu M, eds. Options for Global Trade Reform: A View from the Asia-Pacific
- 2010 L'industrie sri lankaise du textile-habillement
- 2000 - Hauber, Christiane Formation, Prevention & Determination of Cr (VI) in Leather
- 2013 Economic and Business Review for Central and South-Eastern Europe
- 2006 - Gebresellassie Fanta, Elias Does Value Addition at Oilseed Production and/or Spreading the Gain from Export of Oilseed Products Increase the Income of Primary Producers?
- 2010 - Pannier J Recueil de jurisprudence douanière (1990-2010)
- 2002 - Beswick R; Dunn DJ Plastics in Packaging: A RAPRA Market Report
- 2006 Doubling Aid: Making the Big Push Work
- 2006 Determining 'likeness' under the GATS: Squaring the Circle?
- 2014 Africa Investor
- 2007 Libéralisation des échanges de services et développement du tourisme
- 2007 Offre de Emballage en Afrique de l'ouest
- 2008 An Overview of the Mobile Phone Banking Industry
- 2007 Sixth World Congress on Seafood Safety, Quality and Trade
- 2007 - Wood, Aileen A Comprehensive Library Staff Training Program in the Information Age
- 2005 - [s.n] The Science of Shrinkage Control: An Interactive Guide to Improved Shrinkage Performances
- 2011 Libéralisation du transport aérien en Afrique
- 2012 - Wollenberg E, eds. Climate Change Mitigation and Agriculture
- 2009 - Novogratz J The Blue Sweater: Bridging the Gap Between Rich and Poor in an Interconnected World
- 2011 - Cadot O Impact Evaluation of Trade Interventions: Paving the Way
- 2011 - Banerjee A V; Duflo E Poor Economics: A Radical Rethinking of the Way to Fight Global Poverty
- 2014 Edible Nuts in Turkey
- 2011 Perfil de Frutas Tropicales Frescas y Procesadas en Chile
- 2011 Germany: Product Brief Fresh Fruits
- 2010 - Reilly D, Reilly A, Lewis J Towards an Australian Date Industry: An overview of the Australian domestic and international date industries
- 2011 Feasibility Study for a Cotton Spinning Mill in 11 [Eleven] Sub-Saharan African Countries
- 2011 Foro Público de la OMC
6.1.3 Selected online information sources

- Asia Regional Information Center
- Mekong Sources
- Ministry of Commerce of Myanmar
- TradeIndonesia.com
- Philippines. National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA)
- Asian Handicraft Promotion and Development Association (AHPADA)
- ASEAN Federation of Textile Industries (AFTEX)
- Mekong Tourism Office (MTO)
- ASEAN Auto-Parts Portal
- ASEAN - Standards and Conformance (ACCSQ: ASEAN Consultative Committee on Standards and Conformance)
- ASEAN Supporting Industry Database
- BIMSTEC
- Myanmar Yellow Pages
- Rice Knowledge Bank
- Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)
- ASEAN IPR SME Helpdesk
## 6.2 Trade Contacts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Official Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>City</th>
<th>Phone Number</th>
<th>Fax Number</th>
<th>Email</th>
<th>Website</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACD Gallery, Creative Designer Co., Ltd.</td>
<td>No. 141-149 Unit no. 408 Bargaya Condo., San Chaung Township</td>
<td>Yangon</td>
<td>95 1 539526</td>
<td><a href="mailto:dipa@acdmedia.com">dipa@acdmedia.com</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.acdmedia.com/artgallerynew01.htm">http://www.acdmedia.com/artgallerynew01.htm</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Ministry of Commerce - Directorate of Trade</td>
<td>228-240, Strand Road</td>
<td>Yangon</td>
<td>+95 1 371217</td>
<td>+95 1 253028</td>
<td><a href="mailto:com@mptmail.net.mm">com@mptmail.net.mm</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.commerce.gov.mm/">http://www.commerce.gov.mm/</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>UMFCCI</td>
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<td>Yangon</td>
<td>+95 1 214344</td>
<td>+95 1 214484</td>
<td><a href="mailto:umcci@mptmail.net.mm">umcci@mptmail.net.mm</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Proximity Designs</td>
<td>Ya-9, Chan Mya Thar Yar ward</td>
<td>Pyi Gyi Tagon Township</td>
<td>+95 2 78942</td>
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<td><a href="mailto:media@proximitydesigns.org">media@proximitydesigns.org</a></td>
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<td>Union of Myanmar Travel Association</td>
<td>N°29 Min Ye Kyawswa Road</td>
<td>Yangon</td>
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