

Trade-Facilitating Public-Private Partnerships in Myanmar

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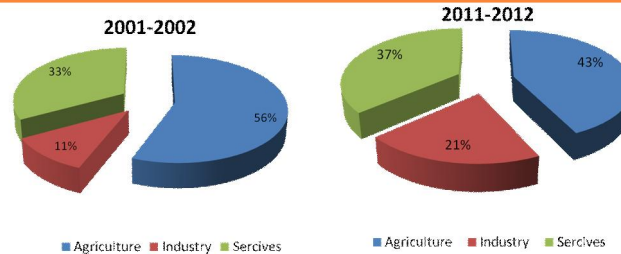
Good Morning everybody. My name is Aung Khin Myint, chairman of Myanmar International Freight Forwarders Association (MIFFA) and joint secretary-general of UMFCCL. Myanmar Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industries. I am honored to speak at Asia-Pacific Trade Forum.

Outline

- n Trade Pattern and Trade Statistics
- n Recent Trade Facilitation Measures
- n Challenges in Trade
- n Public-Private Partnerships: Current Activities
- n Public-Private Partnerships: Opportunities
- n Recommendation.

Today I will present the trade-facilitating public-private partnerships in Myanmar. First, I will briefly talk about trade patterns and statistics. Then I will introduce the recent measures taken by government to facilitate international trade. I will also present the challenges that Myanmar faces and discuss how we can overcome those challenges with public-private partnerships. I will conclude by discussing the current activities and opportunities for PPPs.

Economic Structure of Myanmar

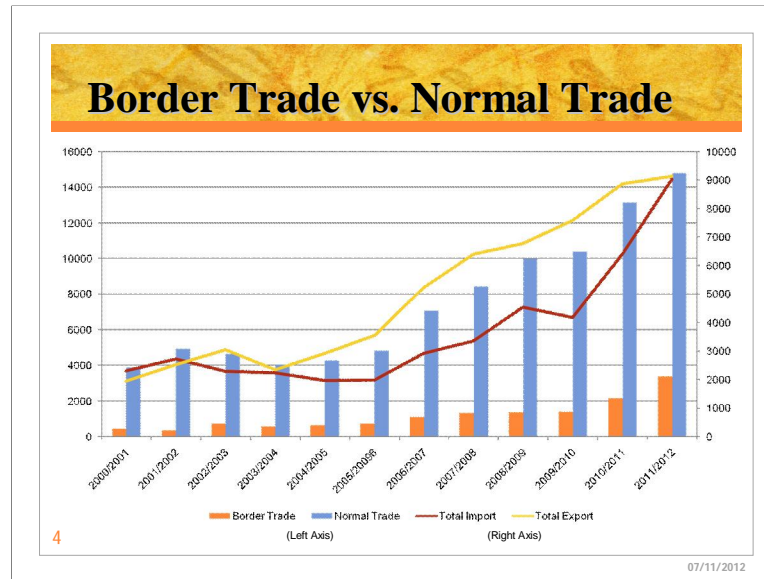


- Myanmar is still agricultural country, it contribute the largest share of GDP as well as total labor force
- There is no significant change within one decade

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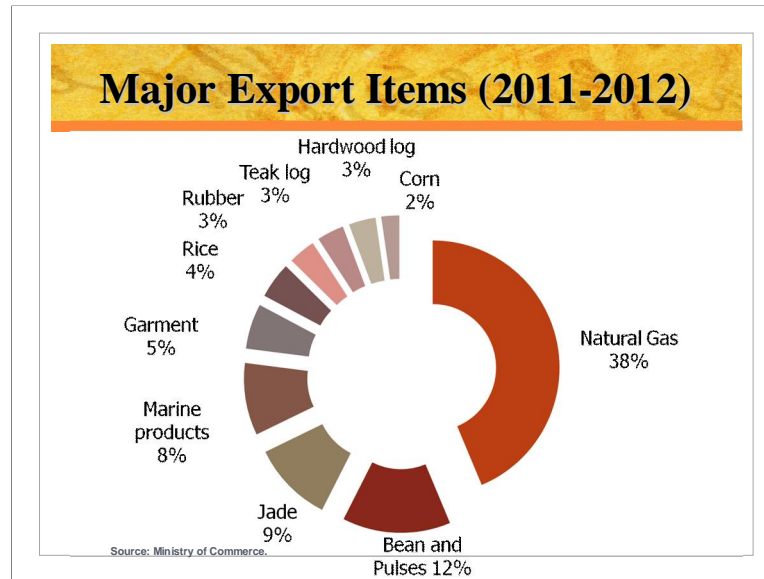
Myanmar remains an agriculture-based economy although industry and service sectors are growing slightly.



Both normal and border trade increases significantly during the past 12 years. That implies that both export and import increases. However, if we look at the export and import trends carefully, we will find export increasing at much higher rate than import, mainly due to natural gas export to Thailand.

We will also find that the recent trade facilitation measures, particularly in border trade - I will discuss in the following slide - yet to take effects, leading to an increase in import volume. In my opinion, this is mainly due to the prevailing practice of not registering border trade activities. The extremely restrictive measures of the past compelled the border trade businesses to resort to "parallel trade" activities, which they become additive.

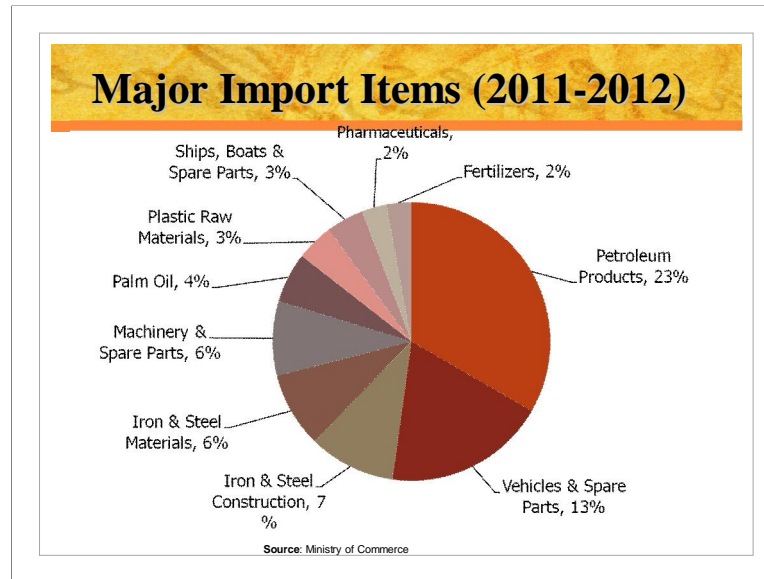
"Parallel trade" is the euphemism used to describe the illegal trade through border areas.



You can see that Myanmar's largest export item is natural gas (sold at contracted fixed prices);

We are exporting beans and pulses

We are exporting jade



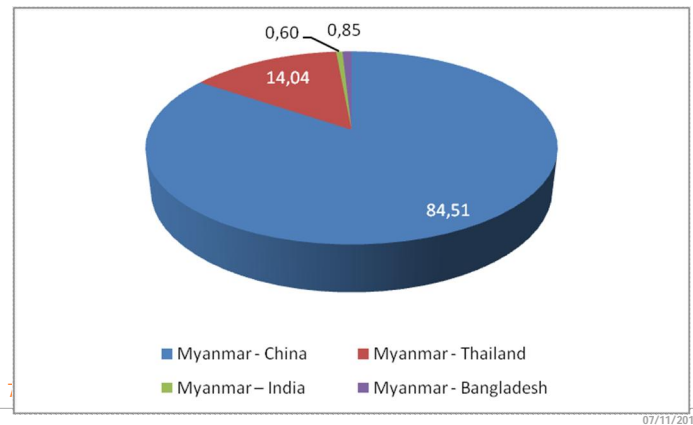
her largest import item is petroleum products including diesel (purchased at spot prices).

while importing “vehicles and parts”.

importing iron and steel construction material.

That unavoidably leads the observation that we are exporting the raw materials while importing consumer goods and semi-finished products.

Trade with Neighbors 2010/2011



Most of our top import items are mainly from our neighbors, China and Thailand, 84.5% with China, 14.0% with Thailand.

Trade Facilitation Measures

- n Commercial tax and Income tax for export - 10% to 0 % (except for 18 special commodities such as cigarettes and alcohol)
- n Income tax- 10% to 0% (CMP exports)
- n Allow new export and import items
- n Promulgate Export Import Law in September 2012
- n Reduce cargo inspection stations at road checkpoints
- n Remove monopoly in trading (e.g. palm oil, diesel)
- n **Automation of trade procedures**
 - n **Online Licensing system**
 - n **Border Trade Online System (BTOS)**



Liberalized Market for Automobiles New & Second Hand....

Short of time, I cannot touch on the details of trade facilitation measures recently taken by government, particularly by Ministry of Commerce.

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_6492

