Doing business in Myanmar

EuroCham - The voice of European business in Myanmar



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European Chamber of Commerce in Myanmar

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Country Overview

Myanmar



- 52 million
- 70 % rural, 30 % urban
- 93 % literacy rate
- 135 ethnic groups

Area

676.578m2 – second largest in SEA after Indonesia

Border

6.522 km – with 40 % of the world's population





Recent History



2016

New government takes office

2015

General elections – new NLD – led government

2013

Full lift of EU political and economic sanctions; EU opens representation in Yangon and encourages trade with Myanmar under the "Everything but Arms" – initiative and GSP

2011

End of military rule; start of democratic transition and substantial reform

Economic Indicators



GDP forecast: 8.4% - 2016 | 8.3% - 2017

GDP / sector: Agriculture 36%, Industry 22%, Services 42%

FDI: USD 4.1 bn (2014) USD 8.1 bn (2015) USD 9.5 bn (2016)

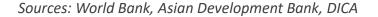
Industries: Oil&Gas, infrastructure, construction, manufacturing,

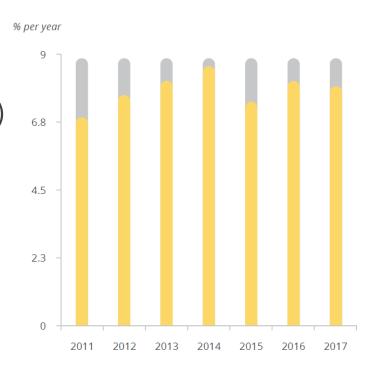
tourism, mines, transport&communication, agriculture

Main exports: USD 5.693 M (Natural gas, beans and pulses, textile,

gemstones, rice, wood products)

Main imports: USD 7437 M (Vehicles, iron and steel, machinery)

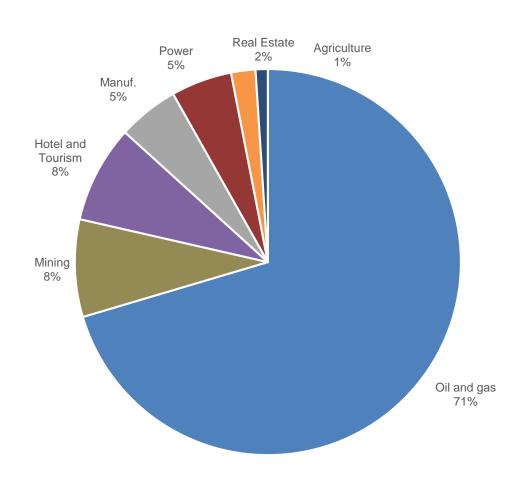


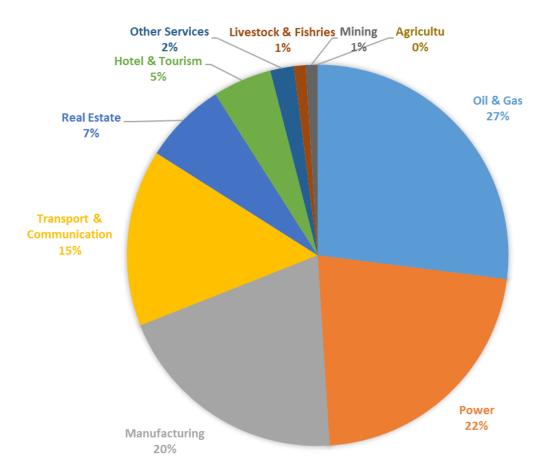


GDP Growth

FDI 1989-90 to 2010-11 VS 2011-12 to 2015-16



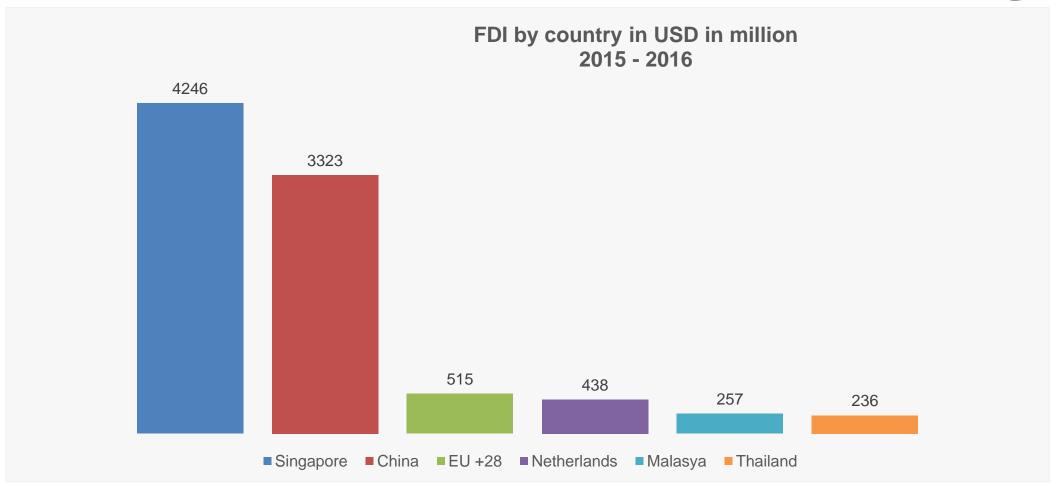




Source: DICA, WB

FDI per origin





Source: DICA

Economic legal reform post 2011



2012	Foreign investment Law
2013	New York Convention
2014	Special economic Zone (SEZ) Law, Notification 49/2014
2015	Competition Law, Condominium Law, Myanmar Stock Exchange
2016	Arbitration Law, Amendment Factory Act, Shops and Establishment Law
2016	EU Myanmar Investment Protection Agreement, New investment Law
	(Company + Foreign), IP and Trade Marks, Companies Act, Labor

Opportunities: Energy Sector



Characteristics of local market

- Lack the capital, technical know-how, and capabilities of international firms.
- Local companies need to expand their capacity
 and boost project management capacity
- Technical and financial restraints limit the competitiveness of local companies

Electricity

- Fragile networks and insufficient production.
- Use of generator is common.
- Electrification rate at 30%, government aims at 100% by 2030.

- Supply chain from power generation to transmission and distribution;
- Infrastructure and equipment,
- Security, risk analysis;
- Training and skills accreditation;
- Legal and professional services,
- Health and safety analysis and services.
- Environmental and social impact assessment consultancy services.

Opportunities: Manufacturing Sector



Characteristics of local market

- Capital limitations,
- Technological and technical restraints,
- Lack of international standards in the manufacturing of globally competitive goods.
- 47 state-owned factories will be put up for lease to local and foreign investors.



- Agro-processing industries at locations near agricultural production in rural areas
- Capital-intensive industries, such as automotive and land machinery, particularly at locations with good access to international and domestic markets.
- Chemical industries (e.g. pharmaceutical and plastic articles) based on local and regional demand.
- Industrial services (e.g. waste water management, recycling, training)
- Production of construction materials
- Wood-processing industry particularly based on hardwood and bamboo such as furniture production, paper and cardboard production, etc.
- Garment manufacturing, CMP Operations.

Opportunities: Infrastructure & Communication



Roads

- Only One highway (Yangon to Nay Pyi Taw).
 Secondary roads in a poor condition.
- Aging rail network.
- Thai project: highway BKK to the 3 future SEZ.
- China project to renovate the old Burma road (China-Lashio-Mandalay) Strategy: access to Bengal Gulf.

Real estate

- Objective 70% population in urban area by 2030.
- Since 2005, total number of new residential units in Yangon has increased by 20,000 units per annum (only about 1/3 of property demand).

Telecommunication

- Objective: covering 80% of the population by 2016
- Surge in mobile phone users since 2011;
 Telecommunications law passed in 2013,
 licenses granted to Telenor and Ooredoo in 2014
- Prices are dropping 2013: 250 USD per SIM card, now 1 USD

Opportunities: Health Sector



Characteristics of local market

- Private and public hospitals are running at full capacity.
- Limited number of **healthcare professionals**.
- Very limited number of doctors and specialists.
- Lack of equipment and modern healthcare devices
- Minimal domestic production of pharmaceuticals and medical devices.
- Lack of international quality healthcare services

- Equipment
- Pharmaceutical Supplies
- Services
- Training



Opportunities: Agricultural Sector



Characteristics of local market

- Lack of advanced technology in processing and in farming practices.
- Lack of proper agricultural practices and quality control measures
- Lack of investment in research and development to innovate farming methods
- Lack of capital investments such as mechanizing processing facilities to enhance productivity

- Input industries (seed, fertilizer, agrochemical, farm industry, machineries, irrigation system and facilities);
- Production and processing industries (crop production, value-added production, research and development);
- Wholesales market industries
- **Service industries** (credit and insurance, service support for supply chain).



Potential

- Infrastructure improvements gradually taking place
- Liberalization of sectors
- Mass market and strategic location
- Low labour costs

Challenges

- Infrastructure needs
- Laws prioritizing local businesses
- Talent shortage
- Bureaucracy slows down processes
- Legal context still in progress

Establishment and Funding

of the European Chamber of Commerce in Myanmar



Launch and Establishment

2014 in Yangon, 2015 in Brussels

Funding

Five Year Grant (2015-2019) by the EU EuropeAid/135160/DD/ACT/MM (ICI+)

Implementation

Applicants: CCI France Myanmar and EUROCHAMBRES

Afiliated entities: Ceipiemonte, VOKA, HCCI







Mission and Mandate

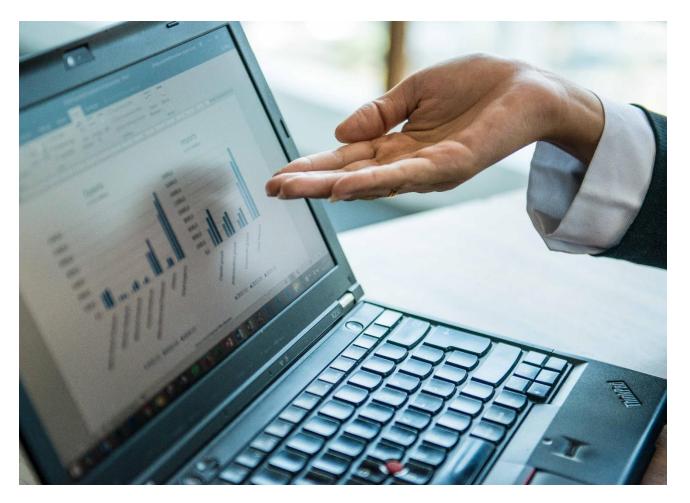
- Advocate for member interests with organisations in Myanmar, the ASEAN region and the EU
- Promote the development of trade, commerce and investment between the EU and Myanmar
- Improve the conditions for doing business in Myanmar
- Provide a platform for EU businesses in Myanmar

Services

of the European Chamber of Commerce



- Advocacy Services
- Support for market entry
- Information on market and legislation
- Organization of business delegations and b2b meetings
- Identification of business opportunities
- Business Center



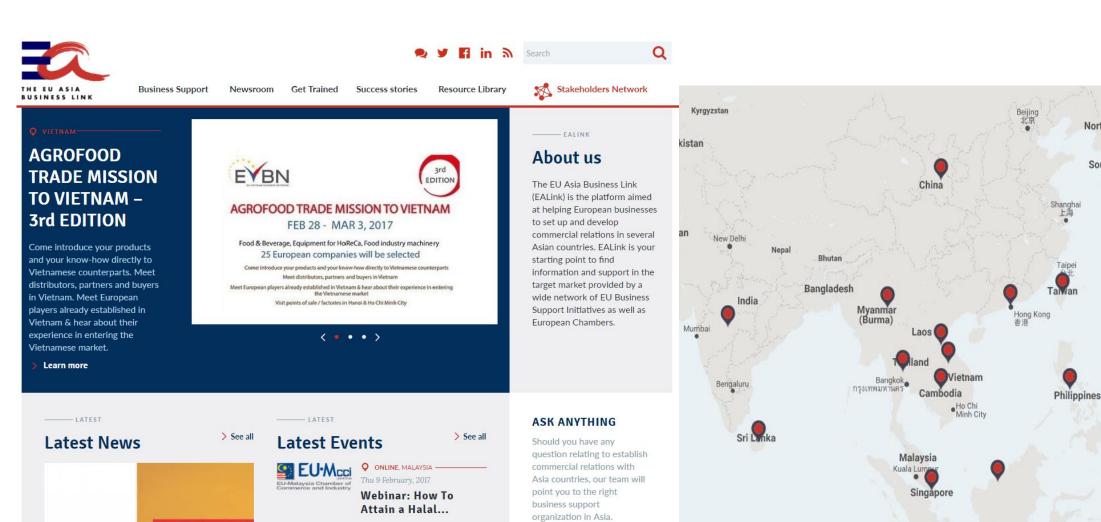


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Jakarta



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