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OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR
NEW DELHI

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Foreword

It is indeed my pleasure to present this commemorative Coffee Table Book on the occasion of Hon'ble President of India H.E. Ram Nath Kovind's forthcoming State Visit to Myanmar. It offers a glimpse of Myanmar's warm and cordial relations with India and the large scope of business opportunities there for foreign investments.

Myanmar shares a 907 miles (1459 km) border on land, as well as a maritime boundary with India. Being the only ASEAN country bordering India, it serves as 'India's Gateway to ASEAN'.

Myanmar in recent years has embarked upon a series of reforms to develop the country as a better place for doing business. Under the dynamic leadership of State Counselor Hon'ble Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, the Government of Myanmar has initiated many economic, political and social reforms, including trade liberalisation and FDIs. The New Myanmar Special Economic Zone Law, New Myanmar Investment Law, and New Myanmar Companies Law are all aimed at making sweeping changes in the economic and industrial landscape of Myanmar.

Our country welcomes investments in infrastructure, transportation, agro-processing, manufacturing, education, construction and real estate. The others include electrical machinery, pharmaceuticals, mineral oil, industrial goods and machinery, and direct shipping.

This book briefly touches upon the various sectors to explore from development and business perspectives as well as to look at Myanmar through the prism of tourist attractions, natural resources, ecological diversity, and incredible treasure of heritage sites.

I appreciate and thank M/S Elets Technomedia- India & Middle East's premiere media & technology research organization, for assisting the embassy in bringing out this Coffee Table Book.

As Myanmar is poised to reach new heights of sustained growth and socio-economic prosperity, I hope that this publication will contribute to better understanding of Myanmar, and will foster warm relations with India.

Best wishes.



**H.E. Mr. Moe Kyaw Aung
Ambassador**

Myanmar

LAND OF RISING OPPORTUNITIES

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**A vision for the Nation
cannot be limited by its borders**

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BO CHO Island

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Kawthaung

Myeik

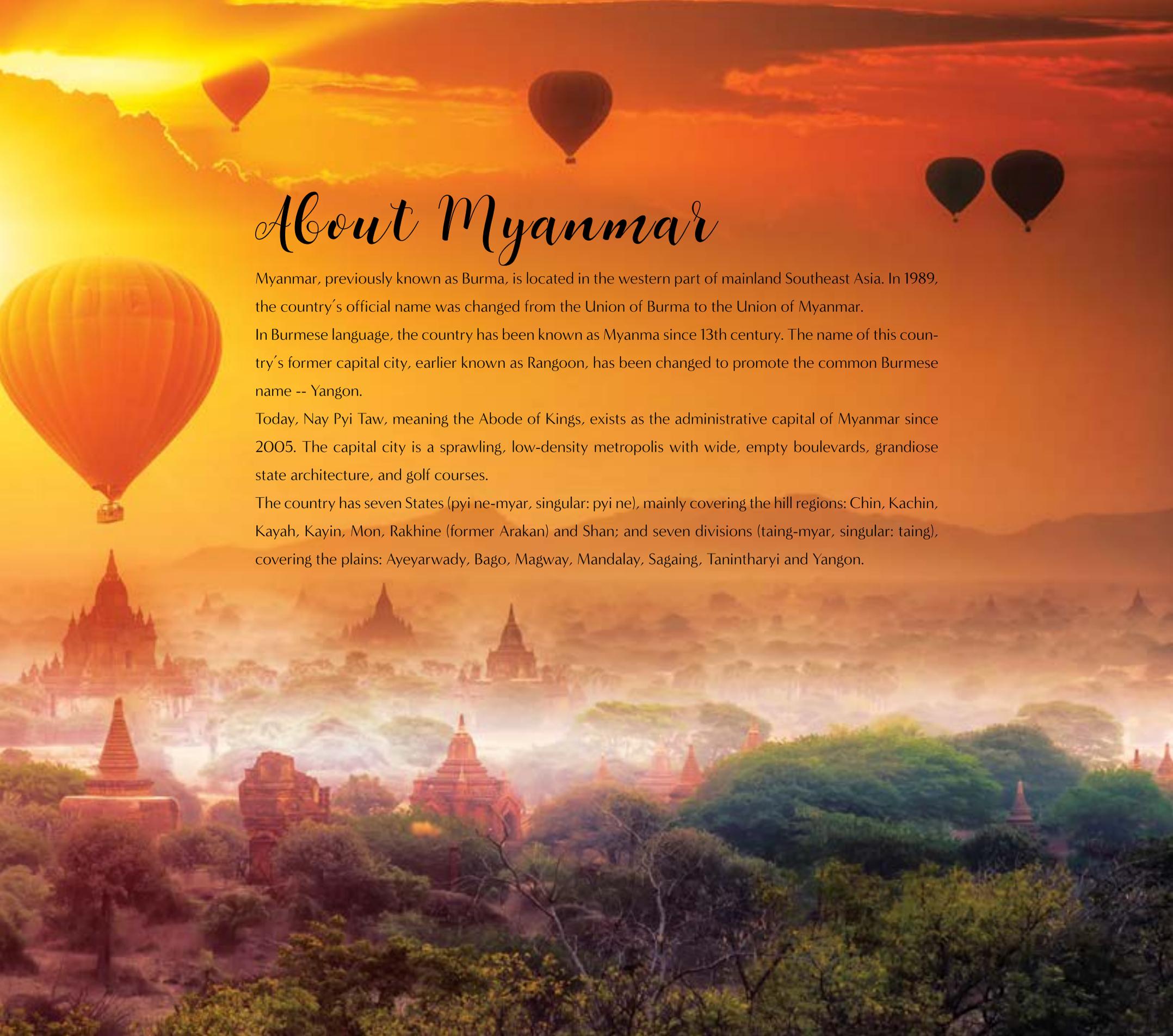
Lampi Island

Macleod Island

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About Myanmar

Myanmar, previously known as Burma, is located in the western part of mainland Southeast Asia. In 1989, the country's official name was changed from the Union of Burma to the Union of Myanmar.

In Burmese language, the country has been known as Myanma since 13th century. The name of this country's former capital city, earlier known as Rangoon, has been changed to promote the common Burmese name -- Yangon.

Today, Nay Pyi Taw, meaning the Abode of Kings, exists as the administrative capital of Myanmar since 2005. The capital city is a sprawling, low-density metropolis with wide, empty boulevards, grandiose state architecture, and golf courses.

The country has seven States (pyi ne-myar, singular: pyi ne), mainly covering the hill regions: Chin, Kachin, Kayah, Kayin, Mon, Rakhine (former Arakan) and Shan; and seven divisions (taing-myar, singular: taing), covering the plains: Ayeyarwady, Bago, Magway, Mandalay, Sagaing, Tanintharyi and Yangon.



*Country at
a Glance*





LOCATION

Myanmar is situated in Southeast Asia and is bordered on the north and north-east by China, on the east and south-east by Laos and Thailand, on the south by the Andaman Sea and the Bay of Bengal and on the west by Bangladesh and India. It is located between latitudes $09^{\circ} 32'N$ and $28^{\circ} 31'N$ and longitudes $92^{\circ} 10'E$ and $101^{\circ} 11'E$.

GEOGRAPHY

The country covers an area of 677,000 square kilometers (261,228 square miles) ranging 936 kilometers (581 miles) from the east to west and 2051 kilometers (1275 miles) from north to south. It is a land of hills and valleys and is rimmed in the north, east and west by mountain ranges forming a giant horseshoe. Enclosed within the mountain barriers are the flat lands of Ayeyarwady, Chindwin and Sittaung River valleys where most of the country's agricultural land and population are concentrated.

DEMOGRAPHY

A majority of the population in Myanmar is rural, with the density of settlement in each region being related to agricultural production, particularly of rice. The most populous regions are Irrawaddy delta and the dry zone, and the highest densities are found in the upper delta, between Yangon and Hinthada (Henzada).

Settlement in the Sittang delta, the sedimented hinterland of Sittwe, and the regions of both sides of the lower Chindwin River is moderately dense.

PEOPLE

The people in Myanmar have a wide range of cultural traditions. The country's major races can be mentioned as Kachin, Kayah, Kayin, Chin, Bamar, Mon, Rakhine and Shan.

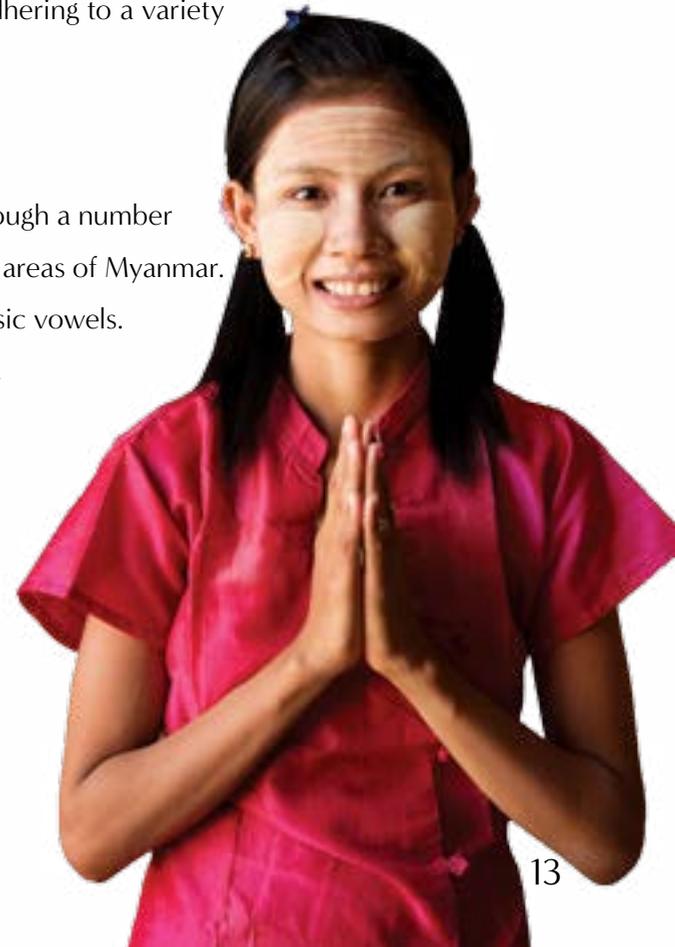
It is home to those ethnic groups, with each having its own distinctive culture and adhering to a variety of religions, including Buddhism, Islam, Christianity and Hindu.

LANGUAGE

Myanmar language is official language of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar, although a number of languages and dialects of different national races are also widely used in respective areas of Myanmar.

It needs to be mentioned that Myanmar alphabet is composed of 33 letters and 12 basic vowels.

The consonants and vowels are combined with various symbols to indicate the tones.











Myanmar a Fact File

CAPITAL

Nay Pyi Taw (established in 2005; the former capital was Yangon)

Landmass	<i>261.228 sq miles (676,577 sq km)</i>
Coastline	<i>1,759 miles (2,832 km)</i>
Population	<i>52.45 million (2015-2016)</i>
Population growth	<i>0.88 %</i>
Largest rivers	<i>Ayeyarwaddy River, Sittaung River, Than Lwin River and Chindwin River</i>
Local time	<i>GMT + 6:30</i>
Natural resources	<i>Natural gas, petroleum, gold, jade, rubies and other gemstones, copper,tin, antimony, lead, zinc, silver, teak and other timbers</i>
Major ethnic groups	<i>Kachin, Kayah, Kayin, Chin, Bamar, Mon, Rakhine, Shan</i>
Currency	<i>Kyat</i>
Area	<i>676,552 sq km (2,61,218 miles)</i>



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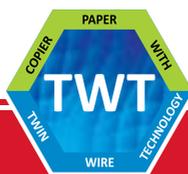


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Natural Resources

FORESTS

Situated in continental Southeast Asia, between latitudes 9° 58' to 28° longitudes 92° 10' to 101° 10' E, Myanmar covers an area of 6,76,577km², extending 2,090 km from north to south and 805 km from east to west.

Wide variations in altitude and climate mean that Myanmar's forest flora ranges from sub-alpine to tropical formations. The country's is well-endowed with forests and other natural resources, writes Mu Mu Aung, of the Forest Research Institute, Yangon, Myanmar, in an article "State of Forests And Forest Genetic Resources In Myanmar".

Myanmar is known to be supporting 233 globally threatened species, including 37 that are critically endangered and 65 endangered, says a BBC report. The habitats of Myanmar are extremely diverse, ranging from rich alpine floras and tropical pine forests in the north, to dry hardwood and mixed deciduous forest in the central dry zone, to tropical rainforests in the far south.

The forested hills and mountains of Myanmar conceal rich deposits of coal, copper, gold, zinc, tungsten, gems and other minerals, it added.

Forests cover about 40% of the total land area. They are traditionally classified into two categories: reserved forests and unclassified (or public) forests, writes Mu Mu Aung of the Forest Research Institute, in the article.

Forest exploitation is controlled by law, but the government allows rural communities to use various forest products (except protected plants and animal species).

The forests of Myanmar are highly diverse, varying from the scrubby and thorny vegetation of central Myanmar to the candlestick-like stands of evergreen dipterocarps. The coastal mangrove forests are important breeding grounds for many aquatic species.

These forests support local fishing industries and provide food, shelter, small-scale timber, fuelwood and other forest products to coastal communities.

RIVERS

Myanmar is endowed with abundant water resources. The monthly distribution of river flows closely follows the pattern of rainfall, which means that about 80 percent flows during the monsoon season (May-October) and 20 percent in the dry season (November-April).

The north-south direction of Myanmar's mountain ranges is reflected in the flow of its major rivers, of which two are international. There are six river basins:

Ayeyarwady (Irrawaddy)-Chindwin river basin, which is almost entirely located in Myanmar, drains 58 percent of the territory. It can be divided into three sub-basins: Upper Ayeyarwady, Lower Ayeyarwady and Chindwin.

Sittaung river basin, which is also entirely located in Myanmar to the east of the downstream part of the Ayeyarwady, drains 5.4 percent of the territory.

Thanlwin river basin drains 18.4 percent of the territory, mainly the Shan plateau in the east.

Mekong river basin drains 4.2 percent of the territory in the far east and forms the border with Lao People's Democratic Republic.

Rakhine (Arakan) coastal basin in the west drains into the Bay of Bengal.

Tanintharyi (Tenasserim) coastal basin in the south drains into the Andaman Sea.

Total surface water produced internally is an estimated 992.1 km³/year. Groundwater resources have been estimated as 453.7 km³/year; but a large part of this water (about 443 km³/year) comprises the base flow of the rivers and is also accounted for as surface runoff. This gives a total internal renewable water resources (IRWR) of 1002.8 km³/year.



The Mekong river forms the over 170 km border with Lao People's Democratic Republic. The source of the river is in China, the total annual flow is 73.63 km³, half of which or 36.815 km³ can theoretically be considered as an additional external resource.

The total natural renewable water resources (including flow from incoming or border rivers) are therefore an estimated 1 167.8 km³/year.

According to studies by the United Nations and other sources, the hydropower potential of Myanmar is estimated to be as much as 40 000 MW. By 2002, 35 hydropower stations (including 15 medium-scale projects) had been completed with a total capacity of 390 MW, which is just 1 percent of the potential.





Coastline

It has 1362 miles (2276 kms) of coastline on the Bay of Bengal and Andaman Sea. Maritime claims: territorial sea: 12 nautical miles; contiguous zone: 24 nautical miles; exclusive economic zone: 200 nautical miles; continental shelf: 200 nautical miles or to the edge of the continental margin.



MINERALS

Precious stones' production in Myanmar is a big draw around the world. The nation produces precious stones such as Rubies, Sapphires, Pearls, and Jade, with Rubies being the biggest revenue earner. The world's nearly 90 percent rubies come from Myanmar, whose red stones are prized for their purity and hue.

Thailand purchases majority of the country's gems. Myanmar's "Valley of Rubies", the mountainous Mogok area, 200 km near Mandalay, is known for its rare pigeon's Blood rubies and Blue Sapphires.

Myanmar government controls the gem trade by direct ownership or by joint ventures with private owners of mines.

AGRICULTURE

RICE

Rice covers about 60 percent of the total cultivated land of Myanmar. It accounts for 97% of the total food grain production by weight.

Myanmar is estimated to export up to 2.8 million tonnes of rice worth a maximum of \$800 million in 2017-18, the most in 50 years

There is a good demand for Myanmar rice in Sri Lanka, Bangladesh and some African countries.

CEREALS & PULSES

Myanmar is among the largest global exporters of pulses. In 2011-2012, the pulses area size was estimated to be 4.4 million hectare. The pulses are grown mainly by small holders. The range of exported beans includes Mung bean (green gram), Black gram Pigeon pea, Soy bean, Cow pea, Butter bean and Kidney bean. The EU imports beans from Myanmar, especially Mung beans, of which a large share is used for sprouting (to produce fresh bean sprouts).

There are good opportunities for sourcing pulses from Myanmar, especially in combination with the introduction of assured quality systems.

Myanmar is a large exporter of oilseeds. In 2011-2012, sesame accounted for 50% of the harvest, groundnut for 29% and sunflower for another 18%.kets for Myanmar's sesame seed and sesame oil.







DAIRY

Myanmar's dairy sector is still underdeveloped. Dairy imports were valued at about \$ 75 million in 2012. In Myanmar, the demand for fresh milk is much higher than the production and it is expected to continue to grow considerable in the coming years.

HORTICULTURE

The horticulture sector in Myanmar, with over 100 million consumers at a close distance, has the potential to become one of the most important agricultural sectors in terms of economic growth, rural employment and income generation. Its products – including fresh fruits, vegetables and flowers – provide earnings for about 15% of rural households in Myanmar.

MANGO

Mango is a very popular fruit in Myanmar. There are over 400 varieties of mango in the world and Myanmar has more than one hundred of those species with great varieties in taste, colour and shape. Some famous varieties are: Ma Chit Su, Sein Ta Lone, Mya Kyauk, Yin Kwal and Shwe Hintha.

Sein Ta Lone mango, also known as diamond solitaire mango is considered as one of the best mango varieties in the world.

Mango season comes early in the rainy season in Myanmar from June to July. Mangoes are commercially grown in central Mandalay Region, Ayeyarwaddy and the Southern regions as well as Shan State in the east over a size of some 80,000 hectares.





Key Policies and Major Reforms

Myanmar has created a modern and accessible environment to do business by ushering new bank reforms, sweeping away a 100-year-old Companies Act and replacing the restrictive investment laws of the past. These major reforms are the regulatory foundation that engenders confidence in Myanmar as a preferred destination for business and investments. This, in turn, will pave the way for greater job opportunities and sustained economic growth.

BANKING SECTOR REFORMS

The Central Bank of Myanmar (CBM) has granted permission to 13 foreign banks, who already have branches in the country, to extend their services to local companies, according to a directive issued by CBM in November 2018. The move aims to level the field for domestic and foreign banks, and improve access to funds for local companies. According to the new directive, foreign banks will now be allowed to extend financing and other banking services to local corporates.

NEW MYANMAR INVESTMENT LAW (MIL)

It creates a business-friendly environment for foreign and domestic investors by simplifying procedures and making it easier to invest in Myanmar.

Key Elements

- Most investment proposals no longer need to be screened or approved by the Myanmar Investment Commission.
- Tax holidays of up to seven years for priority sectors in select geographic areas
- Overseas funds repatriation allowed for both foreign and domestic investors
- Tax Holidays for foreign investors under Myanmar Investment Law



NEW COMPANIES LAW

Enacted in December, 2017, the new Companies Law offers world-best practice corporate regulation.

KEY ELEMENTS

Foreign investors will be able to own up to 35% of a Myanmar company before it is considered a foreign company

- The replacement of the inflexible Articles of Association and Memorandum of Association with a corporate Constitution
- A company must have at least one resident director but that director does not need to be a Myanmar citizen
- New protections for minority shareholders.

SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONES (SEZs) LAW

The new law allows seven years income tax exemption for local and foreign investors and eight years for construction companies in designated areas.

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TATA Motors, South Asia's most trusted mobility solutions provider, congratulates the Union of Myanmar on its 71st Independence Anniversary.







A nighttime photograph of a cityscape featuring a river in the foreground. The city is illuminated with warm yellow and white lights, reflecting on the water. The sky is a deep blue with scattered clouds. The text 'Business and Investment Opportunities' is overlaid in a white, cursive font in the upper middle section of the image.

*Business and Investment
Opportunities*

WHY INVEST IN MYANMAR?

Myanmar is the largest country of mainland Southeast Asia and has – besides its domestic market of more than 50 million citizens – direct access to China, India, ASEAN and other international markets through ports along the Bay of Bengal and Andaman Sea.

Myanmar has the potential to become Asia's cross-roads through investments into transnational highways, as well as trans-Asian rail network, connecting India, Thailand and other Asian countries.

Myanmar is a member of ASEAN Economic Community, ASEAN-China Free Trade Area (ACFTA), BIMSTEC and also enjoys preferential tariff schemes as a least developed country (LDC).

Abundance of natural resources, arable land, skilled and young workforce, and a business friendly government make it an attractive investment destination.

PRIORITY INVESTMENT SECTORS

- 1.** Agriculture
- 2.** Livestock and Fisheries
- 3.** Infrastructure
 - i) Transportation
 - ii) Power
 - iii) Telecommunication
- 4.** Hotel and Tourism
- 5.** Manufacturing
- 6.** Services
 - i) Education
 - ii) Health
 - iii) IT Service
- 7.** Construction of affordable housing
- 8.** Establishment of industrial estate





AGRICULTURE

Myanmar is a agro-based country with a vast potential of fertile land and abundant water resources. Its landscape, topographic dimensions and different climatic areas produces not only perennial plants, but also crops such as rice, pulses and beans, fruits and vegetables.

Investment opportunities

Agricultural input industries such as distribution of low-cost irrigation systems, Leasing of agricultural tools and machinery, Distribution of high-quality seeds, establishment of fertilizer units, and crop protection chemicals

Product and market development such as contract farming, value-added production, , establishment of packaging / canning industry

Agriculture-related services such as establishment R&D institutions, demonstration farms, , crop sequencing, fertilizer use, organic agriculture and agriculture-related business skill development, construction of warehouses and cold storages and microfinance, microinsurance and trade finance services for farmers.





LIVESTOCK AND FISHERIES

The livestock and fishery sector is significantly improved in recent years, with approximately 15% of the population engaged in livestock and fishery work.

It accounts for approximately 8% of GDP. Myanmar's continental shelf covers 228,781 sq km and the country has a Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY) of approximately 1.05 million metric tonnes annually. In addition to processing abundant reserves of marine produce, Myanmar's inland waters are home to more than 300 different species of fish.

The tremendous potential of the market provides a wealth of opportunities for investments across the entire supply chain.

Investment opportunities

Livestock

Breeder and genetic upgrading

Slaughter house and frozen meat processing plant

Value added livestock and their related product

Production of animal feed

Production of bees and bees product

Veterinary clinic

Research and Development

Fisheries

- Fishing jetty and fish auction market
- Culture of fresh , marine fish and shrimp
- Processing and manufacturing of fisheries products
- Cold storage, canning and packaging enterprise
- Research and development





INFRASTRUCTURE

The demand for new infrastructure projects in Myanmar will continue to rise in line with economic growth. The government's stated investment priorities include the construction of transport, power and urban infrastructure.

Transportation

Development of the country's transport sector requires investments in international airport, deep sea port, inland waterways, strategic rail and highway networks and improvements in cross-border infrastructure and regional connectivity. Myanmar seeks infrastructure development under public private partnership in following sectors.

Investment opportunities

Roads, inland cargo depots, ports and airports

- River port establishment
- Railway development project
- Establishment of multimodal logistics hubs at Yangon, Mandalay and Bago
- Development of container switching stations
- City truck terminals at Yangon, Magway, Pyay, Mawlamyaing, Dawei, Thandwe and Heho

Power Sector

The power sector of Myanmar opens up abundant and immediate opportunities to foreign and local investors. In order to reach the objective of full national electrification by 2030, the power sector of Myanmar needs to grow at a much faster rate.

The abundance of hydropower potential, rich natural gas deposits and virtually unexplored potential in solar and wind power, along with the expansion of the transmission system, offer significant investment opportunities in the electricity sector.

Investment opportunities

- Construction of medium to large-scale hydro and gas-fired power plants under the scheme of Public-Private-Partnerships
- Investments in transmission systems (e.g. high-voltage transmission lines between the North of Myanmar and Yangon)
- Realization of small-scale hydro-power projects e.g. to supply a village tract
- Establishment of small scale power generation as well as renewable energy solutions like wind, hydro, waste-to-energy solutions
- To supply off-grid power to villages in the country through national electrification projects to expand clean energy use, including through solar power.
- Upgrading of the current power infrastructure in urban centers and industrial zones

Telecommunications

Telecom Sector Reform has been taken with the aim to provide better connectivity and better services at affordable rates to all the citizens of Myanmar.

Myanmar requires a significant level of investment in telecommunication sector especially in infrastructure including telecommunication towers and fiber optics. Based on the current plan, the mobile network coverage in the country is also expected to grow from 12% in 2014 to 70% by 2017 and 95% by 2020.

Investment opportunities

- Postal Services
- Telecommunication Services
- Production and distribution of satellite communication items
- Production and distribution of radar communication items and related equipments
- Production and distribution of radio communication items
- Production and domestic marketing of mobile handset and telephone



HOTELS AND TOURISM

The tourism and hospitality sector in Myanmar has evolved rapidly since the political and economic opening of 2011. Besides the commonly visited places of Yangon, Bagan, Inle Lake / Nyaung Shwe and Mandalay, Myanmar offers unexplored treasures of natural beauty in the whole of the country from Kawthaung in the tropical South-East to Putao in the Himalayas.

Investment opportunities

- Exploring new high-potential investment locations in hospitality and tourism
- Developing eco-tourism (e.g. development of eco-tourism oriented hotels and lodges along with respective activities such as trekking routes or tours)
- Building cultural and community-based tourism

MANUFACTURING

Manufacturing in Myanmar is deemed a key driver for the country's sustainable economic growth. Manufacturing is the third most attractive sector for foreign investment after oil and gas and power.

Myanmar is a competitive manufacturing location with low labour costs, a significant domestic market and a geographical position which gives it direct access to the strategic markets of Southeast Asia as well as to China and India. In order to take a full advantage of these strengths, the country has to accelerate a shift from simple labour intensive products to higher value added products by encouraging investments to export-oriented industry and market-oriented industry.

Investment opportunities

- Labour intensive manufacturing (e.g. garment textiles, shoes, toy assembling, stationary and wiring cabling) in second-tier cities
- Skilled labour intensive manufacturing (e.g. skills-intensive machinery assembly, machining,) in Yangon, Mandalay and its peripheral areas and coastal industrial areas
- Capital intensive manufacturing (e.g. agro-processing, fish-processing, drying/chilling, refrigeration, ice-making, canning/ bottling, automotive and construction machinery) in Yangon, Mandalay and its peripheral areas, regional production centres and coastal industrial areas.

SERVICES

Myanmar offers many opportunities with services like education, health and scientific research holding much promise. Private sector providers can increasingly meet the demand for education and training to deliver the vocational and professional skills and enhanced health care needed in Myanmar's growing economy.

Education

Myanmar's relatively young population, with the 15–29 age group accounting for nearly 40% of the working-age population, is a notable strength. An educated, young and healthy workforce is more productive and, as the economy transforms, demand for highly skilled and educated workers will be high.

- Private schools
- Schools with international curriculum
- Technology and vocational institutes
- Higher education
- Sports education
- Training for civil aviation
- Training and developing health service support human resources

Healthcare

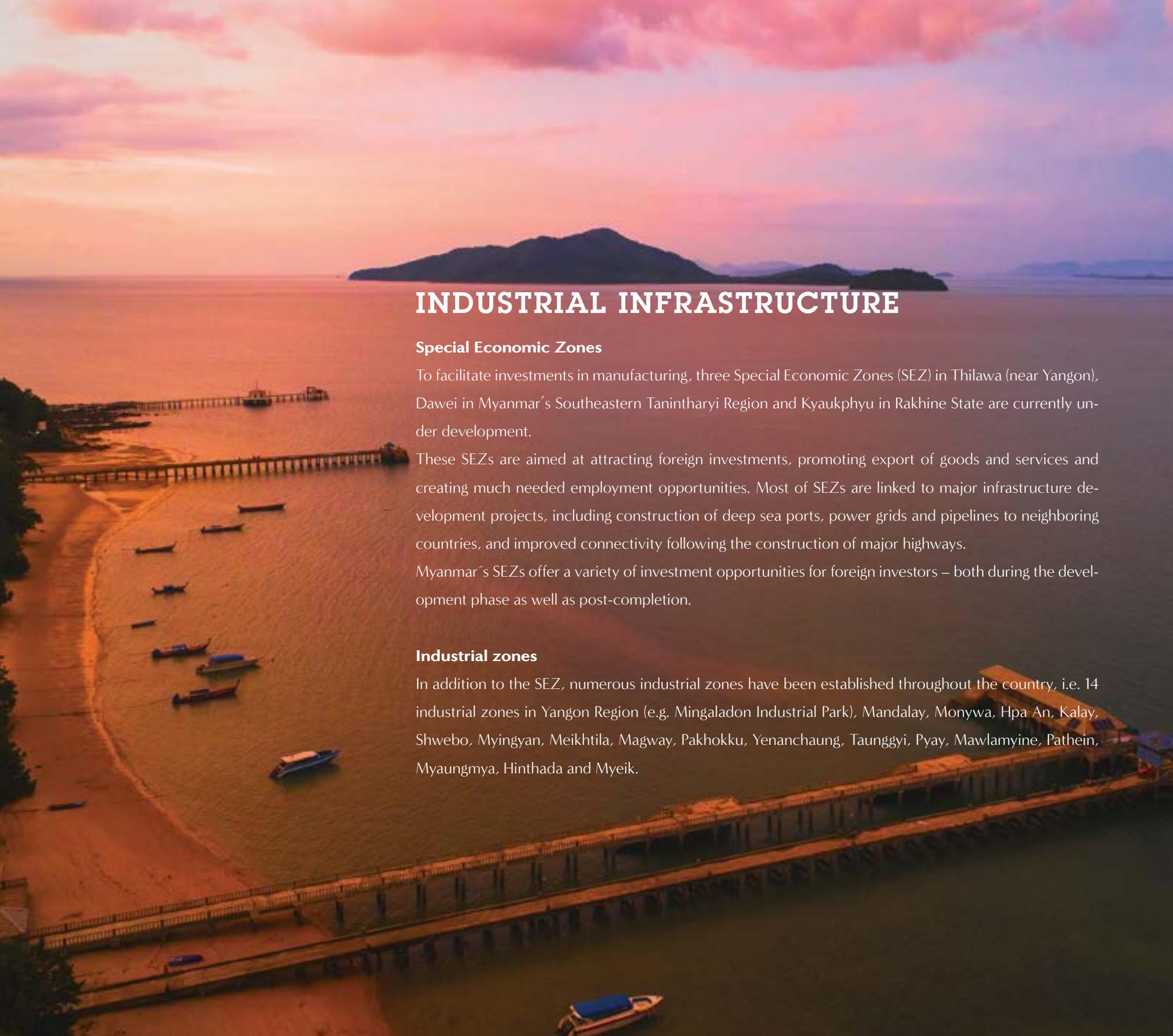
The Ministry of Health and Sports recently began revising its policy, which supports free dispersal of essential medicines at station hospitals in relation to population density. Many rural health facilities lack basic equipment and medical supplies. Private service providers are expanding, particularly in Yangon, Mandalay, and in other large cities. The need for investment in human capital and social development by the private sector is crucial to overcome the shortcomings in the health care sector described above.

Investment Opportunities

- Hospital
- Medical laboratory
- Traditional hospital
- Private clinic
- Manufacturing of veterinary medicine

IT Services

The growing role of the ICT sectors is central to promoting the attractiveness of Myanmar to local and foreign investors by many means. It also helps to improve the investment environment, consummate investment service system and manage the investment information resources with high efficiency.

An aerial photograph of a coastal area during sunset. The sky is filled with soft, pink and orange clouds. In the background, a large, dark mountain range stretches across the horizon. The water is calm, reflecting the warm colors of the sky. In the foreground, a long wooden pier extends into the water, with several small boats moored nearby. The overall scene is peaceful and scenic.

INDUSTRIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Special Economic Zones

To facilitate investments in manufacturing, three Special Economic Zones (SEZ) in Thilawa (near Yangon), Dawei in Myanmar's Southeastern Tanintharyi Region and Kyaukphyu in Rakhine State are currently under development.

These SEZs are aimed at attracting foreign investments, promoting export of goods and services and creating much needed employment opportunities. Most of SEZs are linked to major infrastructure development projects, including construction of deep sea ports, power grids and pipelines to neighboring countries, and improved connectivity following the construction of major highways.

Myanmar's SEZs offer a variety of investment opportunities for foreign investors – both during the development phase as well as post-completion.

Industrial zones

In addition to the SEZ, numerous industrial zones have been established throughout the country, i.e. 14 industrial zones in Yangon Region (e.g. Mingaladon Industrial Park), Mandalay, Monywa, Hpa An, Kalay, Shwebo, Myingyan, Meikhtila, Magway, Pakhokku, Yenanchaung, Taunggyi, Pyay, Mawlamyine, Patheingyi, Myaungmya, Hinthada and Myeik.



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MEETING SOCIETY'S NEEDS GLOBALLY





Myanmar

INDIA'S GATEWAY TO SOUTH EAST ASIA

Myanmar is the only ASEAN country which shares a long land border measuring 1640 kms with India, spanning four North-Eastern Indian states. Besides, it also shares a maritime boundary with India in the Bay of Bengal. Myanmar is also the largest country in ASEAN by land area.

Myanmar thus serves as India's gateway to South East Asia, with which it seeks greater economic integration through its 'Act East' Policy. Given its geo-strategic location and abundance of natural resources, a closer engagement with Myanmar is a key for the success of this policy. Reciprocally, India could be Myanmar's gateway to South Asia.

A closer engagement with Myanmar will also help in economic transformation of India's North Eastern region, which has the potential to become a regional manufacturing hub, servicing ASEAN and the larger South East Asian markets.



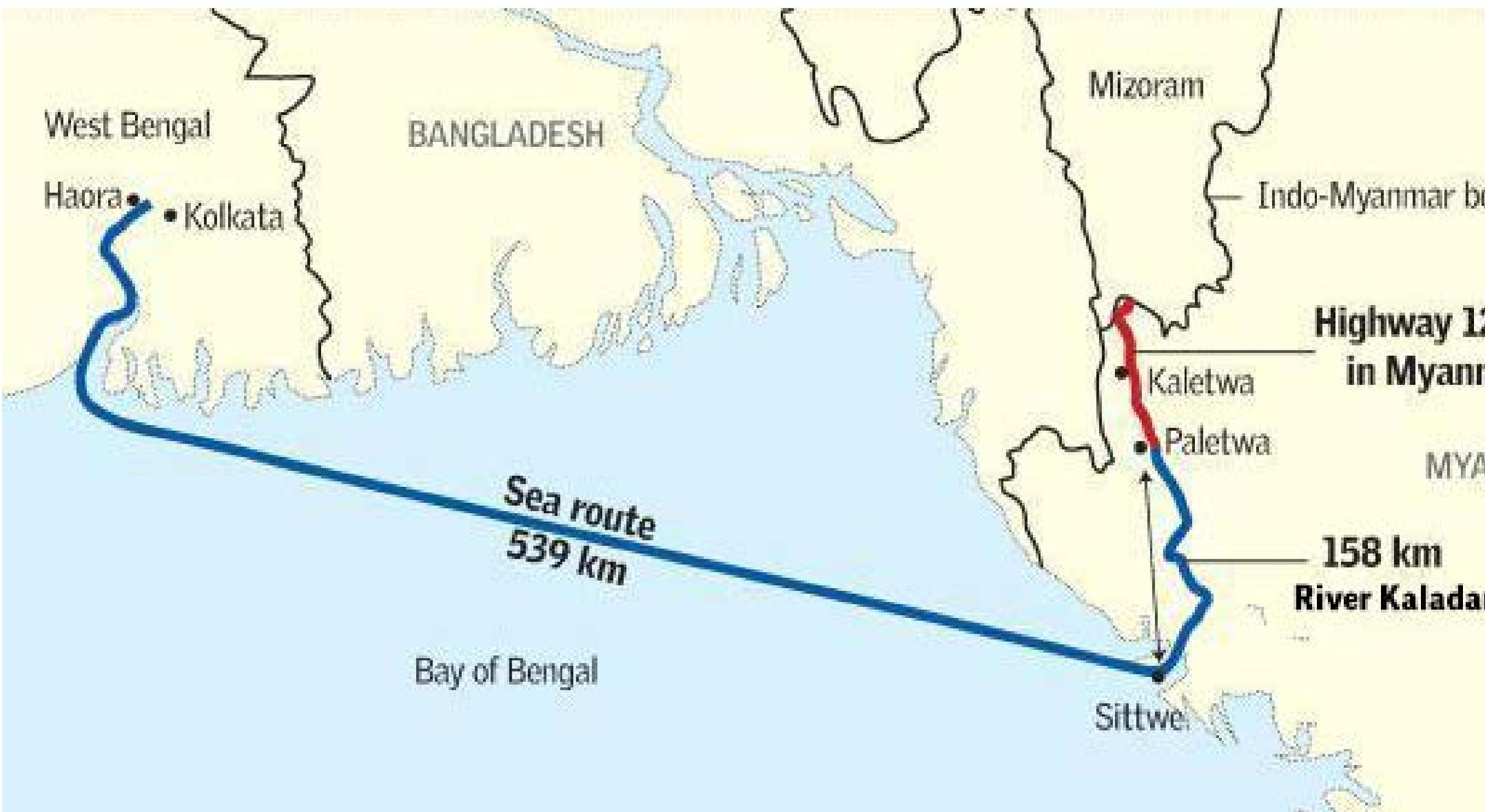
India - Myanmar





Bilateral Cooperation

The Government of Myanmar recognises that the private sector should be the prime mover in developing the country's economy. Thus, the country has been opened up for business. And, it is a perfect time to look at numerous opportunities that this country offers.



KALADAN MULTI-MODAL PROJECT

CONNECTIVITY

MULTI-MODAL CONNECTIVITY

Kaladan Project

The Kaladan Multi-Modal Transit Transport (KMTT) Project is an ambitious connectivity project between the Governments of India and Myanmar, meant to develop an alternative route to India's North East region through Myanmar. The project will connect India's Kolkata city to Myanmar, and Myanmar to India's Mizoram state through a multi-modal network of ports, inland waterways and highways. While opening a second entrance point into India's northeastern states, it will also improve economic ties between the two neighbouring countries, linking Myanmar to major Indian ports. It will help reduce reaching time for cargo from Kolkata to Mizoram by 3-4 days, saving over 950 Kms of travel. The KMTT Project is justifiably dubbed as the "Future Gateway to South East Asia".

The Sittwe port

The Sittwe port is part of Kaladan Multi-Modal project. Goods destined for India's northeast will be unloaded at the Sittwe port and then travel 160 km along the Kaladan river to Paletwa and then along a 210-km Highway connecting to the Indian border at Lawngtlai, Mizoram. A Land Customs Station (LCS) at Zorinpui in Mizoram will be set up. The project is being fully funded by Government of India. In addition, two jetties are being constructed, at the Sittwe Port and Paletwa. The Sittwe port is designed to handle a maximum capacity of 20,000 DWT (dead weight tonnage) vessels. Upon completion, Sittwe Port will directly connect to Kolkata Port in India and change the economic landscape of north-east India. It will consolidate Myanmar- India relations as well.

INDIA'S WATERSHED MOMENT IN INLAND WATERWAYS TRANSPORT HISTORY



Inland Waterways
Authority of India



Hon'ble Indian Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi dedicates to the nation, country's first riverine multi-modal terminal at Varanasi on river Ganga (National Waterway-1).

As per the present day needs of growth and development's co-existence with environmental sustainability, Inland Waterways development has come to fore again, more so with a renewed focus given to the sector currently.

The Govt. of India has announced 106 new national waterways under the National Waterways Act, 2016. With the 5 existing National Waterways (NW), the new ones takes the total number to 111 in India. Of the newly announced waterways, development work is on full swing on eight.

- A developed Inland Water Transport (IWT) will not only augment India's overall transport capacity, but will also help correct the transport modal mix that impose huge logistics costs on the Indian economy.
- The costs of logistics in India, at 15 % of GDP, are about twice those in the US.
- The logistic share of waterways in the USA is 8.3 % , Europe (7 %), China (8.7 %), while in India it is only 0.5 %.
- India has 14,500 kilometres of navigable inland waterways but we move just about 7-8 Million Tonnes of cargo on them annually.

NATIONAL WATERWAY-1 - A KEY FACTOR FOR CAPACITY AUGMENTATION

On National Waterway-1 (NW-1), Jal Marg Vikas Project (JMVP) is being implemented for capacity augmentation on Haldia-Varanasi stretch for a distance of 1,390 KM, with technical and financial assistance from World Bank.

NW-1, along with proposed Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor and NH-2, constitute the Eastern Transport Corridor of India connecting the National Capital Region (NCR) with the eastern and north-eastern states.

It will function as a link to Bangladesh, Myanmar, Thailand, Nepal and other east and south-east Asian countries through the Kolkata Port and Indo- Bangladesh Protocol Route.

Alternate connectivity to North East through Kaladan River and Sittwe port in Myanmar
IWAI is the Project Development Consultant for IWT and Port Component:

KEY FEATURES:

- The project provides multi-modal connectivity viz. Road- IWT- Sea
- It is funded by MEA
- Total project cost - Rs. 2,904 Cr. (INR 983 Cr. for Port & IWT component and INR 1,921 Cr. for highway component.
- Status: Phase-1 of the project is in commissioning stage.
- 6 No. of 300 T (general cargo) Vessels - handed over to IWT, Govt. of Myanmar on 26.06.2017

DEVELOPMENT OF 8 NEW NATIONAL WATERWAYS TAKEN UP IN 2017-18:

- Gandak River (NW-37) in Bihar & UP
- Rupnarayan River (NW 86)
- Alappuzha - Kottayam - Athirampuzha Canal (NW 9)4. Sunderbans Waterways (NW 97)
- Barak River (NW 16)
- 6, 7, & 8. Goa Waterways - Cumberjua Canal (NW-27), Mandovi River (NW-68) & Zuari River (NW-111)

ABOUT INLAND WATERWAYS AUTHORITY OF INDIA (IWAI):

Established under an Act of Parliament on 27 October, 1986, IWAI ensures development and maintenance of infrastructure for shipping and navigation such as fairway, navigation aids, terminals and warehouse facilities, pilotage services, slipway for vessel repair, salvage assistance and DGPS connectivity.

HIGHLIGHTS:

- In April, 2016, vide National Waterways Act, 2016, 111 Waterways were declared as National Waterways. These include 5 existing National Waterways.
- Jal Marg Vikas Project for capacity augmentation of navigation on NW-1 at an estimated cost of INR 5369 Crores is under implementation.
- NW-2 has been developed for commercial utilization. For its further upgradation various projects costing INR 230 Crores are in progress.
- IWT connectivity with North East region is being developed through Indo-Bangladesh Protocol route.
- NW-3 has been fully developed for commercial navigation.
- NW-4 and NW-5 are being developed with infrastructure of Inland Waterways.
- Projects for developing NW-16 (Barak River) have commenced. NW-16 is also connected with Haldia & Kolkata Ports through Indo-Bangladesh Protocol route.
- Projects for developing NW-9 (Alapuzha – Kottayam – Athirampuzha Canal), NW -27 (Cumberjua Canal), NW-37 (Gandak River), NW-53 (Kalyan – Thane – Vasai Creek and Ulhas River), NW-68 (Mandovi River), NW-85 (Revadanda Creek/Kundalika Creek) NW-86 (Rupnayaran River), NW-97 (Sunderbans Waterways), NW-95 (Subansiri River), NW-111 (Zuari River) etc. are in pipe line for approval/implementation.

BENEFITS OF INLAND WATER TRANSPORT

IWT provides supplementary mode of transport which is cost effective, fuel efficient and environment friendly

- Low emissions
- Low energy consumption
- Low fuel cost
- IWT can provide optimal modal mix by integrating river transport with other modes thereby reducing total logistics cost
- Eases congestion on Road and Rail networks
- Requires very little land acquisition as compared to Road and Rail modes
- Caters to the needs of the relatively under developed hinterland



Hon'ble PM Modi also receives India's first containerised cargo that travelled on Inland Waterways – from Kolkata to Varanasi

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Development works being undertaken by IWAI provide business opportunities to players involved in waterways in the fields of:

- Cargo Movement
- Dredging Works
- Construction, Operation and Maintenance of Terminals
- Barge Construction and Operations
- Navigation Aids
- Hydrographic Surveys
- Manpower Supply for Vessels & Terminals. Training of Vessel Crews
- Stevedoring and Forwarding
- Cruise Operations
- Consultancy Services for Techno-Economic Feasibility, Environmental & Social Impact and Market Analysis Studies, Preparation of DPRs.
- Project Management Consultancy
- Construction Supervision
- Proof Checking of Design
- Model Studies

ROAD CONNECTIVITY

India-Myanmar-Thailand Trilateral Highway

The Trilateral highway will ensure connectivity from Moreh in India to Mae Sot in Thailand via Myanmar. Also known as India-Myanmar Friendship Highway, substantial progress has been made for roads and causeways in Myanmar. Two routes are proposed, one by-passing Mandalay and another through Mandalay.



The Tamu-Kalewa-Kalemyo Road

Conceived in 1993, the Tamu-Kalewa-Kalemyo Road or the India-Myanmar Friendship Road was inaugurated in 2001. Built entirely by India, it was a gift to Myanmar and is a part of the Asian Highway.

RAIL CONNECTIVITY

Myanmar Railways currently operates a network of railways that connects most major towns and cities within the country. Establishing India-Myanmar rail connectivity is essential for increasing bilateral commerce and improving people-to-people exchanges.

According to a feasibility report prepared by Indian public sector enterprise RITES , a rail link measuring 885.4 km from Jiribam in Manipur to Mandalay in Myanmar has been proposed. Once completed, it will be a part of the southern corridor of the Trans Asian Railway network.

COASTAL SHIPPING SERVICE

A cargo ferry service between the two countries has been commenced since 2014. Launched by the Shipping Corporation of India (SCI), it operates from Chennai to Yangon. The service plies through the Colombo-Chennai-Krishnapatnam-Yangon route, visiting the Chennai port every fortnight. The service, which includes container ships, has significantly reduced goods' travel time to reach Myanmar.

AIR CONNECTIVITY

At present there is an Air India flight which flies directly from Kolkata to Yangon twice every week. Besides this, there is one once a week flight service between New Delhi to Yangon via Gaya. Myanmar aviation market is growing at the rate of 20 percent annually. Increased frequency and direct connectivity will give an impetus to trade, commerce and people-to-people enagem

ENERGY

Energy cooperation between India and Myanmar holds immense potential for the two countries and is an important facet of bilateral cooperation.

Myanmar has proven gas reserves of approx. 3.39 billion cubic metres (BCM), mostly coming from two blocks in the Shwe gas fields. Estimates put total potential reserves at 2,264 BCM (80 TCF), where India can play a significantly role. Currently, Myanmar has surplus gas which can be one of its lucrative exports.

Myanmar's Energy Potential: Fact Sheet

RESOURCES

Crude Oil

Natural Gas

Hydro

Coal

Biomass

Wind

Solar

Geothermal

POTENTIAL

500 million barrels

20 TCF

108,00 MW

71 MT

Potential annual yield of wood-fuel: 19.12 million cubic tons

365.1 TWH per year

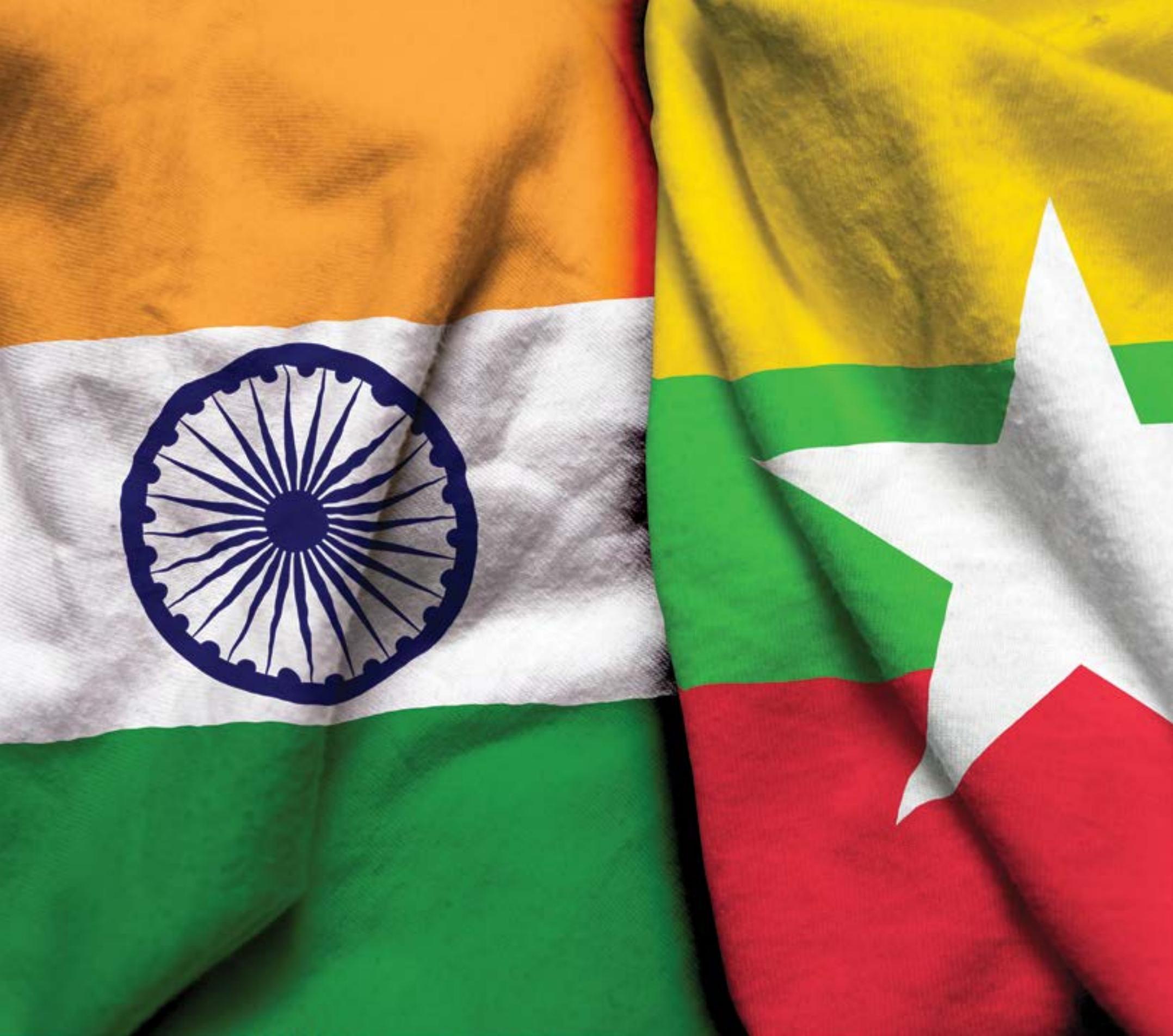
51,973.8 TWH per year

93 locations



BILATERAL Energy Cooperation

Myanmar can be an effective partner in India's energy quest. Currently, Indian companies are mainly involved in the Shwe natural gas project- one of the largest energy projects in Myanmar. Besides, they are also investing in onshore and offshore blocks for gas pipeline project, including the 870 km long Myanmar-China gas pipeline project. India has also renovated the Thanlyin Refinery in recent past and is currently undertaking the upgradation of the Thanbayakan Petrochemical Complex.





OTHER SECTORS OF BILATERAL COOPERATION

India is the fifth largest trading partner of Myanmar, as on January, 2018 (5th largest export destination for Myanmar and 6th largest source of imports into Myanmar). Myanmar is the second largest supplier of beans and pulses to India. It also exports Timber & woods to India.

India's exports to Myanmar include steel and iron products, electrical machinery, pharmaceuticals products, machinery and equipment, mineral oil, rubber products, plastics etc.

Myanmar looks forward to Indian investments in Power, Renewable Energy, Agribusiness, food processing, construction related industries, hospital & Healthcare, vocational training & Education, Mining, Oil and Gas, Refinery, Fertilizer, Pharmaceuticals, Iron and steel, power transmission, Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency products.



*Art &
Culture*







MUSIC

Historical evidences have proved that Myanmar performing arts have five basic musical instruments kyeey (Bronze), kyo (string), thayey (Skin of Hide), lei (wind) and let kup (clapper). These five musical instruments are widely known and used till today.

In Myanmar music, the instrumental performance is not subservient to singing. The instrumental performances are of equal importance by agreement. One characteristic of Myanmar music is that through length and breadth, there is no depth. Since Myanmar musical instruments are not constructed with harmony in mind, they are confined to producing melody so that audiences can listen to appreciate the melody.

The music has a deep influence on rural farmers life, as the traditional Myanmar music was created to accompany the agricultural activities.

Myanmar traditional music can be found in the worshipping of pagoda festival and weeding ceremonies.

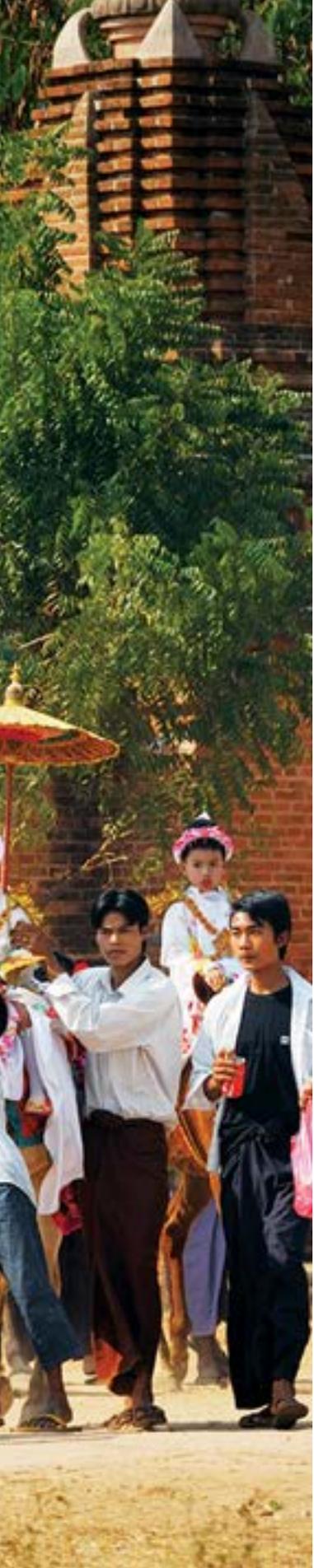
DANCE

Archaeological evidences show that Myanmar dance forms have been firmly established in Pyu period, AD 1 to 9. Five bronze figures seemingly a troupe of doebat (doubled headed drum) dancers accompanied with the music of flute, cymbal and double-headed drum has been traced to this period.

Myanmar dance patterns are moving, waving, bending and twisting of head, fingers, elbows and shoulders in circular movements and postures.

The legs are doubled up, extended and turned in the same tentacular manner while the body bends and winds in any direction. All the body parts mentioned above move with ease and flexibility. In short, Myanmar dance consists of posturings which slow or quick movements in between them.





LIFESTYLE

The Novitiation ceremony, the novice to be boy must learn how to request for robe and do obeisance to the Buddha. The boys to be novitiated are dressed in pricey costumes, resplended in silk and sequins. They ride on caparisoned horses or elephants shaded with golden umbrellas. Boys are sent to the monastery where they stay as novices for a week or more; their heads are shaved and they wear yellow robes; go on alms rounds with their black bowls and keep precepts.

Parents consider it a great privilege to novitate their sons which is, in fact, giving their own flesh and blood into the Buddha's order of the Sangha. Those who do not have sons of their own, novitiate others people's sons, so that they do not miss such great deeds of merit. No men's life is considered complete and fulfilled unless he is novitiated; It is a must for a Buddhist man.

Myanmar men and women wear longyi or htamane. In the special occasions, Myanmar men wear a Tai-ponne; Myanmar Traditional Jacket, Myanmar Turban, and silk longyi. Women wear long sleeves blouse with a traditional silk AcheikLongyi and shawl. Normally, most of the people wear cool or thin type of textile due to tropical climate in the country.

The Acheik is "wave patterned" bands of bright colored silk. The Acheik is Myanmar's traditional royal design and Myanmar ancient designers were inspired by the waves and ripples of the Ayeyrawaddy River. In addition, Myanmar is famous for Thanakah make up- a water based facial make-up, very popular amongst women & girls and occasionally boys also. Thanakah is a paste from the bark of the Thanakah tree (*Murrayapaniculata*). Thanakha cream has been used by Myanmar women for over 2000 years. Apart from cosmetic beauty, thanakha also gives a cooling sensation and provides protection from sun burn.



TRADITIONAL ARTS AND DESIGN

Myanmar is famous for its traditional arts and design. The art work designs in Myanmar can be seen across the country. Myanmar possesses ten traditional arts, called pan se`myo: Blacksmith, woodcarving, goldsmith, stucco relief, masonry, stone carving, turnery, painting, lacquer ware and bronze casting.

Amongst traditional arts and designs, Tapestry (Shwe Chi Hto) is also significant in Myanmar. It originated in the country about thousand years ago. Tapestry is a creation of a variety of picture and patterns with a needle work including with gold thread to become delicate and detailed pictures. This form of art and design requires the best artistry skill and patience.

Myanmar traditional puppetry is a famous manifestation of the traditional arts and design where, 28 main characters are composed of puppets, ranging from Gods, animals, royals, actors and actresses. The Myanmar traditional puppets are usually made with wooden pieces including 17 to 19 pieces attached together with 11 to 16 strings.









CUISINE

The staple food for Myanmar people is rice and curry. Most of the curries are spicy and sour. Myanmar is also distinct as a country of sea food as Myanmar has long coast line.

Myanmar Cuisine, a result of fertile agricultural land, draws heavily on natural fruits, vegetable and fish. Fermented salted fish (Ngapi) associated with the Myanmar people, is used to flavour many Myanmar dishes which are simply but spicy with ingredients.

Mohinga is the famous traditional food of Myanmar. It is a kind of fish soup and is served together with rice noodle. The fish soup is composed of soft banana stems, onions, beans, ginger, lemon grass as well as spicy ingredients.

Ohn-noh-Kauk Swel (coconut noodle) is also famous in Myanmar. It is a soup made of coconut milk, onion, beans and chicken. The soup is served with the flour noodle.

Both Mohinga and Ohn-noh-kauk-swel can be served as breakfast. Both these soups also find place on social and religious occasions.

The pickle tea leaf salad (laphetthoke) is a famous and typical food of Myanmar. The salad is served either with meal or as a dessert. The ingredients are pickle tea leaves, fried beans, sesame seeds, fried garlic, oil, chili, sliced tomatoes and dry prawns. The ingredients are mixed together to serve as a salad.





RELIGION

Myanmar practices full freedom of worshiper of all faiths and religions. How-ever, majority religion is Buddhism, practiced by 87.9% of the population. In addition, Christianity is practiced by 6.2%, Islam by 4.3%, Hinduism by 0.5%, Animism by 0.8%, other religion by 0.2%. No religion is less than 0.1% of the total population.

Nat (Spirits) worshipping tradition is also common in Myanmar.





CULTURAL LANDMARK

“Shwedagon Pagoda” is one of the most famous cultural landmarks of Myanmar. It is said that a visit to Myanmar is incomplete without a visit to the Shwedagon Pagoda.

It is believed to be the earliest pagoda of the Gantama Buddha Era and is said to have been built on Theinguttara Hill around 400 B.C. The perimeter of the base of the pagoda is 1,420 feet and it reaches a height of 326 feet above the platform. It is a complex of many stupas. The best one is surrounded by 62 small stupas with four larger ones facing each of the cardinal direction. The best time to visit Shwedagon is sunset, when the gilded stupa is bathed in the fading rays of the sun and takes on a magical glow.

The whole complex of the Shwedagon Pagoda exhibits excellent works of Myanmar Traditional arts and crafts.



Tourism

Endowed with abundance of natural resources, such as, arable land, forestry, minerals, natural gas, oil, freshwater and marine resources and is a leading source of gems and jade, Myanmar is the world's 40th largest country. It is the 2nd largest in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) after Indonesia.

It is administratively divided into 7 States and 7 regions. The rich and diverse cultural assets, both tangible and intangible heritages, especially which closely related to religious practices and vernacular living, are still the vivid evidences of the co-existence between their heritages and the present way of life.







HOW TO ARRIVE IN MYANMAR?

OVERLAND ENTRY

Overland entry is permitted with valid visa for international visitors at designated check points along Thailand-Myanmar border. Prior permission is required for package tour travellers at China-Myanmar border and India-Myanmar border.

Passport and Visa

A valid Passport with Entry Visa is required for all visitors. The entry visa to Myanmar is applicable at Myanmar Embassies and Consulate General Offices abroad and it is valid for 28 days, extendible for an additional 14 days.

A Business Visa allows a stay of 28 days, extendible up to 12 months on a case-by-case basis. Visa on Arrival is granted on prior arrangement with the Ministry of Hotels and Tourism

E-Visa

E-Visas are available within five working five days by applying on following website and cost is \$50 per person for 28 days.





KEY TOURIST DESTINATIONS

Myeik Archipelago

The Myeik archipelago situated on the southern Taninthayi Division of Myanmar (formerly known as Tennesarim coast). Around and on the east of Myeik, there are many valuable tin mines, oil palm plantation, rubber plantation and evergreen forest. There are above 800 spotted islands scattered across the blue sea along the Taninthayi coast.

Dawei

Overland entry is permitted with valid visa for international visitors at designated check points along Thailand-Myanmar border. Prior permission is required for package tour travellers at China-Myanmar border and India-Myanmar border.

BEACHES AND TRIBES

Maungmagan Beach

Maungmagan is a beautiful beach in Thanintharyi Division. By the hills rising up from the shoreline, the beach is situated in a beautiful setting. It is a seaside village about 16 km from Dawei. The beach is long, shallow and totally unspoiled. Most people in the region are fishing skillfully as their living by tradition.

Salone People

The Salone people, also known as Moken, who live in the sea around the Myeik Archipelagos spend their whole life on small boats, by diving for pearls and looking for such sea products. They come to land only for shelter from cyclones during the monsoon season. rubber plantation and evergreen forest. There are





ISLANDS

Cocks Comb Island

Cocks Comb Island or known as “an emerald heart island” is situated at the south west of Kawthaung and a four hour journey by boat. This Island is the new destination for Andaman Sea Snorkeling tour. The big mountain island, with the Heart Lake inside is located on the sea. Many sharks and lobsters can be found in abundance here. This is an ideal location for snorkeling when the tide recedes. It is the best area of Asia for snorkeling.

The underwater nature is the real heaven of Snorkeling Man. There can see all kinds of fishes. Coral Reef Area is spread full of water area.

Bo Cho Island

Bo Cho Island , one of the many beautiful islands that make up the Mergui Archipelago in the Andaman Sea, is situated at the south of Lampi Island. This island also boasts a mile long sandbank and scenic views overlooking the village at the pagoda located on the hill. This island has a major settlement of Salone people during the monsoon season who are sometimes referred to as “Sea Gypsies” or the “Salone.”

Kyun Phi Lar

Kyun Phi Lar, also called Pilar, is the tourist’s favourite island in Myanmar’s beautiful Mergui Archipelago. The long white beaches stretch for kilometers without a footprint in the sand. There can see monkeys sitting on the beach and leisurely snacking on crabs.

Kawthaung

Kawthaung, formerly known as Victoria Point, is the southern most town in Myanmar. It is one of the entry ports into Myanmar and is separated from Thailand by the broad estuary of the Pakchan River. Kawthaung retains the charming character of a prosperous fishing village.

Kawthaung is surrounded by the Mergui National Reserve and the key to enjoying in Kawthaung is to escape 100m back from the harbor where the town’s charming streets offer sanctuary from the hustle and bustle of the harbor. The Andaman Club Resort was built on ThaHtayKyun island, which is about 10 minutes from Kawthaung.





Myeik

The place of a long and proud nautical history and colonial era buildings. The gorgeous and remote Myeik archipelago lies in the Andaman Sea, off the coast of southern Myanmar.

Lampi Island

Lampi Island is the most famous and the largest island in the southern half of the archipelago. The shape of the island is like a giant horse shoe. This island has been designated as a National Park. Various kinds of flora and fauna can be seen on island. Scientists are just starting to explore the amazing wildlife of Lampi. Magnificent mangrove is also situated on the island.

Macleod Island

Macleod Island is an unspoiled island with white-sanded beach and crystal clear water in the Myeik Archipelago. It is also a prime location for snorkeling, diving, sea kayaking, fishing and bird watching. It is also a good place for trekking and jungle safari. Macleod Island is home to a beautiful eco-lodge style resort. It's the perfect place if you'd like that your visit is in harmony with the nature of the archipelago.

Maliwan Waterfall And Hot Spring

Maliwan Waterfall, a pretty spot worth a visit outside of the dry season, is the most attraction of Kawthaung. It lies around 40 km north of town along a good road and takes 2 hours drive by car. The waterfall lies a little further up the hill about 25 minute walk up.



Maha Bodhi Temple Bodh Gaya, India



Kyaikpun Buddha in Bago, Myanmar



The Buddha Legacy

India and Myanmar share close cultural ties and deep kinship given common Buddhist heritage of both the countries. Building on this shared heritage, India is undertaking some key initiatives such as restoration of the Ananda Temple in Bagan. **A 16 feet replica of the Sarnath Buddha statue has been installed at the premises of the Shwedagon pagoda in Yangon**, with financial assistance from Government of India.

Myanmar is involved in restoring and renovating two historic temples in Bodh Gaya built by Myanmar rulers King Mindon and King Baygyidaw. These temples and inscriptions are being restored with the assistance of the Archaeological Survey of India as a bilateral friendship project.

REACHING OUT BEYOND BORDERS



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