

MYANMAR

facts and figures



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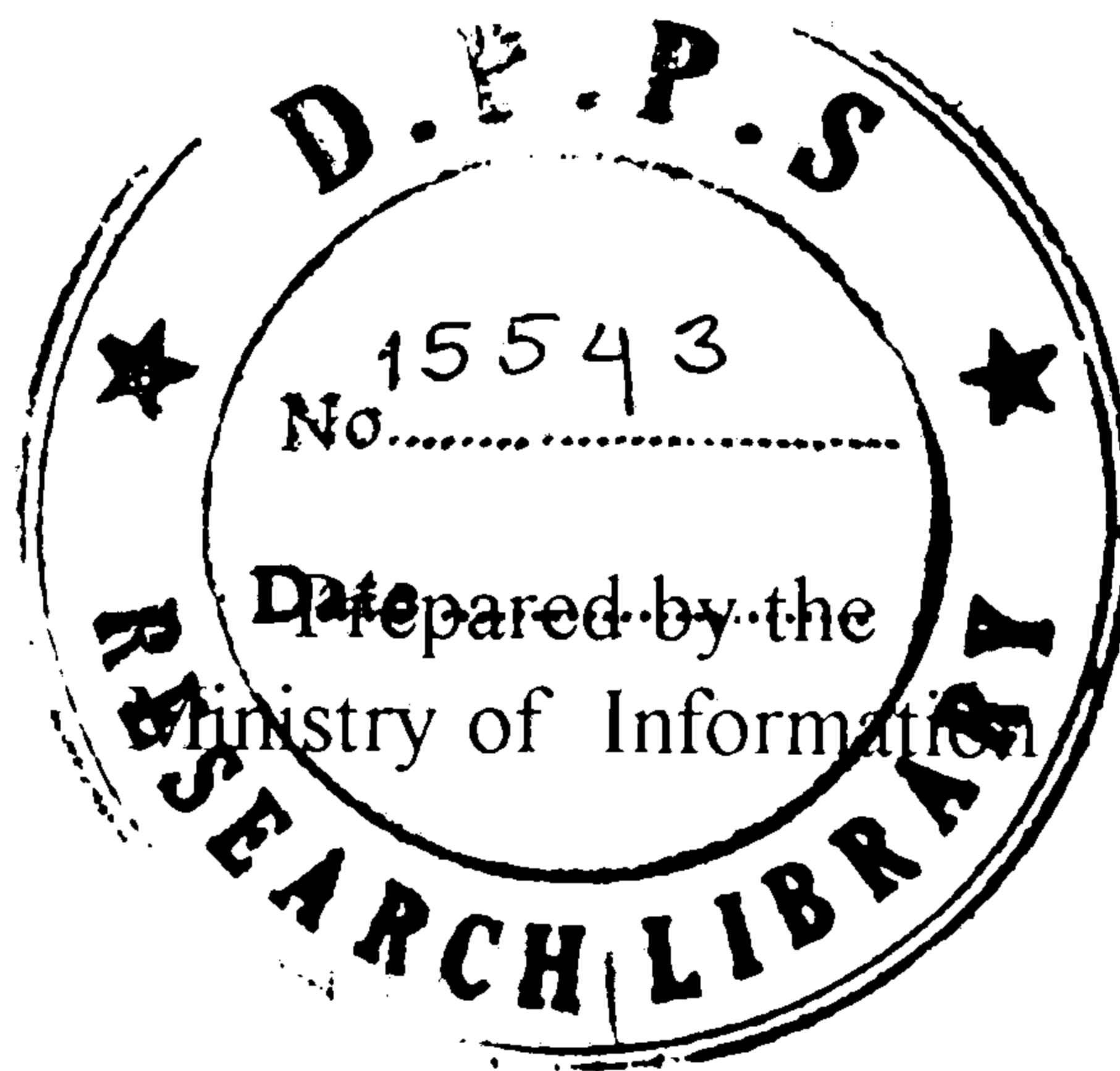
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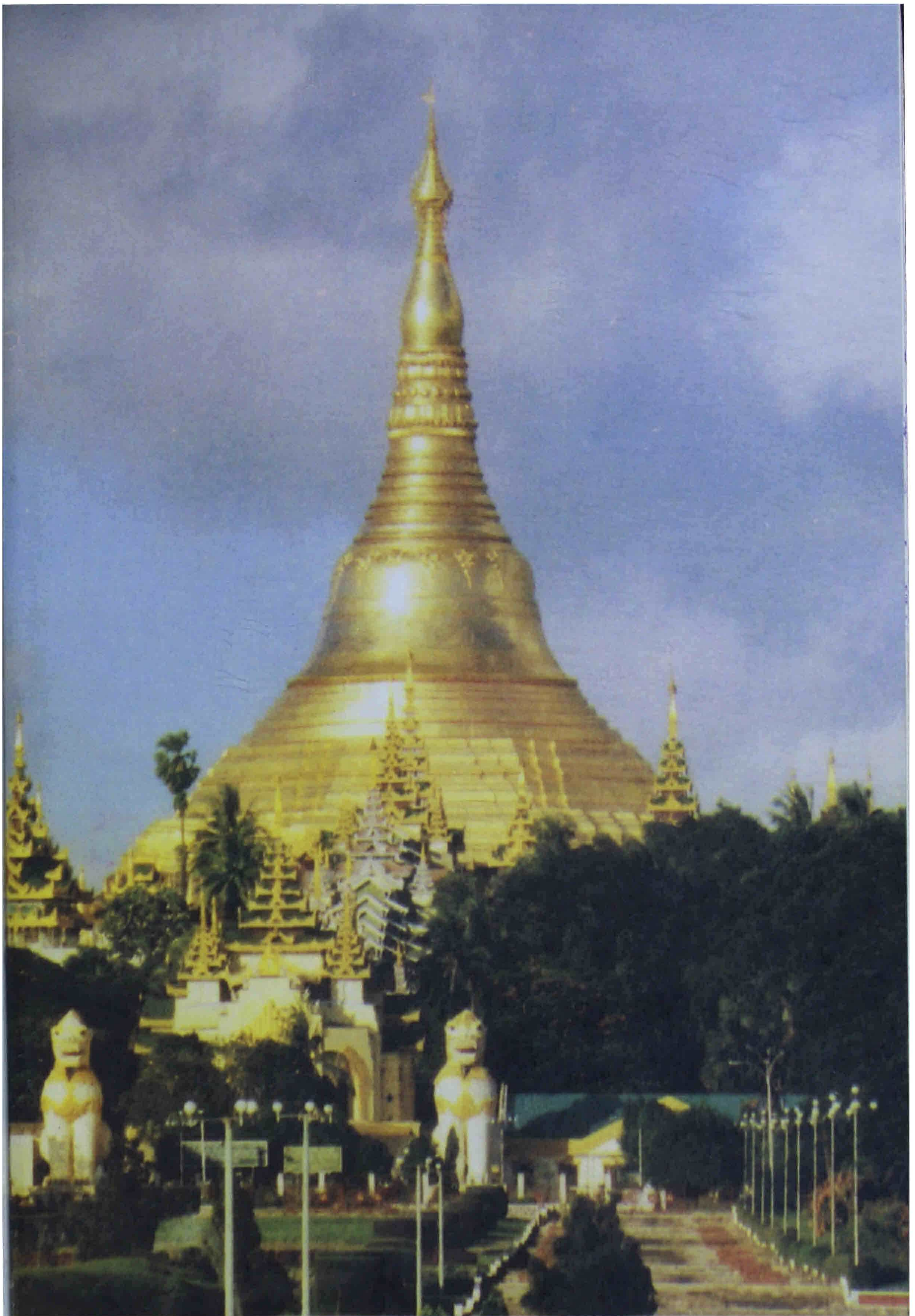
March, 2000

Front Cover: Tatmadaw Dhammayon, Yangon.

Back Cover: Ngamoyeik Bridge at night, Yangon.



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SHWEDAGON

Symbol of Unity, Peace and Development

UNION OF MYANMAR



STATES AND DIVISIONS



KACHIN
STATE



KAYAH
STATE



KAYIN
STATE



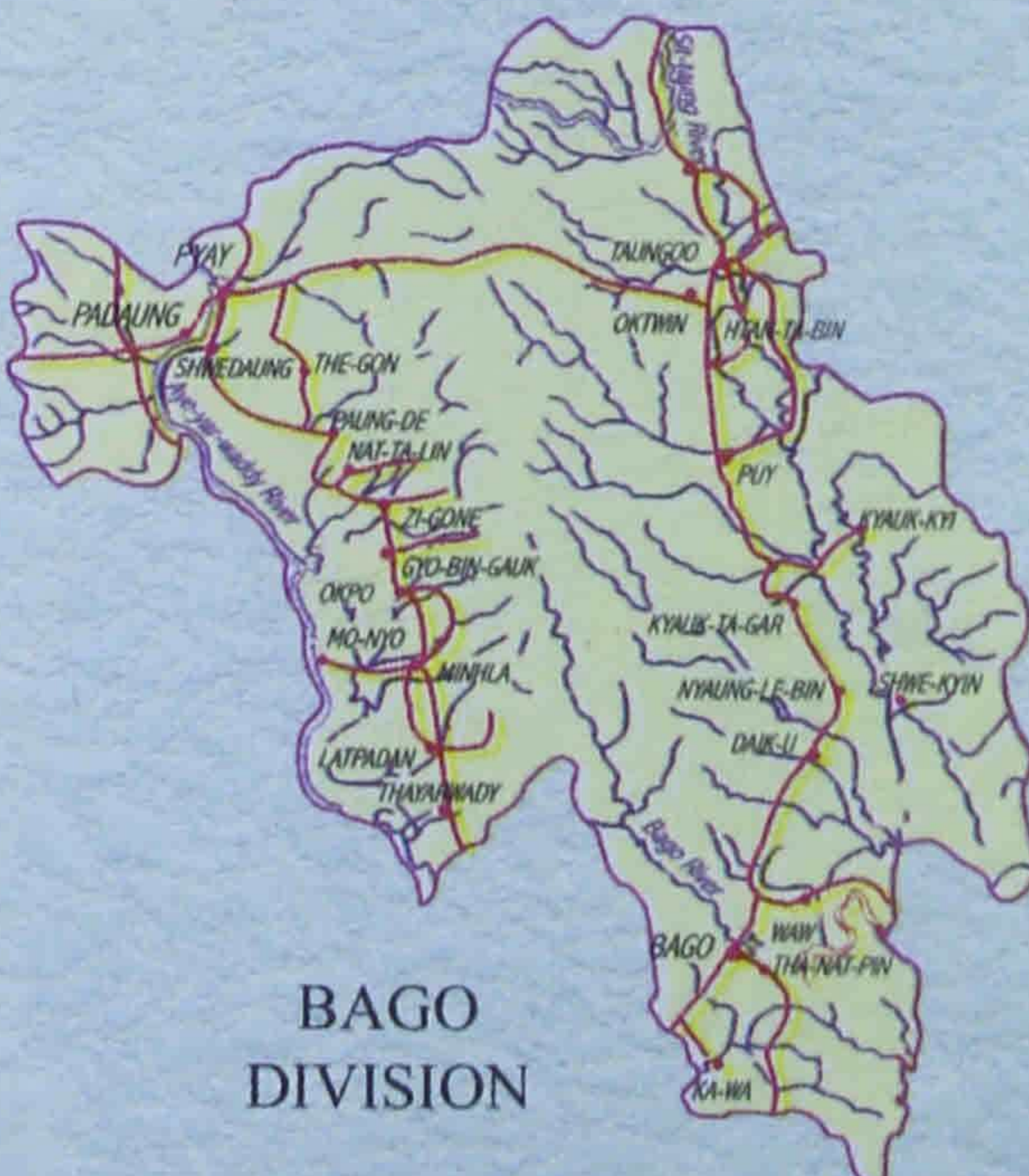
CHIN
STATE



SAGAING
DIVISION



TANINTHAYEE
DIVISION



BAGO
DIVISION





Senior General Than Shwe
Chairman
State Peace and Development Council
Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services

Our Three Main National Causes

- | | |
|---|-------------|
| Non - disintegration of the Union | - Our Cause |
| Non - disintegration of the National Solidarity | - Our Cause |
| Consolidation of National Sovereignty | - Our Cause |

Four political objectives

- * Stability of the State, community peace and tranquillity, prevalence of law and order
- * National reconsolidation
- * Emergence of a new enduring State Constitution
- * Building of a new modern developed nation in accord with the new State Constitution

Four economic objectives

- * Development of agriculture as the base and all-round development of other sectors of the economy as well
- * Proper evolution of the market-oriented economic system
- * Development of the economy inviting participation in terms of technical know-how and investments from sources inside the country and abroad
- * The initiative to shape the national economy must be kept in the hands of the State and the national peoples

Four social objectives

- * Uplift of the morale and morality of the entire nation
- * Uplift of national prestige and integrity and preservation and safeguarding of cultural heritage and national character
- * Uplift of dynamism of patriotic spirit
- * Uplift of health, fitness and education standards of the entire nation

“MYANMAR : FACTS AND FIGURES”

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LAND AND PEOPLE

LOCATION

The Union of Myanmar is geographically situated in Southeast Asia between latitudes $09^{\circ} 32' \text{ N}$ and $28^{\circ} 31' \text{ N}$ and longitudes $92^{\circ} 10' \text{ E}$ and $101^{\circ} 11' \text{ E}$.

Myanmar is bordered on the north and northeast by the People's Republic of China, on the east and southeast by the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the Kingdom of Thailand, on the south by the Andaman Sea and the Bay of Bengal and on the west by the People's Republic of Bangladesh and the Republic of India.

East longitude $96^{\circ} 13'$ and north latitude $16^{\circ} 45'$ run through Yangon, the Capital City of Myanmar. Myanmar Standard Time, taken as on east longitude $97^{\circ} 30'$ is six hours and thirty minutes ahead of Greenwich Mean Time.

AREA

The total area of Myanmar is 2,61,228 square miles (6,77,000 square kilometres). It stretches for 582 miles (936 kilometres) from east to west and 1,275 miles (2,051 kilometres) from north to south.

The length of contiguous frontier is 3,828 miles (6,129 kilometres), sharing 1,370 miles with China, 1,310 miles with Thailand, 832 miles with India, 1,687 miles with Bangladesh and 148 miles with Laos respectively. The length of the coastline from the mouth of Naaf River to Kawthaung is approximately 1,385 miles.

PHYSICAL FEATURES

The topography of Myanmar can roughly be divided into three parts: the Western Hills Region, the Central Valley Region and the Eastern Hill Region. The Himalayan Range has a link with Myanmar and is known as the Western Yoma that runs to the south. The Khakabo Razi which is situated in the northernmost part of the Western Yoma is 19,296 feet high while the Sarameti is 12,553. The Western Yoma Range serves as a wall that separates Myanmar from India.

The Central Valley Region consists of the broadest valley of the Ayeyawady. The first part of the River Ayeyawady is from the origin of river to Mandalay; the second part constitutes from Mandalay to Pyay and the third is the part from Pyay to the mouth of the river. The Central Valley Region consists of Sittaung Valley and Chindwin Valley. In the centre lies the small mountain ranges such as Zeebyu Taungdan, Min-wun Taungdan, Hman-kin Taungdan and Gangaw Taungdan. There also lies the low range of Bago Yoma that slopes down from north to south.

The Eastern Hills Region is the Shan Plateau which is average 3,000 to 4,000 feet above sea-level. Unlike the plain, the plateau has high mountain ranges and the River Than Lwin flows through the Shan Plateau to the northern Taninthayi Coastal Strip. The rivers of Shweli, Myitnge, Zawgyi and Pan-laung which have their sources at the Shan Plateau flow into the River Ayeyawady.

THE STATE SEAL

The distinguishing features of the State Seal are as follows : -

- (a) At the centre of the State Seal is a pinion with fourteen equal-sized cogs on which the map of Myanmar is superimposed. The pinion and the map are encircled with two ears of paddy.
- (b) The ears of paddy are flanked on each side by an artistic Myanmar Lion. The lion on the right side faces towards the right and the one on the left side faces towards the left.
- (c) The words "The Union of Myanmar" are inscribed in Myanmar below the lions and the ears of paddy.
- (d) At the top of the State Seal is a star with five vertices.
- (e) Myanmar floral designs are etched on either side of the ears of paddy and the star.

THE STATE FLAG

The State Flag is rectangular in shape and its background colour is red with a dark blue canton at the top left corner. A pinion and ears of paddy encircled with fourteen white stars of equal size have been superimposed on the dark blue field of the canton.

The centre of the pinion coincides with the centre of the blue canton. The pinion has fourteen cogs of equal size and within it are two ears of paddy consisting of 34 grains. At the top of each cog of the pinion is a star with five vertices.

Of the three colours of the flag, red signifies courage and decisiveness, white signifies purity and virtue and dark blue signifies peace and integrity.

CLIMATE

The climate of Myanmar is roughly divided into three seasons: summer, rainy season and cold season. From March to mid-May are summer months; the rain falls from mid-May to the end of October and the cold season starts in November and ends in the end of February. Generally, Myanmar enjoys a tropical monsoon climate. However, climatic conditions differ widely from place to place due to widely differing topographical situations. For instance, Central Myanmar has an annual rainfall of less than 40 inches while the Rakhine coast gets about 200 inches.

Besides, the average highest temperature in Central Myanmar during the summer months March and April is above 110°F (43.3 degree centigrade) while in Northern Myanmar, it is about 79°F (36.1 degree centigrade) and on the Shan Plateau between 85°F and 95°F (29.4 centigrade and 35 degree). Temperature of towns vary according to their location and elevation.

The location and topography of the country create summer, rainy season, and cold season. Extremes of temperature are not encountered. The direction of winds and depression bring rains, and in some years, severe storms occur causing damage from storm in coastal regions. In order to bring about the favourable climatic conditions, the State has given priority to the Nine Districts Special Region Refoliation Project.

January	...	19	degrees	Centigrade
February	...	23	degrees	Centigrade
March	...	29	degrees	Centigrade
April	...	32	degrees	Centigrade
May	...	33	degrees	Centigrade
June	...	33	degrees	Centigrade
July	...	32	degrees	Centigrade
August	...	32	degrees	Centigrade
September	...	30	degrees	Centigrade
October	...	28	degrees	Centigrade
November	...	18	degrees	Centigrade
December	...	16	degrees	Centigrade

FLORA AND FAUNA

Myanmar is endowed with a rich diversity of habitat types arising largely from its unusual ecological diversity. It is home to nearly 300 known mammal species, 300 reptiles, and about 100 bird species.

The country is also a haven for about 7000 species of plant life. The potential worth of plant species in Myanmar is considerable.

Since Myanmar considers such a rich pool of biodiversity as an important national asset, the government of the Union of Myanmar has drawn up strict regulations to protect its reservoir of biodiversity and biological resources.



POPULATION

The Union of Maynmar is made up of 135 national races of which the main ethnic groups are Kachin, Kayah, Kayin, Chin, Bamar, Mon, Rakhine and Shan. According to the statistics of 1998-99, the population of the country is estimated at 47.25 million and the population growth rate is 1.84 per cent. Males constitute 23.46 million, forming 49.66 per cent and females constitute 23.79 million, forming 50.34 per cent. It is expected that the population will reach 50 million by the year 2000.

Population Growth of Myanmar According to the Census Years. (1872-2003)

Sr.	Census Year	Area Square mile	Population (Million)	Density of Population per square mile	Growth Rate (%)
1	1872 *	88566	2.727	31	
2	1881 *	87220	3.737	43	
3	1891	171430	7.722	45	
4	1901	226209	10.491	46	
5	1911	230839	12.115	52	
6	1921	233707	13.212	57	
7	1931	233492	14.667	63	
8	1941	261057	16.824	64	
9	1973	261228	28.921	111	
10	1983	261228	35.308	135	2.02
11	1993 * *	261228	43.116	165	1.87
12	1996 * *	261228	45.565	174	1.84
13	1997 * *	261228	46.40	178	1.84
14	2000 * *	261228	49.008	188	1.84
15	2003 * *	261228	51.660	198	

Note : - * Census for only Lower Myanmar taken by the British.
 * * Projection

Area and Estimated Population(1998)

Sr.	State/ Division	Area (Square mile)	Population		
			Total	Male	Female
	The Union	261227.8	47254716	23464828	23789828
1	Kachin State	34379.222	1224866	605693	619173
2	Kayah State	4529.563	252795	128354	124441
3	Kayin State	11730.849	1431377	708000	723377
4	Chin State	13906.967	465361	226356	239005
5	Sagaing Division	36534.714	5280362	2586103	2694259
6	Taninthayi Division	16735.557	1297518	648286	649232
7	Bago Division	15214.129	4930146	2469047	2461099
8	Magway Division	17305.32	4382182	2150151	2232031
9	Mandalay Division	14294.721	6313938	3114625	3199313
10	Mon State	4747.758	2390681	1198694	1191987
11	Rakine State	14200.083	2653529	1321303	1332226
12	Yangon Division	3927.144	5382051	2675010	2707041
13	Shan State	60155.227	4701669	2356373	2345269
14	Ayeyawady Division	13566.593	6548241	3276893	3271348

RELIGION

Since the ancient times, there has been full freedom of worship for followers of religions. So, different religions can be practised in Myanmar. The religious edifices and religious orders have been in existence and religious festivals can be held on a grand scale.

Although the main religion, Buddhism is practised by the 89.3 percent of the population, there is full freedom of worship for other religions. Christianity is practised by 5.6 percent, Islam by 3.8 percent, Hinduism by 0.5 percent and Animism by 0.2 percent respectively.

CITIZENSHIP

Every national and every person born of parents, both of whom are nationals are citizens by birth.

The following persons born in or outside the State are also citizens : -

- Persons born of parents, both of whom are citizens;
- Persons born of parents, one of whom is a citizen and the other an associate citizen;
- Persons born of parents, one of whom is a citizen and the other a naturalized citizen;
- Offsprings born of parents, one of whom is a citizen, or an associate citizen, or a naturalized citizen and the other born of parents, both of whom are associate citizens;
- Offsprings born of parents, one of whom is a citizen, or an associate citizen, or a naturalized citizen and the other born of parents, both of whom are naturalized citizens;
- Offsprings born of parents, one of whom is a citizen, or an associate citizen, or a naturalized citizen and the other born of parents, one of whom is an associate citizen and the other a naturalized citizen;

MYANMAR RESIDENTS REGISTRATION.

Compilation of national registration which puts on record name, male or female, age and date of birth, birth-place, nationality, residence, marital status is of importance.

IMMIGRATION

Laws have been enacted for the permission of entry and stay for any foreigner in the Union of Myanmar. Any foreigner shall not be allowed to enter the Union of Myanmar without stay visa or passports. Foreigners are not allowed to enter the country at any rate without passports or valid certificates of registration. Visas must be applied for in a prescribed way.

Foreigners who enter the country with visas are allowed to stay one month. Depending upon the entry visa, the validity period can be extended.

FOREIGNERS

Laws have been enacted to allow or check the residence, transition and travelling in Myanmar for foreigners. And a punishment of deportation has been provided.

Foreigners who are travelling without certificates, or those who travel out of the limited area, or those who travel with invalid certificates and those who fail to adhere to the laws can be taken into custody without warrants.

CENSUS SURVEY

Census is taken to record population, animals, property and business. Statistics are taken in cooperation with the authorities concerned all over the country or region-wise. Population, statistics are included in the task.

CENSUS

Taking of census is conducted by the Government entirely or partly in the country. Census is taken once in ten years. The task is undertaken by the Population Department to give the accurate statistics on population, male or female, age-groups, regional residence.

NATIONAL REGISTRATION AND CITIZENSHIP REGISTRATION

National Registration cards are issued to those residing in the country in accordance with the 1921 Registration bylaw. Today, Citizenship Cards are issued to those legally eligible.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Early History

Palaeolithic and neolithic cultures flourished in many parts of Myanmar from about 20,000 years ago leaving behind much material evidence as well as the wall painting of Padalin Cave in the Shan foothills near Myittha. A bronze culture later developed, well represented by the Nyaunggan archaeological site near Monywa.

Transition to an urban civilization was made in the 2nd century BC. A number of cities flourished, among them Wethali (Vaisali) of the Rakhines, Thuwannabhumi (Suvannabhumi, "Land of Gold") of the Mons, and Beikthano (Visnu City), Hanlin and Thayekhittaya (Sriksatra, "Field of Splendour") of the Pyus, a people whose language has become extinct but whose architectural monuments -- the Bawbawgyi, Payagyi and Payama pagoda of Thayekhittaya -- remain.

The Greatness of Bagan

Myanmar civilization achieved a high level of development at Bagan from the middle of the 11th century to the end of the 13th century. According to the chronicles, Bagan was founded in AD 107 by the Thamoddarit and ruled by a line of 55 kings, but written evidences are available only from Anawrahta (1044 - 1077) onwards. Anawrahta, the first unifier of Myanmar, established Theravada Buddhism with the help of Buddhist Missionary Shin Arahana and laid the foundation of Bagan's greatness. A thriving economy and the inspiration of Buddhism resulted in the great monuments of Shwezigon, Ananda, Thatbinnyu, Gawdapalin and a host of other pagodas, several of them decorated with mural paintings on religious themes.

The Period of Division

The decline of Bagan, brought about by a Mongol invasion in 1287, was followed by political confusion and the emergence of two kingdoms: Inwa, founded by Thadominbya in 1365, and Hanthawady (Bago) founded by Banyan U in 1369. Nineteen kings ruled in Inwa from 1365 to 1552 and 11 kings in Hanthawady from 1369 to 1538. From 1386 to 1422, there was war between Inwa and Hanthawady.

The Hanthawady Empire

Myanmar entered a new phase of greatness when the kings of Toungoo moved their capital from Toungoo to Bago and three of its kings ruled there from 1538 to 1599.

Bayintnaung (1552-1581), known also as Lord of the White Elephants and Conqueror of the Ten Directions, reunited the kingdom, created the vast Hanthawady Empire and rebuilt Bago on a magnificent scale.

The Inwa Kingdom

Following the break-up of the Hanthawady Empire, Nyaungyan (1598-1606) established a new Myanmar kingdom, and ten kings reigned in Inwa from 1598 to 1752. The most famous of the Inwa kings, Thalun (1629-1648) built the Kaunghmudaw Pagoda near Sagaing. A rebellion which started in Bago led to the downfall of the kingdom in 1752.

The Konbaung Kingdom

In the tradition of Anawrahta and Bayintnaung, Alaungpaya (1752-1760) reunited Myanmar and established the last Myanmar dynasty of 11 kings who ruled from 1752 to 1885. The kingdom had a number of capitals, including Shwebo, Inwa and Amarapura, with the last capital, Mandalay, being founded by Mindon (1852-1878) in 1859.

In 1785, the Rakhine kingdom whose capital was Mrauk-U, founded by Minsawmun (1430-1433) in 1430, and which had a line of 49 kings reigning from 1430 to 1785, was made part of the Konbaung kingdom.

Myanmar fought three wars against the British and lost Rakhine and Taninthayi in 1826, Lower Myanmar in 1852 and its independence on 1 January 1886.

British Colonial Rule

The British started to rule parts of Myanmar in 1826 and the whole country in 1886. Myanmar was first placed under a Chief Commissioner, then a Lieutenant Governor in 1897, and then a Governor in 1923, and ruled as part of British India until separation in 1937. In Myanmar itself, the Shan States, the Kayah (Karenni) States and the hill areas were administered separately from Myanmar Proper.

An appointed advisory Council was established in 1897, a partially elected legislative Council in 1923, and a bicameral legislature with an elected House of Representatives in 1937.

Under British rule, an economic transformation took place with the commercial production of rice and the development of Myanmar as a major rice exporting country. British firms such as the Burmah Oil Company, Steel Brothers, and the Bombay Burmah Trading Company, dominated the economy.

The Nationalist Movement

Armed resistance along traditional lines followed British annexation in 1886. A modern nationalist movement began with the founding of the Young Men's Buddhist Association in 1906 and developed with the formation in 1920 of the General Council of Burmese Associations which advocated constitutional advancement, and the staging of the University Boycott of 1920 directed against the restrictive University Act.

The nationalist movement became more radical with the peasant uprising led by Saya San in 1930 and the formation of the Dobama Asiayon (We Myanmars Association) the same year. In 1938, the " Revolution of (the Myanmar Year) 1300", which started with a strike in the Chauk - Yenangyaung oilfields, brought the nationalist movement to a high level of development.

With the outbreak of World War II in Europe, Thakin (later Bogyoke) Aung San of the Dobama Asiayon, making an effort to stage an armed struggle, made contact with the Japanese Army. A group of young members of the Dobama Asiayon, the Thirty Comrades, was given military training in Hainan and the Burma Independence Army (BIA) was formed in Bangkok on 26 December 1942. The BIA advanced into Myanmar with the Japanese Army and forced the withdrawal of the British in 1942.

The BIA, reorganized as the Burma Defence Army on 27 July 1942 joined other anti - fascist elements in the Anti - Fascist Organization (AFO) in August 1944 and started an armed struggle against the Japanese forces on 27 March 1945.

After the War, the AFO was reorganized as the Anti - Fascist People's Freedom League (AFPFL) with Bogyoke Aung San as President. Demonstrating its political strength in a general strike in September 1946, the AFPFL was admitted into the Governor's Executive Council with Bogyoke Aung San as Deputy Chairman of the Council. In November 1946 the AFPFL called for independence within one year and discussions with the British Government resulted in the Aung San - Attlee Agreement of 27 January 1947 which provided for the functioning of the Executive Council as an interim government and the holding of elections for a Constituent Assembly.

On 12 February 1947 Bogyoke Aung San concluded the historic Pinlone Agreement with Shan, Kachin and Chin leaders which laid the foundations for the establishment of a united independent Myanmar. Although Bogyoke Aung San and other national leaders were assassinated on 19 July 1947, Myanmar regained independence on 4 January 1948.

AFPFL Government

By the Constitution of 1947 Myanmar was formed as a quasi - federal Union, with Kachin, Kayah, Kayin and Shan States as constituent states, and with a governmental system in which the cabinet was responsible to a bicameral legislature made up of the Chamber of Deputies and Chamber of Nationalities.

The AFPFL dominated early post - independence politics, but the country was much troubled by a widespread insurgency and the intrusion of Kuomintang forces retreating from China. The AFPFL Government attempted to follow a liberal socialist economic policy and launched the eight - year Pyidawtha Plan in 1952 in order to realize a welfare state.

The Caretaker Government and Its Aftermath

Because of a split within the ruling AFPFL, the Parliament appointed the Chief of Staff General Ne Win as head of a Caretaker Government on 28 October 1958 and entrusted him with the task of holding fair and free parliamentary elections.

During its tenure of office the Caretaker Government brought about the end of feudal rule in the Shan and Kayah States and concluded an agreement delimiting the boundary between Myanmar and China. It held elections on 6 February 1960 and on 4 April 1960 handed over power to the Pyidaungsu Party which had won the elections.

However, the political situation rapidly deteriorated under the new government with a split developing within the Pyidaungsu Party, dissatisfaction against the making of Buddhism the State religion, and the development of a movement for the creation of a truly federal state.

Revolutionary Council

A military coup on 2 March 1962 resulted in the establishment of a Revolutionary Council which formed Security and Administrative Committees down to the ward and village levels and attempted to restore the security situation. Proclaiming a General Amnesty on 1 April 1963, it started negotiations with various insurgent groups and concluded an agreement with the Kayin Revolutionary Council on 12 March 1964.

The Revolutionary Council, taking a socialist stand, formed the Burma Socialist Programme Party (BSPP) as a nucleus party on 4 July 1962 and announced its philosophy in *The Correlation of Man and His Environment* in January 1963. In line with its socialist stand, the Revolutionary Council nationalized many economic enterprises and started on the First Four-Year Plan in 1971.

The BSPP, developing from a nucleus party to a people's party, held its First Congress from 28 June to 11 July 1971. The Congress decided on the drafting of a State Constitution and a Commission was appointed in September 1971. The constitution which was drafted and submitted to a popular referendum was adopted on 3 January 1974.

Elections were held and the Revolutionary Council handed over power to the BSPP Government on 2 March 1974.

BSPP Government

The Constitution of 1974, drawn up on socialist principles, designated the BSPP as the leading party. Under the guidance of the BSPP, the unicameral Pyithu Hluttaw, elected on universal suffrage, was the supreme State organ, enacting laws and appointing the executive and the judiciary. Three new States -- Chin, Mon and Rakhine were created in addition to the four existing ones.

The BSPP, which was the ruling party, was organized on the principle of democratic centralism from the Central Committee down to the level of the party cell. It held regular Party Congresses in 1971, 1973, 1977, 1981 and 1985, and a number of extraordinary Congresses. It was supported by two class organizations, the Peasants Asiayon and Workers Asiayon, as well as by the Lanzin Youth Organizing Committee.

Continuing the economic policies of the Revolutionary Council, the BSPP Government in 1973 started implementing the 20-Years Economic Plan whose guidelines were adopted by the 2nd Party Congress in October 1973 and which looked to the doubling of per capita GNP, the transformation of Myanmar from an agricultural country to an agro - based industrial country, and the full realization of socialist relations of production by 1994.

Because of a general dissatisfaction with the social and economic situation, a movement of protest developed in August 1988 which soon deteriorated into disorder and anarchy. To prevent a further deterioration of the situation, the Armed Forces took on the responsibility of government on 18 September 1988.

State Law and Order Restoration Council

The Armed Forces which took on the responsibility of government on 18 September 1988 formed the State Law and Order Restoration Council (SLORC) with Chief of Staff General (later Senior General) Saw Maung as Chairman. Senior General Saw Maung retired on 23 April 1992 and was succeeded by General (later Senior General) Than Shwe.

Committing itself to the national causes of non - disintegration of the Union, non - disintegration of national solidarity and consolidation of national sovereignty,

SLORC gave priority to the restoration of law and order, the improvement of communications and the uplift of people's livelihood. It moved away from the centrally planned economy of the BSPP period and towards a market - oriented economy, relaxing the former restrictions and private industry and trade and offering incentives to attract foreign investment. It also promoted tourism and designated 1996 as Visit Myanmar Year.

SLORC declared its intention of creating a multi - party democratic State and, towards that end, held fair and free elections on 27 May 1990 and convened a National Convention on 6 January 1993 to draw up the guidelines for the drafting of a new Constitution.

SLORC took initiatives to end the insurgency which had troubled the country since independence and concluded cease - fire agreements with most of the armed ethnic groups. With peace restored in the border areas, SLORC extended and intensified its development and drug eradication programmes in the border areas and established a separate Ministry for the development of the border areas.

In the country as a whole SLORC embarked on a construction programme which included the building of bridges, roads and railway lines to improve communications, the building of dams and reservoirs to expand cultivation, and the building of satellite towns and better housing to improve living conditions.

Under SLORC, Myanmar, adhering to an active and independent non - aligned foreign policy, participated in the activities of the United Nations and its agencies, cultivated friendly relations with all countries, especially its neighbours, and took an active part in regional affairs, joining the Association of South-East Asian Nations on 23 July 1997.

On 15 November 1997 SLORC was reorganized as the State Peace and Development Council (SPDC) in order to better carry out its task of making Myanmar a modern, developed nation.

MAJOR HISTORICAL EVENTS

2nd century BC	Appearance of first city- states
1044 - 1297	First Myanmar Empire, founded by Anawrahta (1044-1077) of Bagan Dynasty
1552 - 1599	Second Myanmar Empire, founded by Bayintnaung (1552 - 1581) of the Toungoo-Hanthawady Dynasty
1752-1885	Third Myanmar Empire, founded by King Alaungpaya (1752 - 1760) of the Konbaung Dynasty
1824 - 1826	First Anglo-Myanmar War
1852	Second Anglo-Myanmar War
1885	Third Anglo-Myanmar War
1886 Jan 1	British annexation
1906	Formation of Young Men's Buddhist Association and start of nationalist movement
1920 Oct	Establishment of General Council of Burmese Association and demand for constitutional advancement
1920 Dec	University Boycott
1930 May 30	Formation of Dobama Asiayon and radicalization of nationalist movement
1930 Dec	Peasant uprising led by Saya San
1938 - 1939	Oilfield workers' strike and "Revolution of the Year 1300"
1941 Dec 26	Formation of Burma Independence Army (BIA)
1942 Jan	BIA advance into Myanmar
1942 Jul 27	BIA reorganized as Burma Defence Army
1943 Aug 1	Grant of nominal independence by Japanese
1945 Mar 27	Start of anti-Fascist resistance
1945 Oct 16	Reestablishment of British administration
1946 Sep 27	Participation of Anti-Fascist People's Freedom League in Governor's Executive Council
1947 Jan 27	Aung San-Attlee Agreement providing for independence
1947 Feb 12	Pinlong Agreement establishing national unity



1947 Jul 19	Bogyoke Aung San and other national leaders assassinated
1948 Jan 4	Independence
1958 Oct 28	Caretaker Government established for holding of elections
1960 Apr 4	Handover of power to Pyidaungsu Party Government
1962 Mar 2	State power assumed by Revolutionary Council
1962 Jul 4	Foundation of Burma Socialist Programme Party (BSPP)
1974 Mar 2	Handover of power to BSPP Government
1988 Sep 18	Emergence of State Law and Order Restoration Council (SLORC)
1990 May 27	Multi-party Democracy General Elections
1993 Jan 9	National Convention convened for drafting a constitution
1997 Nov 15	SLORC reorganized as State Peace and Development Council

GOVERNMENT

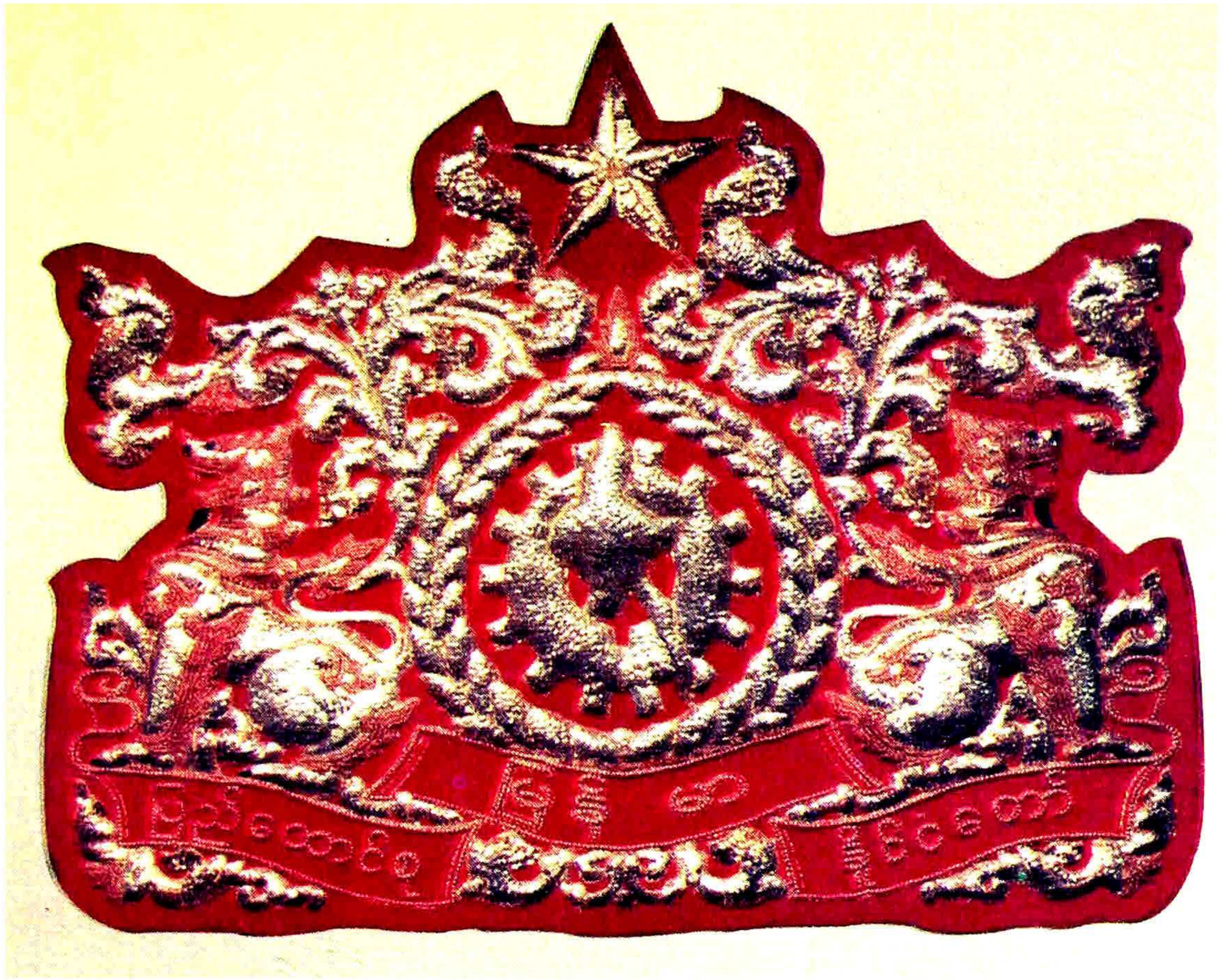
STATE PEACE AND DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

In order to establish a discipline- flourishing democratic system and to materialize a peaceful, modern and developed nation in the interests of the State and the people, it has become necessary to exert vigorous efforts with accelerated momentum. Accordingly, the State Peace and Development Council was formed as called for by the situation and condition.

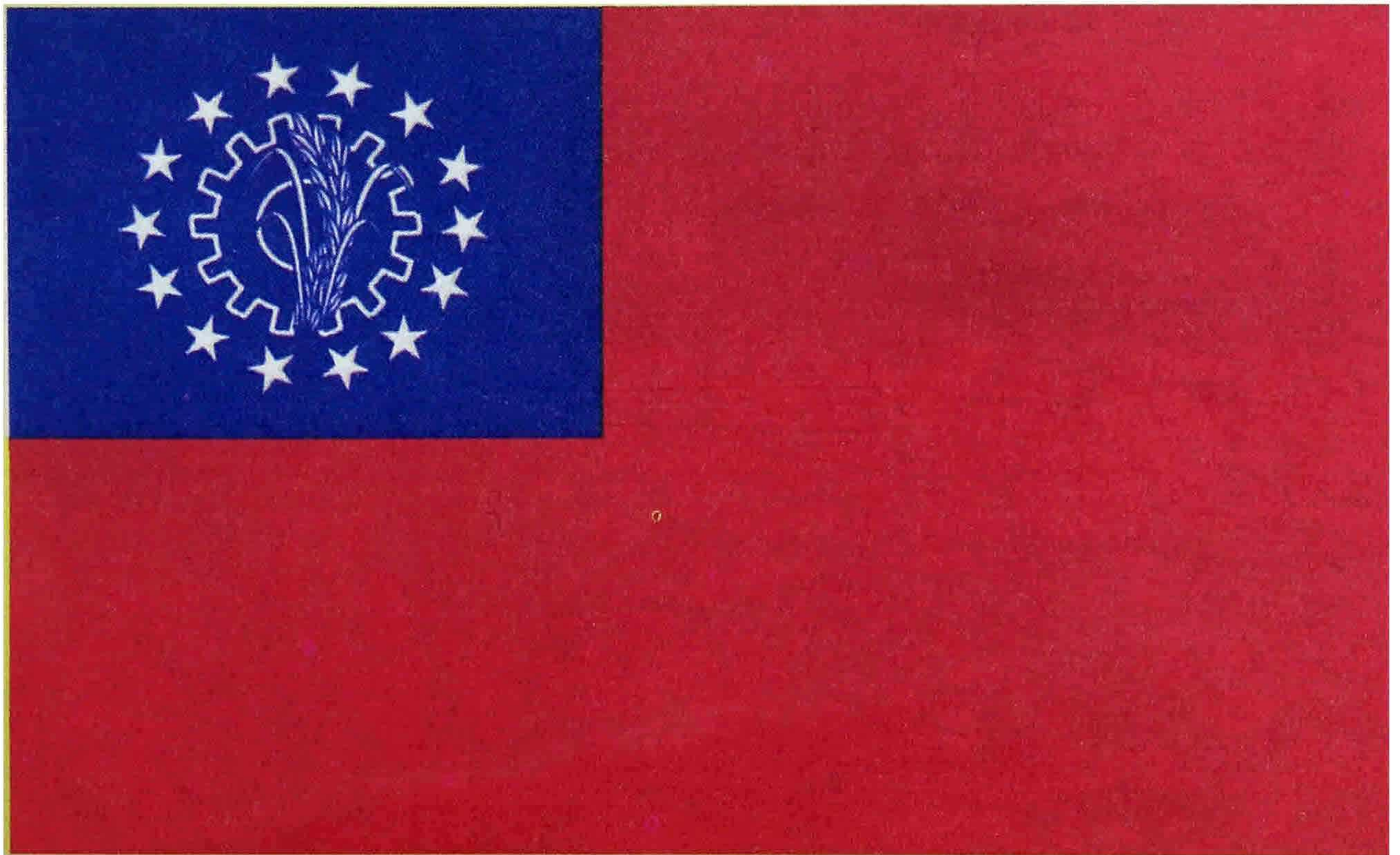
The State Law and Order Restoration Council issued its Proclamation No. 1/97 on 15 November 1997. Under the Proclamation, the State Law and Order Restoration Council was dissolved. The State Peace and Development Council was formed under its proclamation No. 1/97.

The State Peace and Development Council has been constituted as follows:

- | | |
|---|---------------|
| 1. Senior General Than Shwe | Chairman |
| 2. General Maung Aye | Vice-Chairman |
| 3. Lt - General Khin Nyunt | Secretary -1 |
| 4. Lt - General Tin Oo | Secretary -2 |
| 5. Lt - General Win Myint | Secretary -3 |
| 6. Vice - Admiral Nyunt Thein
Commander-in-Chief (Navy) | Member |
| 7. Lt - General Kyaw Than
Commander-in-Chief (Air) | Member |
| 8. Major - General Aung Htwe
Commander
Western Command | Member |
| 9. Major - General Ye Myint
Commander
Central Command | Member |
| 10 Major - General Khin Maung Than
Commander
Yangon Command | Member |
| 11. Major - General Kyaw Win
Commander
Northern Command | Member |



State Seal



State Flag

THE NATIONAL ANTHEM OF UNION OF MYANMAR

Moderato

Composed by Y.M.B. SAYA TIN

The musical score is written on eight staves in 2/4 time, with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The lyrics are in Burmese script. The score includes a repeat sign at the beginning of the first staff and a 'rit.' (ritardando) marking above the seventh staff.

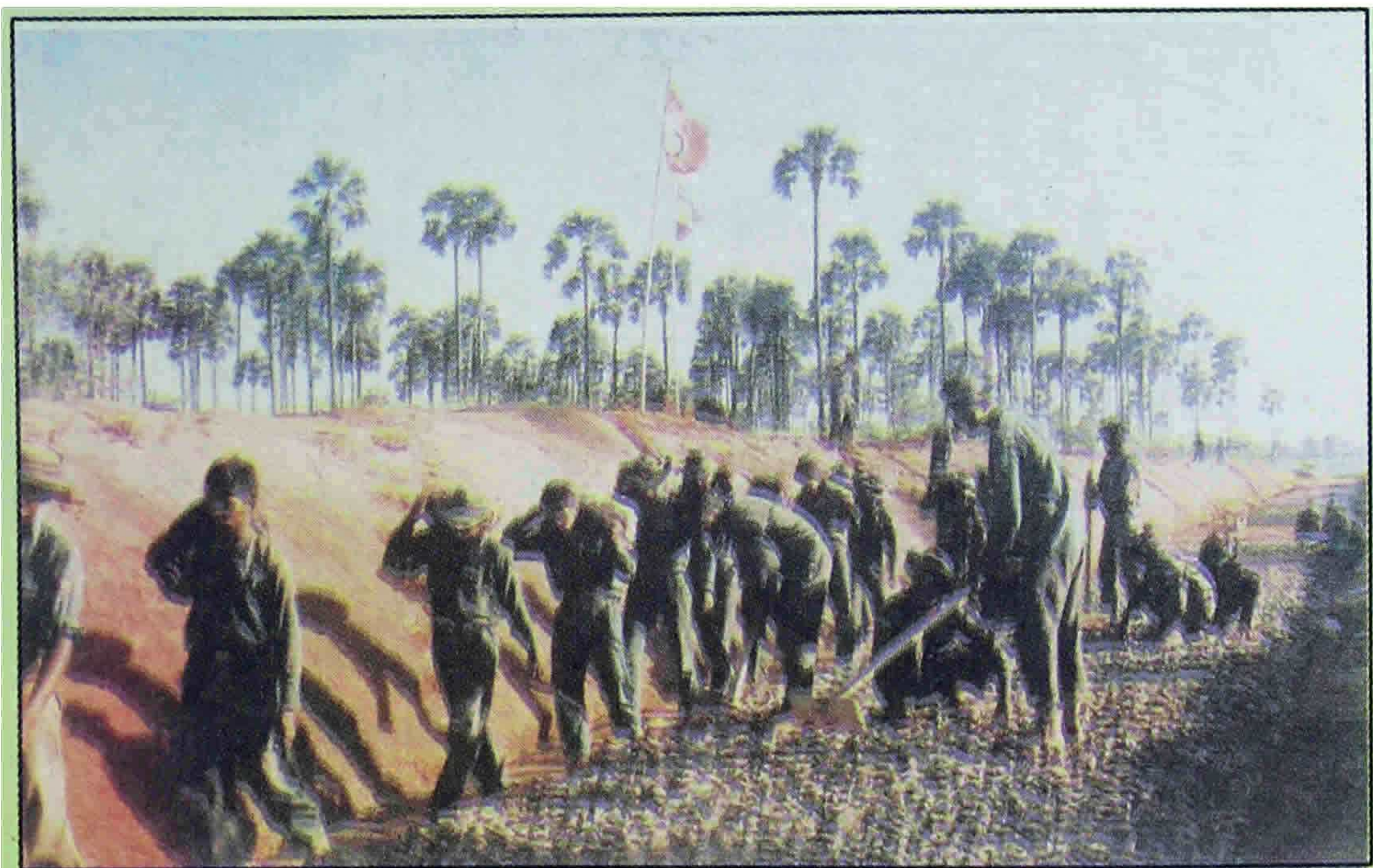
Lyrics (Burmese):

ga-ba ma-tce mja-ma -pje
do' bo' bwa a-mwe zi? mo' tchi? mja? no -be//
-pji-dau zu' -go ahe? pe lo' do' -ka -gwe ma-le//
-da do' -pje -da do' -mje do' -pai ne? -mje//
do' -pje do' -mje a'tco -go
-ji -ja -zwa do' de-dwe tha-shau -ba zo' -le
do' -ta -wu -be a'hpo -da -mje//

Staff Notation by Sandaya HLA HTUT



General Than Shwe, Chairman of the State Peace and Development Council and trainees of Union Solidarity and Development Association



Tatmadawmen contributing labour for public works



Senior General Than Shwe conferring titles and medals



Aung San Thuriya Medal



Thiha-thura Medal



Thura Medal



3rd ASEAN Informal Summit, Philippines



Officials and Representatives at United Nations' 50th Anniversary Commemorative Ceremony



Vice-Chairman of the State Peace and Development Council
Deputy Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services Commander-in-Chief(Army)
General Maung Aye cordially greets the members of armed groups who
exchanged arms for peace



Secretary-1 of the State Peace and Development Council Lt-Gen Khin Nyunt
cordially greets the members of armed groups who exchanged arms for peace



Secretary-2 of the State Peace and Development Council Lt-Gen Tin Oo delivers an address at the opening ceremony of Myitmakha Bridge



Secretary-3 of the State Peace and Development Council Lt-Gen Win Myint Cordially greets the Leader of Special region No.2



National Convention Progress

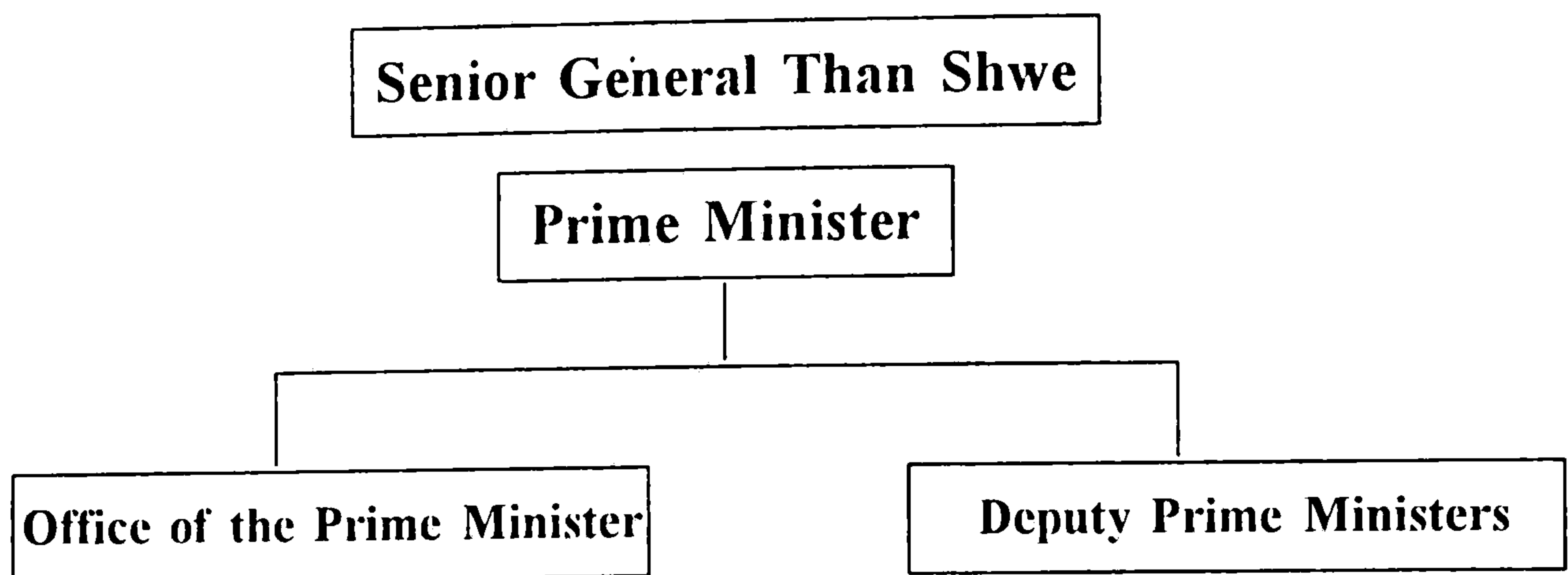


Representatives of National Convention

12. Major - General Thein Sein Commander Triangle Region Command	Member
13. Major - General Thura Thiha Thura Sit Maung Commander Coastal Region Command	Member
14. Major - General Thura Shwe Mann Commander South-West Command	Member
15. Major - General Myint Aung Commander South-East Command	Member
16. Major - General Maung Bo Commander Eastern Command	Member
17. Major - General Thiha Thura Tin Aung Myint Oo Commander North-East Command	Member
18. Major - General Soe Win Commander North- West Command	Member
19. Major - General Tin Aye Commander Southern Command	Member

The State Peace and Development Council, with a view to building a new modern developed nation in the interests of the State and the people, reorganized the Government on 15 November 1997. The new Government consists of 40 members - a Prime Minister, three Deputy Prime Ministers and 37 Ministers.

MINISTRIES OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR



1. Ministry of Defence
2. Ministry of Military Affairs
3. Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation
4. Ministry of Industry - 1
5. Ministry of Industry - 2
6. Ministry of Foreign Affairs
7. Ministry of National Planning and Economic Development
8. Ministry of Transport
9. Ministry of Labour
10. Ministry of Education
11. Ministry of Energy
12. Ministry of Rail Transportation
13. Ministry of Health
14. Ministry of Commerce
15. Ministry of Hotels and Tourism
16. Ministry of Finance and Revenue
17. Ministry of Communications, Posts and Telegraphs
18. Ministry of Religious Affairs
19. Ministry of Construction

20. Ministry of Science and Technology
21. Ministry of Culture
22. Ministry of Immigration and Population
23. Ministry of Information
24. Ministry of Cooperatives
25. Ministry for Progress of Border Areas and National Races and Development Affairs
26. Ministry of Electric Power
27. Ministry of Sports
28. Ministry of Forestry
29. Ministry of Home Affairs
30. Ministry of Mines
31. Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement
32. Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries
33. Office of Chairman of the State Peace and Development Council
34. Office of the Prime Minister

SUPREME COURT

The State Peace and Development Council has conferred judicial powers upon the judges, who are Government service personnel by promulgating the Judiciary Law, with the aim to maintain the stability of the State, community peace and tranquillity, prevalence of law and order and thus, the judicial system which is beneficial to the public interest has been adopted.

The courts at different levels in the Union of Myanmar are adjudicating cases according to the seven Judicial Principles.

- Administering justice independently according to law;
- Protecting and safeguarding the interests of the people and aiding in the restoration of law and order and peace and tranquillity;
- Educating the people to understand and abide by the law and cultivating in the people the habit of abiding by the law;
- Working within the framework of law for settlement of cases;
- Dispensing justice in open court unless otherwise prohibited by law;
- Guaranteeing in all cases the right of defence and the right of appeal under the law;
- Aiming at reforming moral character in meting out punishment to offenders.

The Supreme Court has provided the maxims_ "Dispense justice fairly and speedily," "Follow the procedures", "Be free from bribery and corruption", and "Maintain the integrity of court with probity"

Under the Judiciary Law, the Supreme Court, State and Divisional Courts including District Courts and Township Courts are established in the Union of Myanmar.

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY - GENERAL

The State Peace and Development Council enacted the Attorney-General Law and appointed the Attorney-General and Deputy Attorney-General to be in conformity with the system that has evolved. The former Central Law Office has been reorganized as office of the Attorney-General. Under the supervision of the Attorney-General, 14 States and Divisional Law Offices, two Shan State (Northern/Eastern) Law Offices, 64 District Law Offices, 321 Township Law Offices were formed at different levels, and functions and duties pertaining to law are being carried out.

The Office of the Attorney-General has been constituted with four departments -- the Law Drafting and Law Translation Department, Legal Opinion Department, Prosecution Department and Administration Department.

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL

After promulgation of the Auditor-General Law on 28 September 1988, the Auditor-General and the Deputy Auditor-General were appointed accordingly. The Office of the Auditor-General, 14 State / Division Accounts Offices, 59 number of District Accounts Offices and 290 number of Township Accounts offices are established under the Auditor-General in exercise of power conferred upon him in the law.

The head office of OAG and its regional accounts offices at different levels in accord with the duties assigned to them under the provisions of Article 3 of the Auditor-General Law drawn quarterly audit plans and carried out audit of the Ministries, State Economic Enterprises and departments and submitting reports thereon to the authorities concerned.

THE CENTRAL INSTITUTE OF CIVIL SERVICES

The Central Institute of Civil Services is established to train and nurture the three skills -- physical, mental and character -- of service personnel.

The Institute is near Phaunggyi Village in Hlegu Township, Yangon Division. The Ministry of Home Affairs opened the Institute under its original name "The Central School of Public Services" on January 1, 1965. In accordance with the 1977 Public Services Selection and Training Board's Law, the school was promoted to the standard of "The Central Institute of Civil Services" and placed it under supervision of Public Services Selection and Training Board and direct control of the Council of State on May, 1977.

The Institute is continuously training service personnel, according to its motto "Ideology, Duty and Loyalty."

By conducting various kinds of training courses, the Institute keeps one's character to understand each subject of the State.

Objectives

- (a) to give basic training courses to administrative and technical personnel,
- (b) to conduct refresher courses for central-level personnel,
- (c) to hold coordination meetings and seminars on management for Central and Regional Administrative Bodies and higher-level personnel of management,

- (d) to carry out research in training the service personnel responsible for management.

The Institute is conducting various kinds of following training courses to implement its objectives.

- (1) Basic training courses
- (2) Basic training courses for junior service personnel
- (3) Clerical (supervisory) training courses
- (4) Basic clerical training courses
- (5) Training course for new members of People's Police Force
- (6) Special refresher course for police sergeants
- (7) Training course for police sub-inspectors (Sergeants)
- (8) Basic training course for People's Police Force
- (9) Management training course Grade (1) for personnel of General Administration Department
- (10) Special training course for faculty of Universities and Colleges
- (11) Special training course for Personnel of townships to states.
- (12) Special training course for doctors
- (13) Special training course for Basic Education Teachers
- (14) Special training course for police officers
- (15) Special training course for staff officers of General Administration Department
- (16) Special training course for executives of Red Cross
- (17) Special training course for officers of Development Affairs Department

The training courses are conducted by political, economic, social, public affairs management, Law and military science departments of the Institute.

Since the opening of the Institute on 1-1-65 to 31-3-97, it has trained 82,020 personnel for basic trainings, 8,805 for departmental personnel, 52,689 in special refresher courses, totalling 143,514 personnel.

The Central Institute of Civil Services (Upper Myanmar) was opened on 7 February 1999, at Zeebin Village, Pyin-Oo-Lwin Township in Mandalay Division.

MULTI-PARTY DEMOCRACY GENERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

The Burma Socialist Programme Party, in response to the demand for Multi-party democracy system, summoned the emergency session of the Fourth Pyithu Hluttaw on 11 September 1988.

At this session, the Multi-party Democracy General Election Commission was formed as a special case to hold Multi-party Democracy General Election. The State Law and Order Restoration Council (now the State Peace and Development Council) announced under its Proclamation No. 1/88 that the Multi-party Democracy General Election Commission will continue to take effect.

The Multi-party Democracy General Election Commission was formed with U Ba Htay, retired Commissioner of Treasury, as Chairman and U Kyaw Nyunt, retired Myanmar Ambassador to Canada, U San Maung, retired Commissioner of Savings and Insurance, U Saw Kyar Doe, retired Brigadier-General (deceased), and Saya Chai, former member of parliament and Hluttaw representative (deceased) as members. The Director-General of the Commission Office was appointed as Secretary of the Commission.

The State Law and Order Restoration Council (now the State Peace and Development Council) sincerely wishes to bring about Multi-party Democracy System as soon as possible. It has no desire for power, although it had to take over the State duties under unavoidable circumstances. There is no limitation, restriction or repression whatsoever. It has already stated that it is ready to provide assistance to the most possible extent whenever the Commission is in need of help.

Accordingly, the Commission Law, Political Parties Registration Law and Pyithu Hluttaw Election Law were enacted to hold Multi-party Democracy General Election successfully.

The Commission, in accord with the Laws, made Political Parties Registration By-law and Pyithu Hluttaw Election By-law and carried out its tasks accordingly.

According to the Laws and by-laws, 235 parties registered with the Commission to take part in the election.

Thus, free and fair Multi-party Democracy General Election was successfully held on 27 May 1990.

After holding the Multi-party Democracy General Election, the Commission has been discharging its duties concerning election in accordance with the provisions of the Election Law and By-laws.

NATIONAL CONVENTION

The National Convention was held on 9 January 1993 to draft an enduring State Constitution needed for the country. In order to convene the National Convention, the State Law and Order Restoration Council formed the National Convention Convening Commission under its Notification No. 13/ 92 issued on 2 October 1992.

To enable the Commission to discharge its assigned duties effectively, the 28-member National Convention Convening Work Committee and the 37-member National Convention Convening Management Committee were formed.

Eight categories of delegates were designated to attend the National Convention which was held with six objectives. They are : -

- (a) Non - disintegration of the Union,
- (b) Non - disintegration of national unity,
- (c) Perpetuation of national sovereignty,
- (d) Establishment and flourishing of genuine multi - party democracy system,
- (e) Promotion of secular virtues such as justice, freedom and equality,
- (f) Participation by the Tatmadaw in the leading role of national politics of the future State.

The National Convention Convening Commission, according to the Procedural rules, chose members of the Panel of Chairmen and assigned duties to hold panel discussions of delegate groups and plenary meetings in an orderly and systematic manner.

The eight categories of delegates attending the National Convention are : -

- (a) Delegates from political parties
- (b) Representatives elect
- (c) Delegates of national races
- (d) Peasant delegates
- (e) Worker delegates
- (f) Delegates of intellectuals and intelligentsia
- (g) State employee delegates
- (h) Other invited delegates.

Discussions on basic principles to draft a State Constitution were to be based on true situation of Myanmar, natural conditions, historical background, political, economic and social conditions and cultural traditions and customs.

Discussions were first held on chapter headings so as to arrive at specific chapter headings after thorough deliberations. After arriving at the chapter headings, discussions were to focus on basic principles for each of the chapters.

The basic principles discussed and suggested by the delegates and a review and assessment of the panel of chairmen were submitted to the National Convention Convening Commission which approved the basic principles. The approval was presented and explained at the Plenary Meeting.

Fifteen chapter headings and 104 basic principles have already been laid down. Discussions on legislation, administration and judicature are under way.

TRADITION OF TATMADAW

During Independence Struggles in Myanmar, national races fought against colonialists with whatever arms they could get and political organizations made demands for national well-being and opposed the colonialists in various ways. Myanmar political leaders, however, knew that it would not be possible to regain independence without armed resistance. They accordingly made secret plans to organize an army.

World War II broke out on 3 September 1939. The Thirty Comrades led by Bogyoke Aung San secretly left for Hainan Island in Southern China to undergo military training. They underwent tough and intensive military training.

When Japan entered World War II, the Thirty Comrades together with Japanese troops arrived in Bangkok, Thailand, where they formed the Burma Independence Army (BIA) between 26 December 1941 and 2 January 1942. BIA was initially formed with 200 men and marched into Myanmar.

BIA grew in strength--up to 23,000 to 50,000 men in a matter of days and weeks and the Japanese were discontent with the increase. Out of fear the Japanese disbanded the BIA on 27 July 1942 and formed Burma Defence Army (BDA) with 3000 men. Although it was under the Japanese, BDA was well-qualified due to systematic formation and training.

On 1 August 1943, the Japanese granted independence that was artificial and unreal. At the Defence Council meeting, BDA was renamed the Burma National Army (BNA) on 15 September 1943. The Tatmadaw, together with the people, launched the anti-fascist resistance on 27 March 1945. Since then, the Tatmadaw has become inseparably one with the people. Representing the interests of the State and the people, the Tatmadaw brought about national characteristics. Thus, the British colonialists were compelled to officially recognize the Tatmadaw as Patriotic Burma Force (PBF). After independence, the Resistance Day was designated as the Armed Forces Day on which military parade is held every year.

Government

When the British colonialists returned to Myanmar they were unwilling to recognize the Tatmadaw as a national army representing the State and the People. They tried to disband the PBF and to replace it with Burma Army. But the Anti-fascist People's Freedom League led by Bogyoke Aung San rejected the idea and the colonialists had to withdraw and cancel their scheme to disband the PBF and to admit individually qualified ones into Burma Army they were to form. Under the Kandi Agreement signed in Kandi, now Sri Lanka, on 6 September 1945, 5200 other ranks, 200 officers and 200 reserve officers of Patriotic Burma Force were allowed to join Burma Army which included national units the colonialists had formed before the war.

The Tatmadaw not only launched the anti-fascist resistance but also played a pivotal role together with the people in anti-colonialist campaign and wrest back independence. In addition to its national defence duty, the Tatmadaw played a leading role as called for by history in 1948-49, the worst year of internal insurgency, and in preventing the external invasion that started in 1950.

When the national unity and the Union were on the brink of disintegration and national sovereignty was in danger, the Tatmadaw had to take over State power unavoidably on 2 March 1962.

In August 1988, there was political unrest that caused a dire situation. Anarchy reigned and violence was rife. When the Union was on the verge of disintegration, the Tatmadaw had to step in again.

The Tatmadaw formed the State Law and Order Restoration Council and took over State power. The Tatmadaw has continued conscientiously to shoulder State duties as the State Peace and Development Council. As a result of Tatmadaw's endeavours aimed at national reconsolidation, armed groups have returned to the legal fold.

Tatmadaw's history, which is concomitant with the Modern History of Myanmar, is full of significant qualities and characteristics.

The Tatmadaw with good tradition possesses the Three Capabilities -- military capability, organizational capability and administrative capability. The Tatmadaw, upholding the Four-Point oath of allegiance abiding by the code of conduct and disciplinary rules and having high morale and nobility, has since its inception carried out national and historical responsibilities dutifully and conscientiously. It is still discharging the duties selflessly with valour and will do so with determination in the future. Exceptionally vital leading role played by the Tatmadaw during the Independence Struggle and in national politics has already been witnessed.

Accordingly, the on-going National Convention is pondering the points to be included in drafting an enduring State Constitution which will enable the Tatmadaw to play a leading role in national politics of the future State and participate in defence and security sectors and other national affairs.

Myanmar : Facts & Figures

TITLES AND MEDALS

The State Peace and Development Council confers titles and medals yearly on Sayadaws who are making efforts for purification, perpetuation and propagation of Buddha Sasana, Gandaduta Pariyatti Lecturer Sayadaws, Wipassanadura Patipatti Meditation Instructor Sayadaws, Roving Dhamma Kahtika and local and foreign missionaries, lay persons who are donating four requisites to the Buddha Sasana, Tatmadaw members who valiantly carried out their duties for independence, perpetuation of sovereignty and protecting life and safety of nationals, persons making outstanding performances in development of industrial, management, social sectors and civil affairs and members of Myanmar Police Force.

The medals include religious titles, Medals of Honour, Good Military Service medals, Good Civil Service medals, Good Police Service medals, Medals of Honour for Police Force, Civil Service Medals, Rule of Law and Order Medals and Joint Combat Medals for Police Force.

A list of Abidaja Maha Ratta Guru title, Agga Maha Pandita title, and religious title recipient Sayadaws, nuns, local and foreign missionaries, donors of four requisites to the Sasana, name of recipients of titles and medals of honour, recipients of military good services medals, recipients of good service personnel medals, Good services in Police Force Medals, Long Service in Police Force Medals, Civil Services Medals, Rule of Law and Order Medals and Joint Combat Police Force Medals are announced yearly on January 4, the Independence Day.

The Government confers following titles and medals of honour.

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- Agga Maha Pandita,
- Agga Maha Gandavasaka Pandita (Sayadaws/ Nuns)
- Maha Dhamma Kahtika Bahuzanahita Dara,
- Agga Maha Dhammar Htanarcariya,
- Maha Kamma Htanarcariya,
- Cula Kamma Htanarcariya,
- Abidaza Agga Maha Thatdhamma Zawtika,
- Agga Maha Thatdhamma Zawtika,
- Maha Thadhammma Zawtika (Sayadaws/ Nuns/ Lay persons)
- Thatdhamma Zawtika Daja (Sayadaws/ Nuns/ Lay persons)
- Agga Maha Thiri Thudhamma Mani Zawta Dara,
- Thiri Thudhamma Manizawta Daja,

Government

When the British colonialists returned to Myanmar they were unwilling to recognize the Tatmadaw as a national army representing the State and the People. They tried to disband the PBF and to replace it with Burma Army. But the Anti-fascist People's Freedom League led by Bogyoke Aung San rejected the idea and the colonialists had to withdraw and cancel their scheme to disband the PBF and to admit individually qualified ones into Burma Army they were to form. Under the Kandi Agreement signed in Kandi, now Sri Lanka, on 6 September 1945, 5200 other ranks, 200 officers and 200 reserve officers of Patriotic Burma Force were allowed to join Burma Army which included national units the colonialists had formed before the war.

The Tatmadaw not only launched the anti-fascist resistance but also played a pivotal role together with the people in anti-colonialist campaign and wrest back independence. In addition to its national defence duty, the Tatmadaw played a leading role as called for by history in 1948-49, the worst year of internal insurgency, and in preventing the external invasion that started in 1950.

When the national unity and the Union were on the brink of disintegration and national sovereignty was in danger, the Tatmadaw had to take over State power unavoidably on 2 March 1962.

In August 1988, there was political unrest that caused a dire situation. Anarchy reigned and violence was rife. When the Union was on the verge of disintegration, the Tatmadaw had to step in again.

The Tatmadaw formed the State Law and Order Restoration Council and took over State power. The Tatmadaw has continued conscientiously to shoulder State duties as the State Peace and Development Council. As a result of Tatmadaw's endeavours aimed at national reconsolidation, armed groups have returned to the legal fold.

Tatmadaw's history, which is concomitant with the Modern History of Myanmar, is full of significant qualities and characteristics.

The Tatmadaw with good tradition possesses the Three Capabilities -- military capability, organizational capability and administrative capability. The Tatmadaw, upholding the Four-Point oath of allegiance abiding by the code of conduct and disciplinary rules and having high morale and nobility, has since its inception carried out national and historical responsibilities dutifully and conscientiously. It is still discharging the duties selflessly with valour and will do so with determination in the future. Exceptionally vital leading role played by the Tatmadaw during the Independence Struggle and in national politics has already been witnessed.

Accordingly, the on-going National Convention is pondering the points to be included in drafting an enduring State Constitution which will enable the Tatmadaw to play a leading role in national politics of the future State and participate in defence and security sectors and other national affairs.

TITLES AND MEDALS

The State Peace and Development Council confers titles and medals yearly on Sayadaws who are making efforts for purification, perpetuation and propagation of Buddha Sasana, Gandaduta Pariyatti Lecturer Sayadaws, Wipassanadura Patipatti Meditation Instructor Sayadaws, Roving Dhamma Kahtika and local and foreign missionaries, lay persons who are donating four requisites to the Buddha Sasana, Tatmadaw members who valiantly carried out their duties for independence, perpetuation of sovereignty and protecting life and safety of nationals, persons making outstanding performances in development of industrial, management, social sectors and civil affairs and members of Myanmar Police Force.

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- Agga Maha Thiri Thudhamma Mani Zawta Dara,
- Thiri Thudhamma Manizawta Daja,

Government

- Thiha Thudhamma Manizawta Daja,
- Thudhamma Manizawta Daja,
- Agga Maha Thiri Thudhamma Theingi,
- Thiha Thudhamma Theingi,
- Thudhamma Theingi,

Military titles and medals of honour

- Aung San Thuriya.
- Thiha Thura,
- Thura,
- Dagun
- Zarni
- Pyidaungzu Zarni
- Title for Valour
- Aung San
- Thiha Bala
- Independence Medal

Independence Organizational Medal

- Ayaydawbon Medal
- Pyithu Thargaung
- Military Services Medal
- Pyipa Yanhnein
- People's Militia Combat Medal
- State Peace and Development Medal
- Mongyoung - Methawaw Battle Medal
- Military Service Honorary Medal
- Medal for Development of the State
- Combat Medal (1962 - 74) (1974 - 88) (1988 - 90)
- Combat Medal (Mela) (Hpa - lu)
- Military Service Medal
- Medal of Military Good Services
- Golden Jubilee Medal
- Yan Nyein Aye Medal

Medals for Outstanding Performances

- Medal for Outstanding Performances in Industrial Field
(First, Second and Third Class)
- Medal for Outstanding Performances in Management Field
(First, Second and Third Class)
- Ye Thura Medal
- Ye Kyawthu Medal
- Good Service Personnel Medals
- Police Good Service Personnel Medal
- State Police Force Medal
- Service Personnel Medal
- Rule of Law and Order Medal
- Joint Operation Medal for Police Force

DEVELOPMENT OF BORDER AREAS AND NATIONAL RACES

Central Committee for Development of Border Areas and National Races was formed on 25 May, 1989 to carry out development programmes for national brethren who are living in border areas which were lagged behind due to various insurgencies. Central Committee for Development of Border Areas and National Races was formed with 9 members including the Chairman. The Chairman of the Central Committee for Development of Border Areas and National Races is Senior General Than Shwe.

Then, the work committee for Development of Border Areas and National Races was formed on 31 May, 1989. Lt-General Khin Nyunt as Chairman. Moreover, 18 Sub-committees for Development of Border areas and National Races were formed with forty members of ministers, Deputy Ministers and Heads of Departments. Afterwards, the Ministry of Border Areas and National Races was formed on 24 September 1992 to be able to implement development projects for Border Areas and National Races harmoniously with the co-operation of the Work Committee, Sub-committee and Regional Committee in accordance with the guidance of Central Committee.

The Ministry of Development for Border Areas and National Races was reformed as the Ministry of Development and Progress for Border Areas and National Races on 30 January 1994 to implement rural and urban development programmes more extensively.

Committee of Co-ordination with UN Agencies and International Organizations for Development of Border Areas was established on 25 April 1991 in order to support work programmes for the development of Border Areas and National Races. The tasks to be carried out by the committee are as follows:

- To submit the condition of receiving cash and kind from international organizations and other foreign countries for development programmes of Border Areas and national races to the Implementation Committee for Development of Border Areas and National Races,
- To request aid and support from the International Organizations and other supporting foreign countries for the implementation programmes for development of border Areas in accordance with the guidance of the Work Committee,
- To carry out as a middle-men in dealing with other international organizations and foreign countries,
- To co-ordinate with Government Departments, Directorates and Government-owned organizations which are carrying out for development of border areas and matters concerning with obtaining foreign aid,
- To issue news and information pertaining to progress and condition of implementation programmes especially to foreign countries and international organizations.

- To undertake duties assigned by the Implementation Committee for Development of Border Areas and National Races.

Since the State has been implementing development programmes with impetus by adopting plans and projects with true and sincere cetana for the brethren who are residing in the border areas, the armed group, realizing the true cetana and attitude of the government, returned to the legal fold and joined hands with the government to implement regional development programmes.

Development programmes were especially carried out in the regions of Kachin Special Region (1), Kachin Special Region (2), Ko Kang Region, Wa Region, Shan State, Northeast Kachin State, Palaung, Eastern Kéngtung, Homein, Monghtaw, Monghtal, Mawpha, Pa-O, Kayah State, Rakhine State, Chin State, Sagaing (Naga), Kabaw Valley Region, Kayin State, Taninthayi Division and Mon State.

Progress of paving roads completed until 31 December 1998 were 2,377 miles of earth road, 962/2 miles of stone road and 15 miles of asphalt road. In transportation sector, small and large bridges and suspension bridges were built. Altogether 38 bridges, 655 small bridges and 13 suspension bridges were built.

In Health Sector, hospitals, dispensaries and health care centres were opened. Altogether 43 hospitals, 79 clinics and 42 health care centres had been opened. For the development of education sector, altogether 351 Primary Schools, 46 Middle Schools and 14 High Schools had been opened. In agriculture sector, agricultural offices and 76 agriculture centres were opened, 38 dams were under construction, 18 dams were built and 3 dams were being measured.

In those border areas, communication works such as post offices, radio telephone, long-distance call line, telegram, satellite communication centres were installed. A total of 52 post offices, 45 radio telephones, 453.5 miles distance call line, 44 telegram offices and 11 satellite communication centres were built. Total amount of 10387.29 million kyats was spent by the government for the development of border areas and national races during 1989-90 to 1997-98 fiscal year.

UNIVERSITY FOR DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL RACES

Institute of Development for National Races was opened in Sagaing on 20 October 1964 in line with the policies of Revolutionary Council. Later, it was moved to Ywathitgyi Village, Sagaing Township on 14 August 1968. Since the opening of the Institute until 1975, it was solely under the guidance of the Ministry of Education. But it became under the guidance and supervision of Burma socialist Programme Party and Government authorities from 15 August 1975 to 1988.

At the time of the State Law and Order Restoration Council, programmes of supervision have been transferred to the Civil Service Selection and Training Board since 1 November 1988 and then 10-member Work Committee led by the Chairman of the Civil Service Selection and Training Board was formed. Furthermore, Close Supervisory Committee was formed with the Commander of the Northwest Command as Chairman.

The State Law and Order Restoration Council (now, the State Peace and Development Council) gave guidance to promote the Institute to University level to be able to provide effective support for the implementation of Border Area Development programmes. Afterwards, Act of University for Development of National Races was promulgated on 10 May 1991 with the Law No.9/91. Then University Council for the Development of the National Races was formed under Notification No.2/ 91. Later, Notification No. 3/91 was issued. Under this Notification, Civil Services Selection and Training Board was assigned duty to carry out management for the implementation of designated measures. The objectives of the University of Development are as follows:

1. To be filled with Union spirit among national races while they are studying together at the University amicably,
2. To value and maintain the customs and traditions of national races,
3. To imbue with strong desire to promote living standard of the national races,
4. To promote leadership skill which is essential for the implementation of Development programmes,
5. To have strong interest and desire in research programmes for the success of development programmes,
6. To bring up educational employees with high morale and who are not dealing with party politics,
7. To make national spirit alive and dynamic giving first priority to our three main national causes: Non-disintegration of the Union, Non-disintegration of national solidarity and perpetuation of sovereignty. Various implementation

programmes must be carried out to fulfil those objectives. Therefore Graduation courses are categorized as follows:

- (1) M.Ed
- (2) M-phil (Education)
- (3) B.Ed
- (4) 1 - year course for Middle School Teachers Training
- (5) Regular 4 - year course for Primary School Teachers Training
- (6) Special Course for Primary School Teachers Training

Altogether 72 stocks of national races had completed their courses at the University for Development of National Races. The motto of the University is "Unity is strength". The University for Development of National Races is:

1. One and only University which is bringing up trainees for the development of all national races residing in the Union of Myanmar.
2. The University, giving priority to our three main national causes, which has been bringing the good educational employees with high morale and free from party politics.
3. The University which is training and nurturing the youths who are capable of joining hands with the people for the implementation of all-round development.
4. The Education University conducting courses for Primary Teachers Training, Middle School Teachers Training and Education Graduation Courses.

From the Commencement of the University till 1996-97 Academic year, there have been members who had completed the Primary School Teachers Training Course. Among these trainees, 324 members could continue the Middle School Teachers Training Course and completed the course. 301 members of Special Primary School Teachers Training Course were trained due to immediate requirement for the development of border areas. At present, there are 185 members of B.Ed degree holders, 6 members of M.Ed degree holders and 15 members of M-phil (Education) who are working at the University have been conferred their degrees respectively.

ARMED GROUPS RETURNED TO THE LEGAL FOLD

At the time of the State Peace and Development Council, as the achievement of national reconsolidation, various armed groups have exchanged arms for peace to join hands with the people and Tatmadaw for the implementation of regional development programmes. Armed groups who have exchanged arms for peace are as follows.

1. MNDA : Myanmar National Democracy Alliance (31.3.89)
led by U Phone Kya Shin
2. MNSP : Myanmar National Solidarity Party (9.5.89)
led by U Kyauk Nyi Laing
3. NDAA : National Democracy Alliance Army Military (30.6.89)
and Local Administrative Committee of
Eastern Shan State led by U Sai Lin
4. SSA : Shan State Army (24.9.89)
led by U Hse Htin
5. NDA : New Democratic Army (Kachin) (15.12.89)
led by U Za Khun Ting Ring
6. KDA : Kachin Defence Army (11.1.91)
led by U Mahtu Naw
7. PNO : Pa-O National Organization (18.2.91)
led by U Aung Hkan Hti
8. PSLP : Palaung State Liberation Party (21.4.91)
led by U Aik Mon
9. KNDG : Kayan National Defence Guards (27.2.92)
led by U Gabriel Byan
10. KIA : Kachin Independence Army (14.2.92)
led by U Zaw Hmaing
11. KNPLF : Kayinni National People's Liberation Front (9.5.94)
led by U Tun Kyaw
12. KPP : Kayan Pyithit Party (26.7.94)
13. SSNPLO: Shan State National People's Liberation Organization (9.10.94)
14. KNPP : Kayinni National Progressive Party (21.3.95)
15. NMSP : New Mon State Party (29.6.95)
led by Nai Shwe Kyin
16. MTA : Mon Tai Army (5.1.96)
led by U Khun Sa
17. BCP : Burma Communist Party (4.6.97)
led by U Saw Tun Oo
18. A group of KNU followers led by U Saw Tha Mu He (24.2.97)
19. A group of KNU followers led by U Saw Phe Re Mo (11.8.97)
20. A group of KNU followers led by U Pado Aung San (17.4.98)

MEMBERS OF MTA LED BY U KHUN SA RETURNED TO THE LEGAL FOLD

Members of armed group, realizing the true cetana of the State Peace and Development Council and noticing the endeavours for national reconsolidation, prevalence of Law and order, and maintenance of peace and tranquillity in the nation, have been returning to the legal fold renouncing their armed policy.

Members of MTA led by U Khun Sa returned to the legal fold, bringing along them arms and ammunition, in Eastern, Southern and Northern Shan State after witnessing with their own eyes the implementation measures of the development programmes undertaking hand in hand with the people and the Tatmadaw, and realizing true sincerity and attitude of the State.

Members of U Khun Sa group had been continuously returning to the legal fold since 5 January 1996 in Homein, Lwelang, Lwehtun, Monghtaw, Monghtal, Wansin and Naung Hlaing regions in Eastern, Northern and Southern Shan State.

STATES AND DIVISIONS

KACHIN STATE

Location : Kachin State lies in the northern part of Myanmar. It shares borders with People's Republic of China in the north and east; Shan State and Sagaing Division in the east and Sagaing Division and India in the west. It lies between North Latitude 23° 27' and 28° 25' Longitude 96° 0' and 98° 44'. The area of the State is 34,379 sq miles.

Climate : Kachin State lies on the north of the line of Tropic of Cancer. Hence, the climate of the southern part is warm-temperate and wet whereas the northern part has cold-temperate and wet climate. Highest mountains in the north are always covered with snow. In the lowland areas, the average temperature in summer being 80°F (26.6° C) and in winter the temperature is a little more than 60°F (26.6° C). There is heavy downpour in the rainy season and little amount of rain in winter. The rainfall in Bhamo is 60 inches, about 80 inches in Myitkyina and over 160 inches in Putao, in the northernmost part.

Population, inhabitants, religion and dialects : The population of Kachin State is over 1.2 million. Population density is 34 persons per square mile. The hills and mountains are sparsely populated whereas the plains are densely. There are 100 or more per square mile. The inhabitants are racial group such as Kachin, Bamar, Shan, Chin, Naga, etc. The distribution by religion is 57.8% Buddhists, 36.4% Christians and the remaining people are Hindu and Muslim faithful and those of other religious Faiths. The majority of the people there speak Myanmar, racial dialects such as Jinhaw, Rawan, Lisu, Lacheik, etc, are also spoken.

Organization of districts, townships and villages : The three districts constituted in the Kachin State are Myitkyina, Bhamo and Putao. The number of townships and wards and village tracts constituted are 18 and 709 respectively. The capital of the state is Myitkyina.

Sown acreage and crops produced : Paddy is sown on more than 0.3 million acres of arable land. The output is 17.688 million baskets. Sugarcane is grown on 13,596 acres producing over twenty-thousand tons. There are also farms, alluvial lands, and garden lands. Total acreage of irrigated farm land is over 0.14 million and about fifty-thousand acres for double crops. Paddy is the most essential crop and 75% of the total arable land area is occupied by that crop. Millet, winter-groundnut, mustard, sesame, maize, potato, sunflower, beans and pulses. Myanmar tobacco,

vegetables, banana, orange, citron, grape fruit, lychee and mulberry are also grown in the State. Washaung and Monai dams are reliable for irrigated cultivation.

Other products : Jade is mined in Phakant, Haungpa, Tawhmaw, Lonkin and other regions in the upper reaches of U-ru river. Nansakha gem-land is located in Mansi twonship of Bhamo district. A small amount of amber can be extracted in the Hukaung valley. Gold can be panned out from rivers and creeks. Salterns are in Kamaing township and Hukung valley.

In the Kachin State, there are rice mills, saw mills and sugar mills. The most important among them is Namti sugar mill. Weaving is carried out as a cottage industry. Kachin *pasoe* (sarong) and Kachin shoulder-bags are popular through the length and breadth of the country.

Traditional cultural festivals : There is traditional Manao Festival of the Kachin nationals. They are of variety kinds such as Padan Manao, Sut Manao, Sutarein Manao, Rawmalin Manao, Gyo Manao and Chinngaw Chin traditional dance of the Lisu nationals. Htaungka dance of the Kachin nationals is also popular. New Year festival, Wedding Ceremonies and harvest festival are also held. Kachin State Day falls on 10 January every year.

TV retransmission stations : TV Retransmission stations are located in Myitkyina, Bhamo, Namma, Phakant, Putao, Mogaung, Tansi, Sumprabum, Chibwe, Lonton, Myothit, Kanpaiktee, Sawlaw, Sadon, Naungmon, Machanbaw, Kamaing, Panwa and Shwegu township.

KAYAH STATE

Location : Kayah State is situated in eastern Myanmar and bounded on the north by Shan State, on the east by Thailand and on the south and west by Kayin State. It lies approximately between 18° 30' and 19° 55' north latitude and between 94°40' and 97° 93' east longitude. The area is 4,530 sq miles.

Being a section of eastern plateau, its bed-rocks are of igenous stratified and metamorphic types. Relating with those rocks, alabaster, tin, wolfram, shellac are found. Red earth is mostly found. There are fertile paddy lands in Loikaw plains through which Balu stream flows. The highland area has the wet climate of mild-hot regions and the low-lying areas have the climate of Savanna and monsoon climate of the tropical regions. In winter, the average temperature of the highland areas is below 40°F (4.4°C) and that of the low lying areas is 62.6°F (17°C). In May, the hottest month, the average temperature is 77.4°F (25°C). The annual rainfall in low-lying areas is about 38.43 inches. The highland areas get more rain.

Population, inhabitants, religion and dialects : The estimated population in 1996 had been over 240,000 and the population density is about 53 persons per sq mile.

The population density in Loikaw and Dimawhso Townships where there are vast plains, is more than 100 persons per sq mile. Mountainous townships are sparsely populated. The resident national races are Kayah, Kayan (Padaung) , Paye, Yinbaw, Yinkale, Paki Kayin and small racial groups such as Manumanao, Gaykho, Gaybar ect. In addition, there are few numbers of Shan, Intha, Bamar living along Balu stream in the north. Pa-o nationals can be found on surrounding hills.

Organization of districts, townships, villages and wards: Loikaw and Bawlake districts are constituted with seven townships. There are 106 wards and village-tracts. The area of the State is 4,529.564 sq miles. The capital of the state is Loikaw.

Sown acreage and crop output : Total agricultural lands come to 90,000 acres approximately. There are over 40,000 acres of paddy land, about 40,000 acres of farmlands and over 20,000 acres of hill-side cultivation. The majority of paddy cultivation are irrigated. Paddy is the chief crop. Other crops cultivated are millet, maize, sesame, groundnut, garlic, vegetables etc. Other products of the State are tin, wolfram and shellac - mixed metals produced by Mawchi mine. Alabaster from Sakyin hills near Loikaw and Dimawhso townships are transported to Loikaw Alabaster sheet factory for manufacturing personal goods. Valuable wood such as Teak, Pyinkadoe, Ingyin, Padauk, Thitkadoe, Thitya, Pyinma, Pine and Yinkat are produced by the forests.

Traditional and cultural festivals : Kutobo or the flag mast festival, is the most important one among many religious festivals of the Kayah people. In accordance with traditions, the festival is held annually village by village. Kayah State Day falls on 15 January, every year.

Construction works : Alabaster sheet factory and Hydel Plant were built respectively at Loikaw and Lawpita Waterfall of Balu Stream.

KAYIN STATE

Location: Located between latitudes 15° 45' north and 19° 25' north and longitudes 96° 10' east and 98° 28' east. Kayin State shares the border with Yamethin District, Shan State and Kayah State in the north, Toungoo, Thaton and Mawlamyine districts in the west, Ye Township in the south and Thailand in the east. The area of the State is 11,731 sq.miles.

Kayin State has a hot and humid climate because of the mountain ranges that lie in its backdrop and its location, which is near the sea,

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in the tropics. The temperature of the hottest month in eastern mountain regions never falls below 71.9° F. Lowlands in the west and south of the state are located in the tropical monsoon climate. The lowest annual rainfall in the region is 120 inches and the highest is 190 inches. The regions get most of the rain in summer.

Some of the rivers and creeks in Kayin State are flowing from south to north due to the location of mountains. The main rivers in the state are Thanlwin, Thaungyin and Attaran rivers.

Population, inhabitant, languages and religion: National races such as Kayin, Bamar, Pa-O, Shan, Mon and Rakhine are residing in the state which has a population of 1,431,377. The main religions are Buddhism, Christian and Leke.

The word Kayin is the collective name for all or Sawhaw (Sakaw), Sho (Poe) and Bwe national races. Descended from Tibet-Myanmar dialect group, Kayins gradually entered Myanmar in Seventh AD or Eighth AD from east of Toungoo. The six different families of Kayin nationals are Sawhaw (Sakaw), Sho (Poe), Bwe, Padaung, Kayinni and Zayein. They can be also defined as northern Kayins and southern Kayins based on the regions they are living in. Bwes are northern Kayins and Sawhaws (Sakaws) and Shos (Poes) are southern Kayins.

Though there are differences in tone and accent in dialects of various groups of the Kayin family, they all came from the same origin.

Formation of districts, townships and villages: Total area of Kayin State is 11,730.894 square-miles. There are 410 wards and village-tracts and seven townships under Hpa-an District, Kawkareik District and Myawady District. The capital of Kayin State is Hpa-an.

Sown acreage and produce: Kayin State has a cultivated area of nearly 700,000 acres. The state grows over 300,000 acres of monsoon paddy yearly, with an annual yield of 14.5 million baskets. There are over 10,000 acres of silted-land farms and over 5,000 acres of garden farms. As the state gets large amount of rain every year, monsoon crops do not need irrigation. Only could seasonal crops are cultivated with irrigated water.

Paddy is the main crop of Kayin State. Winter groundnut is cultivated on silted-land and monsoon groundnut at hill-side farms. Other crops grown in the region are sesame, beans and pulses, sugarcane, rubber, areca, coffee, coconut and fruits.

States and Divisions

Other Products: Minerals such as iron, lead, copper, tin, coal and antimony are mined in the state.

Traditions and culture: Hpasi (ceremonial bronze drum) is the symbol of Kayin culture. Kayin don is a popular dance. The religious or traditional festivals are, Kayin New Year Day celebrations, ceremonial house-warming ceremonies, sand pagoda festival, Kayin campfire festivity, the festival to summon the spirits, boat floating festival and bone collecting ceremony. Farm festivals are harvesting festival and various festivals to offer food to spirits.

Historical sites and places of interest: The magnificent Zwegabin Hill is an attractive place for visitors and Kawtgon Cave is also a place of interest.

TV re-transmission stations: TV re-transmission stations were opened in Myawady on 28 June 1996, in Myainggyingu Special Region, Hlaingbwe Township, on 6 July 1996, in Kya-in-Seikkyi on 18 July 1996, in Papon on 9 March 1994, at Payathonzu on 18 September 1996 and in Kyondoe on 11 July 1996.

CHIN STATE

Location: Chin State is located in the west of Myanmar Naing-Ngan. It lies between North Latitude 21° 0' and 24° 15' and East Longitude between 93° 15' and 94° 0'. India is to its north and west; Rakhine State, to its south; Sagaing and Magway Division are to its east. It has an area of 13,907 sq miles.

Climate: Chin State has a mild hot, wet climate. April and May are the hottest months of the year. Average temperatures of the months range from 60°F (15.5 Degrees Centigrade) to 70°F (21 Degrees Centigrade). Average temperature in the cold season is below 40°F (4.4 Degrees Centigrade). In the cold season, temperatures fall as low as freezing point of water in the higher parts of towns like Haka, Foshaik and Kanpetlet.

Average annual rainfall is 80-100 inches. The southern part of Chin State gets more rain due to the storms that come from Bay of Bengal.

Inhabitants, religions and languages: The population of Chin State is 465,361. Population density is 32 persons per square mile. A large majority of the people are Chins. Mros (Mago), Khamis and Bamars form significant parts in southern and western parts of Chin State. Majority of the people are Christians. There are Buddhists too. Because Chin State is hilly and access is difficult, there is a slight difference in languages spoken in one region and another.

Organization of districts, townships and village-tracts: There are 505 wards/village-tracts, nine townships and two districts-Mindat and Falam in Chin State. Haka is the capital of Chin State.

Forests and natural plants: There are over 400,000 acres of forest reserve; 600,000 acres of reserve and 1.3 million acres of protected reserves. Pine trees grow especially in areas with an altitude of more than 3,000 feet. Taungzalat or tree rhododendron grows in areas of higher altitudes. Tree rhododendron and orchids beautify the Chin State. There are also many kinds of orchids which grow naturally.

Sown acreage and agricultural produce: Shifting cultivation is the most widely used practice. Of the total 240,000 cultivated acreage, about 200,000 acres is under shifting cultivation. About 10,000 acres put under monsoon paddy. Paddy is the major crop being grown in Chin State. Monsoon paddy is also grown through terrace farming on over 20,000 acres. Paddy is also grown by means of hill side cultivation on over 70,000 acres. Paddy is the main crop grown on farmlands at lower altitudes while millet is the major crop in areas of higher altitudes. Other crops and plants grown are maize, beans and pulses, potatoes, sunflower, cotton, sugarcane, tobacco, coffee, mulberry, various kinds of vegetables, banana and fruits such as orange and apple. But few of them can be grown commercially yet due to difficult of access to the market.

Other products: Cattle are raised on a manageable scale. Goats and pigs and chickens are raised for family consumption. Nanauk (Mythuns) are raised but they are tended in the wild. There are a few places in Falam where fish is cultured.

There is a backstrap loom for domestic use at almost every household. Turpentine and resin are produced at factories near the towns of Falam and Haka.

Traditional cultural and social festivals: There are quite a few traditional festivals among Chin nationals. Most well-known among them are Harvest Festival called Hla-ma-ka, House-warming Festival called Ein-Ka, Festival called Yu-hlak, New Year Festival called Khwar-do and Khwang-Kywe Festival. Chin State Day falls on 20 February.

TV retransmission and microwave stations: TV Myanmar programmes can be received in nine townships of Chin State because there are retransmission stations in seven townships, namely, Tiddim, Haka, Falam, Mindat, Tunzan, Paletwa and Matupi.

Construction activities: Electricity is produced through mini-hydroelectric power stations. There is Nga-hsit-ba hydel station in Falam Township, Za-lwi station in Tiddim Township, Mindat station in Mindat Township and Twi-Zawng station in Tunzan Township. There are Dawng-va and Liva hydel stations in Haka Township.

SAGAING DIVISION

Location: Sagaing Division is situated in the north-western part of Myanmar between latitude 21° 30' north and longitude 94° 97' east. It shares border with India in the north, Kachin State, Shan State and Mandalay Division in the east, Mandalay and Magway Divisions in the south and Chin State and India in the west and has 36,535 sq.miles.

Temperatures fall to freezing point in winter on Pakkoi and Naga mountain ranges where coldness remains in summer. Winter temperatures fall as low as 40 Degrees Fahrenheit (4.4 Degrees Celsius) in northern lowlands. The southern region which lies in the dry zone has an extremely hot climate. In Monywa, temperatures rise as high as 110. Degrees Fahrenheit (43.3 Degrees Celsius) in summer and falls to 50 Degrees Fahrenheit (10 Degrees Celsius) in the cold season.

The northern regions get annual rain fall ranging from 80 to 100 inches and the southern region gets 40 inches. Average annual rain fall in Monywa is 31 inches, Sagaing 34 inches and Shwebo 36 inches. Sometimes the region gets a small amount of rain in winter due to cyclones that enter it from the west.

Population, inhabitants, languages and religion: The estimated population of Sagaing Division in 1996 was over five million. Average density of the division is 139 persons per square mile. Population is dense in the lower regions of Chindwin and Mu rivers where there are many plains and sparse in mountainous north-west regions. Bamars are the majority of inhabitants in the dry regions, Katha Township and the regions along Mandalay-Myitkyina Railroad. Shans live in upper Chindwin valley, Kawlin, Wuntho and Pinlebu townships. Nagas reside in the north of north-west mountain ranges and Chins in the south. Kadu and Ganang national races can be found at upper Mu River valley and Meza River Valley.

Formation of districts, townships and villages: Sagaing Division is formed with 198 wards and village-tracts, 38 townships and eight districts-- Sagaing, Shwebo, Monywa, Katha, Kale, Tamu, Mawlaik and Hkamti. Sagaing is the capital of the division.

Sown acreage and agricultural produce: Major crops of the division are rice, wheat, corn, maize, edible oil crops such as sesame, groundnut and sunflower, cotton, sugarcane and beans and pulses. Over one million acres are being put under paddy in the Division annually. Eighty percent of the nation's wheat comes from Sagaing Division. Tobacco, tomato, toddy palm, and vegetables are also grown in the Division. Small amount of land is put under green tea at mountain regions in the north.

Sagaing Division has a total cultivated area of over three million acres. Paddy is cultivated on 1.4 million acres and other crops on 1.5 million acres. Others are alluvial-land cultivation, gardenfarms and hillside cultivation. Water is supplied from canals, lakes, tube-wells and pumped-water stations.

Kabo Dam irrigates over three million acres in Shwebo plain. Mu River Valley Project is being implemented at present and when completed the project will help extend cultivated areas and multiple cropping in the Division. Livestock breeding is carried out jointly with agriculture.

Other products: The Division produces teak and hardwood from its forests. Monywa and Katha are important timber depots. Thanakha, eaglewood, honey, catechu, rattan and bamboo are extracted from forests.

Important minerals of the Division are gold mined at Kyaukpahto region, Kawlin Township, coal mined at Kalewa (Thitchauk) region and Monywa. A small amount of oil is found at Pantha and Inndaw regions at Chindwin River valley. Salt is produced in Wetlet and Sagaing township.

Heavy industries in the Division are the Textile Mill at Ywathitgyi and the Diesel Engine Workshop at Ywahtaung. A copper refinery is located in Salingyi and a gold smelting plant at Kyaukpahto region in Kawlin. The Division has many rice mills, edible oil mills, saw mills, cotton mills, gram crushing mills and weaving factories. Large mechanized weaving mills can be found in Monywa. Earthen pots are produced in Kyaukmyaung and Sagaing, silverware is made in Ywahtaung, bronzewares and ironwares are produced in Monywekyemon and lacquerware in Kyaukka.

Traditions and culture: The traditional rice donation ceremony was held on a grand-scale at Padamya Pagoda annually.

Historical sites and places of interest: Ancient palace site of King Alaungmintaya is being excavated in Shwebo Township. Twindaung in Budalin Township is a rare and significant place in the world. Twindaung yields blue green algae from which Pluvimin is produced.

TV re-transmission stations: TV retransmission stations, which cover 41 townships in Sagaing, Mandalay and Magway Divisions, were installed in 15 townships--Sagaing, Monywa, Hkamti, Tamu, Katha, Htigyaint, Inndaw, Kawlin, Wuntho, Mintha, Leshi, Homalin, Nangyun, Lahe and Kantbalu in Sagaing Division.

TANINTHAYI DIVISION

Location: Bordering Mon State in the north and Thailand in the south and east and facing Andaman Sea in the West, Taninthayi Division is situated between latitudes 9°58' north and 15°16' north in the southernmost part of Myanmar. The sea along Taninthayi coast is dotted with nearly 800 islands. Islands in the south are called Myeik archipelago. The Division's area is 16,735.5 square miles.

Topography and climate: As Taninthayi Division is located in the eastern mountain range region, its landscape is mountainous. Generally, mountains with nearly 3,000 feet in height run from north - west to south - east. Some of the mountain ranges run into the sea and rise again as islands along the coast. The 6,801 foot Myinmolekhat Mountain is the highest peak in the Division. Nwalaboh with an elevation of 5,063 feet is the famous mountain in the region. The mountain range linking Taungnyo Mountain Range in the north runs as the border Thailand and Myanmar. Long and narrow plains can be found along the rivers and the coastal areas.

Taninthayi Division has a tropical monsoon climate. The land which is located nearest to the Equator in Myanmar is warm year round with only slight changes in temperatures. The highest temperature of Dawei is 100° F. The average highest temperature of Myeik is 96.5° F and the lowest average temperature is 65° F. Annual average rainfall in Myeik is 162 inches and in Dawei is 215 inches.

Population, inhabitants, languages and religion: As the land is mountainous, it is a thinly populated area. Its total population is over 1.2 million, with a population density of 64 persons per square mile. Majority of the residents of the Division live along the coastal plains and river valleys. Launglon and Myeik townships have the highest population density. Taninthayi and Bokpyin townships have population density of only 14 to 15 persons per square mile. The inhabitants of the Division are Bamars, Kayins, Mons, Shans, Rakhines, Pashues or Malays and Salons who live mainly in Myeik archipelago. Majority of the inhabitants are Buddhists and speak Myanmar Language.

Formation of districts, townships and villages: Taninthayi Division has three districts -- Dawei, Myeik and Kawthoung -- formed with ten townships and 328 village - tracts.

Forests: Evergreen forests thrive in the region as it is located in the tropical climate zone with torrential rains. Mangrove can be found along the tidal marsh lands of the coast and along the banks of rivers and creeks. Sandbanks covered with forest can be found in coastal areas.

Sown acreage and produce: The Division has a total of over 380,000 acres of cultivated land. Paddy is cultivated on over 200,000 acres and rubber on 100,000 acres. It has coconut, oil palm, beetle nut, cashew, durian, mangosteen, rumbutan, pineapple and citrus fruits farms. There are nipa palm farms along the banks of tidal rivers and creeks.

Significant products: Offshore fishing is an important business in the Division which is a coastal region dotted with island along the shallow coastal waters. There are prawn and fish farms and jelly fish processing plants in the Division. Large oysters are bred in Pale Island at Myeik archipelago in producing pearls of significant size and high quality. Salt works are located along the coast.

The Division produces timber such as In, Kanyin, Thitya and Inngin woods for local use. It also produces firewood, charcoal, jute, rattan and resin. Bird nests can be found in the caves on islands of the Myeik archipelago. Sixty - two per cent of the nation's tin and tungsten comes from the Division which is rich in mineral deposits. There are mineral mines in various parts of the Division. Mined ore is being refined at Kamyawkin Smelting Plant near Dawei. A large pipeline is being laid to transport the natural gas drilled offshore to Thailand. Glass sand found in Kyunsu Township is transported to Thanlyin Glass Factory.

Interesting places: Maungmagan Beach Resort, famous for its blue waters and white sands, is located in Taninthayi Division.

Traditions and culture and festivals: Lukya Festival in Myeik Township, Thabeik Drifting Ceremony in Dawei Township, Golden Pot Burying Festival in Ye Township and the festivals to convey the 28 Buddha images of Dawei, Myeik and Palaw are significant traditional festivals in the division.

TV retransmission Stations: The TV retransmission stations built in Myeik, Taninthayi, Kawthoung, Bokpyin, Launglon and Yebyu townships cover nine townships in the division. There are six microwave stations in the division.

BAGO DIVISION

Location: Bago Division is in the south of the big central plains. Magway and Mandalay Divisions are to its north; Kayin State, Mon State and the Gulf of Mottama are to its east; Yangon Division is to its south and Ayeyawady Division and Rakhine State are to its west. It is located between North Latitude 46 degrees 45 minutes and 19 degrees 20 minutes and East Longitude between 94 degrees 35 minutes and 97 degrees 10 minutes and has 24,792.95 sq.miles.

The southern part of Bago Division has the tropical monsoon climate. The northern part has the tropical Savannah Climate. The average temperatures of Bago, Taungoo and Pyay in April, the hottest month of the year are 88°F and 90° respectively. The average temperature of Bago in January, the coolest month, is 75°F. The average annual rainfall of the town of Myitkyo is 132.36 inches. The average rainfall of Pyay, which receives less rain than other towns, is 45.49 inches.

Inhabitants, religions and languages: Kayins, Bamars, Mons, Chins, Rakhines and Shans reside in Bago Division. There are also some Pa-Os. The total population of Bago Division is over 4.9 million. The average population density is over 300 per-square mile. Buddhists account for majority of the people. There are also residents who believe in Christian, Hindu and Islam faiths. Myanmar language is the key linguafranca.

Organization of districts, townships and ward/village-tracts: Bago Division occupies an area of 14,866 square miles. Bago Division is made up of Bago, Pyay, Thayawady and Taungoo Districts which comprise 28 townships with 1,619 ward/village-tracts. Bago is the divisional capital. It is the fourth largest town of Myanmar. Other big towns of Bago Division are Taungoo and Pyay. Other well-known towns in the west of Bago Mountain Range are Thayawady, Gyobingauk, Paungde and Shwedaung. Some wellknown towns in the east of the Bago Mountain Range are Daik-U, Nyaunglebin, Pyu, Yedashe and Shwekyin.

Forest area: Of the 7,698 square miles of forest area 5,144 square miles is designated to be the forest reserve. Evergreen forests grow at the end of the eastern hilly region and the southern end of the Bago Mountain Range. There are swamps (Seint-taw) between the Ayeyawady and the Myitmakha Rivers. There are In (*Dipterocarpus tuberculatus*) forests at Pyay hilly region near the town of Pyay.

Sown acreage and crops produced: Total cultivated area in Bago Division stands at more than 3.7 million acres. The major crop is paddy. Over 2.3 million acres is put under paddy. The cultivation of summer paddy is being extended in addition to the cultivation of monsoon paddy. Other major crops and plants are sugarcane, maize, groundnut, sesamum, sunflower, beans and pulses, cotton, jute, rubber, Myanmar tobacco, tapioca, banana, *dhani* (Nipa palm) and toddy.

Other products: There are many fisheries in Bago Division. There are many salt industries in Kawa Township, near the mouth of the Sittaung River. Timber is extracted from more than 3 million acres of forest reserve and other forest areas. The Pyay Mountain Range Oil Field in Shwedaung Township produces petroleum. Major factories in the Division are Thayawady

Ceramic Factory, sugar mills in Zeyawady and Yedashe, distilleries, Swa plywood factory, Yeni paper mill in Yedashe Township and Daik-U monosodium glutamate factory. *shauk* (*Citrus lemon*) and *Tanyithee* (djenkol bean) are important products of Shwekyin Township.

Historical sites: In Bago, there is the Kanbawza Thadi Palace ground of King Bayintnaung. The ancient capital of Sri Keshtra was located in Pyay District. There are also ancient pagodas such as Bawbawgyi and Myinbahu built by ancient Myanmar kings.

Traditional, cultural and social festivals: Well-known festivals of Bago Division are the annual procession of the Buddha's tooth relic in Paungde, the procession of Lood Maedaw in Nyaunglebin, the candle-floating of Shwekyin, the procession of 28 Buddha images in Taungoo and Daik-U Township and the Thamma Sanda Festival in Thayawady-Thonze.

Radio, TV retransmission stations and microwave stations: There is a TV retransmission station each in Pyay, Taungoo and Bago. Thanks to the three retransmission stations, TV programmes can be received in 18 townships of Bago Division, two townships of Ayeyarwady Division, and one township each in Mandalay Division and Kayin State. There are ten microwave stations.

MAGWAY DIVISION

Location : Magway Division is located in the central part of Myanmar. Its major part falls in the Dry Zone. Magway Division has a common boundary with Mandalay and Bago Divisions as well as Rakhine and Chin States. Sagaing Division is to its north; Mandalay Division, to its east; Bago Division, to its south, and Rakhine and Chin States, to its west. Magway Division has an area of 17,305 sq.miles and is situated between North Latitude 18° 50' and 22° 47' and East Longitude between 93° 47' and 95° 55'.

The western hilly region whose rainfall is slightly more than other parts of the Division, Bago Mountain Range and the southernmost part have the tropical Savannah Climate. As the majority part of Magway Division falls within the Dry Zone, it is very hot during the hot season and is relatively cold during the cold season. The average temperature of April, which is the hottest month of the year, is 90° Fahrenheit and the temperature of April, which is the hottest month of the year, is 90° Fahrenheit and the temperatures during daytime range between 100° - 110° Fahrenheit. The average temperature of January, which is the coolest month of the year, is 70° Fahrenheit and the temperature sometimes falls as low as 50° Fahrenheit.

Inhabitants, religions and Languages: The population of Magway Division is 4,218,699. The majority of the people are Bamars and there are also Chins, Rakhines,

States and Divisions

Kayins, Shans and others. A total of 98 percent of the people are Buddhists and the rest are Christians, Hindus, Muslims or Animists.

Organization of districts, townships and village-tracts: Magway Division occupies an area of 17,305.32 square miles. It is made up of Magway, Minbu, Thayet, Pakokku and Gangaw Districts where there are 25 townships and 1,696 ward village-tracts. Magway is the divisional capital. Its population in 1994 was about 300,000. Other major towns of the Division are Pakokku and Minbu. Other well-known towns are Taungdwingyi, Thayet, Aunglan, Natmauk, Pwintbyu, Chauk, Yenangyaung, Pauk, Gangaw and Yesagyo.

Sown acreage and crops produced: Farmland occupies 1.6 million acres of about 2.5 million acres of total arable land in the Division. The rest are paddy land, silt land (Kaing-kyunmya), hill-side cultivated land (taungya-myay) and vegetable land. Multiple cropping is practised at paddy land and farmland. In Magway Division 500,000 acres is put under paddy. The major crop is sesamum and over one million acres is put under the crop. Other crops grown are millet, maize, common millet (lu), Italian millet (Hsat), groundnut, sunflower, bean and pulses, Virginia tobacco, toddy, chili, onion, potato, etc. There are three water-pump stations, nine electric water-pump sites, and 32 diesel-powered water-pump sites. There are Thanakha (*Limonia acidissima*) plantations and the Shinmataung Thanaka variety is well-known in the country.

The famous product of Magway Division is Phangar (*Chebulic myorobalan*) fruit. Magway Division produces 694 million kyats worth of monsoon sesamum and 515 million kyats worth of monsoon groundnut each year.

Other products: The principal product is oil. Magway Division produces most of the oil of Myanmar. Mann, Yenangyaung, Chauk, Kyauk-khwet, Letpando, and Ayadaw Oil fields produce 8,197 US barrels per-day. Natural gas is produced at Pay-ye, which is near the town of Thayet. The Thayet cement factory is powered by the natural gas from Pay-ye. There are also cotton weaving, tobacco, iron and bronze industries. As Magway Division produces a large quantity of groundnut and sesamum edible oil, it is also known as the oil pot of Myanmar.

Sites of historical interest: As the fossils of the earliest primates were excavated in Pondaung and Ponnya areas in Magway Division. It has become a place of historical interest. The findings are known as Pondaung fossils. The Beikthano ancient town in Taungdwingyi Township, Sandaku natha Kyaungdawya Pagoda in Pwintbyu Township, Sale-yokson Monastery in Chauk Township, Minhla Fort in Minhla Twonship and Pakhan Kyaungdawgyi in Yesagyo Twonship, among others, are also places of historical interest.

Traditional cultural and social festivals: The pagoda festivals, which are common in other parts of the country, are also held in Magway Division. The festivals of Myathalun Pagoda in Magway and of Shwesettaw Pagoda in Minbu are very well-known throughout the country.



Kachin



Kayah

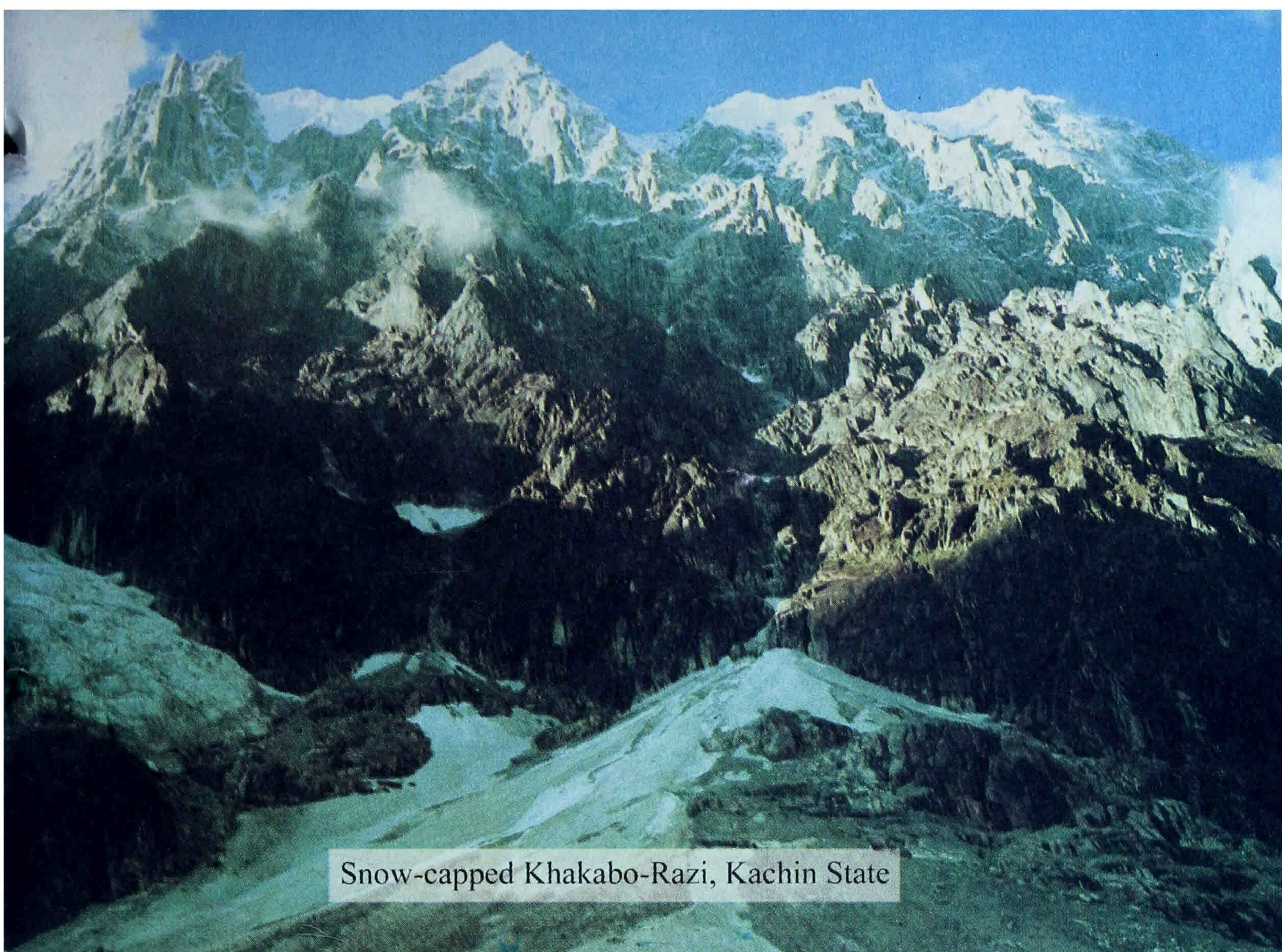


Kayin



Chin

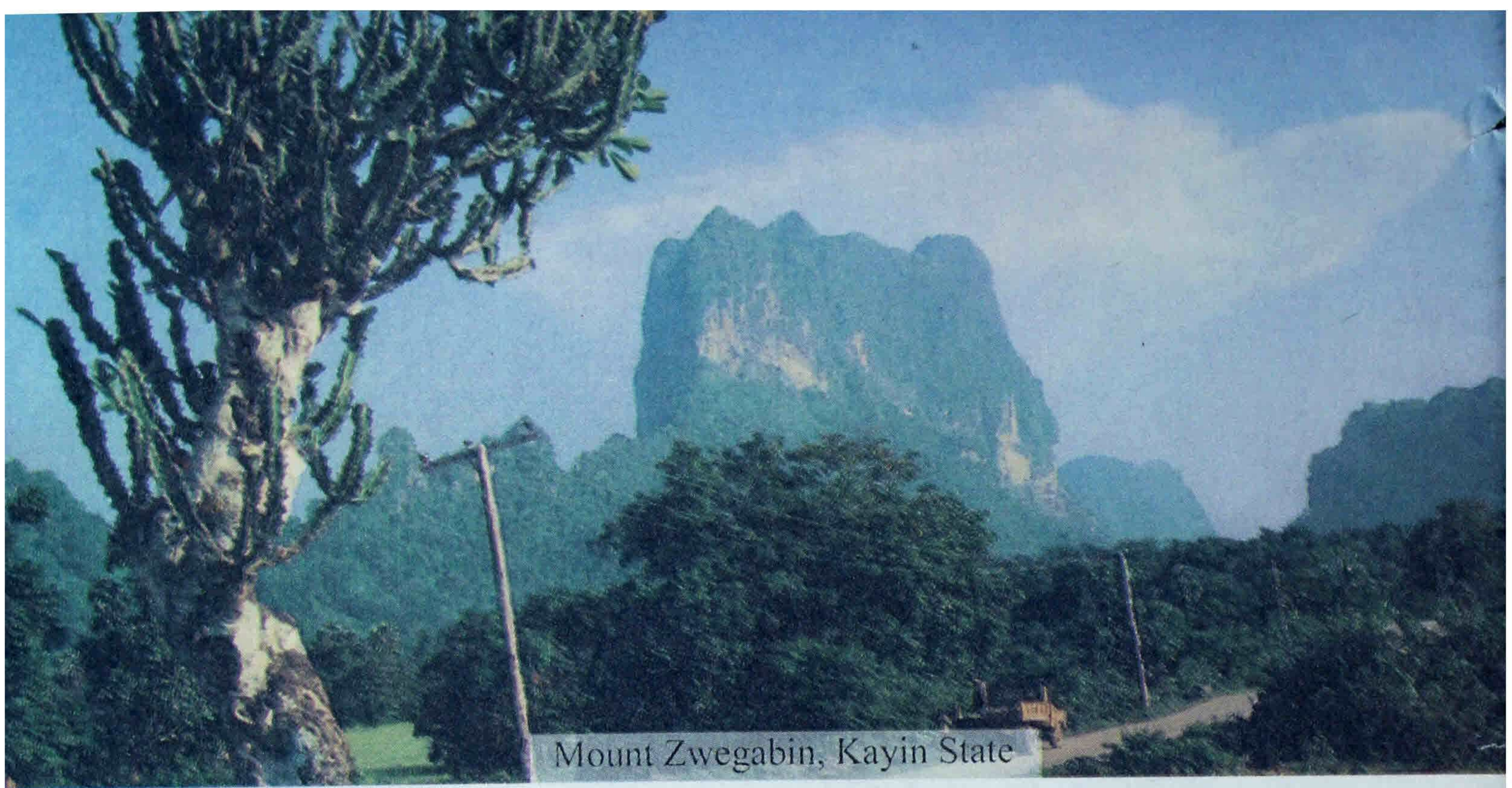




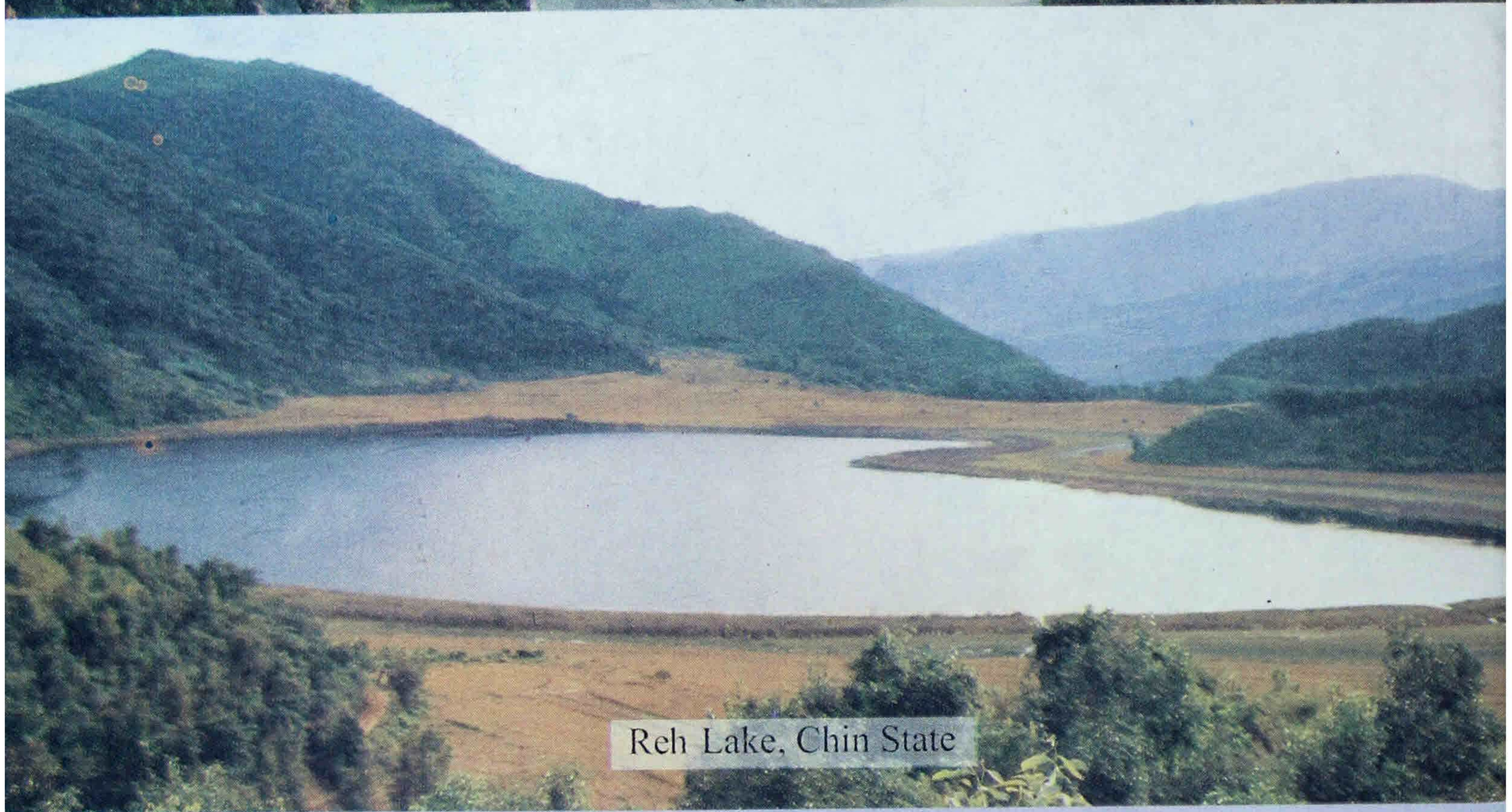
Snow-capped Khakabo-Razi, Kachin State



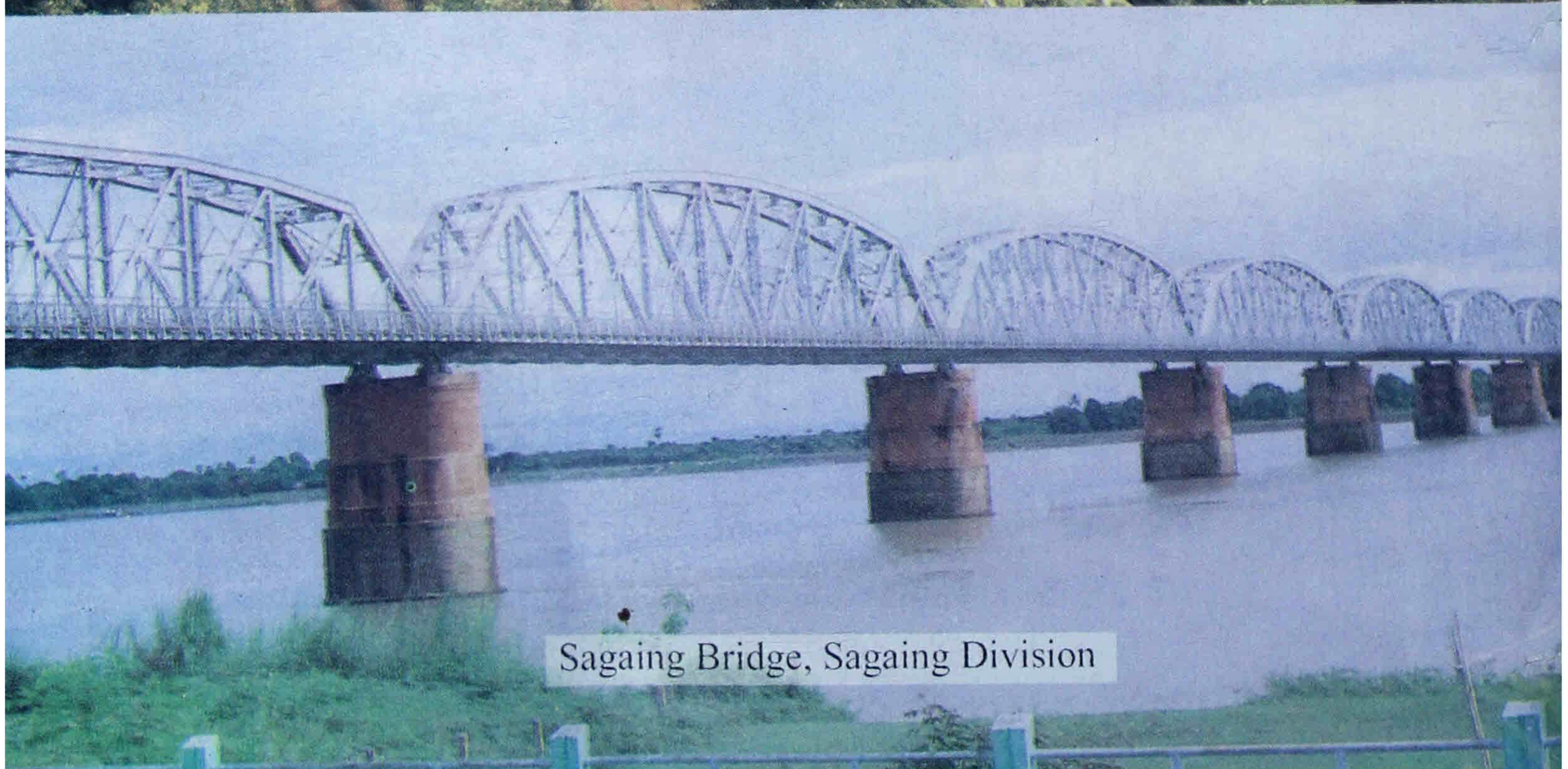
Taungwe Zedi, Kayah State



Mount Zwegabin, Kayin State



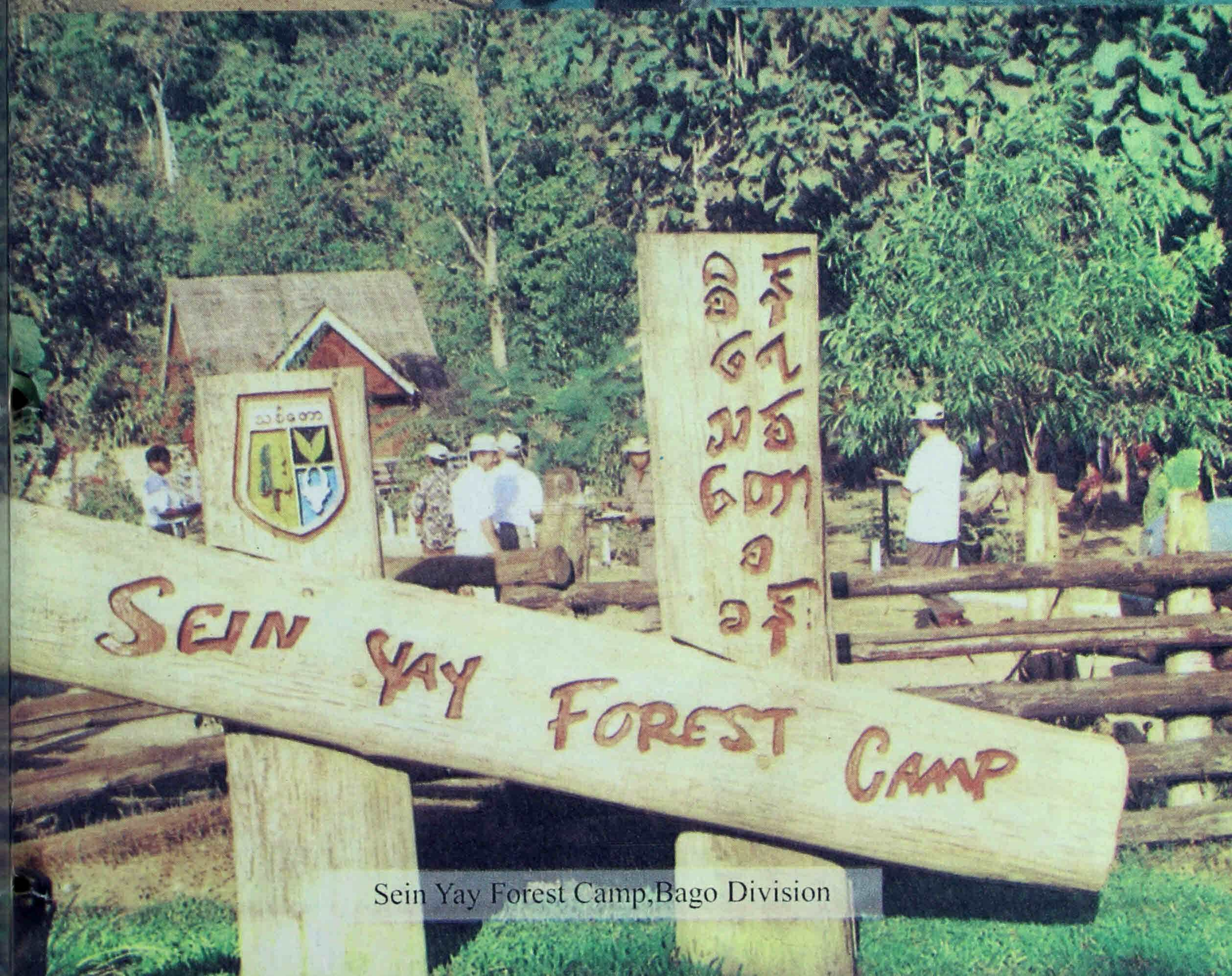
Reh Lake, Chin State



Sagaing Bridge, Sagaing Division



Kawthoung Township, Taninthayi Division



Sein Yay Forest Camp, Bago Division



Kissapanadi Bridge, Rakhine State



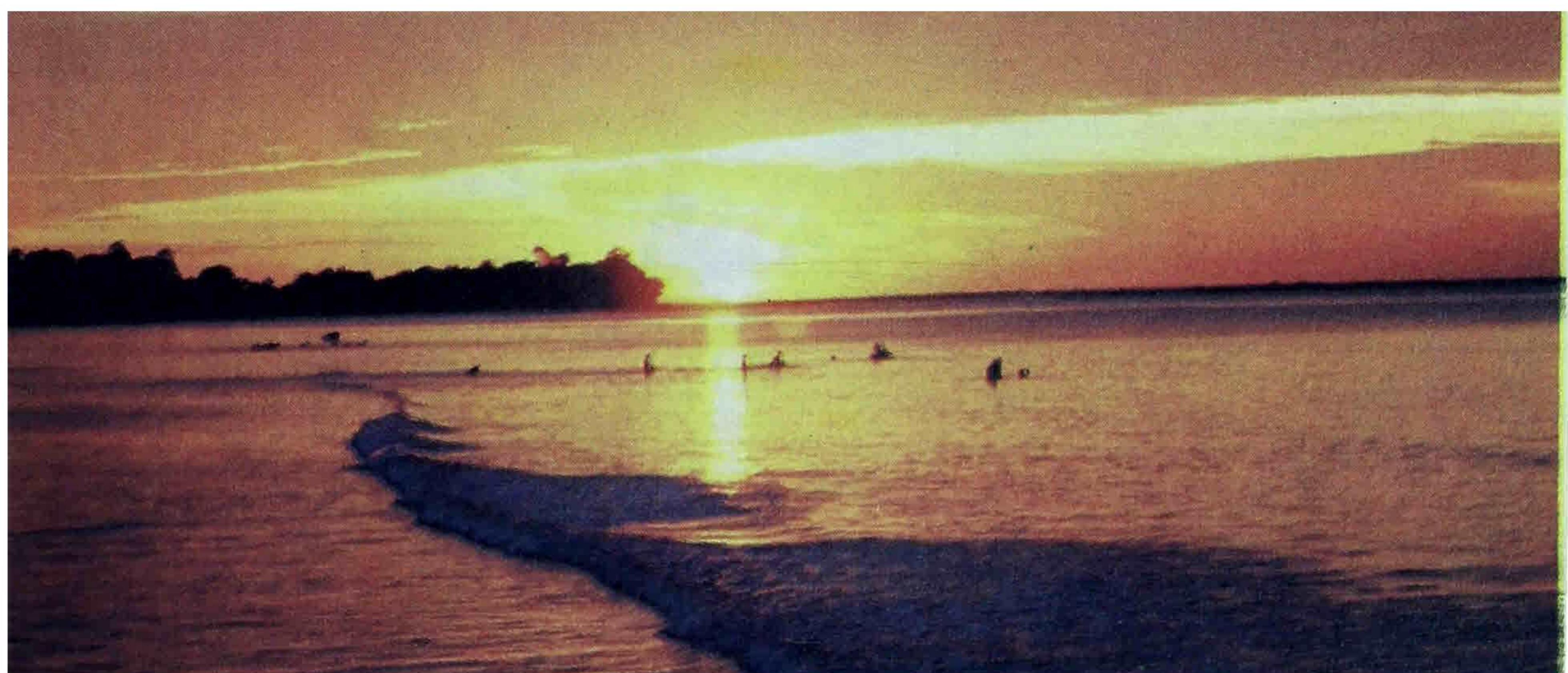
Yangon City



Developing Pangsang, Shan State



Mongla, Shan State



Chaungtha Beach, Ayeyawady Division

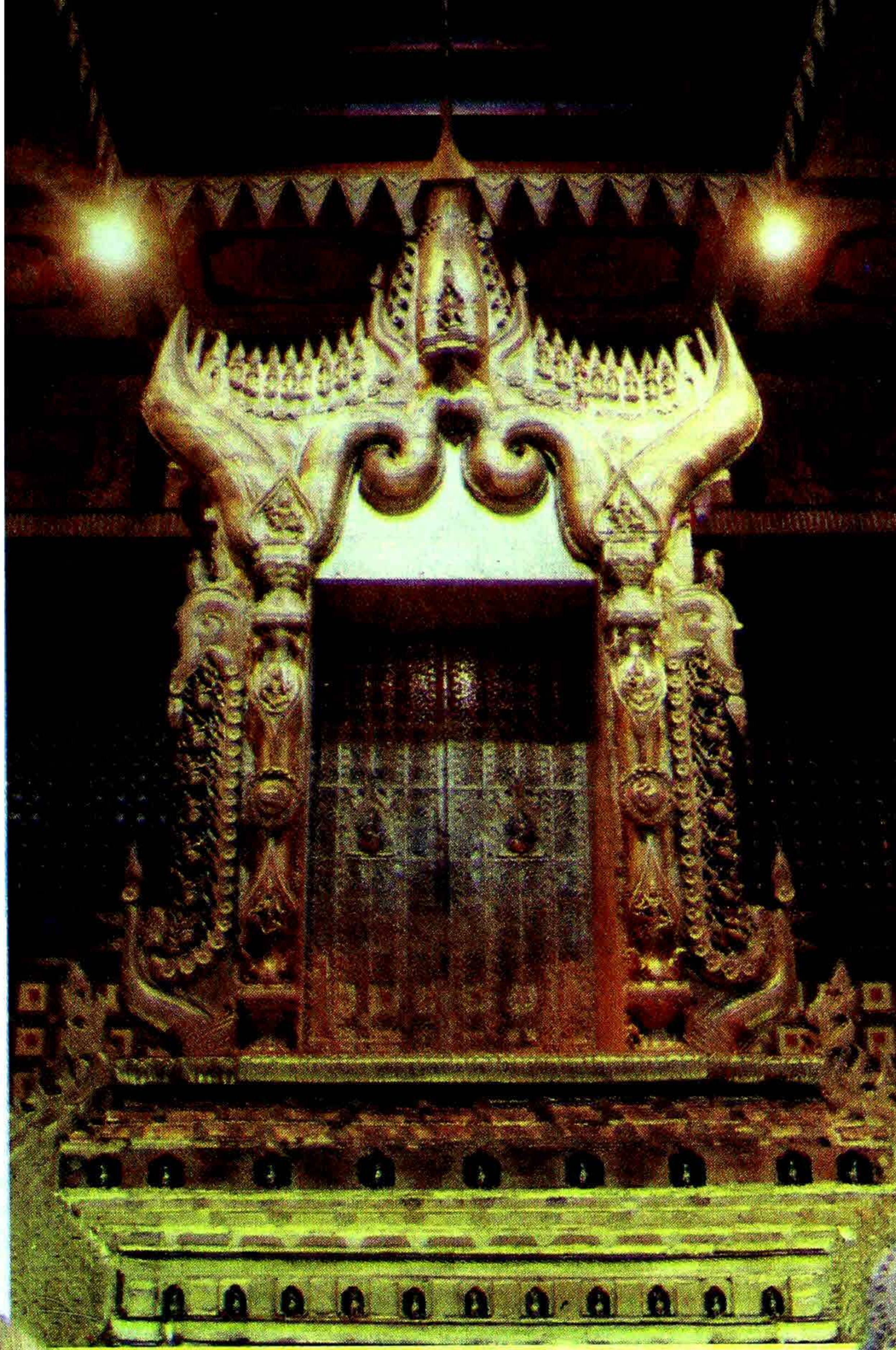


Ananda Pagoda
Mandalay Division

Kyaik Kame Yay-lae Pagoda
Mon State



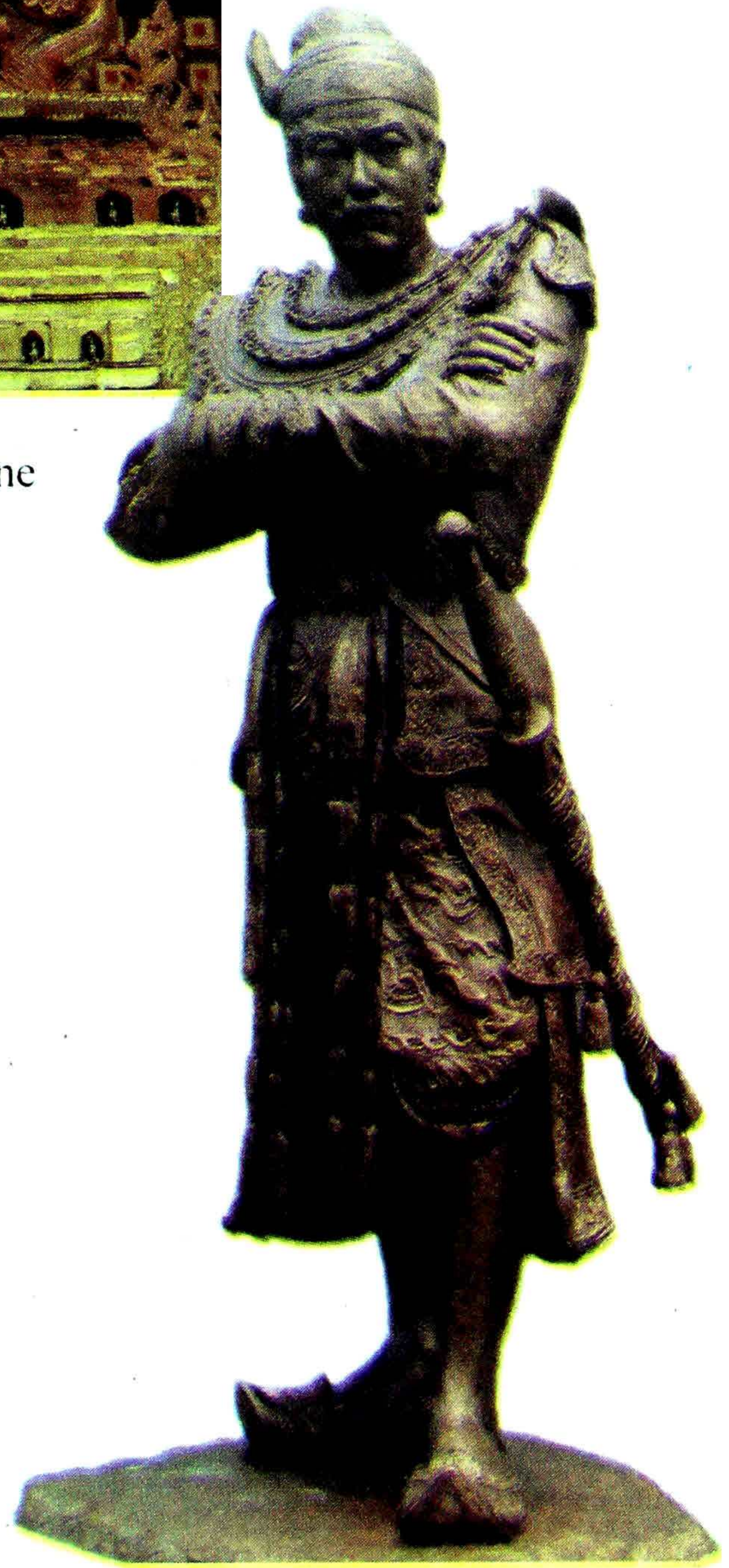
Sin Bhyu Shin Bridge
crossing Chindwin River
between Sagaing and
Magwe Division.



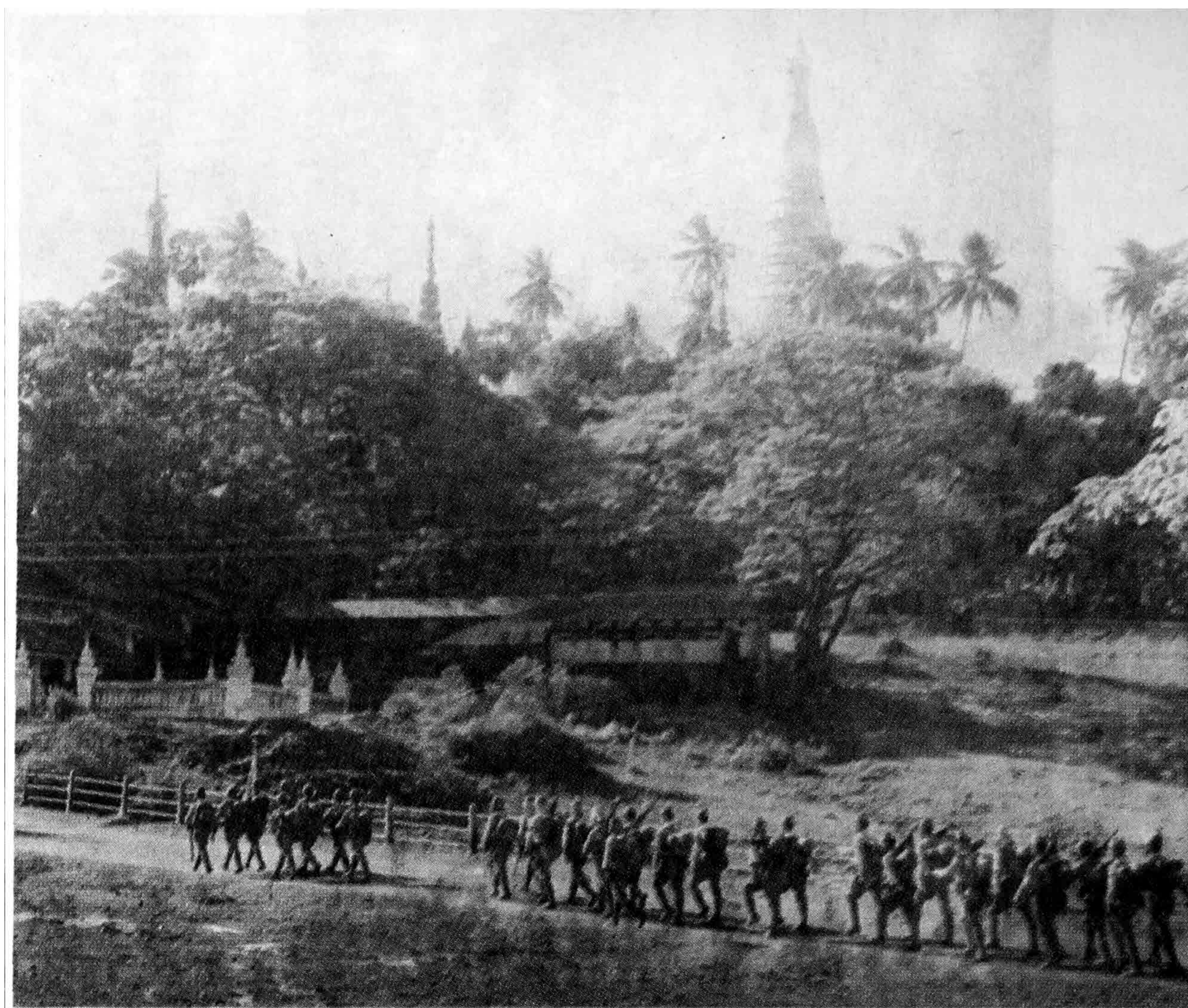
Thihathana, The Lion Throne



King Anawrahta



King Bayint Naung



Myanma Tatmadawmen marching past for the Front



Myanmā Tatmadawmen, during Anti-Fascist Struggle
in Pyay Township, in 1945



Chairman of the SPDC, Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services Senior General Than Shwe delivering speech at the Defence Services Institute of Medicine



Passing-out Parade at the Defence Services Institute of Medicine



Head of State Senior General Than Shwe
inspecting Exhibition
at the Defence Services Museum

Vice-Chairman of the SPDC
Deputy Commander-in-Chief
of Defence Services
Commander-in-Chief(Army)
General Maung Aye
at the Kawthoung-Khamaukyi Road
opening, Southern Myanmar.



General Maung Aye at New Tarchileik Airport.



Senior General Than Shwe at Graduation Ceremony at the Parade ground of DSA



Passing-out Parade at the Defence Services Institute of Technology.



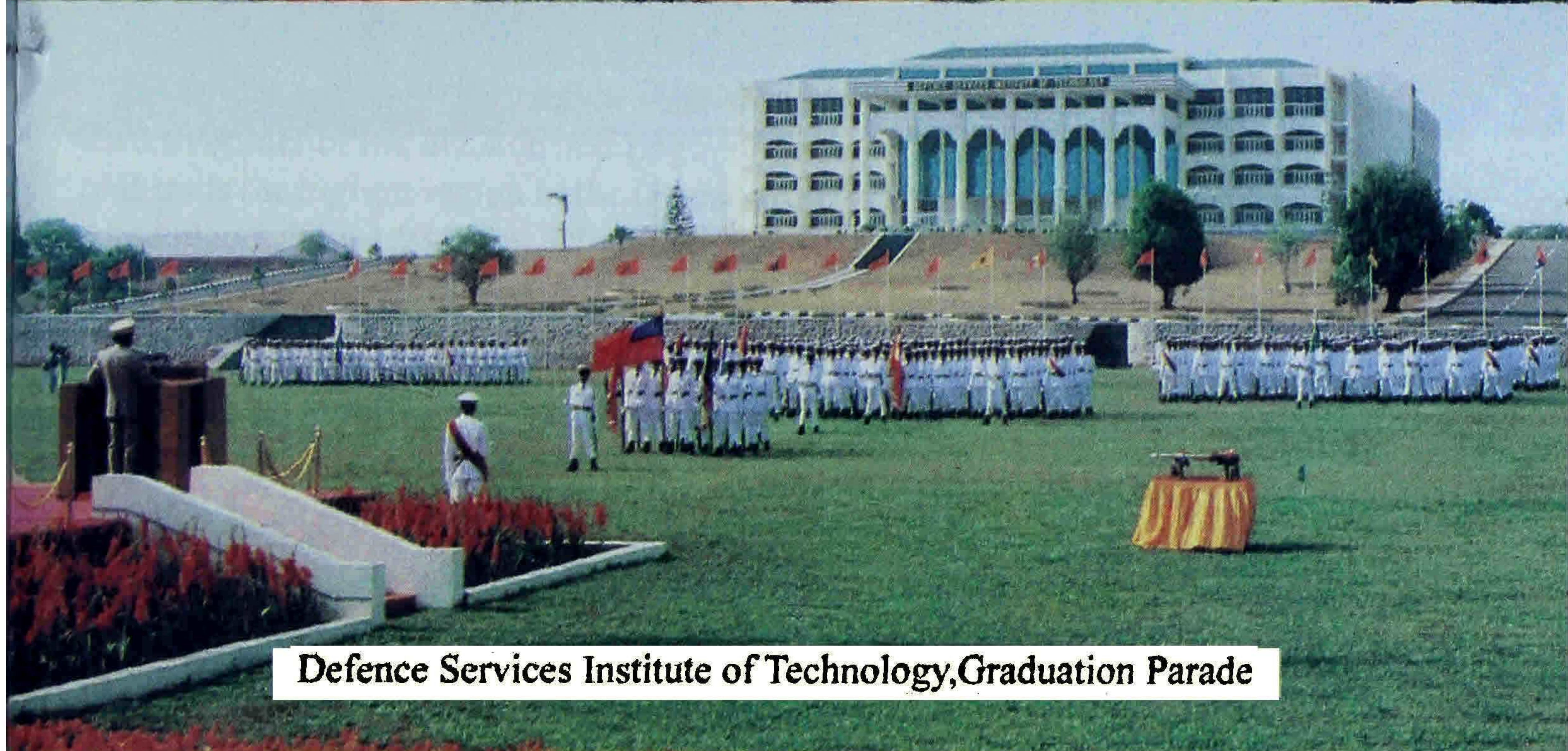
Secretary-2 Lt-Gen Tin Oo and Secretary-3 Lt-Gen Win Myint
of the State Peace and Development Council
at Pineapple Juice Factory in Bago



One of the armed groups, exchanged arms for peace, Bago Division



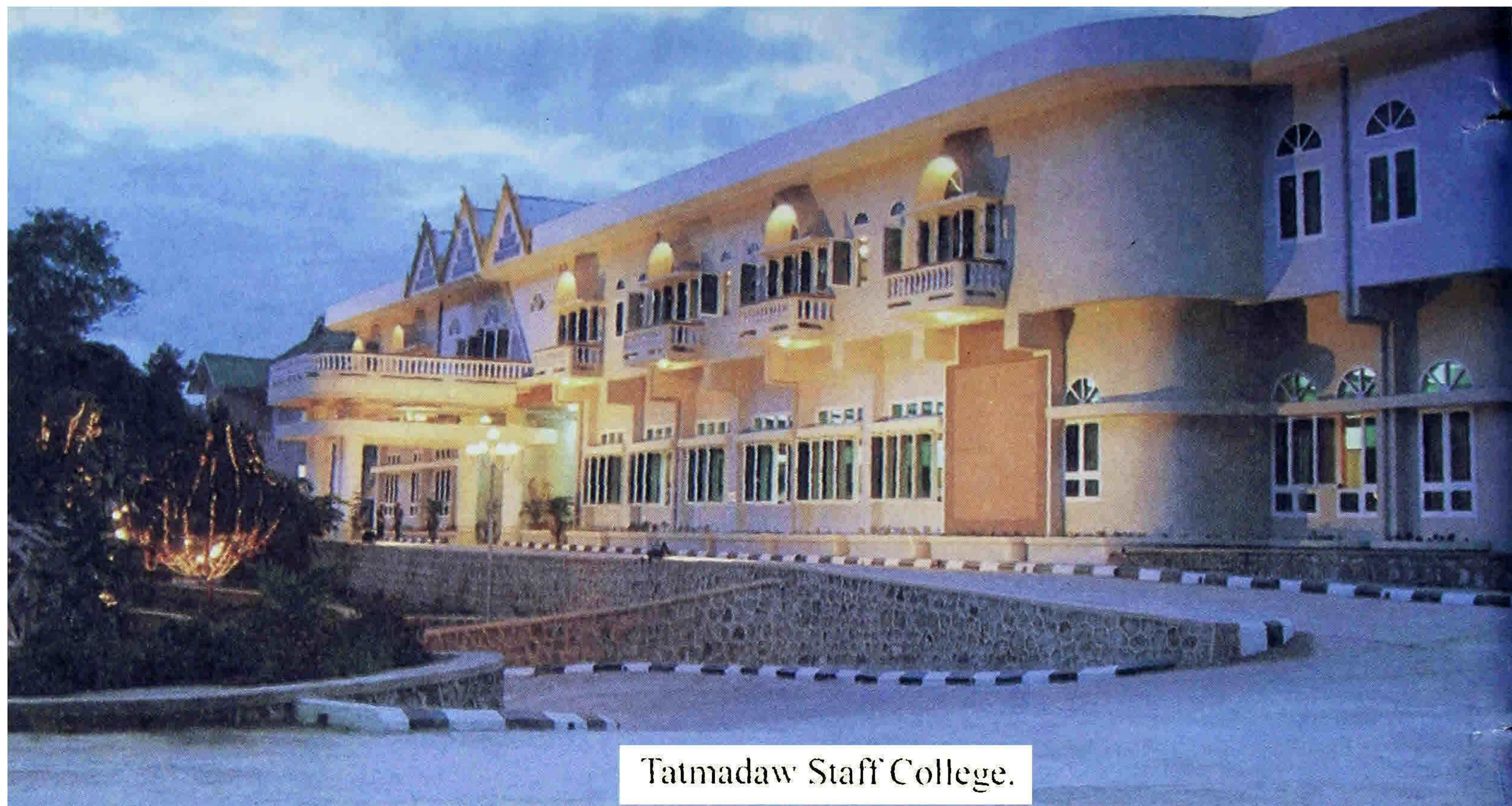
Defence Services Museum



Defence Services Institute of Technology, Graduation Parade



Defence Services Institute of Technology



Tatmadaw Staff College.



Passing- out Parade at OTS



Academic Wing of DSA

Radio & TV retransmission and microwave stations: There is a TV retransmission station in Minbu, Magway Division. TV Myanmar programmes can be received in 13 townships of Magway Division. Myawady Television has a retransmission station at Gwecho Village, Chauk Township. There are 17 microwave stations in the Division.

MANDALAY DIVISION

Location: Linking Sagaing Division in the north, Shan State in the east, Bago Division and Kayin State in the south and Sagaing and Magway Divisions in the west. Mandalay Division is situated between latitudes 19°20' north and 23°45' north and longitudes 94°45' east and 97°00' east in the central Myanmar. The area is 14295 sq.miles.

Topography and climate: Mountains or high plateaus can be found in the eastern border of the division and Bago Yoma region in the south-west. The eastern plateau is the highest region in the Division, elevating up from 6,000 to 7,000 feet in some places. The 4,981-foot Mount Popa, an extinct volcano, is famous.

Various Kinds of climates can be found in Mandalay Division. The eastern plateau has a warm wet temperate climate. Average temperatures of the region is between 70°F (21°C) and 75°F (24°C) in April. The average temperature in the coldest months is 60°F (15.6°C). The lowest temperature sometimes reaches the freezing point.

The southernmost part has a Savannah climate and the remaining regions have arid-like climate. Average temperature of the plains is 88°F (31°C) and the highest day-time temperature is 110°F (43.3°C). In the winter, the average temperature is 70°F (21°C) and lowest temperature is 50°F (18°C).

Rainfall is high in the eastern plateau and low in the plains. Average annual rainfall is over 100 inches in Mogok and over 60 inches in Pyin Oo Lwin. Average annual rainfall in Pyinmana at the southernmost part of the Division is 56 inches and Mandalay, Kyaukse and Meiktila in the central region is from 32 to 34 inches. Myingyan with the least rainfall has received an average annual rainfall of only 27 inches. Due to the elevation, Mount Popa gets over 40 inches of average annual rainfall.

Population, inhabitant, languages and religion: Mandalay Division which is the second most populous State/ Division in Myanmar has 6,313,938 inhabitants. The average population density is 424 persons per square mile.

Majority of the population is Bamar. There are also a small number of Shans, Danus, Lisus and Palaungs residing on the eastern plateau. Leway and Pyinmana have a few population of Plain Chins (Acho Chins). National races such as Kachin, Kayin and Chin are also living in the division. Majority of the people are Buddhists. There are also Hindus, Muslims and Christians. Myanmar language is mainly spoken.

Formation of districts, townships and villages: Mandalay Division is formed with seven districts, 30 townships and 2,320 wards and village-tracts. Mandalay with a population of over 650,000 is the capital city of the division.

Forest: Mountain forests grow in regions of the eastern plateau with elevations more than 3,000 feet. Tropical forests grow in areas with less than 3,000 feet in height and along the Bago Yoma. Indaing forests can be found in Pyinmana Township. The remaining parts have only bush forests. Cactus-like plants grow in arid areas of Ayeyawady River bank. The division has 94 forest reserves (over 2.4 million acres) and 800,000 acres of preserved forests outside the reserve areas.

Sown acreage and produce: Paddy cultivation areas and seasonal land are the majority of farms in Mandalay Division. There are over 500,000 acres of irrigated farm lands. The division annually put over one million acres under edible crops, nearly 900,000 acres under beans and pulses, over 300,000 acres under cotton and over 500,000 acres under paddy.

The main crops cultivated in the division are paddy, wheat, millet, corn, sesame, groundnut, sunflower, beans, cotton, sugarcane, tobacco, chilli and onion. Other crops are garlic, tea, coffee, vegetables, flowers, banana, mango, plum, grape, betel nut, toddy palm and betel leaf.

Agriculture and farming is jointly conducted in areas with large acres of cultivated land. Cattle, sheep, goat, pig and chicken are raised in the Division.

Other products: Teak and hard-wood are produced in the eastern plateau and Bago Yoma. Dry regions produce Thanakha, catechu and htanounng wood. Iron is mined at Kyadwinyay region near Pyin Oo Lwin and transported to Steel Plant at Anisakhan. Barite is mined in Dattawtaung in the east of Kyaukse. Alabaster is mined in Madaya Township, ruby and sapphire in Mogok Township, tungsten in Pyinmana Township, barite in Pyin Oo Lwin and Kyaukse townships, gold in Thabeikkyin Township and crude oil and gypsum in the western regions.

Historical sites and interesting places: Maha Muni Buddha Image and Mandalay Hill are sacred places for Buddhists as well as ancient cultural heritage. Many pagodas, which are also the ancient cultural heritage, can be seen in Bagan-NyaungU. Tagaung old city in Thabeikkyin Township, Myinsaing old town near Kyaukse, Mongmaw old town near Kume, Innwa, Pinya and Amarapura old towns in TadaU Township and Mandalay Palace are famous historical sites. Mandalay has many ancient pagodas and monasteries. Popa Mountain with temperate climate in Kyaukpadaung Township and Pyin Oo Lwin which is a hill station are also popular resorts. The Botanical Gardens, Pwekauk Falls, Peikchin Myaung Cave, Anisakhan Falls and Maha Arnthtoo Kantha Pagoda are interesting places.

Traditional festivals: Festivals such as Taungpyone Festival, Yadanagu Festival and Kyaukse Elephant Dance Festival are famous in the Division.

Radio and TV retransmission stations and microwave stations: Three TV retransmission stations in Pyin Oo Lwin, Mogok and Popa are transmitting to eight townships in the division. Fourteen microwave stations are located in Mandalay, Singaing, Myittha, Wundwin, Meiktila, Thazi, Yamethin, Tatkon and Pyinmana.

MON STATE

Location : Bordering Bago Division in the south of Sittaung River Mouth, Kayin State in the east, Thailand and Taninthayi Division in the south and Andaman Sea and Gulf of Mottama in the West. Mon state is situated between latitudes 14°52' north and 17°32' north and east longitudes 96° 51' east and 98°13' east. The area is 4,747.8 sq.miles.

Mon State has a tropical climate. It has a temperate weather as it is located in the low latitude zone and near the sea. The state has only slight changes in temperature. The average temperature of Mawlamyine in January is 78° F (25.6°C) and in April is 85°C (29.4°C). Annual rainfall in Mawlamyine is 190 inches and in Thaton is 217 inches. Especially, rain is much heavy in July and August.

Population, inhabitant, languages and religion: Majority of inhabitants are Mons and Bamars. Kayin, Rakhine, Chin, Kachin, Shan and Pa-O national races also live in the state. The population is nearly 2.4 million. The majority of people are Buddhists with Christians as minority. Main languages are Mon and Myanmar.

Formation of districts, townships and villages: The total area of Mon State is 4,748.8 square-miles. There are ten townships and 450 wards and villages-tracts in Mawlamyine Districts and Thaton District. Its population is over 2.3 million. Mon State Day falls on 19 March.

Forest: Evergreen forests thrive in the region as it is located in the tropical climate zone with torrential rains. Marshes grow along some coastal plains and valleys of rivers and creeks and In trees (*Dipterocaryus tuberculatus*) grow on laterite-like land in areas east of Mawlamyine. Mangroves can be found near mouths of tidal rivers and creeks. Sandbanks are seen at some coastal areas.

Sown acreage and produce: Mon State has a cultivated area of nearly three million acres. Most are paddy farms. Over 600,000 acres are put under monsoon paddy in the state yearly. Annual yield of monsoon paddy is 35.4 million baskets. Summer paddy is cultivated on over 700,000 acres yearly. Annual production is 4.8 million baskets. There are few silted-land cultivation and garden farms. Nearly 150,000 acres are put under rubber in the state. Corn, groundnut, sunflower, beans and pulses, tapioca, sugarcane, coconut, oil palm, coccoa, condiments, cashew, nipa palm and fruits are other farm products of Mon State. Famous

farm products of Mon State are durian, mangosteen, rumbutan, pineapple, citrus fruits, avocado and djenkol bean.

Other products: Coastal fishing is an important enterprise of Mon State. Villages on Bilu Island and villages in Thanbyuzayat. Ye and Kyaikkami townships are engaged in producing dried fish and fish sauce. Agar-agar is produced from sea algae at Marine Science Department at Setse. Salt is produced from salterns in Ye Township and Htantabinchaung in Paung Township.

Antimony is mined at Kardaik Mines in Paung Township and Natsein Mines near Mudon; and granite is mined at Muppalin and Zingyaik.

State-owned industries in Mon State are Sittaung Paper Mill, Bilin Sugar Mill, Mupun Plate Factory, Thanbyuzayat Rubber Factory, Thaton Tyre Factory, the coalburn power station near Mawlamyine and the shipyard in Mawlamyine.

Traditions and culture and festivals: Mon State Day falls on 19 March. Kyaikhtiyoc Pagoda Buddha Pujaniya is visited by people from all over the country and tourists. Other significant festivals are guest festival in Chaungzon, Kyaikkami The-bonzedi Pagoda Buddha Pujaniya and edible oil offering ceremony in Hpa-auk, Mawlamyine.

Historical sites and interesting places: Many ancient heritage can be found in Thaton, an ancient town. Kyaikkami Yayle Pagoda is significant and Setse is a beautiful beach resort.

Radio and TV retransmission stations and microwave stations: A 10-Kilowatt radio and TV retransmission station is located in Mawlamyine Township, a 100-watt station in Ye Township and a 50-watt station at Kawza region. There are nine microwave stations in Mon State.

RAKHINE STATE

Location : Rakhine State is situated in the westernmost part of the nation. Bordering Chin State in the north and Magway Division, Bago Division and Ayeyawady Division in the east and facing Bay of Bengal in the west, it is located between latitudes 17°30' north and 21°30' north and east longitudes 92°10' east and 94°50' east. The area of the State is 14,200 sq.miles.

Rakhine State is located in tropical monsoon region. Temperatures never rise or fall extremely as it is a coastal region. The average temperature of Sittway in May the hottest month of the year, is 84°F(29°C) and in January, the coldest month of the year, is 70°F(21°C). Rakhine State gets a lot of rain annually as the north-west monsoon winds blow from the sea almost right angle to the Yoma. Rakhine State gets rain from storms that formed in the Bay of Bengal. Annual rainfall at Thandwe is 221 inches, Kyaukpyu 186 inches and Sittway 203 inches. Torrential rains fall

and tidal waves rise from the sea when cyclones that are formed in the Bay of Bengal enter Rakhine State, causing property damages and flooding of salt water in low land areas. Though the storms appear mostly in early and later periods of rainy season, they sometimes appear in the mid rainy season.

Population, inhabitants languages and religion : State is a sparsely populated area as its mountainous landscape is covered by thick forests. Its population is over 2.6 million and Sittway is the most populous town in the state. Rakhines and Bamars live in valleys and on Yambye and Manaung islands. Chins are inhabitants of mountain regions of the north. Mros, Thets, Khamis, Dainets, Maramagyis and Kamans live on mountain ranges in the west and north of Sittway plain. The majority of people are Buddhists. Main languages are Rakhine and Myanmar.

Formation of districts, townships and villages : The total area of Rakhine State is 14,200 square-miles. The state is formed with five districts. Which are Sittway, Maungdaw, Buthidaung, Kyaukpyu and Thandwe districts. These districts are formed with 17 townships and 1,164 village-tracts. Sittway is the capital city of the state. Other well-known towns are Thandwe, Kyaukpyu, Mrauk-U, Kyauktaw, Punnagyun, Minbya, Taungup, Yanbye and Gwa. Rakhine State Day falls on 15 December.

Sown acreage and produce : Rakhine State has a cultivated area of over one million acres including over 850,000 acres of paddy farm, nearly 20,000 acres of other crops, 15,000 acres of silted-land cultivated areas, 36,000 acres of garden farms, over 12,000 acres of hill-side cultivation and 13,000 of nipa palm trees. Eighty-five per cent of total sown acreage is paddy fields. Over 860,000 acres are put under monsoon paddy in the state yearly. Annual yield of monsoon paddy is 48 million baskets. Summer paddy is cultivated on over 15,000 acres yearly. Mustard, groundnut, onion, chilli and beans and pulses are also cultivated in the state.

The main crop of Sittway plain is paddy. Other crops such as mustard, sesame, chili, sugarcane, onion, potato, corn, areca nut, betel leaf, tobacco and vegetables are also cultivated in the region. Rubber is grown in Thandwe and Gwa townships. Coconut farms can be seen along the coastal areas and nipa palm plantations along the banks of creeks and rivers. Some people of the coastal areas conduct both fishing and agriculture. A kind of small fish called by locals "Nganidu" is the significant product of Rakhine State.

Other products : There are fishing stations in Sittway and Kyaukpyu townships, using modern trawlers in catching prawns and fish at sea. Most of the catch (fish and prawns) is transported to Yangon. Some of the catch is exported. Cold storages are located at Tattaung near the mouth of Ann Creek. Kyaukpyu has a Fisheries Training School. The State-owned pearl culture station is situated on Apawye Island near Thandwe. Sun-dried salt and refined salt is produced along the coast. Wood products such as timber, bamboo and fuel wood are extracted from forest.

Small amount of crude oil is produced from shallow wells on Yanbye. Manaung, Ye, Phayonga and Mozi islands. Alabaster is mined at Naypu Hill near Taungup Township.

Traditions and culture and festivals : Rakhine State Day falls on 15 December. Buddha pujaniyas of Hsandawshin Pagoda on West Phayonga Island, Shitthaung Pagoda in MraukU and Bhudawmaw Pagoda are famous in the state. Rice Pounding Festival which is observed at the end of Buddhist Lent. Carriage Festival which is held in Tabodwe, Boat Festival which is held in Tagu and Kyin (Wrestling) Festival are traditional Rakhine festivals.

Historical sites and interesting places : Located between Kaladan and Lemyo' rivers, MraukU, an ancient royal town, is rich in interesting historical sites such as pagodas and other cultural edifices and antiques. Moreover, the ancient cities Danyawady and Vassali are located in the state. Ngapali and Kanthaya are beautiful beach resorts.

Radio and TV retransmission stations and microwave stations : A 10-kilowatt TV retransmission station is located in Sittway Township; a one-kilowatt station in Buthidaung Township a 20-kilowatt station at Yanbye Township. There are six microwave stations in Rakhine State.

YANGON DIVISION

Location: Bordering Bago Division in the north and east, Gulf of Mottama in the south and Ayeyawady Division in the west, Yangon Division is situated between latitude 16° 20' north and 17° 50' north and longitudes 95° 45' east and 96° 46' east in the southernmost part of the central plain.

Coco archipelago which is located in the Bay of Bengal is included in the Division. The Division's area is 3,927.15 square miles.

Topography and climate: Bago Yoma runs from north to south in the division. Kantbalu Mountain which is nearly 2,600 feet high is located in the northern border. The mountain range gradually slopes down in the south forming 500 feet above the sea level. Ridges formed with laterite can be found in Thanlyin, Twantay and Kungyangon townships.

Yangon Division has a tropical monsoon climate. As the Division is located near the sea, there are only slight changes of temperatures in summer and winter. Average temperature of April which is the hottest month is 95.0° F. Daytime temperature rises from 100° F to 104° F. The coldest months -- December and January -- have an average temperature of 77° F. Night temperatures fall to 60° F. Average annual rainfall of the division is 103 inches. Rainy season lasts from May to October. Rain is heaviest in July and August.

Population, inhabitant, languages and religion: The estimated population of the division in 1996 is over five million. Various races of people are living in the division. The majority of the population is Bamar. There are also many persons of foreign descendants. Especially, there is a large number of Chinese and Indians. Majority of the inhabitants are Buddhists followed by Muslims and Christians. Myanmar is the main language.

Yangon Division is formed with four districts, which are, Yangon East District, Yangon West District, Yangon North District and Yangon South District, and 45 townships. There are 1,305 wards and village-tracts. Of the 45 townships, Coco Gyun Township includes Cocogyi Island, Cocolay Island, Sarpwe Island and Pariparis Island. Yangon City is the capital of the division as well as Myanmar. It is a port city. Yangon International Airport is handling international flights. Most of the government office buildings, universities and industries are situated in Yangon Division.

Forests: Evergreen forests and various kinds of trees grow on mountain ranges stretching from Bago Yoma. Marshes can be found at inundated areas in the western part. Mangroves and sand dunes with trees are located along the coasts. There are over 250,000 acres of reserve forests.

Sown acreage and produce: Of the 1.4 million acres of cultivable land in the division, over 1.2 million acres are put under paddy. There are over 5,000 acres of seasonal cultivation land and nearly 200,000 acres of garden farms in the division. Main crops are paddy, corn, sesame, groundnut, sunflower, beans, jute and rubber. There are also vegetable, flower, coconut, banana and nipa palm farms.

Other products: The division has many State-owned, cooperative and private industries producing various kinds of foodstuff and social goods. Yangon is the main commercial city trading local and foreign goods. It is the centre of export and import business. There are many large fish and prawn farms in the division.

Historical sites and interesting places: In addition to Shwedagon Pagoda, which is renowned as one of the wonders of the world and the most sublime stupa for Theravada Buddhists, other famous pagodas such as Sule, Botahtaung, Meilamu, Kaba Aye, Maha Wizaya and Buddha's Tooth Relic are situated in Yangon. The city has the Zoological Garden and many beautiful parks. Letkokkon is a beautiful beach resort.

Traditional festivals: Religious festivals are being held town-wise or ward-wise in the division year round. Shwedagon Pagoda Pujaniya, Meilamu Pagoda Pujaniya and Thingyan Festival are famous festivals. The annually-held ceremony to confer religious titles on members of the Sangha and lay persons is also a famous ceremony.

Main construction projects: New satellite towns such as Dagon (South and North), Hlaingthaya, Shwepyitha and Shwepaukkan were built in enlarging the city.

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There are many industrial zones, hotels, modern markets and large buildings in the city. Hotels such as the 20-storey Traders Hotel, Sedona Hotel, Equatorial Hotel, Mya Yeik Nyo Royal Hotel, Yangon City Hotel and Summit Parkview are famous.

SHAN STATE

Location: Shan State, lying in the eastern sector of the country is situated between latitude 19° 00' and 22° 15' north and 96° 26' and 98° 47' east longitudes. It is bordered by Kachin State on the North, the People's Republic of China on the North and East, the Lao People's Democratic Republic on the East, Thailand and Kayah and Kayin States on the South and Mandalay and Sagaing Divisions on the West. Its total land area is 60,155 sq miles. Of the states in the country, Shan State is the biggest with the largest population.

According to the latitude location except the northern sector, other sectors of the Shan State have a tropical climate with low temperature as they are hill regions. In the coldest months of December and January, the average temperature of the region is 70°F (21°C) to 80°F (26°C). The highest temperature in Konglung, Lashio, Hsipaw and Nyaungshwe towns in low valleys, is 100°F (37°C) at daylight. Rainfalls are over 60 inches at the hill and over 40 inches in the valleys. Not only South-west Monsoon brings rainfalls into the state but also waves of whirlwind from South China Sea produces rainfalls in late monsoon.

Population, inhabitants, religion and languages: The estimated population of Shan State in 1996 is over 4.7 million with average density of 75 per sq mile. The population is dense in valleys and areas along railroad and motor roads and sparse in hill regions where agriculture and communications are difficult.

Inlay Lake region is an area with a strange life style. People in the region live at houses built on the edge of the lake. There are many national races residing in Shan State. Shan nationals reside in river valleys and valleys throughout the state while Danu, Taungyoc, Inn-thar (Inn-hsa) and Bamar nationals live in the west of Shan State. Palaung (Ta-aung) lives in the northern Shan State, especially in Namhsan, and Pindaya. Lawksawk and Mongkai townships in the southern sector. Pa-O nationals are seen in the south of the State, Kachin and Lisu (Lishaw) in the north, Kokang in Kokang region, Wa (Lwela) in Hopang Township on the east of Thanlwin River and Eikaw (Arkha) and Lahu in Kengtung region.

Most of the inhabitants believe in Buddhism. There are also many Muslims, Christians and Hindus in the region. Myanmar is the mainly used language in the region where national races also speak different dialects.

Formation of districts, townships and villages and wards: District of the State are Taunggyi, Loilem, Lashio, Muse, Kyaukse, Kunlong, Laukkai, Kengtung, Mongsan, Monghpyak and Tachilek. Shan State is formed with 54 townships and 193 wards and village-tracts. The capital of Shan State is Taunggyi.

Forest: There are dried mixed deciduous forests in the areas with an altitude of under 3,000 feet above sea level in Shan State, hill forests in the areas with an altitude of above 3,000 feet and pine woods in the areas with an altitude of above 4,000 feet. Bamboo grows in the forests with trees. *Kyun* (teak), *Pyingadoe*, *Padauk*, *In*, *kanyin* and other hardwood trees grow in the forest in low areas. Turf is seen in the areas where were deforested due to farming work. Shan State has over 200,000 acres of forest reserve.

Sown acreage and crops produced: Shan State has over 1.5 million acres of cultivated areas consisting of over 500,000 acres each for paddy and crops cultivation, about 200,000 acres for hill-side cultivation over 8,000 acres of land formed by the process of silting for cultivation and over 200,000 acres for gardens. There are about 450,000 acres of irrigated areas for cultivation in the state. Terrace-fields are seen in Shweli Valley and other valleys and on smooth hill-sides. Crops cultivated in the state are paddy, wheat, maize, sugarcane, beans and pulses, onion, garlic, sesame, groundnut, sunflower, sebesten tree leaf, Virginia tobacco, tea plant, coffee, pear, orange and damson. Crops, edible oil crops, kitchen crops and perennial crops are cultivated in the south of Shan State and tomato, other vegetables and flowers on floating islands in Inlay Lake region.

Significant products: Shan State is rich in natural resources. Tungsten is found in the west of the state, silver, lead, zinc and minerals at old rocks in Bawdwin region, the northern sector. The minerals are also found in Yadana-theingi and Bawhsaing areas. Iron is found in Pinpet, Hopong, east of Taunggyi, and between Taunggyi and Hopeng, manganese is found. Shan State produces coal. Diamond is found in the environs of Momeik and gems in Namhkan Township. Logs of timber are floated to the Ayeyawady through using Shweli and Namtu (Myitnge) rivers. Pine is produced a little in the state for regional use and for turpentine. Minerals from Bawdwin Mines are refined in Bawdwin and Namtu to produce silver, lead, zinc, antimony and copper. Yadana-theingi Mine produces silver and lead sent to Namtu to be refined. Gems are produced in Pyinlonnawarat Gems Land in Namhkan and Monghsu Township Gems Land.

Bawdwin and Namtu have refineries and lead and silver melting plants. Langkho has factories producing Virginia tobacco for pipe smoking. There is a turpentine mill in Kalaw where Mongkai paper industry has been seen. Inlay Lake region has silversmith, blacksmith and textile industry. Textile products of Inlay Lake region is

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the public favourite. Green tea is the significant product of Shan State. Orange from Aungban is well-known.

Geographical, historic and interesting places: Padalin Cave in Ywangan Township is an interesting place because of evidences which say human beings lived there over 10,000 years ago. The Inlay Lake, 14 miles in length and seven miles in width, is well-known and called " Small Mountain Sea" as a metaphor.

Cultural and social festivals: February 7 is Shan State Day. Festivals of Inlay Phaungdaw U Buddha Image, Pindaya Shwe Uhmin Pagoda, Taunggyi balloon, Moebye Pagoda, Pa-O Meehsyu, Hsipaw Bawgyo Pagoda and Pindaya Pagoda are famous.

Raido/ TV relay stations and microwave stations : There are TV relay stations in 55 towns of Shan State. Residents in 49 townships of Shan State and Mandalay Divisions enjoy TV programmes through those relay stations.

AYEYAWADY DIVISION

Location: Ayeyawady Division lies at the southern end of the central plains of Myanmar. In the north of it is Bago Division and in the east are Bago and Yangon Divisions. On the southern and western sides of the division are Andaman Sea and Bay of Bengal. It is contiguous with the Rakhine State in the north-west. The Division lies between north latitude 15° 40' and 18° 30' approximately, and between east longitude 94° 15' and 96° 15' . It is mostly a delta region and has an area of 13,566 sq.miles

The southern part of Ayeyawady Division has a monsoon climate of the tropical region and the northern part having decreased rainfall has Savannah climate of the tropical region. The hottest months are April and May while the coldest are December and January. The average temperature in April in southern towns is 85° F (29.4° C) approximately and it is more in northern towns. The day temperature in the same month in the southern towns is about 100° F (37.8° C) and the northern towns are hotter. The average temperature of January is 75° F (23.9° C) in the southern part and the northern part is cooler. The rainy season lasts from middle of May to October. The rainfall becomes less from south to north. The annual rainfall of Patheingyi is about 120 inches while it is about 95 inches in Hinthada.

Population, inhabitants, religion and dialect: In Ayeyawady division, Bamar and Kayin nationals form the majority of the population. Few Rakhine nationals can be found in western coastal region. The majority of the people profess Buddhism and there are also many Christians and those who profess Islam. Myanmar is the common language. The population of the division is over 6.5 million.

Organization of districts, towns and villages: The Ayeyawady Division is made up of five districts namely Patheingyi, Hinthada, Myaungmya, Maubin and Pyawb.

The division has been constituted with 26 townships, wards and village-tracts. The area of the division is 13,567 sq. miles. The estimated population is over 6.5 million. It is the most populous among states and divisions. The average population density per sq mile is 466 persons. Patheingyi is the principal city of the division.

Forest and natural vegetation: There are evergreen forests on Rakhine Yomas. Deciduous forests can be found in the northern part of the division. Near the rivers and streams in upper part of the delta region, there grow forests. Mangrove forests grow along tidal rivers and creeks. In some places along the sea coast, sand-bank forests can be seen. As many places have been turned into agricultural land, there remain not much natural vegetations.

In Ayeyawady Division, there are 1.8 million acres of reserved forests and about five million acres of forests outside them. Wood such as Pyinkadoc, Taw, Thayet, Taung Thayet, Binga, Pyinma and Htaukkyant can be extracted from Rakhine Yoma forests. Mangrove forests produce lmyaw-wood used in construction and fishery works. Spring forests produce Anan and Yon wood to be used in building of houses and farm implements. Firewood and charcoal are mostly produced from mangrove forests.

Sown acreage and crops produced: In Ayeyawady Division, over 3.6 million acres out of more than four million acres of agricultural lands, are paddy fields. The acreage of alluvial and garden lands is 0.2 million each. The total acreage of farmlands is over twenty-thousand and that of the hill-side cultivation is over five hundred. Farmlands can be seen in the northern part of the division, and hill-side cultivation is found on Rakhine Yomas. There is 0.6 million acres of double cropping. In dry season, double cropping is carried out by irrigation. There is altogether about thirty-three thousand acres of irrigated farmlands.

The principal crop of Ayeyawady Division is paddy. The division is called the biggest granary of Myanmar. In addition to paddy, other prominent crops are maize, sesame, groundnut, sunflower, beans and pulses and jute. Other crops are chilli, onion and spices, tobacco, betel leaf, betel nut, coconut, banana, mango, nipa-palm, tapioca, vegetables, etc.

Other products: Fishery business is important in the Ayeyawady Division. Accordingly, the division produces fish, prawn, fish - paste, dry fish, dry prawn, and fish sauce. Saltern works are being carried out in Ngaputaw and Labutta townships. Prominent handicrafts are Patheingyi parasol making, Halawa sweetmeats works, pottery and weaving. Some ocean-going ships can berth at Patheingyi port. Paddy, timber and cement are exported through the port.

Interesting, historic and geographically significant places: Chaungtha Beach Resort and Haingyi Island are significant. Inyegyi Lake is also popular for its beauty and pleasantness. Fresh-water and deep-sea fishery works are being broadly carried out at the lake.

Culture and traditional festivals: As the majority inhabitants of the division are Bamar nationals, Myanmar traditional and cultural festivals and pagoda festivals are usually held. Patheingyi Mawtinsoon Pagoda Festival is prominent and popular. Moreover, Zalun Pyidawbyan pagoda festival is always crowded with devotees.

Radio/ TV retransmission and microwave stations: The Kyaunggon retransmission station was opened on 12-2-85. In consequence, people living in 12 townships in the division can be accessible to the television. Another retransmission station was opened at Labutta on 16-7-97. Similarly, Bogalay retransmission station was opened on 17-7-97 and people from Bogalay, Pyapon and Mawlamyinegyun townships have TV at present.

FOREIGN POLICY AND RELATIONS

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

In the history of Myanmar, international and diplomatic relations have existed since ancient times. In 801 - 802 AD, a Pyu monarch of Myanmar sent envoys to China via Nan Cho and established foreign relations.

King Anawrahta, Bayint Naung and Alaung Paya, during their reign, integrated small states and established great Myanmar Naing-Ngan. During that periods, political, economic, diplomatic and cultural ties with Sri Lanka, Assam, Manipur, Bengal, India, China, Lin Zin (Laos), Chiang Mai, Ayuthaya (Thailand), Anan and Champa (Vietnam), Yun (Cambodia) and Malay had been in force. During Konbaung Dynasty founded by King Alaung Paya, diplomatic ties and international relations were promoted considerably. Myanmar Ministers such as Kinwun Mingyi and Thandawgyi U Cheint visited neighbouring countries and European nations including England, Italy, Spain and Portugal and established relations.

After independence, Myanmar established international relations based firmly on the Five Principles of equality and peaceful co-existence and actively participated in world affairs as and when circumstances permitted.

INDEPENDENT AND ACTIVE FOREIGN POLICY

Independent sovereign nations, in dealing with other independent States, have laid down and exercised such foreign policies as to serve their national interests. Such a foreign policy, which is the consequential outcome of the domestic policy of the country concerned, is laid down to serve and uphold the interest of the nation. The Union of Myanmar, after regaining independence on 4 January 1948, also laid down a foreign policy compatible with prevailing conditions of the State and world situation that could serve most the interest of Myanmar. It was the independent and active foreign policy.

Myanmar practises an independent and active foreign policy in accord with the following principles:-

- To always seriously uphold the principle of equality between peoples and equality between States and the five principles of peaceful co-existence;
- To eschew partiality in world affairs, determine the truth independently, and adopt an attitude on such a determination ;
- To maintain friendly relations with all nations and especially good neighbourly relations with neighbouring States;

- To support the United Nations and UN Organizations and actively participate in their works;
- To undertake beneficial bilateral and multilateral cooperative ventures within the framework of the Independent Foreign Policy;
- To coordinate and cooperate with regional States in regional economic and social affairs;
- To actively work for world peace and security, against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, for non-interference, non-intervention and non-domination by one State in another State's affairs, and for creation of equitable economic conditions;
- To accept for assistance and aid offered for national development and without string attached.

This independent and active foreign policy is adopted as being the true course of action in the contexts of world situation and Myanmar's situation.

The independent and active foreign policy is best suited to Myanmar in view of her geographic position, her past experiences in international relations. In order, therefore, to take part in the development of world politics as a member of the family of world nations with a constant view to maintaining friendly relations with world nations and especially of neighbouring nations, the independent and active foreign policy has been adopted.

The State Peace and Development Council is making endeavours to make the nation stand tall among the nations of the world, upholding the policy.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

Myanmar maintains diplomatic and consular relations with 84 countries in all five continents of the world. Myanmar has established embassies in 30 countries namely Australia, Bangladesh, Brazil, Brunei, Cambodia, Canada, China, Egypt, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Japan, Korea (South), Laos, Malaysia, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Russian Federation, Singapore, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Thailand, United Kingdom, United States, Vietnam and Yugoslavia. In addition, there are Myanmar Permanent Missions to the United Nations in New York and Geneva. It also maintains Consulates-General in Hong Kong and in Kunming.

There are 27 foreign embassies resident in Yangon. There is also a Consulate-General of the People's Republic of China in Mandalay and a Consulate-General of Bangladesh in Sittway. Two offices of the Honorary Consulate have also been opened. There are 37 Ambassadors who have concurrently accredited to Myanmar. The United Nations is represented by UNDP, UNICEF, FAO, WHO, UNDCP and UNHCR offices in Yangon.

Myanmar : Facts & Figures

MYANMAR'S PARTICIPATION IN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

In accordance with its independent and active foreign policy, the Union of Myanmar has constantly participated in international and regional affairs. Peace is needed in Myanmar for its development and it is also essential for the world. Accordingly, peace in the region and the world as a whole is the unaltered and unchangeable principle of the foreign policy of Myanmar. Myanmar is working actively and enthusiastically to the best of its ability and capability for prevalence of peace in the world. Hence, Myanmar has been working persistently for friendship with world nations particularly with neighbouring countries. Shorten animosity, prolong amity, a saying in Myanmar, is a principle of Myanmar's foreign policy.

The foreign policy of Myanmar is based on the Five Principles of Peaceful Co-existence. The essence of the Five Principles rests on respect for Myanmar's sovereignty and territorial integrity and solving international problems peacefully between nations. Myanmar has given priority to friendly relations with neighbouring countries and dealing with them as a good neighbour. The problem of demarcation of boundaries with neighbouring countries was handled and solved in a discreet and intelligent manner.

THE UNITED NATIONS AND MYANMAR

Soon after the end of World War II, the United Nations was founded on 24 October 1945 to create a peaceful and prosperous world. Three months after regaining independence, Myanmar applied for membership of the world organization. With unanimous approval of the U.N Security Council and General Assembly, Myanmar became the 58th member of the United Nations on 19 April 1948.

Strictly adhering to the purposes and principles enshrined in the United Nations Charter, Myanmar has actively participated in the General Assembly sessions and other meetings held under the auspices of the United Nations. The leader of Myanmar delegation, Minister for Foreign Affairs, has made statements at annual General Assembly sessions. The statements included Myanmar's stance and view on international issues as well as changes and development taking place in Myanmar, its policies and programmes so as to inform the world of Myanmar's situation. The Vice-Chairman of the State Peace and Development Council General Maung Aye led the Myanmar delegation to the General Assembly marking the Fiftieth Anniversary of the United Nations Day in 1995.

Myanmar is also working in cooperation with specialized U.N agencies and Programmes. They are the International Labour Organization (ILO), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), U.N Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), World Health Organization (WHO), International

Monetary Fund (IMF). World Bank. International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO). World Postal Union. International Telegraph Union (ITU). World Meteorological Organization (WMO). International Maritime Organization (IMO). International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD). International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). General Agreement on Tariff and Trade (GATT) and United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO).

Myanmar has also been cooperating with UN agencies such as the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and United Nations Drug Control Programme (UNDCP).

Myanmar has dutifully provided its share of financial contribution every year to the United Nations--one of the duties every member nation must discharge dutifully and conscientiously.

ASEAN AND MYANMAR

Myanmar was invited to become a member of ASEAN in 1967 when the Association of South-East Asian Nations was founded. But due to the policies and priorities of Myanmar and then international and regional situations, Myanmar placed greater emphasis on promoting bilateral ties with ASEAN member countries rather than the entry to ASEAN. In line with the present changes in the international situation and in consonance with policies, aims and objectives, the government started to work earnestly for regional cooperation.

Accordingly, Myanmar took steps for its entry into the regional grouping, ASEAN. Myanmar attended the 27th ASEAN Ministerial meeting held in Bangkok, Thailand, in July 1994 as the guest of the host country. Myanmar also attended as guest of the host nation the 28th ASEAN Ministerial meeting held in Brunei in July 1995. At the meeting, Myanmar signed the Friendship and Cooperation Agreement and applied for observer status in the ASEAN.

The Chairman of the State Law and Order Restoration Council (now State Peace and Development Council) Senior General Than Shwe attended the Informal Summit of South-East Asian Nations held in Bangkok, Thailand, in December 1995 and signed the Agreement on establishing a South-East Asian Nuclear Free Zone. At the 29th ASEAN Ministerial Meeting held in Jakarta, Indonesia in July 1996, Myanmar became an observer nation of ASEAN, and also a member of ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF). Myanmar applied for full fledged membership of ASEAN in August 1996. In order to provide guidance in ASEAN affairs, the ASEAN Steering Committee headed by Secretary-1 Lt. General Khin Nyunt was formed in October 1996. The Summit Meeting of the Ten South-East Asian Nations held from 30 November to 1 December 1996 decided to accept Cambodia, Laos and Myanmar as ASEAN member nations. Thus, Myanmar became a full fledged member of ASEAN at the acceptance ceremony held in Subang Jaya, Malaysia, on 23 July 1997.

Myanmar : Facts & Figures

Myanmar has played an active part in ASEAN and regional affairs. The Chairman of the State Peace and Development Council Senior General Than Shwe attended the First Informal Summit of ASEAN held in Jakarta, Indonesia, on 1 December 1996. He also attended the Second Informal Summit Meeting of ASEAN held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia from 14 to 16 December 1996 as well as the meeting of Heads of State and Heads of Government of ASEAN, China, Japan and Korea.

As a member of ASEAN, Myanmar will be able to present its views and stand through ASEAN to the blocs that are bent on making unfair allegations and threats, can have more economic opportunities with the help of member nations and it will no longer be necessary to pay heed to the other half of the globe for investment as there will be greater cooperation among friendly nations of the region in every field. These are the benefits that can be gained as an ASEAN member.

MYANMAR AND BIMST-EC

Although Myanmar is a South-East Asian nation, it is geographically situated as a bridge between South Asia and South-East Asian region. To take an active part in regional cooperation, Myanmar decided to become a member of BIST-EC, an economic group made up of South-East Asian and South Asian countries. BIST-EC comprising Bangladesh, India, Sri Lanka and Thailand was formed on 6 June 1997. When Myanmar became a member of the economic cooperation group on 22 December 1997, the name of the grouping was officially changed as BIMST-EC. As a member of the grouping, Myanmar hope to achieve positive results from economic cooperation among member countries and the programme for transfer of research and technology.

SOCIAL ECONOMIC CONDITION OF MYANMAR

1. Number of States and Division	...	14
2. Number of Districts	...	64
3. Number of Townships	...	324
4. Number of Wards	...	2470
5. Number of Village-tracts	...	13747
6. Currency Unit		
(100 Pyas make 1 Kyat.)		
Coins	...	1,5,10,25,50 pyas
Notes	...	50 - pya note
	...	1 - kyat note/coin
	...	5 - kyat note/coin
	...	10 - kyat note/coin
	...	15 - kyat note
	...	20 - kyat note
	...	45 - kyat note
	...	50 - kyat note/coin
	...	90 - kyat note
	...	100 - kyat note/coin
	...	200 - kyat note
	...	500 - kyat note
	...	1000 - kyat note
7. Gross Domestic Product	...	k 74328.7 million
(1997-98) at (1985-86 constant prices)		
8. GDP Growth rate (1997-98)	...	4.6%
9. Per Capita GDP (1997-98)	...	k 1602
		(at 1985-86
		constant prices
		2.8% growth
		rate)
Per Capita GDP (1999-2000)	...	k 44424

10. GDP Composition (1997-98)

Sector	Share (percent)
Agriculture	... 35.6%
Livestock and Fishery	... 7.3%
Forestry	... 1.0%
Mining	... 1.4%
Processing and Manufacturing (Industry)	... 9.2%
Power	... 1.0%
Construction	... 4.9%
Transportation	... 4.3%
Financial Institutions	... 1.9%
Social and Administrative Services	... 6.7%
Rentals and Other Services	... 4.2%
Trade	... 20.9%

11. Foreign Trade

	1992-93 (K in million)	1997-98 (Provisional) (K in million)
Exports (kyat)	3590	6290.0
Imports (kyat)	5365	14257.4

12. Major Exports (1996-97 provisional actual)

	1997-98 (K in million)	
Agricultural Products	1981.0	1952.0
Rice and Broken Rice	125.8	37.7
Forest Products	1303.2	1156.0
Animal and Marine Products	896.5	953.0
Minerals and Gems	290.4	239.5
Others	890.8	1951.8

13. Major Imports (1995-96)

	1997-98 (K in million)	
Consumer Goods	2724.3	3205.5
Intermediate Goods	2376.8	3350.1
Capital Goods	3644.5	6172.1
Commodity unspecified	1556.0	1529.7

14. Major Trading Partners

	(1996-97)		(1997-98)	
	Import	Export	Import	Export
	(k in million)	(K in million)	(k in million)	(K in million)
(a) South Asian Countries	5002.2	2062.6	7545.1	1883.2
(b) Japan	2465.0	374.1	2181.4	240.0
(c) PRC (China)	1116.3	336.1	1338.8	667.7
(d) Korea	438.8	52.9	787.3	55.2
(e) EEC	468.2	280.6	517.5	401.1
(f) North America	922.1	266.8	338.4	238.5
(g) Eastern Europe	12.0	8.8	2.0	3.3
(h) Africa	27.8	50.7	74.6	4.6
(i) Others	1326.4	2055.1	1472.3	2796.4

15. Land Utilization (1997-98)

(a) Various crops sown area (million acres)	30.890
(b) Total net area sown (million acres)	23.036
(c) Reserved forests (square miles)	41039.000

16. Selected Production Figures (1997-98)

(a) Paddy (metric tons in thousand)	17307.2
(b) Teak logs (cubic tons)	202000
(c) Crude Oil (million US Barrels)	3.6
(d) Natural Gas (million cubic ft.)	63505
(e) Jade (kilo in thousand)	2154.1

17. Power (1997-98)	
(a) Installed capacity	1207 megawatt
(b) Computation amount	2772 megawatt
(Hydel 340, gas turbine 570, thermal 216, diesel 81)	
(c) Generation (KWHs)	4205 kw
18. Consumer Price Index	715.44 (1995)
(Yangon middle income class)	831.88 (1996)
(Basic year 1986 = 100)	1799.22 (Nov:1998)
	1968.20 (Aug: 1990)
19. Financial Year	1st April to 31st March
20. Education (1997-98)	
(a) Primary Schools	35877(37627, 99-2000)
Middle Schools	2091 (3695, 99-2000)
High Schools	923 (1572, 99-2000)
(b) Basic Education Students	7076267 (7187284, 99-2000)
Basic Education Teachers	241178
(c) Technical and Vocational Schools	155
Students	44605
Teachers	2726
(d) Arts and Science Universities	15
(e) Vocational Universities	4
(f) Degree Colleges	4
(g) Colleges	16
(h) Education Institutes	19
(i) State Expenditure on Education	10120.7 million
21. Health	
(a) Hospitals	734
(b) No. of beds	28943
(c) No. of doctors	14807
(d) No. of nurses	11840
(e) No. of beds per 10,000 people	6.24
(f) No. of doctors per 10,000 people	3.02
(g) No. of nurses per 10,000 people	2.55
(h) State Expenditure on Health	2970.0 million

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AND PER CAPITA STATUS

	<u>At 1985/86 Constant Prices</u>		<u>At Current Prices</u>		
	GDP	Per Capita	GDP	Total Income	Per Capita
	(Kyat Million)	GDP (Kyat)	(Kyat Million)	(Kyat Million)	GDP (Kyat)
1987/88	53178	1380	68698	71109	1782
1988/89	47141	1200	76243	77517	1940
1989/90	48883	1221	124666	125227	3114
1990/91	50260	1232	151941	154512	3725
1991/92	49933	1202	186802	189213	4496
1992/93	54757	1293	249395	251170	5891
1993/94	58064	1347	360321	364016	8357
1994/95	62406	1421	472774	475701	10764
1995/96	66742	1492	604729	609998	13515
1996/97	71042	1559	791980	798271	17381
1997/98	75057	1618	1109554	1117521	23912
1998/99 (Provisional)	78775	1667	1559996	1568208	33012
1999/2000 (Plan)	84013	1746	1666682	1674427	34634

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY SECTORS

(At 1985/86 Constant Prices)

	Kyat Million				
	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99 (Provi- sional)	1999/2000 (Plan)
Goods	40456	43055	45235	46967	50485
Agriculture	24765	25698	26480	27154	29151
Livestock & Fishery	4567	5109	5472	5709	6047
Forestry	740	756	772	765	781
Energy	154	150	154	148	225
Minerals	724	814	1066	1245	1609
Processing and Manufacturing	6192	6476	6803	7259	7803
Power	660	745	857	819	959
Construction	2654	3307	3631	3868	3910
Services	11979	12972	14063	15225	16110
Transportation	2841	3012	3183	3383	3518
Communication	863	1050	1317	1510	1618
Financial Institutions	998	1216	1392	1614	1815
Social and Administrative Services	4471	4721	5018	5362	5635
Rentals and Other Service	2806	2973	3153	3356	3524
Trade	14307	15015	15759	16583	17418
Gross Domestic Product	66742	71042	75057	78775	84013
Per Capita GDP	1492	1559	1618	1667	1746
Per Capita Consumption	1140	1145	1146	1147	1218
Per Worker's Net Output	3795	3955	4088	4208	4397

INVESTMENT
State Sector Investment
(At Current Price)

	Kyat Million				
	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99 (Provi- sional)	1999/2000 (Plan)
Productive Sector	7973	8474	11806	15208	9838
Agriculture	6858	6237	7961	6368	4632
Livestock & Fishery	109	206	148	199	124
Forestry	329	589	623	694	481
Energy	10	263	260	600	804
Mining	140	102	52	50	27
Processing and Manufacturing	527	1077	2762	7297	3770
Infrastructure	12622	19120	29530	28122	17750
Power	1344	2379	4150	3056	4113
Construction	4967	6796	14007	12455	6000
Transportation	5520	8874	10098	11199	6981
Communication	791	1071	1275	1412	656
Services					
Trade, Social and Administrative	20440	29681	27066	27433	22264
Total	41035	57275	68402	70763	49852

ANNUAL GROWTH RATES OF GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

	PERCENT					
	1994/96	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99 (Provi- sional)	1999/2000 (Plan)
Goods	6.9	6.7	6.4	5.1	3.8	7.5
Agriculture	6.7	5.5	3.8	3.0	2.5	7.4
Livestock & Fishery	6.0	3.0	11.9	7.1	4.3	5.9
Forestry	(-) 14.3	(-) 4.5	2.1	2.2	(-) 0.9	2.0
Energy	(-) 6.5	8.9	(-) 2.1	2.3	(-) 3.8	52.6
Minerals	21.3	18.5	12.4	31.0	16.8	29.2
Processing and Manufacturing	8.5	7.6	4.6	5.0	6.7	7.5
Power	4.8	6.6	12.8	15.0	(-) 4.4	17.0
Construction	15.7	27.2	24.6	9.8	6.5	1.1
Services	10.0	9.3	8.3	8.4	8.3	5.8
Transportation	11.2	6.4	6.0	5.7	6.3	4.0
Communication	20.4	24.6	21.7	25.5	14.6	7.1
Financial Institutions	47.3	34.8	21.9	14.4	16.0	12.5
Social and Administrative Services	6.8	6.2	5.6	6.3	6.8	5.1
Rentals and Other Services	4.0	6.3	5.9	6.0	6.5	5.0
Trade	7.0	5.7	5.0	5.0	5.2	5.0
Gross Domestic Product	7.5	6.9	6.4	5.7	5.0	6.6

TRADE AND COMMERCE

FUNDAMENTAL RULES AND OBJECTIVES

The State has been implementing, laying down three fundamental trade and commerce rules: the objectives of three rules are for the welfare of the State and her citizens who should not be oppressed by commercial activities and these activities to be carried out not aiming at profit only but for long-term continuance.

The Ministry of Trade and Commerce has carried out the activities based on four objectives namely "to support the activities of domestic and foreign trade, to promote the nation's economy, to make trading enterprises capable and business-like organizations, to get more foreign currency for the State by exporting more, to provide supportive measures for commercial activities of the cooperative and private entrepreneurs."

Domestic and Foreign Trade Activities

The following fundamental activities are included in domestic and foreign trade:-

- (a) The field of trade
- (b) Exports
- (c) Imports
- (d) Border trade
- (e) Activities of buying and selling rice, paddy, pulse and maize.

The Field of Trade

Since 1988, the market-oriented economic system has been in practice in Myanmar. Processes such as giving freedom to the agricultural sector, encouraging foreign investment, giving legal service for border trade, encouraging the participation of private sector in foreign trade and letting companies, joint-ventures, traders and Association of Union of Myanmar Chamber of Commerce and Industry have been organized in sequences and are being implemented step by step.

Trade Policy

Myanmar Naing-Ngan believes in the concept of freedom in commerce and wishes for an independent and fair commercial system all over the

world. Myanmar is one of the first countries in GATT. Now, Myanmar is a member nation of the World Trade Organization which was organized through GATT. Therefore, foreign trade activities of Myanmar Naing-Ngan are carried out according to the system of W.T.O.

Myanmar Naing-Ngan signed agreements with the countries within Asian regions, the Republic of Korea, the People's Republic of China, Thailand, Bangladesh, India, Pakistan, Vietnam, Laos, the Philippines, Malaysia (Still under consideration), so also with seven Eastern European Countries. Such agreements are aimed at the reinforcement of possible trading techniques for long-term development, based on the attitude of mutual benefit. Moreover, the terms contained in these agreements are in accordance with the norms of W.T.O.

Major trading countries of Myanmar Naing - Ngan are the People's Republic of China, Singapore, Japan, Thailand, India and Malaysia which are countries within Asia. European Economic Community is the second important trading counterparts.

Export

In October 1988, the State gave up Planning And Economic System centrally controlled and practised independent market-oriented economic system. As a result, economic and trading businesses developed considerably.

The main exports are farm produce such as rice, pulses, maize, animal food and wood products such as teak, hardwood, sawed wood, metallurgical products and jewellery.

Statement Showing the Pulses Cultivation from 1988-89 to 1998-99
(Kyat in Million)

Sr No.	Groups of Commodities	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
1	Farm Produce	2249.3	2041.9	1697.3	1795.6
2	Animal Food	0.6	1.0	1.3	1.3
3	Marine Product	561.8	568.1	792.0	867.1
4	Forest Product	1209.5	1251.2	1345.3	882.0
5	Metallurgical Product and Jewellery	60.9	70.4	26.7	30.4
6	Others	1323.1	1073.5	1379.6	2713.6
	Total	5405.2	5006.1	5242.2	6290.0

Imports from Abroad

The State has been steadily increasing the volume of imports of commodities in order to adequately fulfil the basic needs of the people and the commodities required by the infrastructure development projects being implemented by the State. A comparison of the imports in the fiscal year 1992-93 and the (provisional) import figures for the fiscal year 1996-97 reveals that imports have increased from kyat 5365 million in 1992-93 to kyat 11,343 million in fiscal year 1996-97. The State imports from abroad, by commodity groups, from 1994-95 to 1997-98 is shown below:-

(Kyat in Million)

Sr No.	Groups of Commodities	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
1	Consumer Goods	3564.1	4280.3	4761.8	4925.7
2	Investment Goods	2913.9	3644.5	3789.3	6804.8
3	Goods Required in Emergency (Raw materials and others)	1854.3	2376.8	2791.9	2129.7
	Total	8832.3	10301.6	11343.0	13860.2

TABLE - 1

FOREIGN INVESTMENT OF PERMITTED ENTERPRISES UP TO 31-12-98

(US\$ in Million)

Sr No.	Sector	Permitted Enterprises	
		No	Approved Amount
1	Oil and Gas ...	46	2303.123
2	Manufacturing ...	117	1465.963
3	Hotel and Tourism ...	40	1038.911
4	Real Estate ...	48	997.140
5	Mining ...	47	506.246
6	Livestock & Fisheries ...	19	280.111
7	Transport & Communication ...	13	275.387
8	Industrial Estate ...	3	193.113
9	Construction ...	1	17.267
10	Agriculture ...	3	14.351
11	Other Services ...	5	13.686
	Total ...	312	7105.298

TABLE - 2
FOREIGN INVESTMENT OF PERMITTED ENTERPRISES UP TO 31-12-98
(BY COUNTRY AND REGION)

(US\$ in Million)

Sr No.	Country and Region	Permitted Enterprises	
		No	Approved Amount
1	Singapore ...	67	1501.065
2	United Kingdom ...	33	1354.923
3	Thailand ...	44	1244.548
4	Malaysia ...	25	587.169
5	U.S.A ...	16	582.065
6	France ...	3	470.370
7	The Netherlands ...	5	237.835
8	Indonesia ...	9	237.420
9	Japan ...	20	227.785
10	Philippines ...	2	146.667
11	Hong Kong ...	21	125.323
12	Republic of Korea ...	20	99.568
13	Australia ...	14	82.080
14	Austria ...	2	72.500
15	Canada ...	12	37.831
16	Peoples Republic of China ...	11	31.921
17	Panama ...	1	29.101
18	Germany ...	1	15.000
19	Denmark ...	1	13.370
20	Bangladesh ...	2	2.957
21	Israel ...	1	2.400
22	Macau ...	1	2.400
23	Sri Lanka ...	1	1.000
	Total ...	312	7105.298

Table - 3
PERMITTED MYANMAR CITIZENS' INVESTMENT BY SECTOR UP TO 31-12-98
(Kyats in Million)

Sr No.	Sector	Permitted Enterprises	
		No	K. in million
1	Real Estate Development ...	22	27462.21
2	Manufacturing ...	146	7302.32
3	Transportation ...	5	3411.93
4	Construction ...	3	3380.00
5	Hotel and Tourism ...	13	1103.89
6	Others ...	8	1103.00
7	Industrial Eastae ...	1	1012.79
8	Livestock & Fisheries ...	10	615.13
9	Agriculture ...	2	350.27
10	Mining ...	6	200.00
	Total ...	216	45941.54

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN INVESTMENT AND COMPANY REGISTRATION

Foreign Investment

In late 1988, the government of the Union of Myanmar changed the economic system from centrally planned economic system to a market-oriented one. Accordingly, series of legislation were regulated, new laws being promulgated, and moreover, existing laws that are no longer appropriate for the new system were amended to be compatible with the changing economic environment.

In this context, with an aim that foreign investors can participate actively in exploiting natural and human resources thereby enhancing long-term mutually beneficial economic cooperation, the Union of Myanmar Foreign Investment Law was promulgated on 30 November 1988 and the Procedures relating to the said Law were endorsed on 7 December 1998.

In exercise of the powers conferred under section 7 of the Union of Myanmar Foreign Investment Law, the Government formed the Union of Myanmar Foreign Investment Commission (FIC) by Notification 12/88 dated 7 December 1988 with the Minister for Planning and Finance as the Chairman and a Secretary to be appointed.

FIC was reformed by Notification 4/93 dated 21 April 1994. Two Deputy Prime Ministers act as Chairman and Vice - Chairman respectively. There are 16 Ministers in FIC with the Minister for National Planning and Economic Development acting as the Secretary and the Joint Secretary is to supervise the office. Director - General of the Directorate of Investment and Company Administration (DICA) has been appointed as the Joint Secretary and DICA is serving as the Secretariat of FIC.

With the promulgation of the Myanmar Citizens Investment Law, the government formed the Myanmar Investment Commission (MIC) by Notification 7/94 dated 4 May 1994 with the same numbers. MIC will act as an authority for both foreign and Myanmar citizens' investments. The Secretary to MIC is now the Minister for the State Peace and Development Council Chairman's Office.

Duties and powers of MIC are to accept proposals which will promote the development activities and which are in line with the rules and regulations laid down by the State, to scrutinize the proposal with regard to financial credibility, economic justification and appropriateness of technology. MIC also grant terms and conditions on issuance of Permit, monitor and evaluate foreign investment situation, relax and amend the terms and conditions previously defined, provide suggestions and recommendations to facilitate and promote foreign investment and take necessary and prompt action in respect of issues regarding foreign investment.

The basic principles of the Union of Myanmar Foreign Investment Law are as follows:-

- (a) Promotion and expansion of exports;
- (b) Exploitation of natural resources which require heavy investment;
- (c) Acquisition of high technology;
- (d) Supporting and assisting production and services involving large capital;
- (e) Opening up of more employment opportunities;
- (f) Development of works which would save energy consumption; and
- (g) Regional development.

The Law provides attractive incentives to foreign investors in the form of tariff and taxes. It also provides repatriation of profit after deduction of all taxes and the prescribed funds. Moreover, the Law provides irrevocable State guarantee that an enterprise permitted under the said Law and shall not be nationalized during the permitted period.



13th ASEAN Labour Ministers' Meeting



International Business Centre

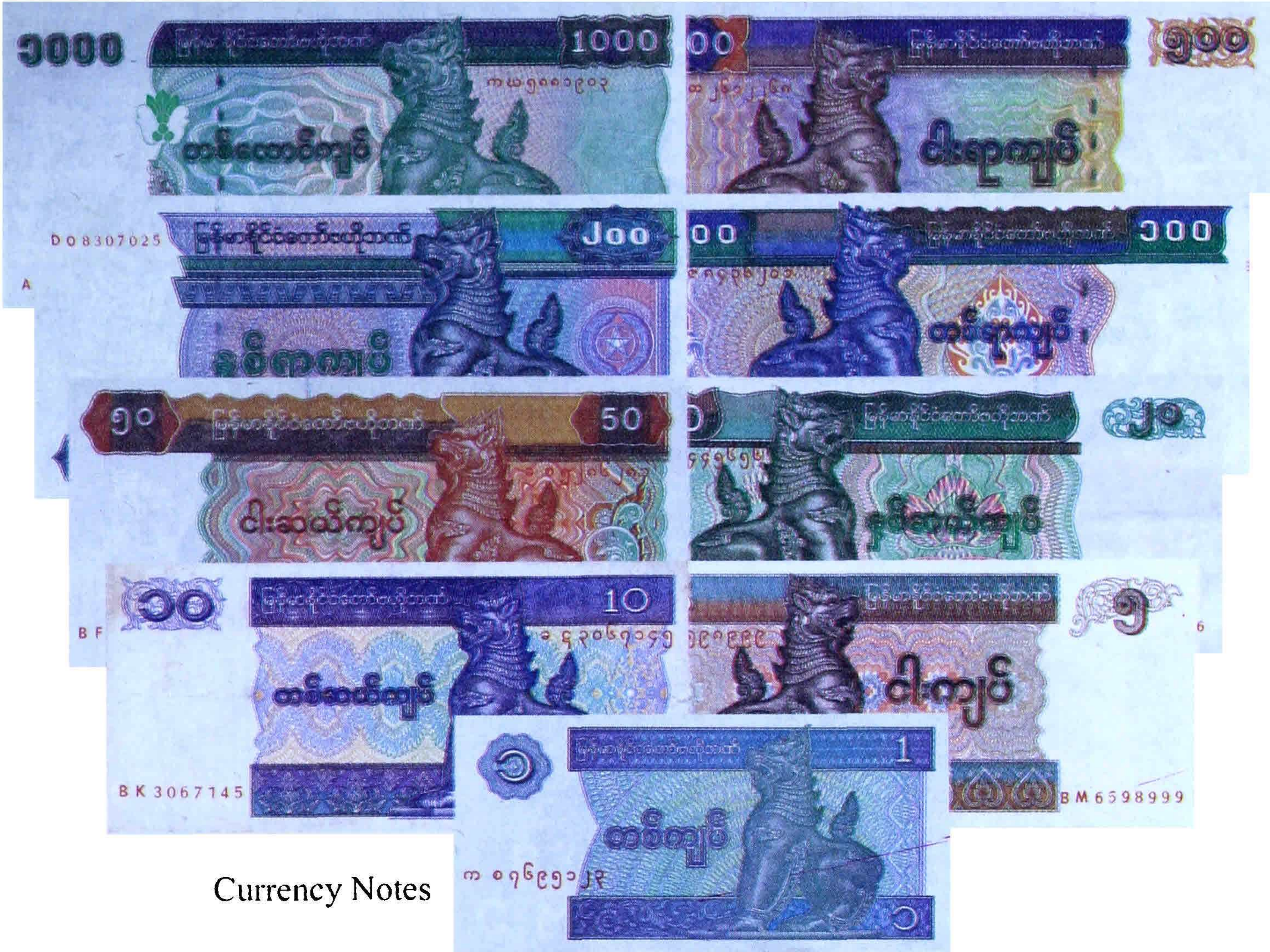
Secretary-2 Lt-Gen Tin Oo
at the Clothes, Designs and
Personal Goods Market Festival



Cooperative
Market Festival

Exporting beans(Matpe)





Currency Notes



Coins

Sales Calculator



Automatic Teller Machine



Central Bank of Myanmar



Myanmar Oriental Bank

Myanmar May Flower Bank





Kawthoung Department Store

Myanmar Economic Bank



Government employees Cooperative Shop



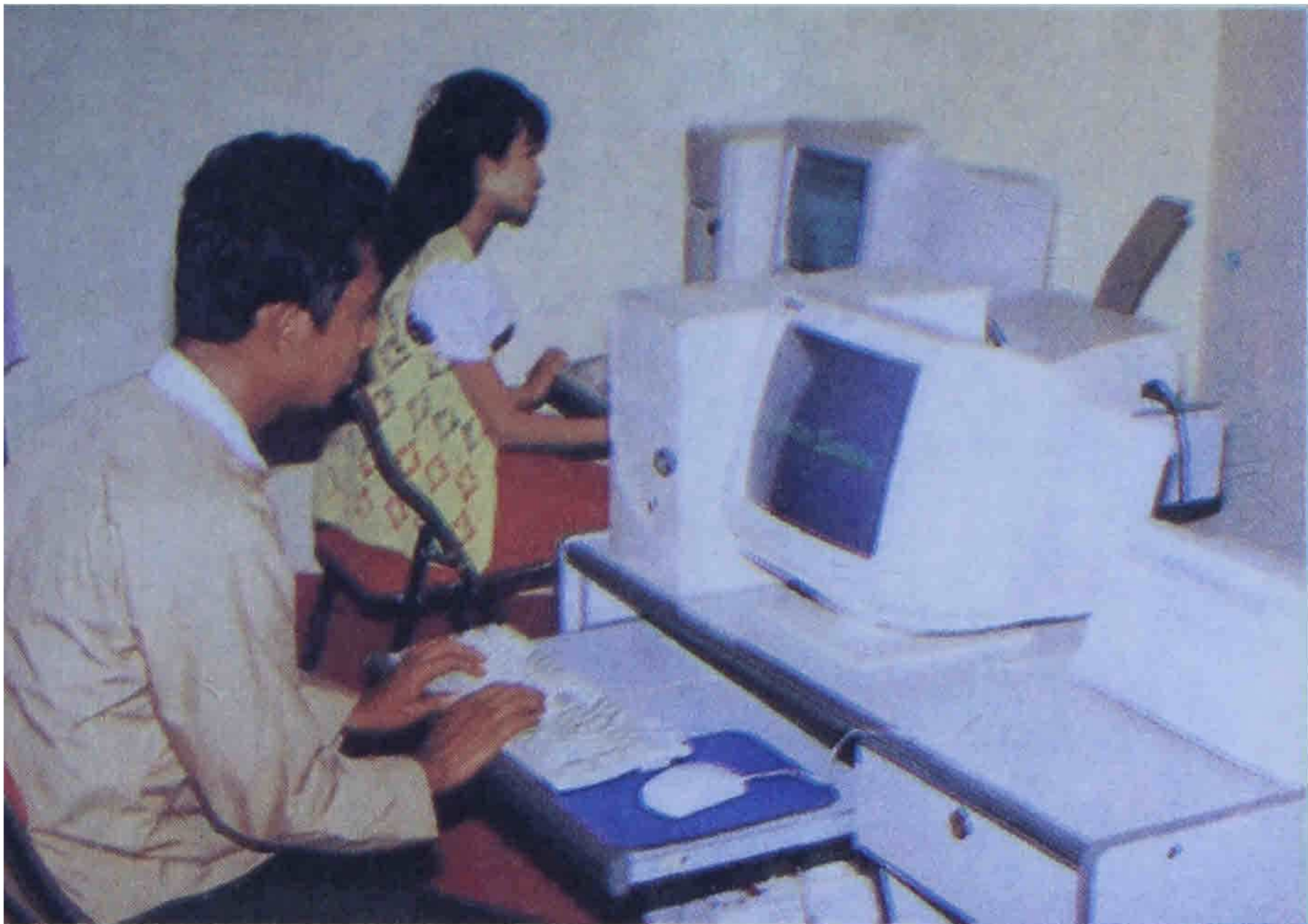
Rice for Export



Loading sawn Teak for export



Shrimp Package Section, Myanmar Seafood Co.,Ltd



Computer Services





Traders Hotel



Olympic Tower



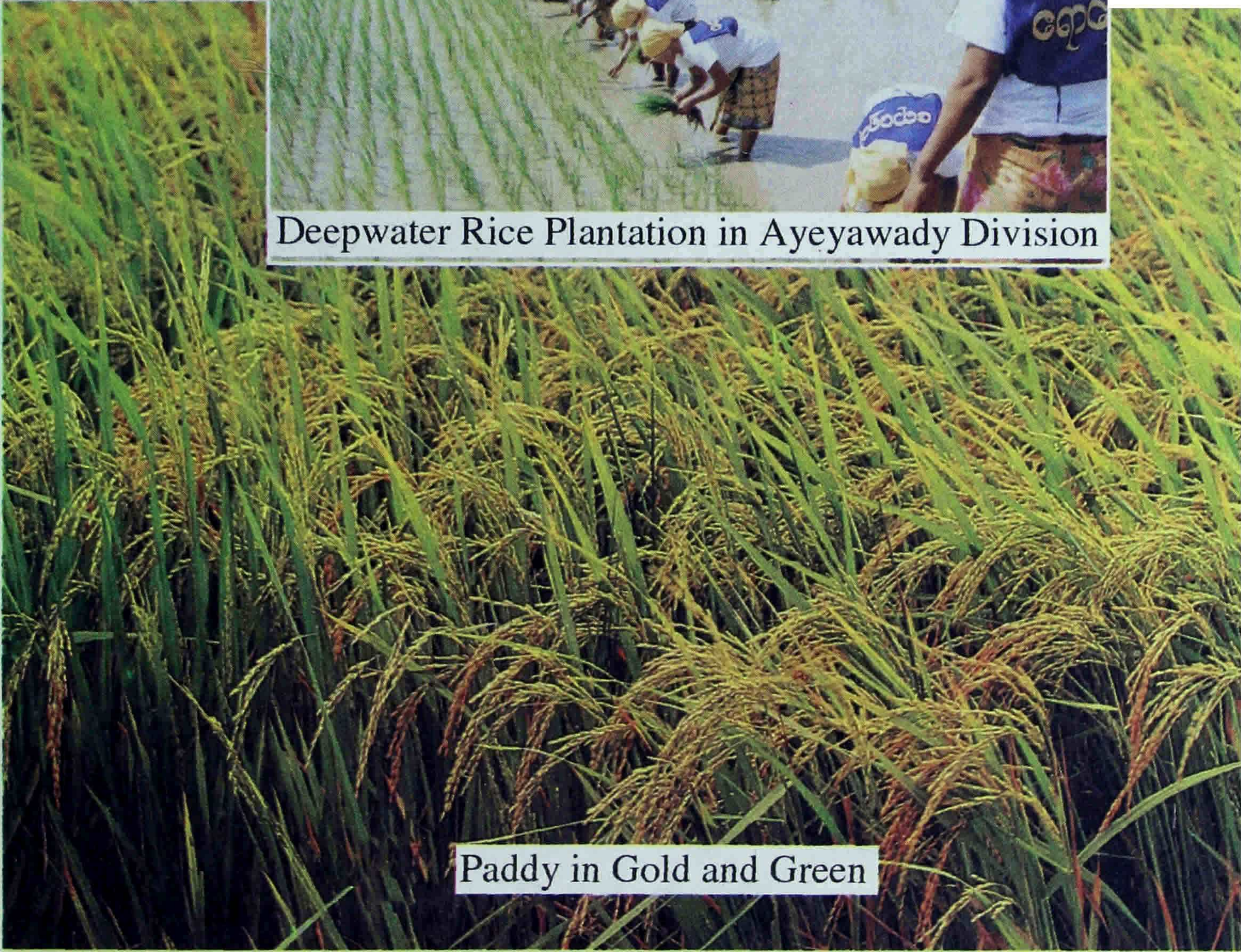
Department Store Hledan Junction, Yangon



Rice siblings Plantation Contest



Deepwater Rice Plantation in Ayeyawady Division



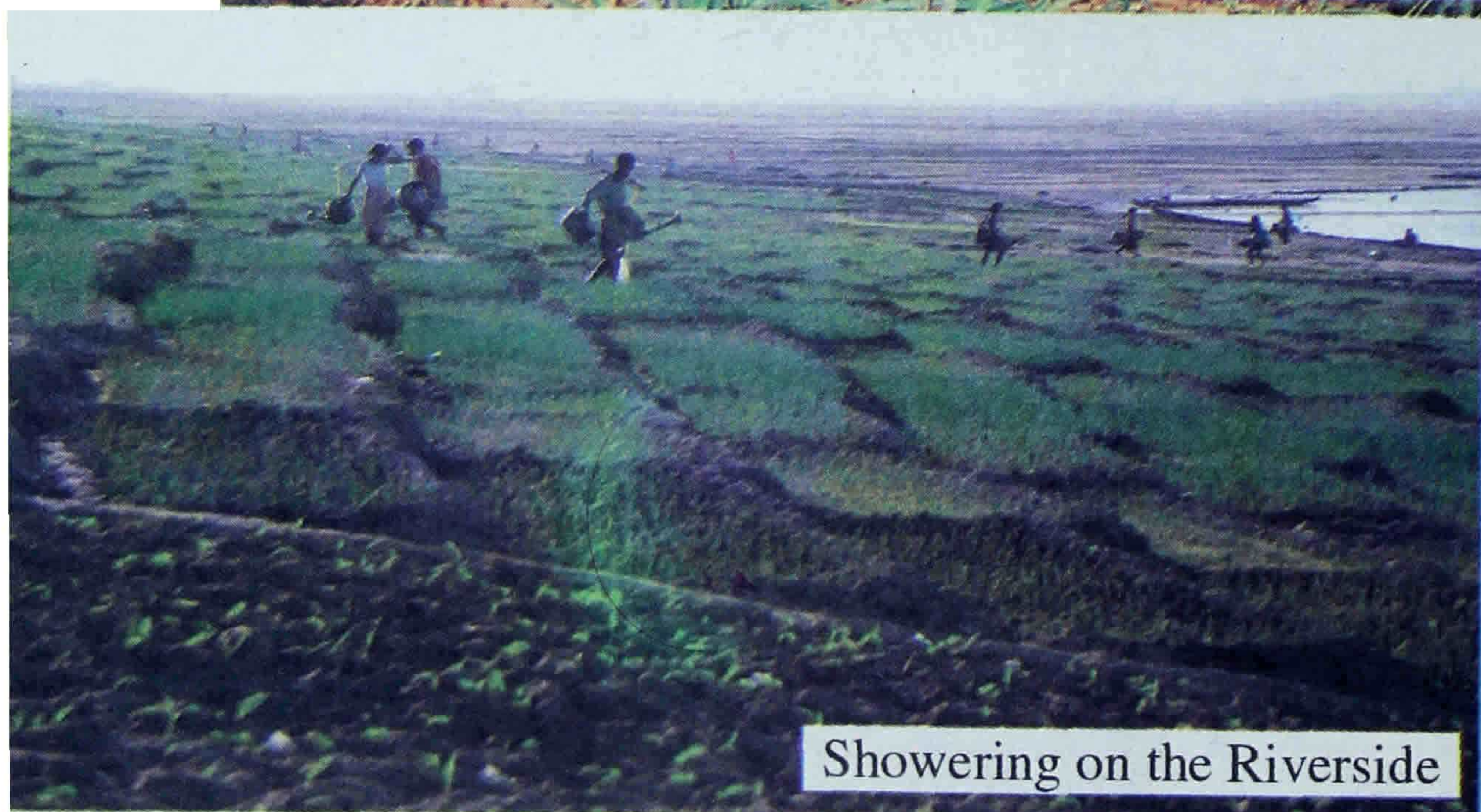
Paddy in Gold and Green



Sunflower Plantation



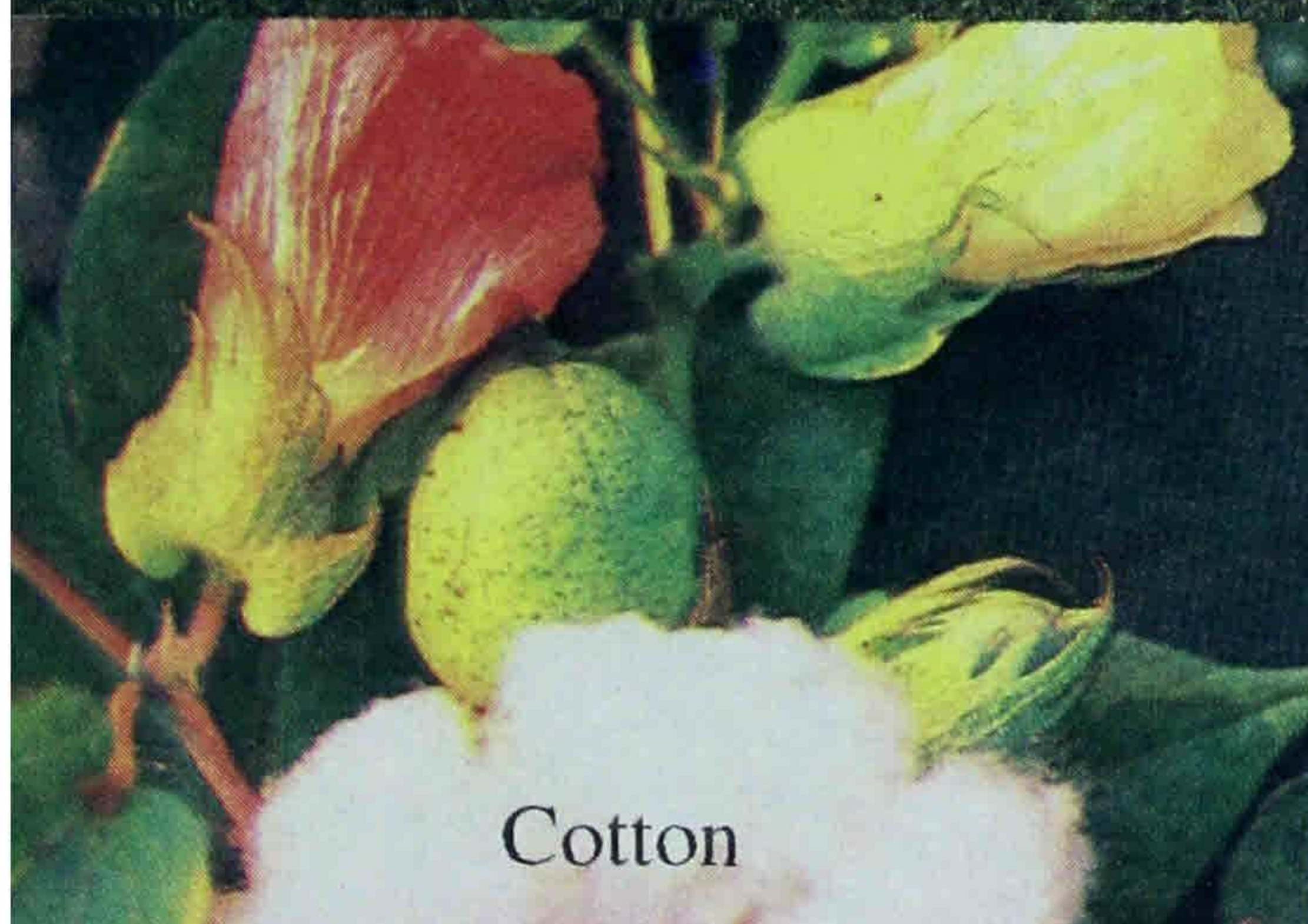
Rubber and Pineapple



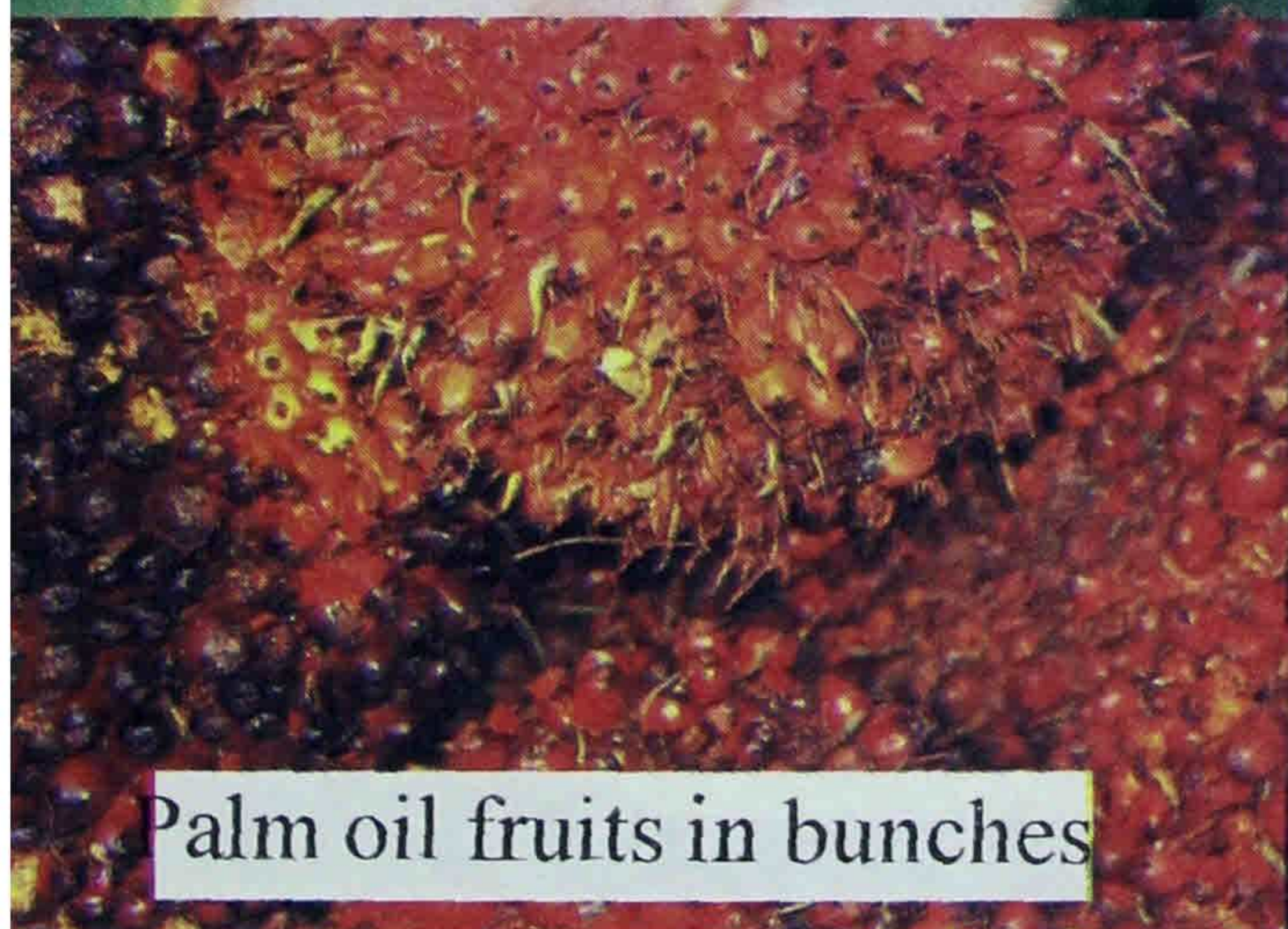
Showering on the Riverside



Sugarcane Plantation and Sugar Factory



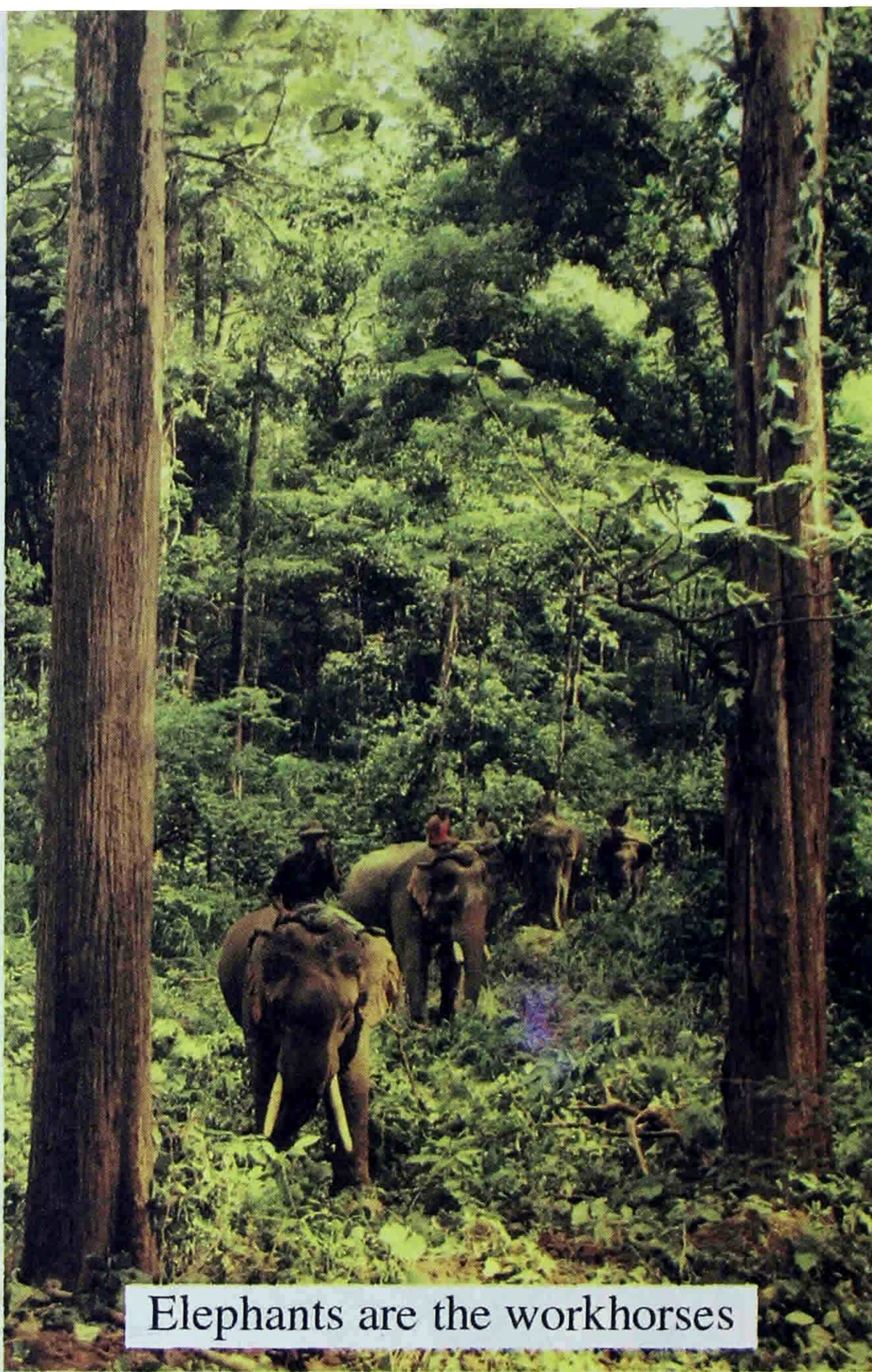
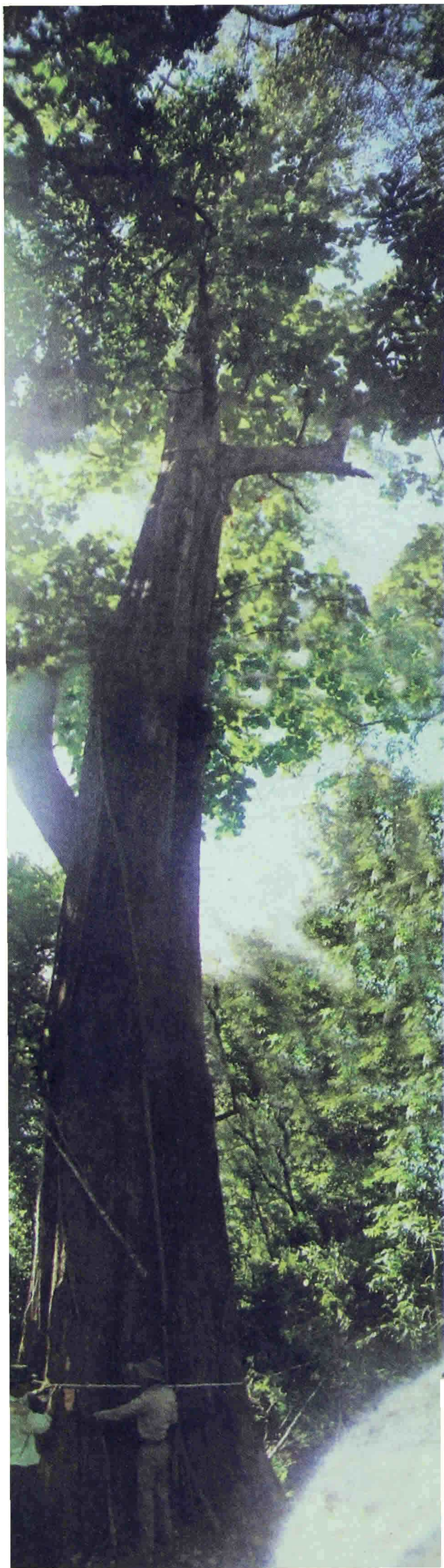
Cotton



Palm oil fruits in bunches

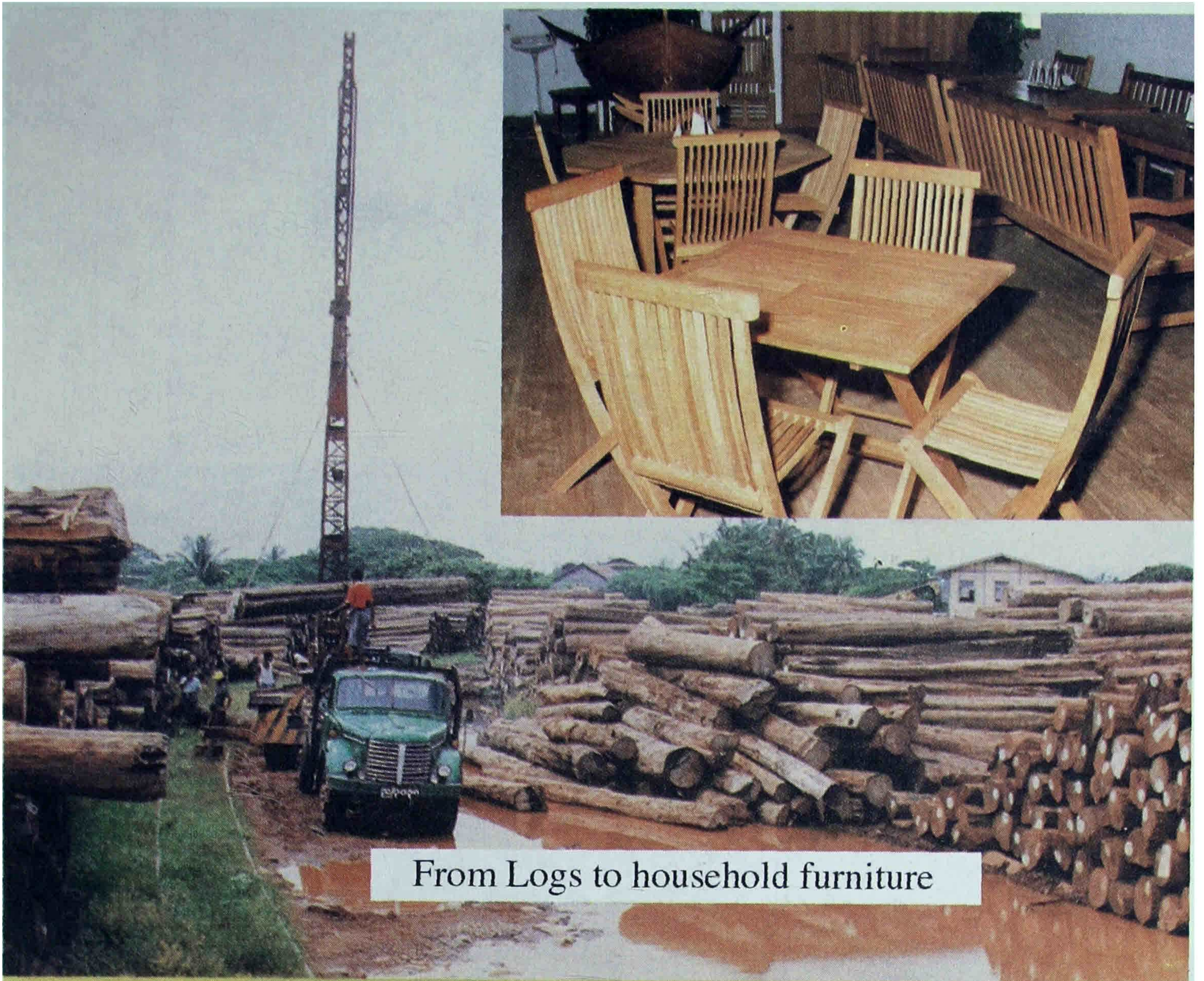


Coffee Beans

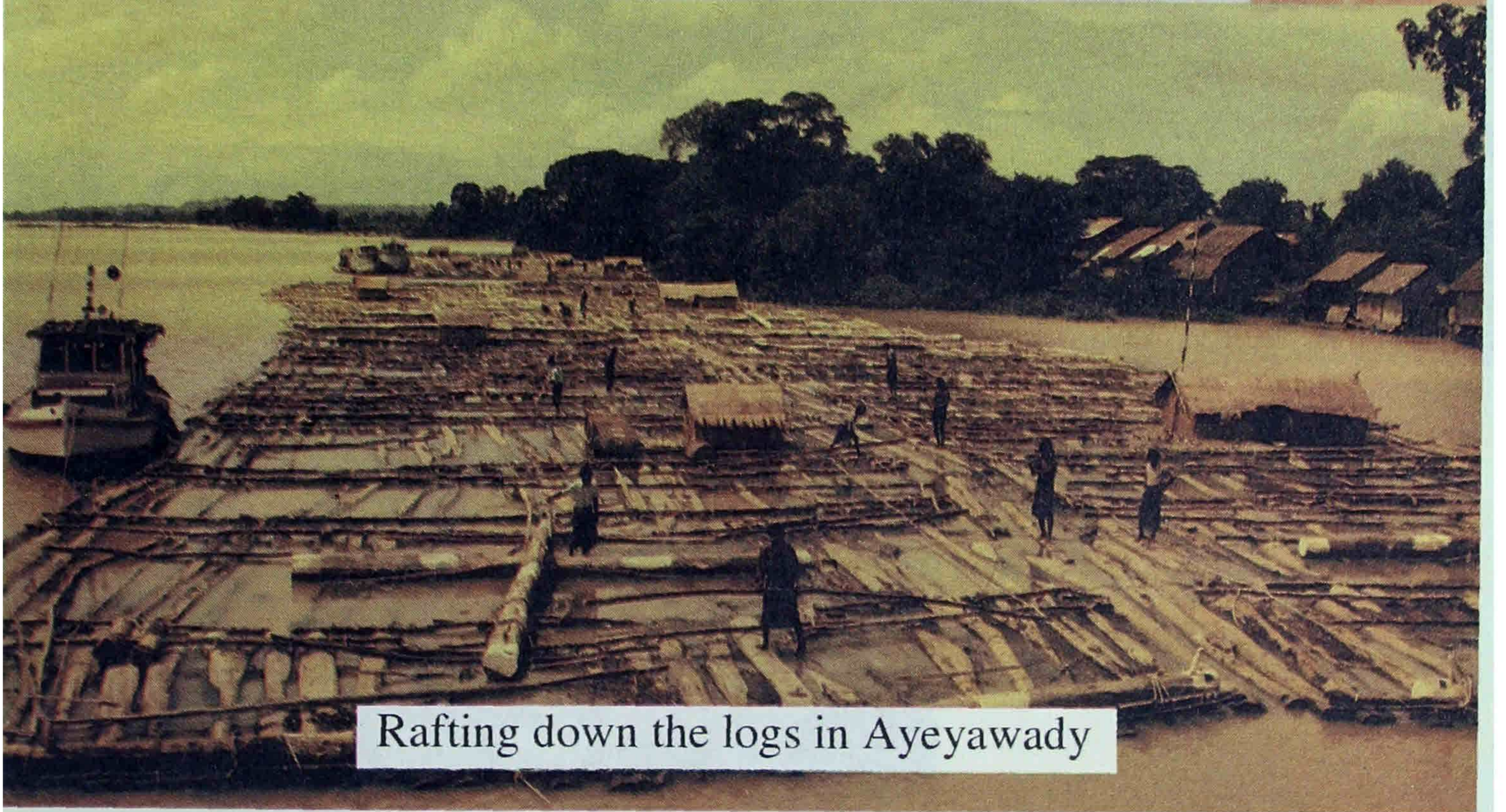


Part of the teak Forest

The oldest Teak-tree



From Logs to household furniture



Rafting down the logs in Ayeyawady



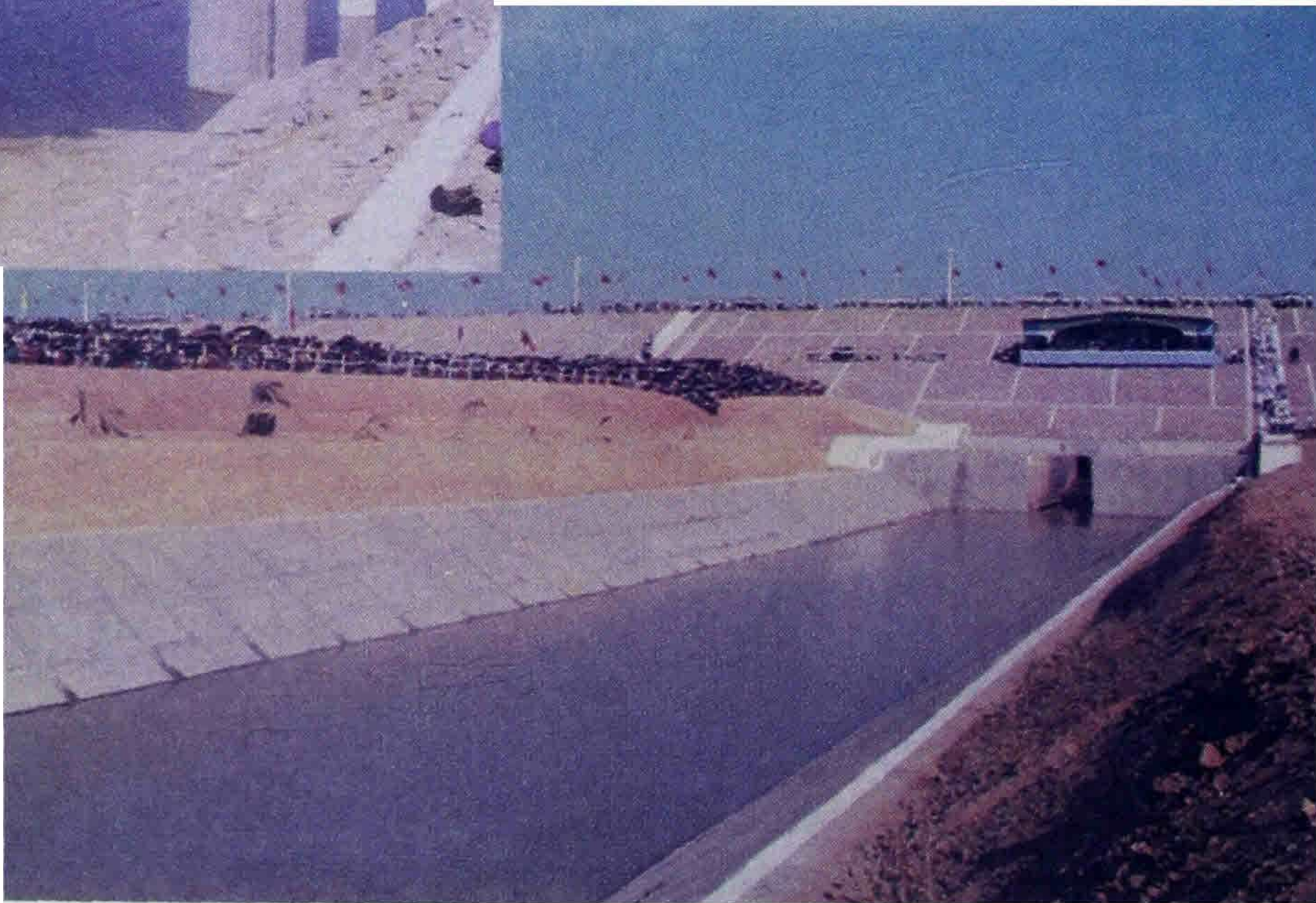
Nankathu Diversion Weir



Bawni Dam



Hsinthay Reservoir



Nga-mo-yeik Reservoir



Popa Mountain Park



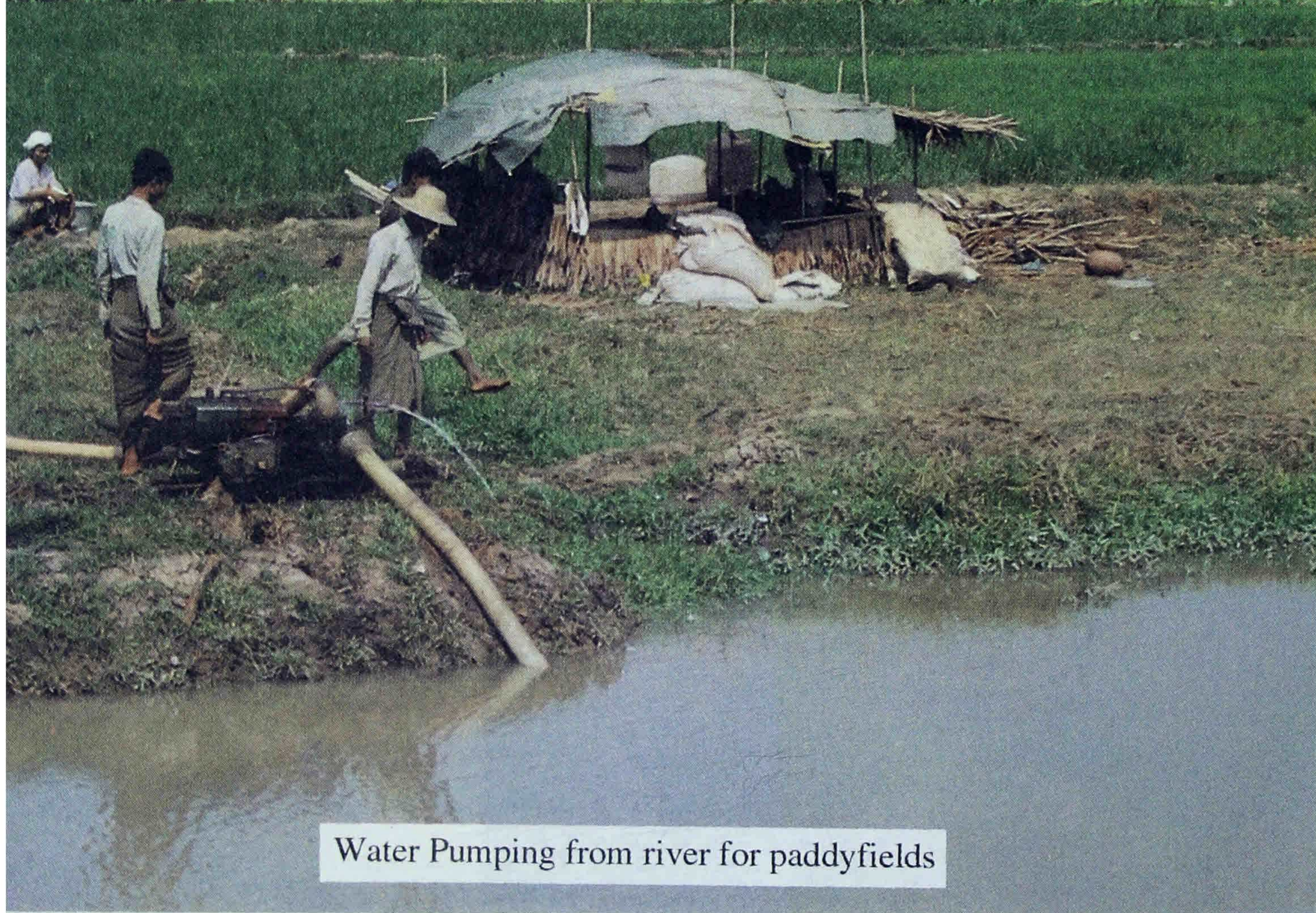
Hlawga Park



Moyingyi Wetlands



Tree Plantation at Schools



Water Pumping from river for paddyfields

Since the Law has been promulgated, and up to the end of October 1999, a total of 322 foreign investment projects in 11 economic sectors have been committed by foreign investors from 24 countries and regions around the world, with the total amount of US\$ 7154.404 million. Detail information of foreign investment by economic sectors and by country and region is presented in Table-1 and Table-2 respectively.

Table (1)
Foreign Investment of Permitted Enterprises up to 31-12-98
(by Sector)

(US\$ in million)

Sr. No.	Sector	Permitted Enterprises	
		No.	Approved Amount
1	Oil and Gas	46	2303.123
2	Manufacturing	123	1492.308
3	Hotel and Tourism	41	1042.411
4	Real Estate	18	997.140
5	Mining	49	522.246
6	Livestock and Fisheries	20	283.372
7	Transport and Communication	13	275.387
8	Industrial Estate	3	193.113
9	Construction	1	17.267
10	Agriculture	3	14.351
11	Other Services	5	13.686
		322	7154.404



Table-2
Foreign Investment of Permitted Enterprises up to 31-10-99
(by Country and Region)

(US\$ in million)

Sr No.	Sector	Permitted Enterprises	
		No.	Approved Amount
1	Singapore	68	1504.146
2	United Kingdom *	34	1371.723
3	Thailand	46	1252.453
4	Malaysia	25	587.169
5	U. S. A	16	582.065
6	France	3	470.370
7	The Netherlands	5	238.835
8	Indonesia	10	238.797
9	Japan	22	232.880
10	Philippines	2	146.667
11	Hong Kong	22	131.851
12	Republic of Korea	21	102.388
13	Australia	14	82.080
14	Austria	2	72.500
15	Canada	12	37.831
16	Peoples Republic of China	11	31.921
17	Panama	1	29.101
18	Germany	1	15.000
19	Denmark	1	13.370
20	India	1	4.500
21	Bangladesh	2	2.957
22	Israel	1	2.400
23	Macau	1	2.400
24	Sri Lanka	1	1.000
		322	7154.404

* Inclusive of enterprises incorporated in British Virgin Islands, Bermuda Islands and Cayman Islands.

Among the five leading investors in Myanmar, there are three ASEAN countries namely, Singapore, Thailand and Malaysia. At present, five ASEAN countries are investing in Myanmar and up to the end of October 1999, the ASEAN countries have committed US\$ 3729.232 million in 151 projects, realizing 52.12 per cent of the total permitted amount of foreign investment during the same period.

Domestic Investment (Myanmar Citizen's Investment)

With a view to promoting investment of Myanmar citizens and to provide equal treatment as foreign investors by granting them the right to enjoy tax incentives, the Myanmar Citizens Investment Law (MCIL) was promulgated on 31 March 1994 and its Procedures were prescribed on 3 August 1994.

The objectives of the said Law are as follows:-

- (a) to cause investments of Myanmar citizens to be beneficial to the State;
- (b) to promote development of production and services;
- (c) to cause production of goods by utilizing the natural resources of the country;
- (d) to establish enterprises for import substitution;
- (e) to promote and expand export;
- (f) to promote development of technology;
- (g) to open up more employment opportunities;
- (h) to promote development of private and cooperative sectors;
- (i) to contribute towards regional development; and
- (j) to enable extensive participation in the money market.

Since the promulgation of the Myanmar Citizens Investment Law, the domestic investment has been increasing yearly. Up to the end of October 1999, a total number of 302 enterprises have been permitted to invest in 10 sectors of the economy. The total investment of such enterprises amounted to K. 53163.34 million. Detail list of investment is presented as Table-3.

Table-3
Permitted Myanmar Citizen's Investments by Sector up to 31-10-99

Sr No.	Sector	Permitted Enterprises	
		No.	Kyat in million
1	Real Estate Development	22	27476.49
2	Manufacturing	219	12821.89
3	Transportation	5	3411.93
4	Construction	4	4656.00
5	Hotel and Tourism	13	1103.89
6	Others	9	1117.60
7	Industrial Estate	1	1012.79
8	Livestock and Fisheries	12	763.60
9	Agriculture	3	400.27
10	Mining	14	398.88
	Total	302	53163.34

Majority of the domestic investment was made in Real Estate Development. Second largest investment was made in small and medium industries, which indicates that a strong base has been established for the development of the industrial sector. Besides, it also supplements and supports the acquirement of technology, employment creation and export expansion.

Company Registration

Business organizations such as partnership firms, limited companies and associations not for profit, which are formed in Myanmar, shall register at the Company Administration Department of the Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

The rights and obligations of a partnership firm is governed by the partnership agreement and the Partnership Act of 1932. Registration of partnership firm is optional. However, if registered, it shall have the right to sue and to be sued. Registration of limited companies is compulsory. The governing laws for the limited companies are the Myanmar Companies Act 1914; Special Company Act 1950; Myanmar Companies (Amendment) Act 1955 and Myanmar Companies Regulations 1957.

Limited companies are classified into Myanmar companies, foreign companies and joint venture companies. Foreign companies are required to apply for a PERMIT, before registration, under section 27A of the Myanmar Companies Act. A joint venture with the participation of the State capital shall be registered under the 1950. Special Company Act and the Myanmar Companies Act. Associations not for profit shall register under section 26 of the Myanmar Companies Act with prohibition of payment of dividend to its members.

The objectives of the company shall be stated clearly in the Memorandum of Association and the following types of companies are categorized in accordance with the respective objectives.

- (a) Industrial, Manufacturing and Construction Company;
- (b) Trading Company;
- (c) Services Company;
- (d) Hotel Services Company;
- (e) Tourism Company;
- (f) Gems Company (for local citizens only);
- (g) Banking Company; and
- (h) Insurance Company.

Business organizations registered at the Company Registration Department up to 31-10-1999 are as follows;-

- Partnership firms	1243
- Myanmar companies	13424
- Foreign companies	1316
- Joint ventures with the participation of State capital	139
- Associations	40



Balance of Trade

(Kyat in million)

Year	Export	Import
1976 / 77 ...	1715.7	1627.9
1977/78 ...	1756.9	2086.5
1978/79 ...	1852.7	3223.7
1979/80 ...	2696.0	4309.5
1980/81 ...	3225.1	4635.0
1981/82 ...	3452.8	5611.3
1982/83 ...	3036.3	6313.6
1983/84 ...	3419.5	5197.3
1984/85 ...	3194.5	5041.2
1985/86 ...	2653.9	4802.0
1986/87 ...	2513.9	3936.1
1987/88 ...	1679.4	4065.7
1988/89 ...	2193.0	3443.0
1989/90 ...	2846.5	3395.0
1990/91 ...	2961.9	5522.8
1991/92 ...	2931.8	5336.7
1992/93 ...	3655.4	5365.3
1993/94 ...	4227.8	7923.3
1994/95 ...	5405.2	8332.3
1995/96 ...	5043.8	10301.6
1996/97 ...	5487.7	11778.8
1997/98 ...	6290.0	14257.4
1998/99 (Provisional) ...	7858.4	16069.8
1999/2000 (Plan) ...	8975.2	16720.0

Terms of Trade

(Kyat in million)

Year	Export Unit Price Index	Import Unit Price Index	Terms of Trade
1976 / 77	85.1	78.5	108.4
1977/78	92.6	81.2	114.0
1978/79	100.1	88.7	112.9
1979/80	107.3	89.9	119.9
1980/81	125.1	92.6	135.1
1981/82	135.2	97.7	138.4
1982/83	109.8	98.2	111.8
1983/84	110.8	98.8	112.2
1984/85	115.7	99.5	116.3
1985/86	100.0	100.0	100.0
1986/87	82.5	100.6	82.0
1987/88	68.1	103.6	65.7
1988/89	83.4	112.2	74.3
1989/90	96.4	119.0	81.0
1990/91	97.7	131.1	74.5
1991/92	91.1	138.7	65.7
1992/93	73.8	140.1	52.7
1993/94	68.9	145.9	47.2
1994/95	91.3	163.2	55.9
1995/96	101.9	168.4	64.1
1996/97	101.5	208.0	48.8
1997/98	91.5	245.3	37.3
1998/99 (Provisional)	98.5	262.3	37.6
1999/2000 (Plan)	94.6	262.3	36.1

AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

The agriculture is the vital organ of the Myanmar economy as well as the basic part of it. Twelve objectives are laid down for the development of political, economic and social sectors of the country in which it is depicted in the first of the four economic objectives as "Development of Agriculture as the base and all-round development of other sectors of the economy as well". Therefore the activities for the development of agriculture are given priority in all effects.

It can be learnt that development in agricultural sector is increasing year by year under the responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation. Institutional organizations under the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation comprises Minister's Office, Department of Agriculture Planning, Myanma Agriculture Service, Myanma Farms Enterprise, Myanma Cotton and Sericulture Enterprise, Myanma Sugarcane Enterprise, Myanma Perennial Crops Enterprise, Myanma Jute Industries, Irrigation Department, Water Resources Utilization Department, Settlement and Land Records Department, Agricultural Mechanization Department, Myanma Agricultural Development Bank and Yezin Agricultural University.

Exerted efforts are being made for the development activities in agriculture sector in order to achieve the three main objectives laid down by the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, which are as follows:-

- To gain surplus in rice;
- To achieve self-sufficient in edible oil;
- To step up production of exportable pulses and industrial crops.

In order to achieve the above objectives, the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation adopts the five reform measures such as:-

- Development of new agriculture land;
- Provision of sufficient irrigation water;
- Provision of support for agricultural mechanization;
- Application of modern technologies;
- Introduction of modern varieties.

Paddy

Paddy, staple food of Myanmar populace, is designated as "National Crop" to which efforts are centered on producing of paddy not only to supply enough for domestic consumption but also for export. Previously

paddy has been practised to grow as seasonal mono crop, since the cultivation of summer paddy was initiated in 1992-93 and extended with the support of irrigation scheme in summer season. Concerted efforts are being made on promotion of paddy production by adopting appropriate technology such as introducing light fielding varieties practices and systematic application of fertilizers and pesticides.

The following table shows the area , yield and production of paddy for the year from 1988-89 to 1998-99.

Sr No.	Year	Sown acres (Million)	Yield (Basket/Acre)	Production (Million Baskets)
1	1988-89	11.81	56.40	631
2	1989-90	12.06	56.57	662
3	1990-91	12.22	56.92	669
4	1991-92	11.93	55.97	633
5	1992-93	12.68	56.91	711
6	1993-94	14.02	59.24	803
7	1994-95	14.64	61.45	872
8	1995-96	15.17	57.72	860
9	1996-97	14.52	59.43	847
10	1997-98	14.29	59.73	798
11	1998-99	14.45	59.97	856

Notes: 1 basket = 46 lbs = 2091 Kg

1 Acre = 0.405 Hectare

All possible efforts are being given on area extension of paddy and yield to be increased aiming to reach 100 baskets per acre.

Sugarcane

As the sugarcane is one of the four important pillar crops, extensive and intensive cultivation of sugarcane is being made around the area of sugar mills in order to supply enough cane to the sugar mills.

The statement showing the sugarcane planted areas and yield (1988-89 to 1996-97)

Sr No.	Year	Union		Sugarcane mill area	
		Sown acre (acre)	Production (ton)	Sown acre (acre)	Production (ton)
1	1988-89	123	2162	87	1615
2	1989-90	113	1976	62	1151
3	1990-91	118	1931	49	811
4	1991-92	136	2272	55	1012
5	1992-93	187	3229	90	1719
6	1993-94	154	2676	70	1338
7	1994-95	130	2219	55	988
8	1995-96	165	3199	87	1771
9	1996-97	204	3979	105	2161
10	1997-98	266	5056	96	1973
11	1998-99	311	5834	187	3628

Yearly amount of sugarcane procured and sugar production is shown below:-
(000' MT)

Sr. No.	Year	Sugarcane Production	Purchased Sugarcane	Sugar Production
1	1988-89	2162	338	28
2	1989-90	1976	349	32
3	1990-91	1931	209	19
4	1991-92	2272	662	53
5	1992-93	3229	659	50
6	1993-94	2676	558	42
7	1994-95	2219	451	37
8	1995-96	3199	595	41
9	1996-97	3979	689	49
10	1997-98	5056	702	54
11	1998-99 (provisional)	5834	346	21

There are eight State-owned sugar mills with annual crushing capacity of 1.4 million tons of sugarcane, producing above 91,000 tons of sugar. The eight State-owned sugar mills are stated as Pyinmana No-1 and No-2 Sugar mills, Yedashe sugar mill, Zeyawady sugar mill, Belin sugar mill, Shwenyaung sugar mill, Namte sugar mill and Kyauktaw sugar mill.

Cotton

Cotton is the industrial crop for raw materials supplied to domestic industries as well as export. Cotton production is concentrated in selected zonal area in order to manage systematically on cultivation, procurement and ginning as well Lunkyaw No. 3 improved varity of cotton is grown in most of the areas extensively and the imported variety of LA-88/ and Stoneville are also introduced and growing on trial. The main areas of cotton cultivation are central Myanmar around Mandalay, Magway and Sagaing Divisions.

Statement showing cultivation and procurement of cotton
from 1988-89 to 1998-99

Sr. No.	Year	Sown acre	Yield (Viss)	Procurement (Viss)
1	1988-89	443	36915	7098
2	1989-90	379	38397	6966
3	1990-91	386	38170	5548
4	1991-92	424	38707	14042
5	1992-93	416	41800	9208
6	1993-94	356	26268	11292
7	1994-95	505	52717	11295
8	1995-96	937	181071	21200
9	1996-97	824	102926	18958
10	1997-98	658	100272	16324
11	1998-99 (provisional)	805	11602	8193

Pulses

Production of pulses is dramatically increasing due to high market demand for both domestic consumption and export. Out of 18 varieties of peas and beans, green gram, black gram, chickpea, pigeon pea, soybean and cowpea are six major varieties in production.

Statement showing the pulses cultivation from 1988-89 to 1998-99
(00,000' MT)

Sr. No.	Year	Sown acre (000)	Yield	Export
1	1988-89	1803	4.06	0.17
2	1989-90	2116	4.95	0.56
3	1990-91	2471	5.93	1.95
4	1991-92	3127	7.55	1.95
5	1992-93	3700	9.23	4.49
6	1993-94	3753	9.03	5.14
7	1994-95	4314	11.38	4.25
8	1995-96	5057	13.75	6.10
9	1996-97	4851	13.70	5.95
10	1997-98	5168	15.97	-
11	1998-99 (provisional)	6070	16.78	-

Oil Crops

As the country's production of edible oil is about two hundred thousand tons and about one hundred thousand tons are to be imported annually to fulfill the domestic requirement. Necessary measures under special programme are being carried out to overcome the deficit of edible oil for domestic requirement. In addition to cultivation of major oil crops such as groundnut, sesame, sunflower, niger and mustard, cultivation of soybean, cotton and oil palm, as possible sources for extracting edible oil are also being extended. High yielding varieties are also introduced in growing of oil crops. Irrigation including sprinkler irrigation methods are also practised in cultivation of oil crops.

Industrial Crops

Jute and rubber as industrial crops are grown aiming not only to supply the raw material for domestic industries but also for export the surplus. The Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation is taking responsibilities on the series of steps in cultivation, transportation, processing and marketing of cotton.

Jute production and procurement are being operated intensively in specific zonal areas of Maubin, Myaungmya, Kyonpyaw, Hinthada, Tharyarwady and Taungoo. Jute Grading and Bailing Factories are established

in Kyonpyaw, Wakema, Danubyu, Maubin. Myaungmya, Pyay, Tharyarwady, Taungoo and Okkyin Jute products such as gunny bags are produced in Okkyin and Myaungmya Jute Mills; Jute twines in Dawbon Jute Twine Factory; carpet in Dawbon Carpet Factory and paper in Maubin Paper Mill.

Statement showing the sown area procurement of jute and gunny bag production

Sr. No.	Year	Sown acre (000)	Procurement of jute (000 Viss)	Production of gunny bag (Million)
1	1988-89	120	14531	15.42
2	1989-90	90	9131	25.06
3	1990-91	92	7526	19.67
4	1991-92	89	9347	15.23
5	1992-93	137	15967	20.23
6	1993-94	82	13709	22.75
7	1994-95	97	18986	31.73
8	1995-96	124	19400	35.05
9	1996-97	116	17425	22.91
10	1997-98	94	20038	25.70
11	1998-99 (provisional)	99.58	14083	8.37

Perennial Crops

Area extension is being carried out for perennial crops such as rubber as a F.E earning crop, oil palm as highest oil producing crop per acre and as largest potential of demand cashewnut.

The statement showing the area of perennial crops in 1996-97
(acre)

Sr. No.	State/ Division	Rubber	Oil palm	Cashewnut
1	Kachin	3758	33	-
2	Kayah	168	-	-
3	Kayin	28006	-	1279
4	Sagaing	41	20764	397
5	Taninthayi	100550	-	15860
6	Bago	42054	1450	6589
7	Mon	14721	129	10434
8	Rakhine	7025	-	355
9	Yangon	22217	-	16839
10	Shan	15408	-	54
11	Ayeyawady	1375	-	6635
12	Magway	47	-	47
	Total	367819	22376	58489
	Target for area extension by the year 2000	470000	40000	70000

Reclamation of Inundated Treasurous Land (Rice-Fish Farming)

Rice-fish farming system is being materialized on fallow land with the condition of 3'-6' depth of under water.

The statement showing number of ponds and area of ponds occupied

Sr. No.	Year	No of pond	Area of pond occupied
1	1991-92	291	1670
2	1992-93	503	4296
3	1993-94	529	3331
4	1994-95	784	5802
5	1995-96	638	5932
6	1996-97	717	7383
7	1997-98	30	244
	Total	3492	28658

Farm Machinery

As utilization of farm machineries in agriculture is noted in reform measures laid down by the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation. Importation of farm machineries and manufacturing of those in domestic industries are encouraged. Major items of such machineries are tractor, seeder, dryer, sprinkler, water pump and power tiller.

Water for Agriculture

Water plays a vital role in growing crops successfully, extending multiple cropping areas and greening the environment. The present irrigated sown acres are 17 per cent of net sown area. endeavouring to increase the utilization of irrigation water.

As water resources are rich in Myanmar. the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation is striving to achieve successful crop production, laying down six measures of activities for availability of water.

IRRIGATION PROJECTS IMPLEMENTED

SR.	PROJECT	LOCATION	
		STATE/ DIVISION	TOWNSHIP
1.	Natmaw	Bago	Shwedaung
2.	Singu Chaung Gaung	Bago	Okpo
3.	Kinpontaung Dam	Magway	Taungdwingyi
4.	Sale Pakhannge	Magway	Chauk
5.	Duyingabo	Magway	Aunglan
6.	Kinda Dam	Mandalay	Kyaukse/Myittha
7.	Thaphan Chaung Dam	Mandalay	Pyawbwe
8.	Ahzin Dam	Mon	Mudon
9.	Lower Myanmar Paddy II	Ayeyarwady	Bogalay, Labutta Maubin
10.	Letyetma Dam	Sagaing	Myaung
11.	Sayti Weir	-	Tamu
12.	Wetzu Weir	-	-
13.	Underground Water I	-	Monywa, Chaung-U Butalin
14.	Shwedaung Dam	Bago	Shwedaung
15.	Bokechaung Dam	Magway	Myothit
16.	Pwetha Dam	-	Aunglan
17.	Thee chauk Weir	-	Pauk
18.	Nwegway Dam	Sagaing	Chaung-U
19.	Tonekyaw Dam	-	Tamu
20.	Taung Mauk Dam	Bago	Padaung (Water Supply)
21.	Myaing Chaung Dam	Magway	Myaing
22.	Kanjunma (Wun chaung) Dam	-	Seikphyu
23.	Kyauktalone Dam	Mandalay	Taungtha
24.	Taung lone myaung Dam	Yangon	Hlegu
25.	Ye-U Irrigation Project	Sagaing	Ye-U Ahyardaw
26.	Taungnawin	Bago	Paukkhaung
27.	Taungkhayan Dam	Magway	Gantgaw
28.	Sinchaung Dam	-	Yesagyo
29.	Samon	Mandalay	Thazi
30.	Sonlun Dam	-	Myingyan
31.	Kintha Dam	-	Tutkone.

SR.	PROJECT	LOCATION	
		STATE/ DIVISION	TOWNSHIP
32.	Wapa Dam	Mon	Thaton
33.	Kokogyun Dam	Yangon	Kokogyun
34.	Line Ba Dam	Chin	Palan
35.	Minye Dam	Bago	Oktwin
36.	Kyeebin Dam	-	Padaung (Water Supply)
37.	Mataungta Weir	-	Pyay
38.	Saikphutaung Weir	-	Taungoo
39.	Kanni Weir	-	-
40.	Taung pinle Dam	Mandalay	Myingyan
41.	Chaung Gauk Weir	-	Pyawbwe
42.	Doekwin Dam	-	Pyin-U-Lwin
43.	Thettaw Dam	-	Thazi
44.	Belin Weir	Mon	Belin
45.	Gyogya kwin Dam	Rakhine	Taungkok
46.	Bant Bway Gone Dam	Yangon	Kyauktan
47.	Tabuhla Diversion Weir	-	Taikkyi
48.	Ngamoeyeik Dam	-	Hlegu
49.	Natmauk Weir	Magway	Natmauk
50.	Thazi Dam	Sagaing	Monywa
51.	Tabuhla Dam	Yangon	Taikkyi
52.	Taung Nawin Dam	Bago	Paukkhaung
53.	Mone Chaung Dam	Mandalay	Tut kone
54.	Chaung guauk Dam	-	Pyawbwe
55.	Natmauk Dam	Magway	Natmauk
56.	Zarmani Inn Dam	Yangon	Thanlyin
57.	Yinmabin (flood wells) 99 ponds	Sagaing	Yinmabin
58.	Yinwa Dam	Taninthayi	Kawtthaung
59.	Sittaung Myit Project	Bago	Oktwin
60.	Yeni Weir	Mandalay	Leway
61.	Panhlaing Sluice Gate	Ayeyarwady	Nyaungdon
62.	Lephyu Dam	Mandalay	Yamethin
63.	Yeboke Chaung Dam	-	-
64.	Taungnyo Dam	Bago	Nattalin
65.	Myingyan project	Mandalay	Myingyan
66.	Myauk Pinle Dam	-	-
67.	Shwe Nattaung Dam	Mon	Mawlamyine
68.	Shwe pyi (3) Dam	Bago	Bago

SR.	PROJECT	LOCATION	
		STATE/ DIVISION	TOWNSHIP
69.	Htan zaloke Dam	Sagaing	Monywa
70.	Myakan renew project	Mandalay	Nyaung-U
71.	Sintewa (Thamakku) Dam	-	Taungtha
72.	Kindat	Sagaing	Kyunhla
73.	Kannthaya Dam	Rakhine	Gwa
74.	Bangone Dam	Magway	Taungdwinggyi
75.	Zaungtu Weir	Bago	Bago
76.	Pathi Dam	Bago	Taungoo
77.	Sonkan	Mandalay	Taungtha
78.	Yawchaung (2) Weir	Magway	Pauk
79.	Zawgyi Dam	Shan	Yatsauk
80.	Nankathu Weir	Ayeyarwady	Ingapu
81.	Mezali Sluice Gate	-	Nyaungdon
82.	Taungtha	Mandalay	Taungtha
83.	Dawtacha Dam	Kayah	Bawlakhe
84.	Yamar Dam	Sagaing	Pale
85.	Nag Mhwe Chaung Dam	Bago	Pyu
86.	Yethoe Dam	-	Oktwin
87.	Saddon Dam	Magway	Myothit
88.	Zalatthaw Dam	Bago	Bago
89.	Welaung Dam	Mandalay	Taungtha
90.	Pinchaung Dam	-	Kaukpadaung
91.	Manchaung Dam	Magway	Ngape
92.	Sinthay Dam	Mandalay	Tutkone
93.	Bawni Dam	Bago	Daik-U
94.	Humon Dam	Shan	Lashio
95.	Sitha Dam	Mandalay	Pyin-O-Lwin
96.	Mazin Dam	Bago	Bago
97.	Thapyayyo Dam	Mandalay	Wandwin
98.	Ngamin Dam	Magyway	Taungdwingyi
99.	Wegyi Dam	Bago	Paungde
100.	Thapanseik Dam	Sagaing	Kyunhla
101.	Monchaung Dam	Magyway	Setaukthaya
102.	Nyaung Gine Dam	Bago	Padaung.
103.	Zeebyugon Sluice Gate	Yangon	Twantay
104.	Zaungtu Dam	Bago	Bago
105.	Kangyigon Dam	Bago	Pyay

Land Utilization and Agriculture

Land Utilization

Thousand Acres

	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99 (Provi- sional)	1999/2000 (Plan)
Net area sown	22017	22238	22162	22802	23330
- of which irrigated area	4341	3846	3933	4261	4614
- Percentage irrigated	19.2	16.8	17.2	18.0	19.1
Extendable area	22739	22443	22330	21218	20690
- Fallow land area	3042	2852	2922	2501	2217
- Cultivable waste land	19697	19591	19408	18717	18473
Reserved forest	25503	25688	25885	29309	31587
Other forest areas	54557	54525	54365	51487	49209
Other land	42370	42292	42444	42370	42370

Sown Acreage of Selected Crops

Thousand Acres

	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99 (Provi- sional)	1999/2000 (Plan)
Cereals					
Paddy	15166	14518	14294	14458	15271
Wheat	229	225	218	252	250
Maize (Seeds)	414	412	401	456	450
Pulses and Beans					
Matpe (Black gram)	1172	1013	1215	1323	1363
Pedisein (Green gram)	1137	1111	1349	1744	1767
Butter bean	108	108	110	111	111
Gram (Chick pea)	410	344	297	317	317
Pesingon (Pigeon pea)	617	705	622	666	676
Oil Crops					
Groundnut	1303	1184	1111	1169	1183
Sesamum	3153	2829	2557	2876	2993
Sunflower	546	309	296	744	750
Industrial Crops					
Cotton	937	824	659	808	820
Jute	124	116	94	100	100
Rubber	259	294	334	368	417
Sugarcane (Industrial use)	165	204	266	311	417

Yield Per Acre of Selected Crops

		1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99 (Provi- sional)	1999/2000 (Plan)
Cereals						
Paddy	46 lb. (basket)	57.72	59.43	59.73	60.14	60.42
Wheat	72 lb. (basket)	10.61	11.91	12.98	11.23	11.50
Maize (Seeds)	55 lb. (basket)	27.59	28.10	31.14	27.18	28.00
Pulses and Beans						
Matpe (Black gram)	72 lb. (basket)	9.72	9.95	10.78	10.85	10.85
Pedisein (Green gram)	72 lb. (basket)	9.16	9.30	10.24	8.39	8.43
Butter bean	69 lb. (basket)	10.86	12.00	12.10	11.26	11.26
Gram (Chick pea)	69 lb. (basket)	7.60	8.75	10.68	8.38	8.50
Pesingon (Pigeon pea)	72 lb. (basket)	7.47	8.32	9.00	7.69	7.70
Oil Crops						
Groundnut	25 lb. (basket)	41.08	41.74	43.21	38.63	40.92
Sesamum	54 lb. (basket)	5.55	5.60	6.32	4.57	4.99
Sunflower	32 lb. (basket)	21.15	21.17	21.93	17.83	19.00
Industrial Crops						
Cotton	viss	126.18	139.63	164.94	149.80	150.95
Jute	viss	226.40	226.67	241.02	222.43	225.00
Rubber	lb.	470.93	505.24	504.85	472.33	478.30
Sugarcane (Industrial use)	Long Ton	20.38	19.69	19.80	18.99	17.64

LIVESTOCK BREEDING AND FISHERIES

Myanmar is striving to develop the livestock breeding and fisheries sector of the country with the objectives to produce more animals and animal products; to encourage small scale firms through extension; to produce and supply more animal feed and veterinary pharmaceuticals; to regularly undertake the prevention and cure of animal diseases; to support linkage between concerned organizations in livestock breeding and fisheries sector; to carry out extension for the dissemination of modern animal breeding technology; to participate in the development of border areas and national races; to extend modern bee-keeping technique to the farmers; to distribute beehives which are systematically constructed to the farmers; to educate beekeepers how to produce pure honey.

With a view to carrying out these tasks efficiently, the Ministry of Livestock Breeding and Fisheries was established as a separate Ministry. Myanmar livestock breeding and fisheries sector is primary contributor to the national economic development after agriculture sector. Some salient information about this important sector is given below.

Livestock Feedstuff and Milk Products Enterprise is a State-owned economic enterprise doing business in livestock breeding. Primary responsibilities of the Enterprise is as shown below :

- (a) Distribution of improved varieties of livestock,
- (b) Distribution of high quality animal feed and veterinary medicines,
- (c) Promotion of meat production by improving private participation through joint breeding and supply of quality bred,
- (d) Implementation of breeding development programmes including small scale breeding programmes in rural areas,
- (e) Coordination and cooperation with Livestock Breeding and Veterinary Department to prevent and cure animal diseases.

Institute of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Science

The Institute produces trained degree holders who are skillful in practical in the field of animal health and husbandry and capable of technology transfer to the people. Graduates from the Institute also safeguard public health by preventing people from

contaminating animal diseases. In addition, the Institute also trains technicians who are qualified to control the quality of animal and fishery products and to classify the products whether suitable for consumption or not.

Department of Bee-Keeping

Department of Bee-keeping is one of the service departments and its activities focus on helping agriculture through pollination by bee, beekeeping, multiplication and distribution of beehives, bee and byproducts, development of bee-keeping for additional income of farmers and gardeners, training and research of bee-keeping.

Prospects of Fishery Resources

Fishery sector is one of the major components of Myanmar economy. In daily diet fish plays major role to fulfill the protein requirement of the people. Myanmar is so rich in fresh water and marine fish and prawn that maximum catch, without deteriorating fishery resources, amounts to 1.5 million metric tons per annum. Area for fresh water culture in natural lakes, ponds, streams, canals, tank and dams is estimated to be about 8.2 million hectares. Production on fish and prawn from 3474 lakes in Myanmar has been 68,000 tons annually. Water body of 41 dams, with a total area of 80,000 hectares serve as rich resources for fishery. Tidal forest area of 6 million hectares at the mouth of three main rivers plays as breeding ground for fresh fish and prawn for a period of half a year.

Coastal length of Myanmar stretches for 2,832 kilometres and shallow coastal area covers an area of 228,781 square kilometres. It is promulgated that Myanmar Special Economic Zone for Marine Fishing is demarcated from base line to 2000 nautical mile.

In 1998-99 fishery production of Myanmar recorded as 656,112 tons of which 74,677 tons were exported.

Private sector, cooperatives joint ventures actively participate in fishery business while the State supervises only model Fish and Prawn Farms and Hatcheries. With an aim to develop private sector, State-owned fishing vessels, ice plants, cold storage facilities are hired or sold out to the private entrepreneurs.

Since Myanmar Agriculture plays a leading role and up to 85% of the populace lives in rural area, cattle husbandry is primarily for draught power while pig and poultry husbandry are usually for subsistence purposes. Consequently, size of animal ownership is small.

Four fishery laws were enacted by the State with a view to managing fishery sector systematically, and to protect the environment efficiently. However, due to basic infrastructures shortage, need in fish chip factory, canning factory, cold storage and ice plants constrains the fish export of the country. Thus, in the Fishery Sector Developent programme, one of major components is established facilities such as fish and prawn hatcheries cold storage and ice plant, fish chip factory, and canning factory.

In 1988-89 Fiscal Year, the export of fish and prawns earned US\$ 10 million. However, in 1998-99 Fiscal Year, it earned US\$ 201.33 million and the amount of US\$ 60.78 million was earned from the period between 1 April 1999 and 28 September 1999 in the 1999-2000 Fiscal Year.

The Livestock breeding and fisheries earned K. 1070.430 million including US\$ 15.197 million in the period between April and August in 1999-2000 Fiscal Year.

Livestock and Fishery

		1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99 (Provi- sional)	1999/2000 (Plan)
Draught Cattle	thousand no.	6808	6922	6986	7104	7356
Beef	thousand viss	30577	31389	32027	32421	33094
Mutton		4669	4871	5204	5254	5384
Pork		40737	44508	46662	50109	53628
Poultry		73293	83683	97377	102169	83007
Fresh Water Fish		133503	141959	141613	146121	154775
Marine Fish		278882	386560	416942	440513	475613

FORESTRY

Forestry sector is also very important sector in undertaking Myanmar economic development. Consequently, Ministry of Forestry was reformed in 1992, to develop the nation's forestry sector and to thoroughly carry out its activities. The Ministry of Forestry is well set up with the Minister's office, Planning and Statistic Department, Forest Department, Department of Greening of Dryzone Area, Myanmar Timber Enterprise, and Survey Department.

Out of the total area of Myanmar which accounts for 261,228 square miles, forest covers about 50.8 percent which represents the area of 132,715 square miles consisting of 40,137 square miles of protected area and 92,578 square miles of reserve forests. The protected area is expanded every year to reach the 30% of forest covered area.

Up to 1997, total area of 1,522,646 acres of forest plantation has been established and average expansion areas of 80,000 acres are expanded annually.

Since 1993, monsoon season mass movements have been started under the National Tree Planting Campaign and about one million seedlings have been distributed up to 1996. In 1997 monsoon season, distributed quantity of seedlings accounts for over 11.2 million numbers.

Formation and maintenance of forest areas have been carried out for conservation and sustainable utilization of forest resources. Activities undertaken every year are as follows: -

- a. Teak girdling plants (numbers) 130,000
- b. Hard wood marking (numbers) 700,000
- c. Grafting plant (numbers) 80,000
- d. Weeding area (acres) 350,000
- e. Thinning area (acres) 50,000
- f. Forest protection (acres) 350,000

Annual revenue and tax revenue account for over 500 million Kyats from production of 28 varieties of forest products such as hard wood, teak and hard wood post, teak and hard wood, pole, fuel wood, charcoal, bamboo, cane, resin of catechu, barks of tree, fiber of trees, resin, Pwe - nyet, Ka - ra - mek, Tha - na - kha, cardamom, Ka - nyin oil, Pine Resin, Dani, Thatch, Te (Persimmon), honey, honey wax, Bat guano, orchid, Bon - ma - yar - zar, Nest swiflets, lac, tops and lops and Thin - baung post, etc.,

Watershed forest plantations are established at the 53 dams for sustainability.

Forestry

Ecotourism

As Myanmar is endowed with natural resources such as land, water, forest, mountain ranges, birds and animals, Ministry of forestry is coordinating with related organizations for development and effective implementation of natural based ecotourism sector which is very famous at the international level. Fifteen Natural based ecotourism sites undertaken by Ministry of Forestry are as follows: -

- (a) A laung - daw Ka - tha - pa National Park;
- (b) Mount Poppa National Park;
- (c) Shwe - set - taw Wildlife Sanctuary;
- (d) Nat - ma Taung National Park;
- (e) Moyingyi Wetlands Wildlife Sanctuary;
- (f) Pyin - Oo - Lwin Botanical Garden;
- (g) Main - ma - hla Kyun Wildlife Sanctuary;
- (h) Yangon Zoological Garden;
- (i) Hlaw - ga Wildlife Park;
- (j) Law - ka - nan - dar Park;
- (k) Inn - daw - gyi Wetland Sanctuary;
- (l) Seinyay Forest Resort;
- (m) Lam - pi - kyun Marine National Park and Forest Nursery and Elephant Camp

Since 1994, the Forest Department has implemented the following project with the assistance of UNDP.

- (a) Community Multipurpose Fuelwood Woodlots Project at the central Myanmar.
- (b) Watershed Management for Three Critical Areas Project at the Kindar Dam, In - lay lake and Hpu - gyi lake; and
- (c) Community Development of Ayeyawady Mangroves.

These projects were continuously implemented during 1997 and 1998, by contributing at the Human Resource Development Programme of UNDP.

Central Forestry Development Training Centre Project has been implemented during 1990 and July 1997 by conducting training at Hmawbi Township with the assistance of Japanese Government. Nowadays, the Forestry Department is conducting training with their own programme and expenses.

Myanmar : Facts & Figures

Myanmar became a member country of ICIMD (International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development) in 1990 and a member country of ITTO (International Tropical Timber Organization) in 1993. Forestry Department is cooperating with these organizations for the development of forestry sector.

Teak - net centre for Asia - Pacific Region has been carried out since 1995 to exchange the information especially related to teak.

Dry Zone Greening

Dry Zone Greening department was set up to draw the comprehensive plan to carry out the greening of central dry zone area of Myanmar.

In 14 September 1997, a new department, entitled " Dry Zone Greening" was established at Mandalay as a base to carry out more intensively and effectively the greening activities in 57 townships, 13 regions in 3 divisions of central dry zone namely, Mandalay, Sagaing and Magway divisions respectively.

Four major tasks of this department are as follows : -

- Establishment of forest plantation for environmental greening and for local supply of firewood and small timber;
- Protection of remaining natural forests;
- Strengthening and promotion of the utilization of wood fuel substitute; and Management and development of water resources.

Activities undertaken by Dry Zone Greening Department are mentioned below: -

- Reforestation of main roadside areas including shade trees and over 3,500 acres are planted annually.
- About 0.10 million acres of natural forest are protected annually out of demended degraded natural forest area of 1.8 million acres.
- In order to protect the deforestation and to save the fuelwood, Forest Department is organizing with the following methods -
 - (a) Distribution of improved cooking stoves.
 - (b) Widely distribution of briquettes by establishing briquettes producing factories, and
 - (c) Encourage the effective utilization of agricultural byproducts such as sesame stalk, pigeon pea stalks, cotton stalks and peanut husks as firewood.
- For availability of drinking water for human beings and draught animals, over 170 number of ponds are dug in 57 townships in 1998-99.

- Total forest plantation area of 72,210 acres has been established during 1994 and 1997; 15,858 acres in 1994-95; 18,100 acres in 1995-96; 18,730 acres in 1996-97; and 19,530 acres in 1997-98 fiscal year respectively.
- Special greening activities at important area will carry out with suitable projects. At present, the following projects are being implemented;-
 - (a) Phan-Kha- san area greening project at Yenangyaung Township;
 - (b) Dawn-nay area greening project at Magway Township;
 - (c) Da-hat-see reserve forest greening project at Nyaung-Oo Township;
 - and
 - (d) Watershed area greening project at Myingyan District.
- Greening of hill areas are undertaking at the following area:- Shwe-thar-luaung Taung (Kyaukse) at Mandalay Division, Koke Taung (Myingyan), Taung-thar Taung (Taung-thar), Myin-Saing Taung (Taung-thar), Tu-yin Taung (Nyaung-Oo), Tant-kyi Taung (pakokku) at Magway Division, Shin- Ma-taung (Yesagyo), Tetma Taung (Pauk), Minbu Taung (Minbu) and Min-wun Taung (Sagaing) at Sagaing Division etc..

Myanma Timber Enterprise

Being an economic organization, Myanma Timber Enterprise is practicing the Myanmar Selective Felling System (MSFS) within the Annual Allowable Cut (AAC) which based on sustainable yield. A felling cycle is marked as (30) years and about 0.2 millions tons of teak wood logs and 0.7 millions tons of hardwood logs are extracted annually.

According to the nation's forest policies, Myanma Timber Enterprise is reducing the exporting of wood logs and increasing the export of wood based value added finished products. A Joint venture company, Which Produces the plywood, and three furniture factories, which are the one hundred per cent investment of foreign company, have been established. Following State-owned factories are carrying out under Myanma Timber Enterprise; - 4 Plywood factories, 5 Furniture factories, 2 Sawn moulding mills, one Bead mill and one Finger Joints mill. Moreover, the Myanma Timber Enterprise and the Forest Department in collaborating with private entrepreneurs have established the Union of Myanmar Forest Produce Joint Venture Corporation Ltd. and carried out the producing and selling of Forest Produces, installing machinery and constructing factories with the assistance of foreign company produces small-scale furniture. Finished products are sold to this foreign company by practising buy-back system.

Teak Trees of Myanma Natural Forest

Yangon - based Centre for International Teak information Network (Teak- net Centre) has announced that alive teak trees have been found at the Myanma Natural Forest. The biggest alive teak tree which was found by forest ranger U Tin Maung Myint and U Win Myint at the Nan-Kyin reserve forest [the map index (SG 462768)] of Bunmauk Township of Kathar District, Saging Division on 7 December 1996 was 150 feet high and the girth at the height of 4½ feet (the breast height) was recorded as 26 feet and 4 inches.

In 1993 , the second biggest alive teak tree which is 150 feet high and the girth at breast height is 24½ ft, was found at plot No (90) of Baw-Jyo Reserve Forest at Pyin-Oo Lwin Township, Mandalay Division.

Forestry

	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99 (Provi- sional)	1999/2000 (Plan)
Teak Logs thousand cu-tons	230	203	244	233	230
Hardwood Logs "	1250	1360	1510	1451	1439

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

In Myanmar, environmental degradation is still minimal. However, like other developing countries, the major source of environmental issues in Myanmar lies in the problem of underdevelopment. Therefore, in our national endeavour to protect and conserve the environment, Myanmar's approach to the environmental protection is through alleviating poverty and uplifting the living standard of the people.

Myanmar is rich in natural resources and 50 per cent of the land area is still covered with forests. Myanmar people fully understand and appreciate the value of nature and have traditionally tried to avoid extremes that might hurt the nature and the environment and prefer to live in harmony with it. The protection of nature is therefore ingrained in the hearts of the Myanmar people.

Nevertheless, the growing population, increased urbanization and industrialization will exert increasing pressure on the natural resources of the country. While some of the resources such as forests, flora and fauna, fisheries and marine resources

are renewable, mineral resources like petroleum, coal and gems are non-renewable. Therefore, environmental considerations should be properly integrated into development planning process keeping in mind the need for environmentally sound and sustainable utilization of our natural resources.

In the long - term interests of the country, the National Commission for Environmental Affairs (NCEA) was formed under the Government Notification No. 7/90 on 14 February 1990. The Commission has been constituted with the Minister for Foreign Affairs as Chairman and members are Heads of department from various government departments. Four specialized committees are formed under the Commission. They are : -

- (1) Committee on Conservation of Natural Resources
- (2) Committee on Control of Pollution
- (3) Committee on Research, Education and Information; and
- (4) Committee on International Co-operation

The National Commission for Environmental Affairs was formed on 1 April 1992 and the office is located in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs complex. It has since been carrying out its mandated tasks.

The Government of the Union of Myanmar proclaimed the National Environment policy of Myanmar under Government Notification No. (26/ 94) on 5 December 1994. The Policy calls for harmony and balance between environment and development through the integration of environmental considerations into the development process. National environment policy forms the basis for developing environmental strategies, environmental programme and plans.

The National Commission for Environmental Affairs co-ordinates the various government ministries on environmental matters and actively participate in international environmental conservation activities and efforts. Myanmar signed the Framework of Convention on Climate Change and Convention on Biological Diversity at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development which was held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil from 3 to 14 June 1992.

Myanmar also participated in several ministerial level conferences such as the Environment Congress for Asia and the Pacific (ECO ASIA) held in Japan, the 19th Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly, the 19th session of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) held at the United Nations office in Nairobi and ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Haze.

The National Commission for Environmental Affairs serves as the main contact point for internal and external environmental affairs. Myanmar is a party to the Convention on Biological Diversity, Convention on Climate change, Vienna

Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and London Amendment, Convention to Combat Desertification and Convention on International Trade on Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES).

The Commission has taken part in several regional projects including the Asia Least Cost Greenhouse Gas Abatement Strategy (ALGAS) project, which was implemented by 12 nations in the Asia region. The NCEA is now in the process of developing a country programme for phasing out ozone depleting substances and it is also promoting Environmental Database Unit and collecting environmental data and information. The NCEA has organized environmental workshops, seminars, regional and sub-regional conferences in Yangon in co-operation with United Nations Environment Programme, Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, other environmental organization such as Hanns Seidel Foundation (HSF) of Germany based in Singapore.

The National Commission for Environmental Affairs has also developed and published Myanmar Agenda 21 in line with the global Agenda 21 adopted at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development.

Greening of hill areas are being undertaken at the following areas:-

Mandalay Division

1. Shwe-thar-laung Taung (Kyaukse)
2. Mingan Taung (Nahtogyi)
3. Padanya Taung (Myitthar)
4. Koke Taung (Myingyan)
5. Taung-thar Taung (Taung-thar)
6. Kyauk-ta-lone Taung (Taung-thar)
7. Myin-Saing Taung (Taung-thar)
8. Tu-yin Taung (Nyaung-Oo)

Magway Division

1. Tant-kyi Taung (Pakokku)
2. Shin-ma Taung (Yesagyo)
3. Tetma Taung (Pauk)
4. Minbu Taung (Minbu)

Sagaing Division

1. Min-wun Taung (Sagaing)

Dry Zone Greening

Dry Zone Greening was established at Mandalay as a base to carry out more intensively and effectively the greening activities in 57 townships, 13 regions in 3 divisions of central dry zone namely, Mandalay, Sagaing and Magway Divisions respectively.

The activities implemented are as follows:-

(a) Reserve Forest Areas	3777479 acres.
(b) Protected Forest Areas	8101569 acres.
(c) Other Planted Areas	9678411 acres.
Total	<u>21557459 acres.</u>

Establishment of Forest Plantations

To protect the deforestation, forest plantations will be established as follows, using external and internal species:-

- (a) fuelwood plantation
- (b) Watershed plantation
- (c) Plantation for greening the hills.

Protection of Natural Forests

Out of 1.8 million arces of degraded forests, protection is carried out giving priority to 20,000 acres in Sagaing; 20,000 acres in Mandalay; 60,000 acres in Magway Divisions, totalling 100,000 acres.

Out of 100,000 acres that suits for artificial regeneration, 10,000 acres will be carried out.

INDUSTRY

The Union of Myanmar has established an objective of transforming a state of conventional farming to mechanized farming initially and translating this mechanized farming country into modern developed industrialized one and it has been implementing this objective systematically. Under this scheme, State-owned sectors as well as cooperatives and private sectors, guided by Myanmar Industrial Development Committee are also actively taking part in the tasks.

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY - I

There are two departments and six enterprises under the Ministry of Industry (I) . which are producing basic necessities for the people thus taking part in the development of Myanmar Economy as other sectors are doing.

Yearly production, sales and export of the Ministry are shown in the following table :

(Ks. in million)

Year	Production	Sales	Export
1992-93	6780.01	6214.17	50.52
1993-94	6609.32	6612.57	81.12
1994-95	6540.73	7077.00	79.81
1995-96	8747.48	8828.83	61.24
1996-97	10136.85	10507.77	71.85

There are six industries taking direct responsibility for the production of goods as mentioned under.

- (a) Myanmar Textile Industries
- (b) Myanmar Foodstuff Industries
- (c) Myanmar Pharmaceutical Industries
- (d) Myanmar Ceramic Industries
- (e) Myanmar General and Maintenance Industries
- (f) Myanmar Paper and Chemical Industries

Under Myanmar Textile Industries, there are Textile Mills. Textile Mills and Finishing Plants. Dyeing and Printing Factory. Garment Factories. Blanket Factory. Towel Factories and Sewing Thread Factories established all over the country.

The Ministry of Industry-1 has arranged the possibilities for its enterprises and external businessmen in order to participate in the fields of cooperation as follows:-

(a) Joint Venture Business

Total investment of these 10 JV companies amounts to Kyats 708.48 millions including US\$ 14.62 millions in the form of foreign currency.

(b) The Status of Buy Back System

Out of the industries of Ministry of Industry (1), 23 factories under Myanmar Textile Industries, Myanmar Foodstuff Industries, Myanmar Pharmaceutical Industries, Myanmar General and Maintenance Industries and Myanmar Paper and Chemical Industries cooperate with local and foreign entrepreneurs and departments in order to efficiently utilize the surplus capacity of machines of the enterprises without affecting the present production. Production under the buy back system included textile fabric, garments, biscuits, wafer, injections, chemical powders, 95% alcohols, different kinds of soaps, plastic sheetings, plastic bags, margarine, wooden boxes and detergents.

(c) Paying back the cost of machinery with manufacturing cost of finished goods

Under this system, the Ministry of Industry-1, in cooperation with local and foreign entrepreneurs, purchased the machines in order to establish Thanlyin Garment Factory No. 5 in the form of Joint Venture between Myanmar Textile Enterprise and Daewoo Corporation of Korea.

Private Industrial Activities

The Directorate of Regional Industrial Supervising and Inspection of the Ministry has permitted registration of 36303 industries, according to the procedures under Private Industrial Enterprise Law, since 1 February 1991 up to December 1998.

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY - 2

There are nine major factories and an Industrial Training School where 11608 service personnel are working under the Ministry of Industry -2.

The factories under the Ministry of Industry - 2, produce various kinds of tires and tubes, trucks, light vehicles, bicycles, pumping machines, hand-tractors, tractors, threshers, hoes, bulbs, fluorescent tubes, dry cells, transformers, electric metres, household electrical equipment.

In order to earn foreign currency, the factories also produce and export the spare parts, lathes, buses, parts for water works, ribbon blender, power tiller and light trucks.

Joint Ventures

The Ministry is endeavouring to establish joint ventures for promotion of foreign investment and transfer of technologies.

Improvement of Domestic Industrial Activities

Under the guidance of the Myanmar Industrial Development Committee, private entrepreneurs are participating in endeavouring for transfer of technology. They are: -

1. Metallurgy Training (Hsinde)
2. Machine Operating Training (Hsinde)
3. Senior Blacksmith Training (Hsinde) (UNIDO/ ESCAP)
4. Production of Grinding Machine Training (UNIDO/ ESCAP)

Industrial Exhibitions

Myanmar Industrial and Handicraft Exhibitions are also organized with the cooperation of the Ministry of Industry - 1 and the Ministry of Forestry and also supported by C. P Exhibition Ltd, (Hong Kong) and Silver Cris Pte. Ltd. (Myanmar) at Defence Museum, U Wisara Road, Yangon.

Myanmar Machinery Expo' 95 was performed from 5 to 8 December 1995 where textile, fabric and sewing machines, shoes and related machines, wood polishing machines, machinery for producing plastic and rubber products and packaging and foodstuff are displayed.

Furthermore, Myanma Textile Industries, Myanma Pharmaceutical Industries, Myanma Ceramic Industries under Ministry of Industry - 1 and Myanma Timber Enterprise under the Ministry of Forestry also displayed their products in that exhibition.

Myanmar Machinery Expo' 96 was held from 6 to 9 December 1996, participating 91 companies from 16 countries. Over 2000 business representatives from foreign countries displayed the products and machines industries shows and handouts.

Establishment of Myanmar Industrial Development Bank

In order to financially support the industrial entrepreneurs, Myanmar industrial Development Bank, Yangon Branch and Mandalay Branch were established in 1996 and 1997 respectively.

Setting up Industrial Zones

Under the supervision of Regional Industrial Supervision Sub - committee. 17 industrial zones have been established in order to promote and give necessary assistance to the industries as follows:

State/ Division	Nos	Location (townships)
(1) Yangon Division	4	Eastern, Western, Northern and Southern townships of Yangon City.
(2) Mandalay Division	3	Mandalay, Meiktila, Myingyan
(3) Magway Division	2	Yanangyaung, Pakokku
(4) Bago Division	2	Pyay, Bago
(5) Ayeyawady Division	3	Hinthada, Myaungmya, Pathein
(6) Sagaing Division	1	Monywa
(7) Mon State	1	Mawlamyine
(8) Thaninthayi Division	1	Myeik
(9) Shan State	1	Taunggyi

Transfer of Technology

The following trainings were conducted with the purpose of enhancing the technology for the industrialists:-

- (1) Metallurgy Training (Hsinde)
- (2) Mechine Operating Training (Hsinde)
- (3) Basic Technical Training (Thuwunna)
- (4) Applied Technical Training (Hinthada)
- (5) Basic Technical Training (Mawlamyine)
- (6) Basic Technical Training (Taunggyi)
- (7) Basic Technical Training (Yenangyaung)
- (8) Basic Technical Training (Myaungmya)

In addition, the following workshops and seminars were also held in cooperation with UNIDO and ESCAP.

- (a) Senior Blacksmith Training (Hsinde)
- (b) Production of Grinding Machine Training (Yangon)
- (c) Seminar on Policy and Experience of promoting Small and Medium Size Enterprise of Republic of Korea.

Financial Status

As the Ministry of Industry -I has made continuous effort to promote the Production, with the result of the amount of net profit gained are as shown below :-

(Kyat in million)

Fiscal Year	Income	Expenditure	Net Profit	Operating Ratio
1992-93	6925.3	5432.1	1443.2	78.4
1993-94	7584.9	6420.9	1164.0	84.7
1994-95	7057.3	5570.9	1486.9	78.9
1995-96	8675.9	6649.4	2026.5	76.6
1996-97	10438.6	8222.9	2215.7	78.8
1997-98	15601.6	11003.8	4597.8	70.5
1998-99	14809.4	10723.6	4085.8	72.4
(up to December)				

Capacity Utilisation

Besides that the Ministry of Industry-I endeavours to increase the capacity utilisation in order to be able to fulfil the annual production plan :-

Fiscal Year	Capacity Utilisation
1992-93	53.53
1993-94	51.99
1994-95	59.63
1995-96	77.01
1996-97	74.06
1997-98	76.60
1998-99	74.89
(up to December)	

MINERALS

The products of Myanmar Gems Enterprise are jade, gemstone, jewellery and silver. The enterprise has entered into production in accordance with the promulgation of the Myanmar Gemstone Law on 29 September 1995.

Mineral explorations are being undertaken by the Department of Geological Survey and Mineral Exploration. The Department explores diamond, gemstones, gold, platinum, uranium, wolfram, tungsten, coal, silver, lead, copper, antimony, chromite, manganese, iron, asbestos, ornamental stone, gypsum and limestone.

Mining of Gemstone and Jade

Natural resources including gemstones belong to the State. In accordance with the economic laws and Myanmar Gemstone Law, private entrepreneurs are permitted to produce gemstones. Under the supervision of the Department of Inspection and Myanmar Gems Enterprise, illegal production of gemstones are prevented. Besides, arrangements are being made to make " Pinlon Yadanar Market" a market-centre for gems.

Gemstones

According to the research works done by the scholars, there are 27 kinds of gem families and 104 species.

Mogok Township in Mandalay Division is well-known for its gemstones. Gemstones such as ruby, sapphire, purple sapphire, lapis logali, salinlumatmee, myaw, peridot, inferior quality stones, damburite, topaz, onyx, gawmate (zircon) nghet-kha, beyan are exploited. Due to the superior quality of these gemstones, they attract the international market.

Gem Emporiums

Sr.	Month/ year	Sale Amount in Kyat	Sale Amount in US\$ (lakh)
1	December 1964	2122779	4.4
2	October 1965	10667599	22.4
3	October 1966	8601625	18.1
4	March 1968	8251163	17.3
5	March 1969	11560706	24.3
6	Febuary 1970	7388737	15.5
7	February 1971	12568879	26.4
8	March 1972	12127471	22.7
9	February 1973	28812365	59.8
10	August 1973	28644810	59.5 (Special emporium)

Sr.	Month/ Year		Sale Amount in Kyat	Sale Amount in US\$ (lakh)
11	February	1974	21306548	44.3
12	February	1975	13237023	21.3
13	February	1976	25362609	39.4
14	February	1977	34990010	57.1
15	Jaunary	1978	48192690	67.8
16	February	1979	41301269	62.7
17	February	1980	41626319	64.6
18	February	1981	47347996	70.7
19	February	1982	39518391	53.6
20	February	1983	67997838	87.9
21	February	1984	40245550	49.0
22	February	1985	81389089	93.3
23	February	1986	88116909	74.9
24	November	1986	45163528	63.5
25	November	1987	61027217	92.8
26	March	1989	72920911	112.8
27	March	1990	95778140	148.3
28	Jan/ Feb	1991	68623095	115.0
29	February	1992	...	87.7
30	October	1992	...	89.0
31	February	1993	...	146.7
32	October	1993	...	145.3
33	December	1993	...	3.9
34	March	1994	...	84.9
35	July	1994	...	10.0
36	October	1994	...	60.5
37	December	1994	...	11.1
38	March	1995	...	71.9
39	July	1995	...	17.9
40	October	1995	...	55.0
41	December	1995	...	19.4
42	March	1996	...	57.6
43	July	1996	...	15.0
44	October	1996	...	33.5
45	March	1997	...	48.9
46	October	1997	...	45.0
47	March	1998	...	31.6
48	October	1998	...	42.9
49	March	1999	...	63.1
50	October	1999	...	70.0
51	March	2000	...	236.7



Minerals and Non-Metallic Minerals

		1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99 (Provi- sional)	1999/2000 (Plan)
Tin Concentrates 65%	Metric ton	575	328	326	291	295
Tungsten Concentrates 65%	"	148	37	29	57	67
Tin and Tungsten Mixed Concentrates 65%	"	55	60	74	54	63
Tin , Tungsten and Scheelite Mixed Concentrates 65%	"	1082	779	788	850	850
Gold	Troy oz	12702	7496	8432	6912	6912
Refined Lead	Metric ton	1862	1986	1464	2000	2000
Zinc Concentrates	"	1539	1507	1303	1500	1500
Copper Ore	Thousand metric ton	1101	1024	472	-	-
Copper Concentrates	"	27.0	26.2	15.0	-	-
Jade	Thousand kilo	1791.4	4463.9	6092.7	6045.2	7547.8
Gems	Thousand carat	16146.5	33759.0	47890.1	44281.0	54870.0

ENERGY AND ELECTRIC POWER

Energy

Energy Enterprise was carried out until April, 1985 by Ministry of Industry - 2. Ministry of Industry - 2 and Ministry of Energy were reformed according to the Notification No (41/85) on 12 April, 1985. Since that day, the Ministry of Energy has been established.

Up to now, over 55 million barrels of oil has been produced from Myanma oilfield. Yenangyaung, Chauk and Mann oilfields are inclusive in the list of the world's biggest natural oilfields. Mann natural oilfield was discovered in 1970 only after the nationalization.

The use of natural gas was started in 1969. It was based on the production of natural gas from Chauk, and Yenangyaung Ayardaw deep well of geological localities. During that period, some neighbouring countries could not transport natural gas from inland to offshore areas.

At present, about 175 million cubic feet of natural gas is produced daily, mainly to Gas-Fire Power Plants. Moreover, natural gas was supplied to Fertilizer and Central factories.

Until now, oil and natural gas are extracted inland mainly from sandstone beds. Htantabin area is made up of sandstone. Htantabin is about 200 miles away from the southern off-shore Yadana natural gas field where it is produced from underlying sandstone. At Yadana, the sandstone bed is about 1300 feet thick and natural gas is bedded at about 400 feet. Therefore, it is important to explore the probabilities of sandstone beds between the two areas of about 200 miles distance.

Cooperation with Foreign Oil Companies

Foreign aid played a great role in the investment for oil enterprises. These were achieved through cooperation with Romania, Germany and Japan. Starting from Myanaung oilfield, new oilfields were found inland. Explorations were also made at Mottama and Rakhine off-shore areas by business transactions with foreign oil companies from early 1972 to early 1987.

Myanmar Petrochemical Production Enterprise

Myanmar Petrochemical Enterprise is the main department of Ministry of Energy which produces oil products from oil and natural gas, urea fertilizer, methanol and liquefied gas for the nation. Under Myanmar Petrochemical Enterprise, there are three oil refineries, three fertilizer plants, one methanol factory and one liquefied gas factory. The production capacity is totalling 57,000 barrels per day from all the refineries, total machine capacity of all the fertilizer factories is 1272 tons per day, methanol factory's machine capacity is 450

metric tons per day and liquefied gas factory can refine 24 million cubic feet per day.

Production of Oil Products

Oil refineries are running with crude oil from local and abroad. At times, petrol, diesel oil, engine oil (raw material) and liquefied gas are imported from abroad. For the increasing demand of oil and oil products, the country is aiming to build a modern large scale refinery with the capacity of 100,000 to 150,000 barrels per day by importing crude oil through pipelines from Myanmar's west coast deep water port to construct a mid-sea crude oil reservoir at the mouth of Yangon river to increase crude oil import and mutual beneficial joint venture crude oil importing and refining. The amount of main oil products are as follows:-

Items	1995-96 in million	1996-1997 in million	1998-99 in million
(a) Petrol	65.13	53.20	63.4
(b) Octane	17.52	14.38	10.7
(c) Diesel Oil	116.56	91.45	88.3
(d) Fuel Oil	27.43	24.48	18.8

Methanol

Methanol factory was established with the target of exporting its products. Based on methanol, there will be Downstream Projects to produce high-priced chemical materials, commodities and household things with local raw materials.

Export Items	1995-96 in million	1996-1997 in million	1998-99 in million
(1) Methanol	27792	-	5000
(2) Oil-Charcoal	25806	9190	3181.18

Liquefied Petroleum Gas

The liquefied petroleum gas plant at Minbu area in central Myanmar is producing from its gas-fields in the area. The use of liquefied petroleum gas is increasing in the Union as a fuel substitute and for greening of the environment. LPG can be produced commercially as it contains 3 to 4 per cent in the natural gas from the Yetagun offshore gas field.



SLORC Ruby



Myanmar Gems Museum and Gems Mart



Jade on display at Gems Emporium



Myanmar biggest Pearl

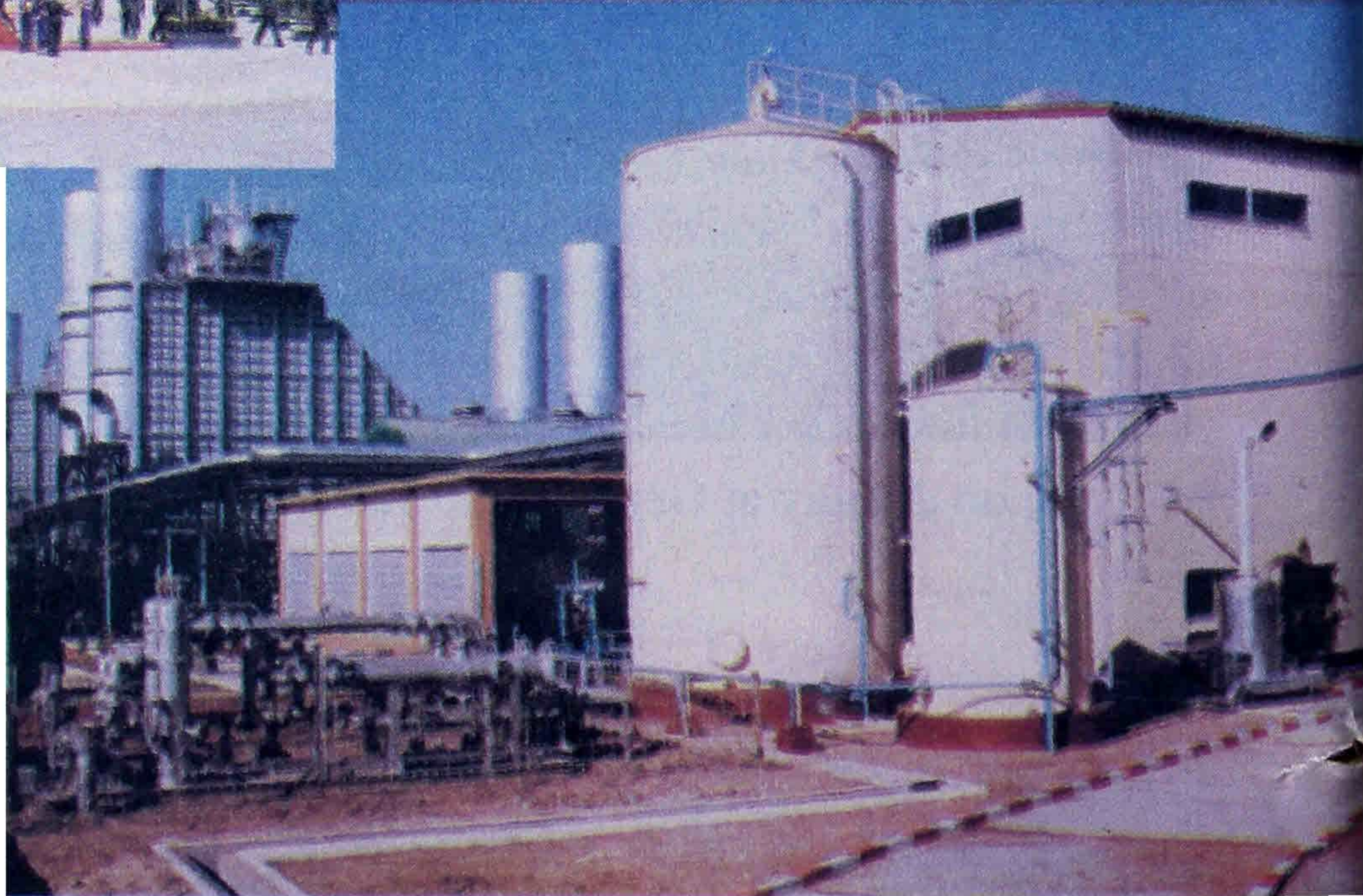


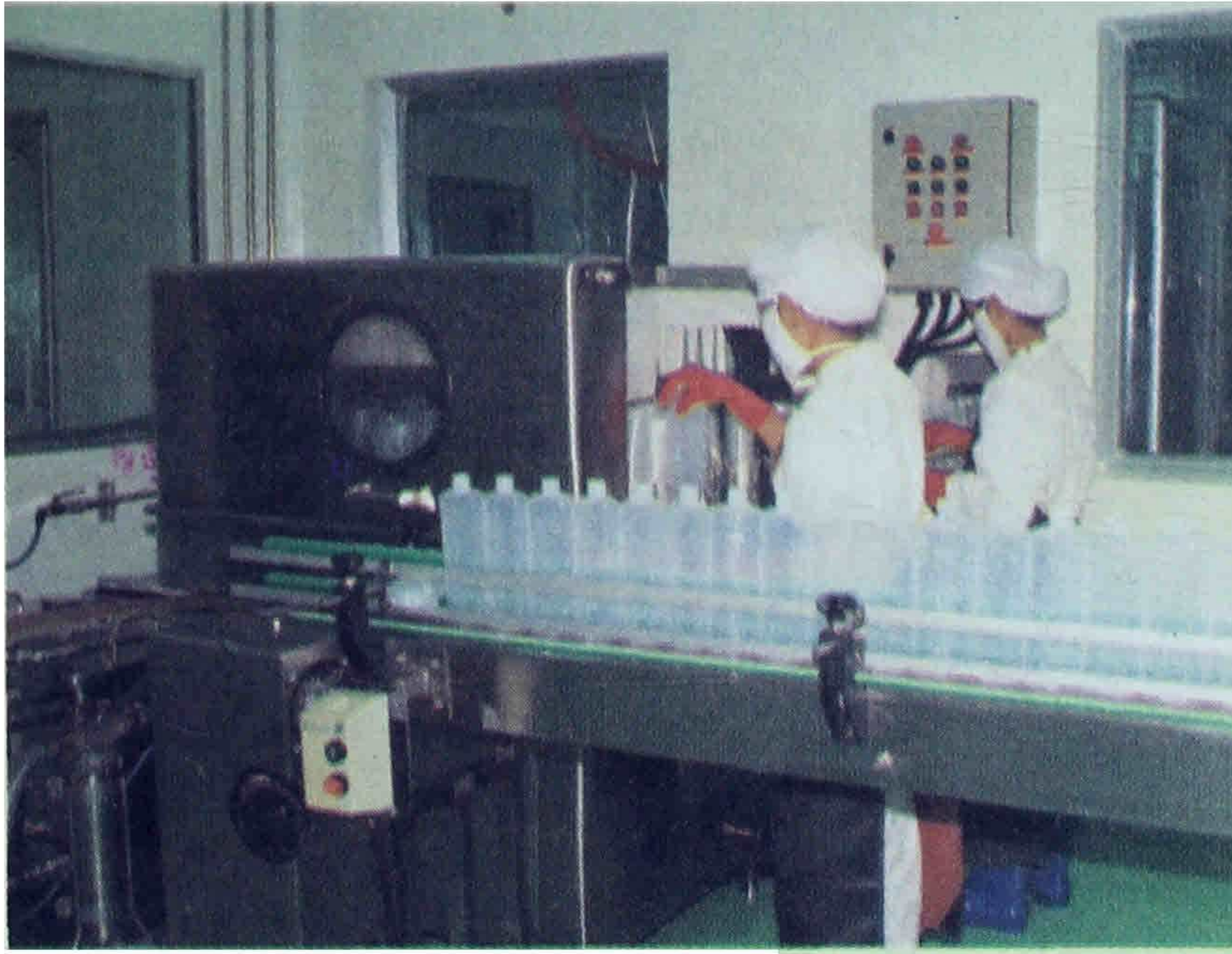
Products of Sinda
Mechanical Plant



Zaungtu Dam and
Hydroelectric Power Plant

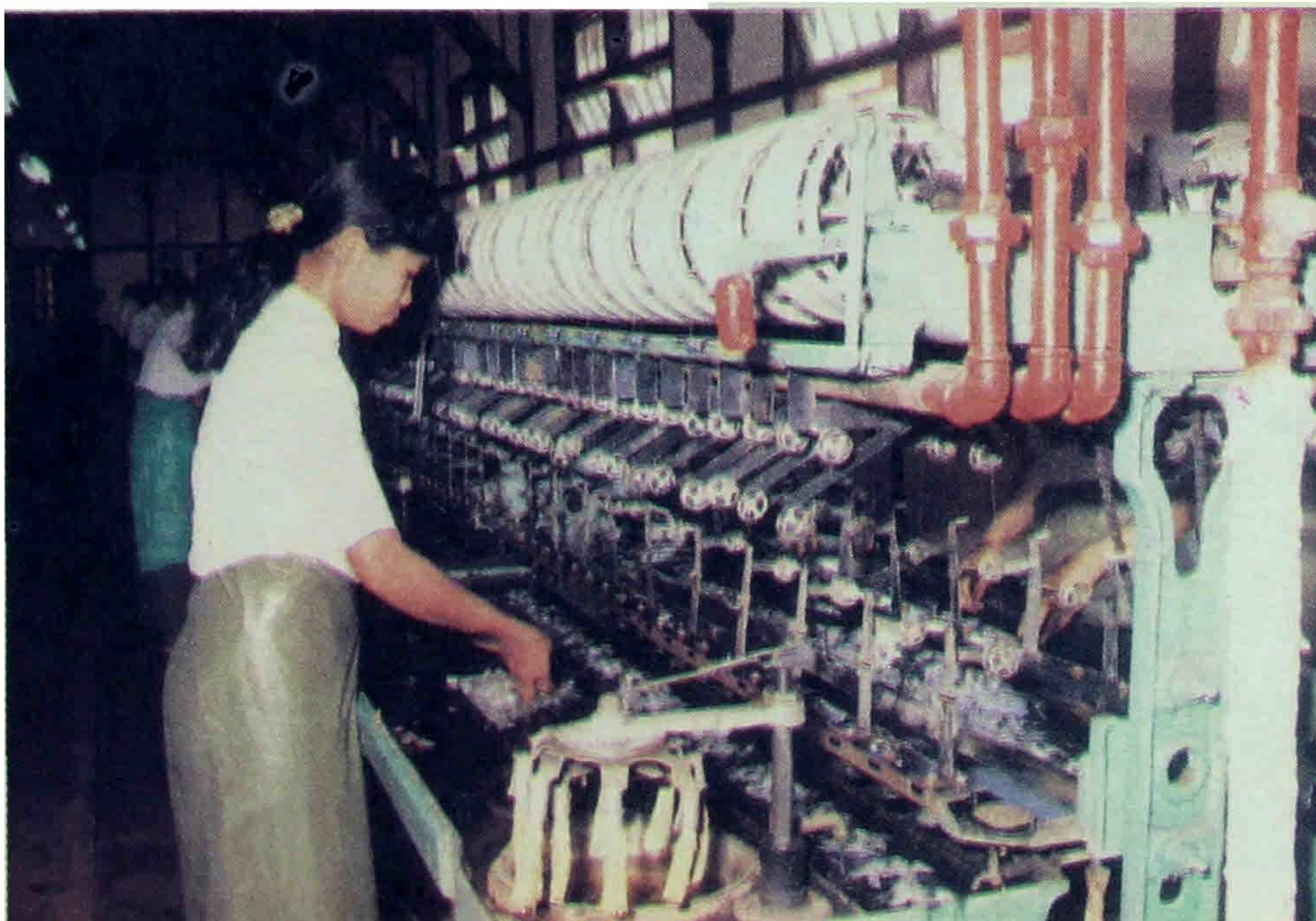
Ahlone Natural Gas
Power Station





Intravenous Solution Section,
Myanma Pharmaceutical Factory

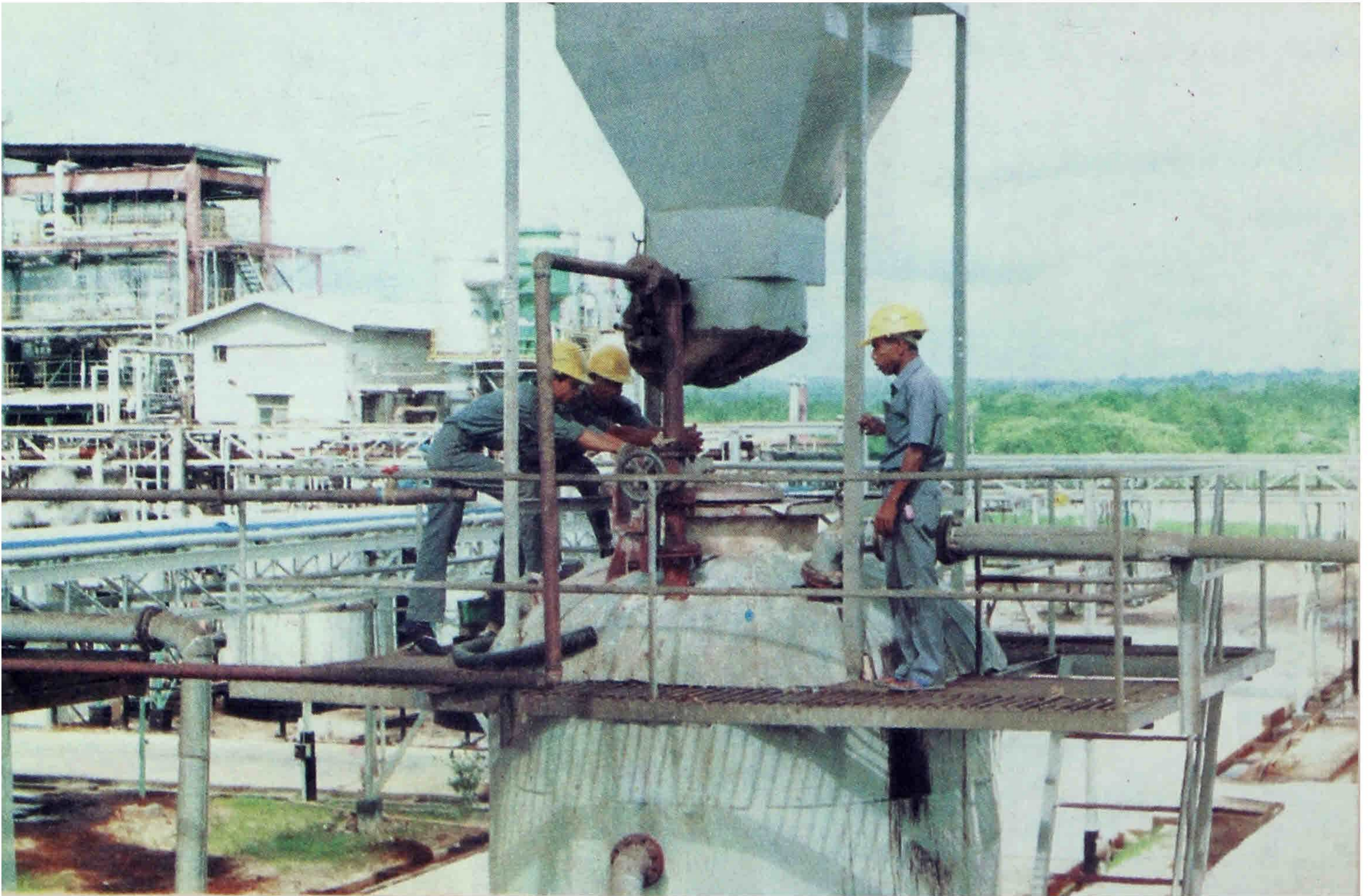
Mekyaung tailoring services



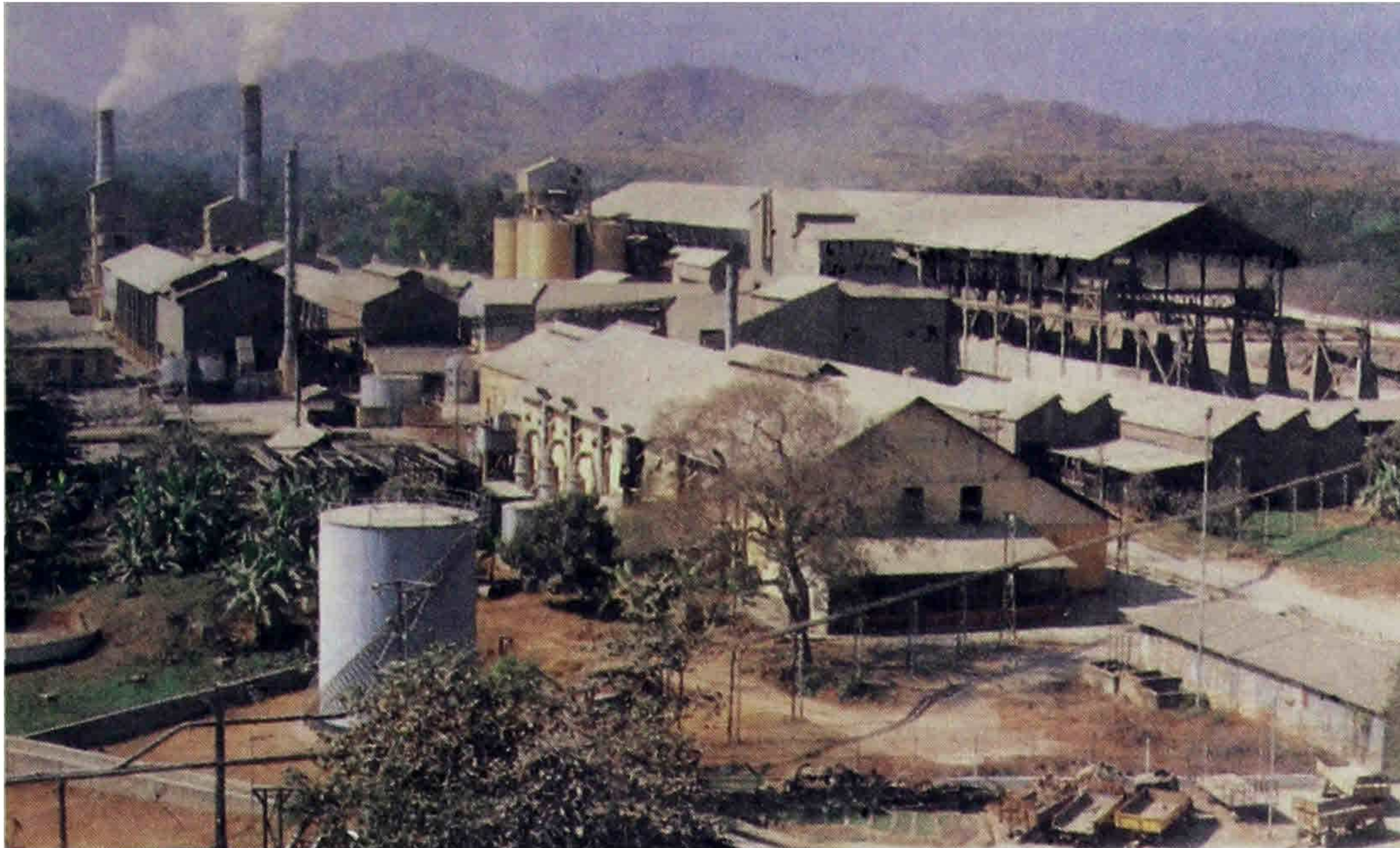
Cotton and Silk Factory
Pyin Oo Lwin



Myanmar Pharmaceutical Factory



Yeni Paper Factory No.2



Thayet Cement Plant

Plastic Factory No.1



Sittaung Paper
Factory No.1

Zawgyi Electric Power
Station Pipeline



Hlawga Natural Gas
Power Plant

Offshore Platform and
Drilling Rig



Dagon Juice Factory



Shwetaung Textile Mill

Shwetaung Textile Mill

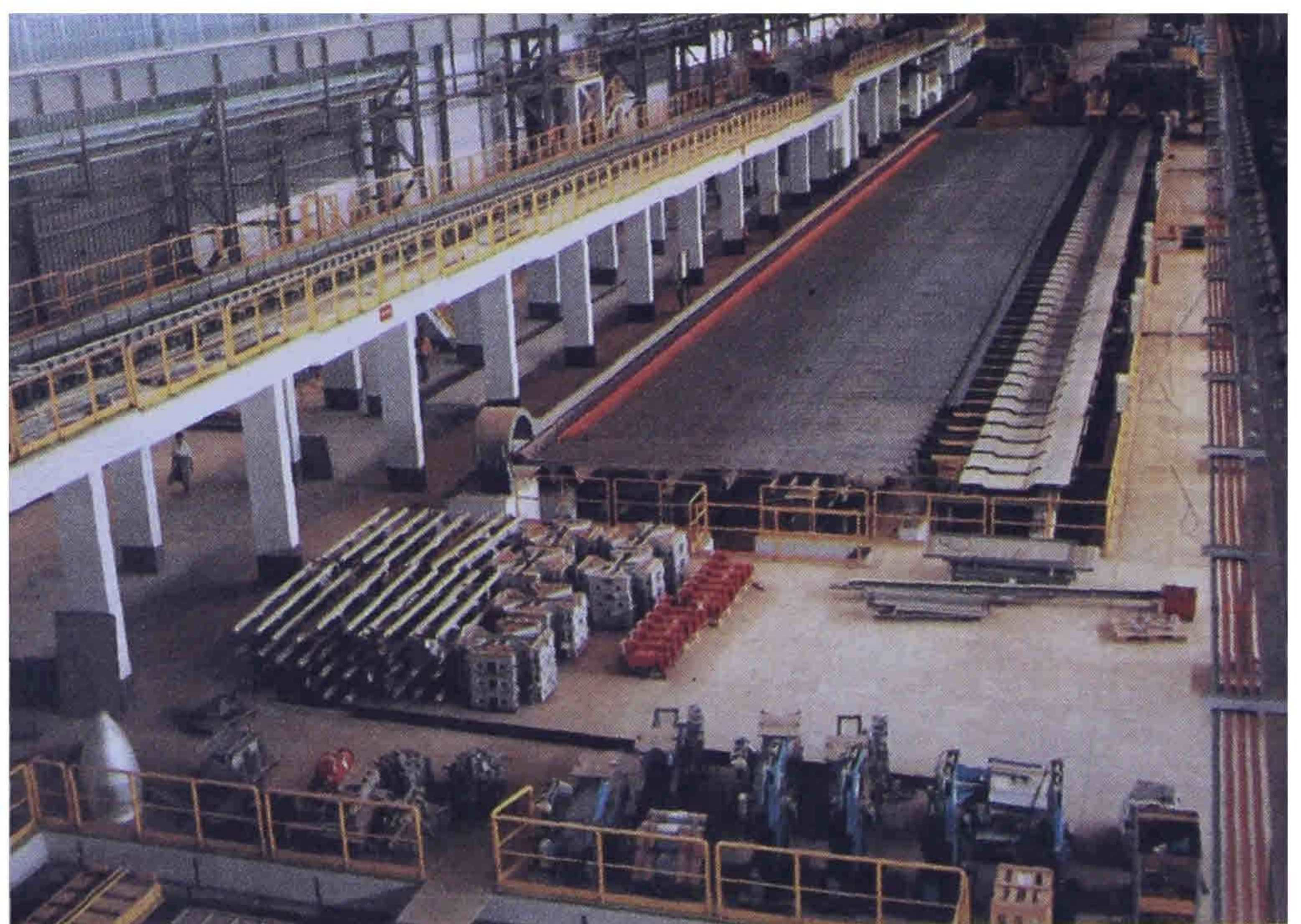


Paper Rolling and
Packing Factory



Garment Factory

Steel Mill No.1
Aunglan Township



Year	Production [metric ton]		Distribution [metric ton]	
	propane	butane	propane	butane
1995-96	4963.9	5472.8	3466.3	5729.7
1996-97	3672.0	4473.1	3948.1	7668.7
1997-98	4607.3	5559.4	4622.6	7024.8
1998-99	4249.1	4467.1	3790.6	5308.7

Myanma Electric Power Enterprise

The `State Peace and Development Council has set up the Ministry of Electric Power under the Notification No. (1/97), dated 15th November 1997.

The Ministry has laid down principles for long - term objectives as follows:-

1. In short - term, although power production is to increase by using natural gas to get sufficient electric power, in long - term, hydroelectric power is to carry on as the main base.
2. To generate and distribute more electric power for the changing economic progress.
3. To decrease power losses and illegal uses for the sufficiency of future electric energy in Myanmar.

The following three points will be undertaken as strategy for the whole sector of electric power.

1. To develop all kinds of power sources as much as can be found including exploration and energy development.
2. To increase generation of all types of power currently produced.
3. To continuously investigate the requirement of Myanmar Electric Power.

Accomplishment

From the period between 1988 and 1998, Myanma Electric Power Enterprise has built medium and small scale hydle power plants, gas-fired power plants and waste heat power plants. Additional implemented plants built after April 1995 were as follows:-

- Installation of six medium and small scale hydle-power plants (28.8) mega-watts, totalling 36 plants and generating 328 mega-watts to date.
- Installation of three gas-fired power plants 192.54 mega-watts, totalling 11 plants now and generating 529.99 mega-watts.
- Installation of one waste heat plant generating 47 mega-watts.
- Therefore, Myanma Electric Power enterprise has installed various types of power generating altogether 1042.20 mega-watts.
- The length of various types of power lines were 4427 miles before. This has been extended up to 14309 miles at present. Lighted towns and villages with electric power are extended up to 323 towns, and 1075 villages today.

Energy

		1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99 (Provi- sional)	1999/2000 (Plan)
Crude Oil	Thousand US barrels	4278	3788	3632	3409	3691
Natural Gas	Million Cu-ft	54025	58579	63505	62354	119738
Compresed Natural Gas	"	72	92	74	72	71
Condensate	Thousand US barrels					510

Electric Power

Installed Capacity, Generation and Consumption

	A/U	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99 (Provi- sional)	1999/2000 (Plan)
Power Installed Capacity	Megawatt	982	1033	1042	1055	1196
Hydel	"	317	327	328	340	360
Gas Turbine	"	523	524	530	530	530
Thermal	"	61	96	96	96	216
Diesel	"	81	86	88	89	90
Generation	min. KWatts	3762	4130	4445	4579	5025
Hydel	"	1595	1622	1686	1459	1651
Gas Turbine	"	2061	2409	2504	2848	3025
Thermal	"	63	59	212	226	304
Diesel	"	43	40	43	46	45
Departmental Use	"	63	98	112	120	115
Consumption	"	2262	2434	2676	2848	3141
Industrial	"	876	876	914	963	1015
Domestic	"	972	1089	1206	1277	1460
Hospitals, office	"	340	393	473	520	572
Schools, etc.						
Miscellaneous	"	74	76	83	88	94

HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

There has been active and concerted efforts by the whole nation for the Union of Myanmar to be a peaceful, modern and developed nation in post 2000. Human resources development takes an active part in this process.

PERFORMANCE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR

The Ministry of Labour is supporting social benefits of workers with a view to developing human resources in order to implement the State's targets. The Ministry of Labour has given services not only to employees but also to employers so that fair worker's practice would emerge.

Employment Settlement

(a) Inland employment settlement

78 Labour Offices were opened in states and divisions. Those who seek employment are registered systematically and workers whose qualities are in conformity with the requirements of employers are chosen.

In 1996-97 Fiscal Year, with the help of labour offices, the persons who were employed are as follows:-

(1) Yangon Division	-	12506
(2) Other townships	-	28811
		41317

(b) Foregin Employment Settlement

Foregin Employment Settlement was systemically formed in 1990. This is the arrangement that will facilitate the work of employers who wish to directly appoint Myanmar workers aboard. The arrangements would also facilitate the work of all private employment agencies both internal and external.

The dispatch of Myanmar workers aboard is made on the basis of cotract for a prescribed limited period. Myanmar workers are sent aboard not only to earn foregin exchange, but upon their return they are to participate as qualified skilled workers in nation development tasks with expertise and technical know-how from experience gained aboard.

Vocational Training

The Ministry of Labour has launched the Vocational Training Scheme since 1972, with the assistance of the UNDP. Nine different courses are conducted in the Centre. Prior to 1988, supervisors and instructors from the private owned factories, mills and workplaces were given skill courses so that they could create multiple skill courses.

At present, courses for welding, electric and lathe machines have been conducted.

Occupational Welfare

Nowadays, as foreign investments are gradually increasing in the Union of Myanmar, factories, mills, enterprises and joint ventures owned / run by foreigners have come into existence. Due to the changes in the economic pattern and the relations between workers and their employer, attitude to have good working conditions have been created. The Ministry of Labour has been systematically carrying out measures for the workers to have equitable rights on the one hand and measures not to hamper or hinder the productivity of the enterprise on the other hand.

Moreover, Workers' Supervision Committees and Workers' Compensation Scrutinizing Committees have been established in various townships so that disputes between the workers and employers can be settled amicably.

Social Security Plan

Social security plan was implemented in accordance with 1954 Social Security Act by the Ministry of Labour. According to the Law, factories, workshops and enterprises that have over 5 employees, regardless of whether they be State-owned, private-owned, foreign-owned or joint venture, must provide the employees with Social Security Insurance. The ratio of contribution to Social Security Insurance is 2½ % by the employer, 1½ % by the employee and 10 % by the government.

Thanks to this Social Security plan, family members of a worker who has Social Security insurance are relieved from social hardships, in circumstances when their bread earner is ill, or during maternity period, or when injured or in extreme cases when he has passed away.

Since 1997, those workers who are under the Social Security Plan have been provided free medical treatment, cash benefit and occupational injury benefit.

To effectively and gradually implement the Social Security Plan, 68 township branch offices have been established in States and Divisions. One 250-bed workers' hospital in Yangon, one 150-bed workers' hospital in Mandalay, 88 dispensaries and 2 mobile medical units have also been established.

Human Resource Development

For the development of the border areas-

- A total of 5978 candidates were graduated from the University for the Development of the National Races;
- 24 regional agricultural training courses were conducted and 1747 trainees were trained;
- 18 regional livestock breeding training courses were conducted and 505 trainees were trained;
- 104 house keeping training courses in 4 institutions were conducted and 4846 trainees were trained.

- 326 primary schools, 4 middle schools and 12 high schools, totalling 342 schools were opened;
- 19 universities, 4 degree- colleges, and 7 colleges were opened in various states and divisions, and new post graduate courses were conducted;
- Infrastructure facilities were established in Yangon and Mandalay for the health sector and the education sector to act and work independently;
- MBA courses were conducted in the Institute of Economics with a view to supporting the business and economic sector;
- Computer Universities were opened in Yangon and Mandalay so as to upgrade and develop computer knowledge;
- with a view to promoting the national economy and social development, the Ministry for Science and Technology was formed;
- 683 scholars, including 32 for the doctorate courses were sent abroad for further studies;
- with a view to having strong and healthy citizens, national sports festivals were held with 27537 athletics participating and students sports festivals with 15214 athletics participating;
- for the young to gain naval and aviation knowledge training courses in marine and aviation were conducted. 1510 trainees in marine training participated in the 11 training courses and 1665 trainees in aviation training participated in 9 training courses.

Health and prevention of occupational hazard

Conducting training courses on prevention of occupational hazards, rendering advice, information and training to workers on health matters, taking data and doing research work are being carried out in factories, workshops and departments. In some factories and departments, health education and prevention of occupational hazard committees have been formed and measures to educate workers have been formed and measures to educate workers have been implemented. Up till 1996-97, there were 447 committees established and during that same period inspection of work places have been made on 1609 factories and mills.

Ensuring employee's benefits according to law

Regular inspections are being made at factories and work places to check whether it is in compliance with the labour law and to check whether the workers are enjoying benefits according to the law. In 1996-97, 7563 work places have been inspected in accordance with labour law and worker's benefit worth K 8178.30 have been processed.

Settlement of Inland Stevedore Workers

Inland stevedore workers are considered as registered workers and given work at their respective townships and work places..

Since workers' welfare funds have been established, not only the workers themselves but also their family members can enjoy social assistance.

At present, 63 township branch offices have been opened and a systematic search for job vacancies for 17139 registered workers are being conducted.

Efforts of Manpower Department

Aims and objectives of the Manpower Department

In building a modern and developed nation, not only richness in natural resources, but also abundance in human resources plays an important role. Population density, age and sex distribution, birth and mortality rate, migration rate, according to geographical situation, education standard, health situation, skills in science and technology, cultural and traditions of the peoples must be known. Only on timely receipt of these basic facts, can an accurate socio-economic plan be drawn. Hence, to entirely devote on the matter of population the Ministry of Immigration and Population was formed in 15 June 1995. As demanded by the situation and according to the needs of the State, the Department for Manpower was formed in 12 January 1998 under the Ministry of Immigration and Population

Four main tasks of Manpower Department

There are four main tasks of manpower department. They are as follows:

- (1) Collection of population census every 10 years,
- (2) Conducting population surveys between censuses,
- (3) Based on collected data on population census and surveys, population statistics statement, state / division - wise, is issued, classified according to age (five years in one group) and sex group.

This is to provide accurate data for drawing up of the State's long and short-term socioeconomic plan.

- (4) Preparing research papers based on the facts from census and surveys and facts received from various departments on social, education, economic, and health sectors.

Other tasks of Manpower Department

In addition to the four main tasks mentioned above, the Department of Manpower has to carry out the following tasks as required by work situation:-

- (1) Providing computer technology assistance to various ministries and departments and conducting computer courses.
- (2) Strengthening and refreshing of educational standard of the new generation of civil servants. (Giving training courses, seminars and conferences both internally and abroad)

- (3) Implementing population and development measures adopted by international conferences, which are in consonance with Myanmar's culture, tradition, and characteristics.
- (4) Cooperation with other departments in the field of human resources development.
- (5) Analyzing and projection of population statistics from time to time as required by the State.

Census Sector

With a view to collection taxes, mobilizing workers and strengthening the military, census collection has been implemented since the era of the Myanmar Kings up to the present day. The first census was collected in 1872. Nine years later, the second census was collected in 1881, census collections were done only in lower Myanmar. Census collections conducted in 1891 to 1941 over the entire country of Myanmar. Census collection in 1953 was conducted in 252 towns and in 1954, census collection was conducted in 2143 village tracts. However, census collection throughout the entire country was conducted during the said years. The first census collected throughout the entire country as a national movement was conducted in 1973. Ten years later, the second census was collected in 1983.

Surveys on Changes in Population and Fertility in 1991

In 1991, surveys on changes in population and fertility rate were conducted with assistance from UNFPA using sample method. Thanks to the all - round support from various sectors and the UN's financial assistance and expertise, a report on the CPFS country report was published for the very first time.

Surveys on Birth Rate and Fertility Rate in 1997

A survey on the birth rate and fertility rate was conducted during March to June 1997. This was done with the assistance of the United Nations Population Fund. Computerized data processing and preparing preliminary report were made so as to issue useful data for the country before April 1998.

Population Estimation and Publishing

One of the main tasks of the department is estimating population growth annually and publishing it. In implementing plans for the establishment of a peaceful Myanmar : *Facts & Figures*

and prosperous nation, the plans must be based on population statistics. The department has to estimate and calculate basic population data and statistics and distribute them to the respective departments, organizations and to the Planning Department of the Ministry of National Planning and Economic Development to be published in the Union of Myanmar Socio-economic report.

RESEARCH LIBRARY

Department for the Promotion and

Propagation of the Language

Kaba-Aye, Yangon.

Nationalities

Rakhines reside in Western Rakhine coast, Kachins and Chins reside in the North and North-west areas, Shans and Kayahs reside in the Eastern plateau and Bamars reside in the Central plain area. Bamars and Kayins reside in the Southern part, that is the delta area, where rivers, streams and lakes are abundant. Thaninthayi coast is the region where the Mons reside. The majority of the nationals in Myanmar is Bamar which constitutes about 70% of the total population, the second largest majority is the Shan which constitute about 9% of population, and the third largest majority is Kayin which constitute about 6% of the population. The remaining nationalities in descending order are Rakhine, Mon, Chin, Kachin and Kayah.

Occupation

About 50% of the entire area of Myanmar is forested. There are 31367 square mile of arable land. Thus 64% the work force are farmers.

The Establishment of Population International Network

The Seminar on Feasibility of Establishing National Population Centre in Myanmar was held at the Immigration and Manpower Department, Census and Computer Division for two days, from 5th March 1994 to 6th March 1994 for the purpose of collecting and dissemination of population in Myanmar. 22 representatives from 12 government departments and 3 NGOs (Non-Governmental Organizations) participated in that seminar. The seminar selected the Department of Manpower to act as a focal point for the collecting and dissemination of population in Myanmar and adopted the formation of a Ministerial Level Coordinating Committee headed by the Minister for Immigration and Manpower. It also agreed to the establishment of an Executive Committee headed by the Director - General of the Immigration and Manpower Department. The Executive Committee comprises representatives from 8 departments and one NGO.

Manpower Department has sent its hardcore workers, responsible for POPIN to Thailand, People's Republic of China and India to study information network

technology, collecting of information, exchange and dissemination of information, technology used by world class universities and research institutions, and for studying computer documentation system / Integrated Software for information and Management Services (CDS/ ISIS) computer technology mainly used by Information Center.

Within the country Ministry of Immigration and Manpower held Training Workshop on Information Management and Documentation on November 27 and 28, 1997, at International Business Centre in coordination with United Nations Population Fund. In the workshop, representatives from population related departments and NGOs studied utilization of Integrated Software for Information and Management Services (CDS/ ISIS) mainly used by Information Centers. They also practiced organizing of computer database and integration of directories for population related research in the workshop.

Compilation of draft report for National Programme of Action

1994, International Conference on Population and Development-ICPD was held in Cairo, Egypt Arab Republic from 5 to 13 September 1994. Myanmar delegation headed by Minister for Home Affairs, Lt Gen. Mya Thin and Director General of Immigration and Manpower Department attended that conference. UNFPA offered technical and financial assistance to Myanmar for the Programme of Action.

In the ICPD workshop held on 7 and 8 December 1995, it was decided that the Immigration and Manpower department shall compile a draft report for National Programme of Action based on the advised given by the representatives. In the middle of 1997, UNFPA offered additional assistance for the compilation of NPA draft report. Hence, the draft report has been classified into 11 chapters and officials from the Immigration and Manpower department have been compiling the NPA draft report.

Measures taken by Ministry of Health

There were some reforms in the teaching of medicine to reflect the changes in the world. To be in line with the changes of the State the Medical Science Department has revised the syllabus and is taking measures to procure modern equipment technology.

Following is the list of graduates (diploma, Master in Science and etc)



The List of Graduates (Diploma, Master in Science and etc)

SN	University / Institution	Type	Period (years)	No. accepted annually
1	Institute of Medicine	MBBS (post-gard)	6	550
		Diploma	1	200
		MSc	2	200
		Doctorate	3	200
2	Institute of Dental Medicine	BDS (post-gard)	5 1/2	60
		Diploma	1	8-10
		MSc	2	8-10
3	Institute of Para-medical science	BPSc		
		Pathology		
		Physiotherapy		
		Radiology		
		* Regular course	4	50
		* Bridge course	2	70
		* Diploma	1	45
4	Institute of Pharmacy	B. Pharm	4	50
		* Regular course	2	25
		* Bridge course	-	-
5	Institute of Nursing	Nursing (BNSc)		
		* Regular course	4	50
		* Bridge course	2	70
6	Institute of Community Health	Health Assistant		
		* Regular course	4	100
		* Intensive "	1	70
		Public Health Supervisor (1)	3/4	70
		Public Health Supervisor (2)	3/4	200
7	Nurse Training School	Diploma Nurse	3	750
8	Mid-wife Training School	Mid-wife	1 1/2	800
9	Lady Health Visitor Training School	Lady Health visitor	3/4	120
10	Advanced Nurce Training School	Special Nursing	3/4	50
11	Denture School	Skilled Denture	3	10
12	Oral Health Nursing School	Oral Health Nurse	3	10
13	Tradition Medicine School	Traditional-Medicine-Practitioner	4	100

In the year 2000, the population of our country will be 50.29 million if the current population is 46 million and population growth rate is 1.8%. Human resources that would be turned out by the Medical Science Department is shown below.

SN	Health Workers	1997	2000
1	Doctor ...	14920	16570
2	Dental Surgeon ...	1132	1312
3	Nurse ...	10697	13517
4	Health Assistance Officer ...	1167	2177
5	Lady Health visitor ...	2364	2724
6	Mid-wife ...	19304	20456
7	Health Supervisor (1) ...	1299	1509
8	Health Supervisor (2) ...	513	1113
9	Para-Medical ...		
	Pathology ...		
	Radiologist ...	21	96
	Physiotherapist ...	15	90
10	Pharmacist ...	101	251
11	Dental Health Care ...	133	163
12	Indigenous Medicine ...	708	1--9

It is found that Human Resources for primary health care has fallen short. Human resource is essential for the sustainable growth of the State. Department of medical science is undertaking systematic planning for turning out of health workers in accordance with the necessity of the State.

Monasteries

In the civilization of mankind, spiritual culture and physical culture play an important role. In competing with internationals, to be regarded as civilized and good-natured people, we have to obey the teachings of our parents, our first and foremost mentors, since the day we were born.

As Myanmar are Buddhists, they obey Lord Buddha's preaching. Buddha's preaching are propagated by Sanghas. They lead us for physical and mental well-being by Sasana. Donors and laymen offer monasteried to Sanghas for the decent

stay and to protect from bad weather. The quantity of monastery and pariyatti (learning) centres in Myanmar is expressed below :-

SN	State/Division	No. of Monasteries	Districts	Townships	No. of Sarthintaik
1	Kachin	658	2	6	48
2	Kayah	148	2	2	11
3	Kayin	1015	2	6	173
4	Chin	108	-	-	-
5	Mon	2474	2	10	290
6	Rakhine	2756	4	14	64
7	Shan	4624	8	46	986
8	Sagaing	7720	7	27	280
9	Taninthayi	1180	3	7	55
10	Bago	5727	4	26	667
11	Magway	5867	4	17	122
12	Mandalay	8624	6	30	605
13	Yangon	4136	4	38	414
14	Ayeyawady	6275	5	24	144

The Government of the Union of Myanmar took 120 square metre plot and 80 square metre plot in Lumbini region, in Nepal, the birthplace of Buddha and built 4 kinds of religious structures.

Lawkamanisula pagoda was built successfully from 22-2-95 to 8-4-96. Ananda Sima (Ordination Hall) has already been built. A 7-storey golden monastery has been constructed. It is planned to build a Dhamasala (Congregation Hall) for pilgrims.

EDUCATION

Education, since the early days, has been highly regarded in Myanmar. Nicolo Manucci, a Venetian who travelled in Myanmar about 1700 A.D. described the country as "a kingdom governed by the pen, for not a single person can go from one village to another without a paper or writing". Like Manucci, many travellers from the West were impressed with what was practically universal education for boys long before anything of the kind existed in the European world. Life revolved round the village and the values of "extended families" were strong. The village, then, was a self-contained agricultural unit of community life. the monastery served as the centre of culture and education where all children could learn the 3R's. Education was largely religious and ethical rather than economic-life and education were very closely related in those days as it had been in mediaeval Europe. That education or rather formal schooling was a preparation for life was introduced into Myanmar with the coming of the British. Ironically, in this era of diminishing personal and family values and an increasing awareness of the environment and the world we live in, many educators in the West are returning slowly to the idea that education is life itself and not merely a preparation for life, and that life is education.

In present day Myanmar, monastic education which had been the mainstay of education in the country still exists side by side with the formal school system. The formal school entrant age is 5 years. The school structure is part of the basic education sector.

MYANMAR NAING-NGAN EDUCATION COMMITTEE

In order to lay the foundations of an education system which is, equitable with the traditional, the cultural and the social values and also in keeping with the economic and political aspirations of the nation, the *Myanmar Naing-ngan Education Committee* with Secretary-1 of the State Peace and Development Council as chairman has been established.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

The Ministry of Education is functionally the main sponsor of education and training, especially in the areas of basic education, teacher education and higher education. Under the Ministry of Education, there are ten departments, viz.

Department of Basic Education No.(1)

Department of Basic Education No.(2)

Department of Basic Education No.(3)
Department of Education Planning and Training
Department of Higher Education (Lower Myanmar)
Department of Higher Education (Upper Myanmar)
Myanmar Board of Examinations
Myanmar Education Research Bureau
Department of Myanmar Language Commission
Universities Historical Research Centre

As regards decision-making process at the ministry level, a special coordination committee (referred to as Executive Committee) is formed with Directors-General and Chairmen of ten departments as members in addition to the Minister and the two Deputy Ministers. Decisions made at these committee meetings are implemented by responsible personnel at different levels.

Basic Education

The administration and management of basic education is undertaken by the three Departments of Basic Education and the Department of Education Planning and Training. The departments are responsible for matters concerning primary education, secondary education (middle school and high school), the inspection and supervision of schools, educational planning and project management and student affairs. The 19 education colleges are under the administration of the Department of Education Planning and Training but academically 5 are affiliated to the two Institutes of Education which are under the administration of the Departments of Higher Education.

1999-2000		
Primary	Schools	37,627
	Teachers	153,663
	School Children	4,838,693
Middle	Schools	3,695
	Teachers	55,982
	School Children	1,709,986
High	Schools	1,572
	Teachers	15,758
	School Children	638,605

Education Promotion Programmes for Basic Education

During mid-May 1998, a nation-wide seminar on the promotion of Basic Education was held in Yangon. The major outcome of the seminar was the identification and formulation of ten programmes for promoting quality education at the Basic Education level.

A second seminar-Education Promotion Programme Phase II was convened in May 1999 in Yangon and Mandalay to build on the encouraging results of Phase I. A further nine programmes were identified for implementation beginning 1999-2000.

The education reforms following the introduction of Education Promotion Programme Phases I and II imply a discernible shift from existing education programmes and practices which will enhance the quality of education as we prepare ourselves for the 21st Century.

Higher Education

The major changes in higher education took place with the enactment of the University Education Law of 1964. This was later repealed and the University Education Law of 1973 was enacted. The existing unitary system of higher education in the form of the University of Rangoon (Yangon) and the University of Mandalay ceased to exist and numerous university-level institutes came into existence. In order to administer and coordinate the work of these institutions, the office of Universities Administration was formed in 1964. In 1972, it was renamed the Department of Higher Education. There are now two Departments of Higher Education--one for Lower Myanmar and one for Upper Myanmar. These departments are thus the executive branch of the Ministry of Education with the responsibility for administration and co-ordination of higher education institutions under the Ministry of Education. Academic and administrative policy matters relating to higher education are managed by the two councils chaired by the Minister for Education. These are:

- the Universities' Central Council and

- the Council of University Academic Bodies (Chart 5)

The Universities' Central Council is mainly responsible for the framing of broad policy and co-ordination of the work of universities and colleges while the responsibility of the Council of University Academic Board lies in the adoption of all academic regulations and co-ordination of all academic work.



Secretary-1 Lt-Gen Khin Nyunt cordially converses with trainees of Special Refresher Course for Teachers of Universities and Colleges



Trainees of Special Refresher Course for medical officers

Yangon University



Institute of Economics, Yangon



Central Institute of Civil Service
(Upper Myanmar)





Diamond Jubilee Hall
of Yangon University

Yangon
Technological
University



Multi-media classroom of a highschool, Yangon

Students of
Hmawbi Technical
High School
attending wiring system
practical course



Dancing group at
School Family Day
ceremony

Planting Trees
in school compound



Tertiary Education Institutions

There are 58 Tertiary Education Institutions under the Ministry of Education. They are as follows:

Institutes of Economics	2
Institutes of Education	2
Arts and Science Universities	16
Arts and Science Degree Colleges (4 years)	9
Arts and Science Colleges (2 years)	10
Education Colleges	<u>19</u>
Total	<u>58</u>

There are also 47 Tertiary Education Institutions under other Ministries and the Public Services Selection and Training Board. For instance, the Ministry of Health is responsible for medical education and other health-related education. The Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation is responsible for the Institute of Agriculture, and the Ministry of Culture and the Ministry of Livestock Breeding and Fisheries are responsible for their respective institutions. The Ministry of Forestry is responsible for the Institute of Forestry, the University of the Development of National Races is administered by the Public Services Selection and Training Board, the Degree Colleges of Nationalities Youth Resource Development are administrated by the Ministry of Progress of Border Areas and National Races and Development Affairs. Since 1994, new co-operative colleges and regional co-operative colleges have been opened by the Ministry of Co-operative.

The Ministry of Defence established the Defence Services Academy in 1954. In 1992, the Defence Services Instiute of Medicine and in 1993, the Defence Services Institute of Engineering were further established.

MYANMAR BOARD OF EXAMINATIONS

Prior to 1972 the system of high school examination in Myanmar and other government examinations were controlled by the commissioner of examinations who held concurrently the post of Director of Education. The Matriculation examination was held by the Matriculation Examination Board of Yangon University. In 1972 after the reorganization of the whole administrative machinery of the country, the Board of Examination was duly formed and headed by a full-time chairman.

MYANMAR EDUCATION RESEARCH BUREAU (MERB)

Myanmar Education Research Bureau (MERB) first came into existence under the name of Burma Education Research Bureau (BERB) in 1966. It gained its legal status in 1973 by the enactment of the Burma Education Research Law. It is headed by a full-time chairman and its mandate is to promote and support research activities in education. It has the administrative capability and flexibility and resources necessary for research execution and collaboration with other bodies within and departments outside the Ministry.

DEPARTMENT OF MYANMAR LANGUAGE COMMISSION

From the *Rajakumar* stone inscription which bears the date 475 ME. (113 A.D.) it can be inferred that the Myanmar language had developed into the written form at least more than eight centuries ago. However, although effort had been made by the monarch to establish an orthography of the language and by individuals on morphology, a standard orthography and a monolingual dictionary of the language were still lacking even after a quarter of a century had passed since gaining independence from the British. To correct this discrepancy and establish the Myanmar language which is in fact the medium of communication for the vast majority of the people either as their mother tongue or the most practical second language in this multi-ethnic society on a sound basis, the Revolutionary Council laid the cornerstone for the future formation of the Myanmar language Commission by forming the Commission for Myanmar Literature Translation in 1963.

After a series of organizational and functional changes, the present commission consisting of members appointed by the Cabinet and a department under the Ministry of Education providing its management and operational requirements assumed its present form in 1983.

Aims and Objectives

The Myanmar Language Commission Act of 1975 prescribes the aim of developing and preserving the Myanmar Language. This is to be achieved through the compilation of comprehensive dictionaries, based on traditional standards in terms of spelling, pronunciation, lexis, grammar, syntax and meaning.

UNIVERSITIES HISTORICAL RESEARCH CENTRE

In 1955, the Myanmar Historical Commission was first formed under the aegis of the office of the Prime Minister. In 1962, the Myanmar Historical Commission

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was transferred to the Ministry of Culture. In 1972, the Commission was transformed into the Department of Historical Research. In 1948, the Department was again transferred to the Ministry of Education and was headed by the Deputy Minister for Education (in addition to his duties). In 1986, the Department was merged with the Department of History, University of Yangon. Then in 1991, it was renamed as the Universities Historical Research Centre and became one of the affiliated departments of the Department of Higher Education (Lower Myanmar). This Centre has been upgraded to become a full-fledged Department with its own Director-General on 26 August 1999.

Student Sport Festival

To support the national objective, "Uplift of health, fitness and education standards of the entire nation". Which is one of the four social objectives laid down by the State, the student festival is held yearly starting from 1990, in states and divisions as follows :-

<u>Serial No.</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>State/Division</u>	<u>Town held</u>	<u>No. of Sport items</u>	<u>No. of competitors</u>
1.	1990	Ayeyawady Division	Patheingyi	3 items	764
2.	1991	Yangon Division	Yangon	7 items	1430
3.	1992	Shan State	Taunggyi	8 items	1408
4.	1993	Rakhine State	Sittwe	10 items	1812
5.	1994	Kachin State	Myittha	11 items	2424
6.	1995	Kayah State	Loileik	14 items	2565
7.	1996	Thanintharyi	Dawei	16 items	2787
8.	1998	Chin State	Hakha	16 items	2353

Education for All

Concerning with the Declaration of the World Conference on " Education for all" held in Jomtien, Thailand in March 5 to 8, 1990, the Education Department had aimed at giving basic education to all citizens of Myanmar in the year 2000 and to reduce by half the adult illiteracy rate. In the year 2000, Myanmar Naing-Ngan aims at giving basic education to all school-going age children and hopes that 80% of these children would complete primary level education. For non-formal education, the Education Department aims at reducing the adult illiteracy rate from 22% to 11%.

Joint Projects with UNICEF

Starting from 1991 and 1994, Continuous Assessment and Progression System (CAPS) and All Children in Schools (ACIS) projects have been implemented respectively with the collaboration of UNICEF. CAPS project has been implemented in 277 townships in 11967 primary schools in the year 1998-99, providing access to school-going age children. ACIS Project has been implemented in 70 townships which consist of 9265 primary schools.

Education projects in collaboration with UNDP/UNESCO

With UNDP's project under the "The Human Development Initiative (HDI)" the Improved Access to Primary Education in Rural Areas Project was implemented in the years 1994-96 in 9 townships. In 1997, it continues to implement "The Human Development Initiative Extension (HDI-E)" and expand another 4 project townships, making it a total of 11 townships. In these townships "Improving Access of Children, Women and Men of Poorest Communities to Primary Education for all Projects" are being implemented.

The above mentioned educational projects in collaboration with the UN agencies are complimentary to achieve the national EFA goals.

Computer Training for Students

To develop the awareness of computer technology, computers have been installed and taught in basic education high and middle schools. Now over 22263 computers and 759 printers have been installed in schools. The Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Science and Technology have joined hand-in-hand to upgrade the computer skills of the students, and as a result, computer training course No. (1/98) was conducted from 21-4-98 to 21-5-98 and training course No. (2/98) opened from 26-10-98 to 27-11-98.

The multi-media classrooms are being installed at the basic education high schools in Yangon.

University of Distance Education

The University of Distance Education was founded on 9 December 1992. Apart from Yangon University of Distance Education, 18 distance education departments were opened throughout the country, and currently there are 23 departments. In Kayah State, the Loikaw department was opened in 1995, and in Eastern Shan State, the Kyaington department was opened.

There were 88225 students in the year when the University of Distance Education was first founded and now the number has increased to 19894 students in the 1996-97 academic year. The total number of students for the remaining universities is 149076.

Universities of Foreign Languages

The Universities of Foreign Languages began as the School of Foreign Languages on 16 January 1964. It was renamed as the Institute of Foreign Languages. It was upgraded to the University of Foreign Languages in September 1996.

Up to 1989, there were 7 language departments at the University of Foreign Language including the Myanmar Language and both full-time and part-time courses were offered.

The University of Foreign Languages will conduct B.A and M.A degree courses. Short-term intensive language proficiency courses for staff of various Ministries were also opened. Basic level language proficiency course for State scholars selected by the Ministries were also given. The University of Foreign Languages also undertakes translation work and interpretation work for government departments. English language proficiency tests are administered at international standard, especially for scholars who are going abroad for further studies.

Beginning from the 1995-96 academic year, the new-system one-year diploma course for English Language Proficiency was opened. The course is for those who need English for occupational purposes.

The Mandalay University of Foreign Languages was opened in Mandalay in December 1997.

Ph. D Courses

The Ph. D Courses were initiated in the 1994 academic year and the degree has already been conferred on two candidates.

The 75th Diamond Jubilee of Yangon University

The Yangon University held its 75th Diamond Jubilee Anniversary Celebrations with five objectives and 14 committees were formed and celebrated on 1 December 1995 on a grand scale.

On 1 December 1995, the Chairman of the Committee to commemorate the Diamond Jubilee, the Mayanmar Naing-Ngan Education Committee Chairman unveiled the plaque of the Diamond Jubilee Hall.

The Yangon University Diamond Jubilee Celebration was successfully held on a grand scale from 1 to 7 December 1995 for seven days and was attended by huge crowds.

School Family Day

Regarding the quality improvement in education, new innovations are now implemented at both Basic Education and Higher Education such as the application of modern electronic equipment in learning - teaching situations, the establishment of the Human Resources Development Centre, Curriculum Reforms and School Family Day celebration that can inform the community what the school is doing. School Family Day is celebrated on 3 January every year.

Department of Basic Education
Number of Schools by Level (1999-2000)

Level	No. of Schools				
	Basic Edn	Branch School	Affiliated School	Monastic School	Total
Primary	35852	21	831	923	37627
Middle	2114	420	1114	47	3695
High	940	350	282	-	1572
Total	38906	791	2227	970	42894

Department of Basic Education
Number of Students by Level (1999-2000)

Level	No. of Students			
	Basic Edn School	Affiliated School	Monastic School	Total
Primary	4650660	97705	90328	4838693
Middle	1591439	113315	5232	1709986
High	612219	26386	-	638605
Total	6854318	237406	95560	7187284

Department of Basic Education
Number of Teachers by Level (1999-2000)

Level	No. of Teachers		
	Basic Edn School	Affiliated School	Total
Primary	152318	1345	153663
Middle	53869	2113	55982
High	14975	783	15758
Total	221162	4241	225403

Department of Basic Education
Schools, Staff and Students
under Border Area Development Programme (1999-2000)

	Primary	Middle	High	Total
Schools	361	52	20	433
Staff	820	405	99	1324
Students	37759	13130	1896	52785

Department of Higher Education

Student Population

Sr. No.	Academic Year	Total
1	1987-88	134325
2	1991-92	196043
3	1993	239775
4	1993-94	229205
5	1994	277386
6	1995	304685
7	1995-96	330964
8	1996-97	348137
9	1997-98	317246
10	1998-99	318357
11	1999-2000	373020

Department of Higher Education

Number of Graduates by Institution (1921-1999)

Sr.	Institution	Ordinary Degree	Honours Degree	Diploma	M. Phil	Master	Ph. D	Total
1	Yangon University	196717	13698	1403	505	8338	2	220663
2	Mandalay University	79767	5784	53	222	2596		88422
3	Institute of Economics	26176	293	1778	5	267		28519
4	Institute of Education Yangon	22430	-	6839	-	312		29581
5	Institute of Education Mandalay	937	-	-	-	-		937
6	Mawlamyine University	15014	1415	8	66	248		16751
7	Taunggyi University	3062	196	9	3	5		3275
8	University of Foreign Languages, Yangon	-	-	3152	-	-		3152
9	University of Distance Education, Yangon	256174	-	-	-	-		256174
10	Magway University	2859	357	-	-	-		3216
11	Dagon University	1963	246	-	2	-		2211
12	Monywa University	593	77	1250	-	-		1920
13	Myitkyina University	272	-	-	-	-		272
14	Patheingyi University	735	184	-	-	-		919
15	Sittoung University	168	-	-	-	-		168
16	University of Distance Education, Mandalay	16210	-	-	-	-		16210
	Total	623077	22250	14492	803	11766	2	672390

The two main objectives of the Ministry of Health are to : (1) to enable every citizen to attain full life expectancy and (2) to ensure that every citizen is free from diseases.

Specific measures taken

Effective measures are being taken throughout country to deal with TB, a contagious disease whose incidence has increased in recent years.

Programmes are also being carried out for the prevention and control of diseases such as malaria, leprosy and HIV/AIDS.

In border areas, 41 hospitals, 69 dispensaries, eight rural health centres and 30 sub-rural health centres have been opened as of 1997-98. Since the State has Laukkai designated as a district, plans are under way to upgrade its hospital to a 25-bed one. Specialists have been assigned there.

Hospital upgraded

With the upgrading of Laukkai Hospital, a surgeon, an obstetrician & gynaecologist and an anaesthetist and assistant surgeons have been assigned at the hospital which used to have only one doctor.

Health facilities opened in special regions

One station hospital and four sub-rural health centres have been opened in Khaikdon region, Kya-in-seikkyi Township, Kayin State; and one rural health centre and four sub-rural health centres, opened in Kyeik region in the same state.

As part of the measures taken to ensure development of border areas, the following 91 public servant posts have been created.

(a) doctors	11	posts
(b) dental surgeons	1	post
(c) nurses	22	posts
(d) midwives	14	posts
(e) others	43	posts

Treatment of drug addicts

- (a) A drug treatment unit was set up at Kunlon Hospital, Shan State.
- (b) Training on the treatment of drug addition was given to doctors serving in border areas.
- (c) Paintings, reliefs, models and photographs on the treatment of drug addiction were put on display at the Anti-Drug Abuse Exhibition in Mongla.

Training of auxillary midwives

A six-month auxiliary midwifery course was conducted to 200 young women, ten each from 20 townships, in their respective townships in September, 1997.

Activities are also being carried out to ensure that the people in border areas have access to safe water, environmental sanitation as well as health education and services regarding maternity and child care such as child growth, birth spacing and goitre caused by iodine-deficiency, Special attention is also paid to the prevention and control of malaria, DHF and HIV/AIDS.

In an effort to enhance the capacity of health personnd, 1143 persons were sent abroad. Of them 592 went for further studies and the rest went on study tours or attended conferences. The country hosted six conferences represented by countries in the South-East Asian region.

Hospitals upgraded

Steps are now being taken to upgrade all the state/division level hospitals to 200 - bed ones. Plans are also under way to upgrade 16-bed, 50-bed, 100-bed and 150-bed hospitals to 25-bed, 50-bed, 100-bed and 150-bed and 200-bed ones respectively.

Furthermore, specialists were posted at state/division hospitals as deemed necessary. The organizational set-ups of the Yangon General Hospital, Mandalay General Hosptial and North Okkalapa General Hospital were reviewed with the appointments of more professors, lecturers and specialists for all of them to be on a per and to enhance the quality of their medical services and teaching.

Post	Yangon General Hospital	Mandalay General Hospital	North Okkalapa Hospital	Total
Professor	7	18	18	43
Lecturer	6	14	15	35
Specialist	15	17	24	56
Total	28	49	57	134

Department of Medical Sciences

The following institutions under the Department of Medical Sciences have opened their classes.

Sr.	Institution	Course
1.	Medical Colleges	1 st Year, M.B.B.S. (5/99)
2.	Dental College Yangon	1 st Year, B.D.S (5/99)

Sr.	Institution	Course
3.	Institute of Nursing, Yangon	1 st Year, Bachelor in Nursing (5/99)
4.	Institute of Para Medical Sciences, Yangon	1 st Year, Bachelor in Para Medi cal Sciences (5/99)
5.	Institute of Pharmacy, Yangon	1 st Year, Bachelor in Pharmacy (5/99)
6.	Institute of Basic Health Sciences	1 st Year, Bachelor in Health Sciences (5/99)

A total of 21 trainees attended the post-graduate course No.2 on hospital management that opened at respective medical colleges on 23 August, 1999.

Applications have been invited for the 1999-2000 academic year post-graduate, doctorate, master and diploma courses that total 38 in number.

The following post-graduate and diploma courses are being opened at the institutions under the Department of Medical Sciences.

Sr.	Course	Number of trainees
1.	Six courses for doctorate in pre-clinical medicine	14
2.	Seven courses for doctorate in clinical medicine	153
3.	17 master courses in Medical Science	348
4.	Diploma courses	81
5.	Two diploma courses for doctors/dental surgeons who are not in government service	70
6.	Four para medical sciences/pharmacy courses for science graduates	50
Total		723

Under the period covered by this report, 47 persons completed their masters in medical science; 49 finished their diploma course on medical science (31 on hospital management diploma); 915 passed their final examination on diploma in nursing; 333 completed their 18-month midwifery course and 15 finished their nine-month special nurse course. Altogether 22 persons who had passed their M.B.B.S Part II Final Examination (5/99) (supplementary) were assigned duties as house surgeons.

Kidney transplant operation

Myanmar surgeons, physicians and other medical professionals have performed the first successful kidney transplant operation at the new Yangon General Hospital.

National Immunization Days

Myanmar has been implementing programmes since 1995 for elimination of poliomyelitis in the country by the year 2000. National Immunization Days were designated in 1997, 1998 and 1999. The programme covers border areas as well and polio vaccines were administered to 511733 children under the age of 5 years on the most recent Immunization Day.

Expansion of health care

Twelve specialists-physician, surgeon, paediatrician, obstetrician & gynaecologist, anaesthetist, orthopaedist, eye specialist, ear, nose & throat specialist, pathologist, radiologist, psychiatrist, and dental surgeon-were posted at each of Myitkyina, Loikaw, Pa-an, Haka, Monywa, Dawei, Bago, Pyay, Magwe, Mawlamyine, Sittwe, Taunggyi, Kyaington, Lashio and Patheingyi Hospitals, all of which are state/division level hospitals.

Furthermore, 282 posts for specialists were created at 48 district-level hospitals.

In addition to conventional x-ray machines, modern instruments such as Ultra Sound, E.C.G; Angiogram, Endoscope and C.T. Scan (Computerized Tomograph) are being installed at hospitals.

A modern diagnostic instrument called M.R.I (Magnetic Resonance Imaging) was installed at the new Yangon General Hospital in July 1996.

The epilepsy centre was opened in front of the Neuro Medical Department building in November 1997.

The Department of Health cooperates with international organizations and non-government organizations to look after the health of the people. In one instance, Orbis International visited Myanmar in 1997. Members of the flying hospital jointly performed operations and exchanged knowledge with Myanmar eye specialists and other health professionals on the occasion.

Sharing costs on health services

The cost-sharing mechanism on health services was initiated at four State general hospitals beginning March 1993. It is now being practised in 155 townships. Laboratories where patients were required to pay to a certain extent for the services rendered were opened at the Yangon General Hospital on 1 January 1993. There are now 35 hospitals which facilitate paid medical services and diagnostic and laboratory tests.

The childhood development project that extended to the grassroots level began in 1992. By 1994-95, it has already covered all townships in the country.

The border area health project was initiated in 1989. It has now covered 227 townships.

Myanmar began to implement the birth spacing programme in nine townships in 1991 with the support of Family Planning International. It now covers 117 townships and among them United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) support the activities in 72 and 36 townships respectively.

Medical Research

The Department of Medical Research carries out and supports the research programmes mentioned below.

Interaction between nutrition and nutrition bacteria, malaria, snakebite, hepatitis, HIV/AIDS, Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever (DHF), Myanmar sports, diarrhea, physiology, indigenous medicine, reproductive health, respiratory diseases, health system and epidemic.

Malaria research

Research in Myanmar concerning malaria has focused on resistance of malarial protozoa against medicines and attack of malarial on congenital anemia (sickle cell anemia). In Myanmar, there are three kinds of protozoa that can cause malaria. *Falsiparum* is prevalent in hill regions. It can be resistant to anti-malarial medicines and cause encephalitis. A virus causes the second highest incidence of malaria. It was discovered in 1993 that it had become chloroquine-resistant. The rate of incidence of malaria is still low at present.

Snakebite research

Research has been done on snakebites and farmers have been advised to do first aid in times of snakebites. Boots and gloves that can protect farmers from penetration of the snakes' fangs have been made on an experimental basis. Farmers from certain township such as Taungdwingyi and Taikkyi are wearing them at work.

Viral hepatitis research

Research findings have shown that in Myanmar hepatitis A, B, C and E have been either widespread or prevalent in certain areas from time to time.

Vaccines are being produced to check hepatitis A, B and E viruses. Research on hepatitis C virus is being done with hepatitis patients as well as among the people.

As hepatitis B vaccine produced on a preliminary basis through WHO and UNDP support met the WHO standards, more vaccines are being produced now.

Indigenous medicine research

The Pharmacy Division has been paying its emphasis on the research of botanical features, chemical contents and medicinal values of medicinal plants in Myanmar. It is mentioned in the government's policies on primary health care of the people that research is to be done on indigenous medicines so that they will be on par with western medicines. Accordingly, dosage for 48 kinds of indigenous medicine has been standardized and their efficacy tested.

The Department of Indigenous Medicine Indigenous hospitals

There is one 25-bed hospital each in Yangon and Mandalay. Patheingyi has one 16-bed hospital of such kind. They all give medical treatment to both in and out-patient. The number of indigenous medicine clinics was increased from 14 in 1988 to 102 in 1998.

Institute of Indigenous Medicine, Mandalay

The Mandalay Institute of Indigenous Medicine opened on 3 January 1976. From its 18 intakes, it has turned out 895 indigenous medical practitioners by 1997. Graduates receive certificates or diploma in indigenous medicine. The institute accepts 100 matriculates every year.

Factories that produce indigenous medicines

Yangon and Mandalay factories produce indigenous medicines. In addition to the medicines for use at their hospitals and clinics they also produce nine kinds of medicine for sale.

Volunteer health workers		
Community health workers	...	39383
Auxiliary midwives	...	23322
Trained traditional birth attendants	...	15704
Health Personnel (From 1988-89 to 1998-99)		
Doctors	...	14807
Nurses	...	11840
Health Assistants	...	1723
Lady Health Visitors	...	1851
Midwives	...	9524
Public Health Supervisor Grade I&II	...	5478
Health Facilities		
Hospitals	...	734
Hospital Beds	...	28943
Rural Health Centres	...	1410
Dispensaries	...	350
Secondary Health Centres	...	86
Medical Institutions	...	9

SPORTS

The Ministry of Sports, formed on 18 December 1997, oversees all the sports activities in Myanmar.

Myanmar Sports and Physical Education Committee is promoting sports in accordance with the slogan, " Myanmar sports - the world to conquer."

Minister for Sports chairs the Myanmar Sports and Physical Education Committee. There are 14 State and Division Sports and Physical Education Committees and 308 Township Sports and Physical Education Committees to take charge of sports activities in their respective regions.

Myanmar Olympic Committee

The Myanmar Olympic Committee was formed in 1946 and was recognized by the International Olympic Committee in the following year. There are 36 sports federations formed under the committee. Minister for Sports is Chairman of the committee and the Director-General of the Sports and Physical Education Department acts as its General Secretary.

The committee's main responsibility is to support Olympic and regional sports meets. The committee trains sportsmen and sportswomen, makes arrangements to enable them to take part in international meets and oversees Olympic-related events.

The Department of Sports and Physical Education

The department of Sports and Physical Education is under the Ministry of Sports and acts as a link between the Ministry, Myanmar Olympic Committee and the Sports and Physical Education Committee to carry out their tasks.

Institute of Sports and Physical Education

The Institute was opened on 27 July 1996. It is located on the 147-acre Kyaikkasan sports ground (former race course), Tanwe Township, Yangon.

Training on sports and education began on 1 August 1997. The institute trains boys and girls on football, volleyball, track-and-field, boxing, weightlifting, judo, swimming, badminton, gymnastics and Thaing (Myanmar martial arts) and at the same time allows them to continue their schooling. The trainees receive their formal education from the fifth standard to matriculation level and the training lasts from one to six years.

Sports grounds and gymnasiums

There are 223 sports grounds and 78 gymnasiums throughout the country . Most well-known among them are Aung San Stadium, Aung San Gymnasium, Youth

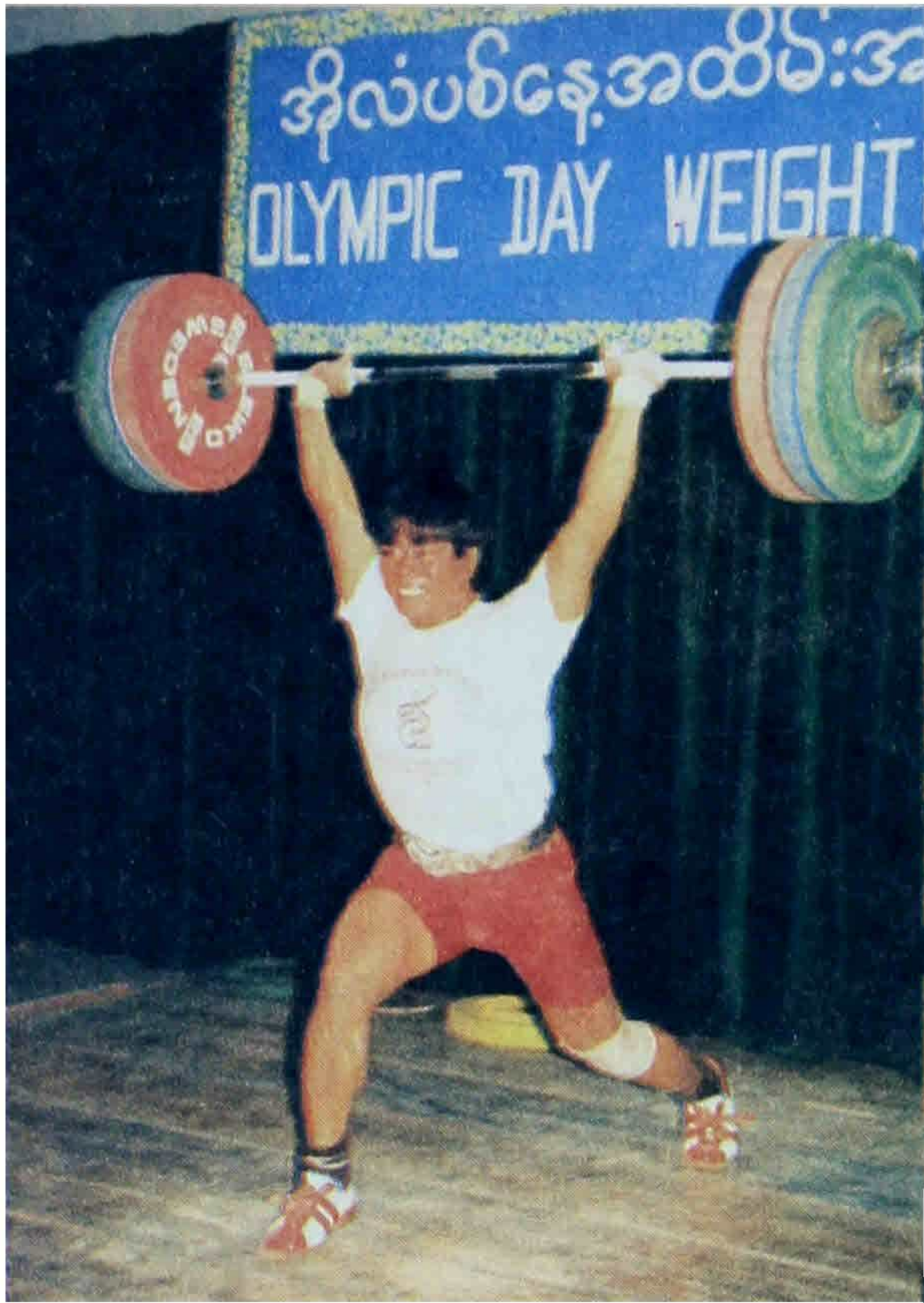
Training Centre, National Indoor Stadium 1, National Swimming Pool and Dagon North International Swimming Pool in Yangon and Bahtoo Sports Ground in Mandalay.

Sports meets and activities

The biennial National Sports Festival, Myanmar Traditional Boat Regatta at Kandawgyi, Yangon, sports meet for the disabled, state and division sports meets and school sports meets are the most important events.

Marathon

The marathon, sponsored by the Yangon Mayor, is the most popular event. International athletes, well-known marathon runners from the country and amateurs took part in the event. It has been held since 1991 and in the 1995 marathon, more than 60000 runners including those from foreign countries took part.



Weight Lifting



Soccer



Myanmar Boxing



Physical Beauty Contest



Karate



Sepaktakraw
Tournament



Cycle race



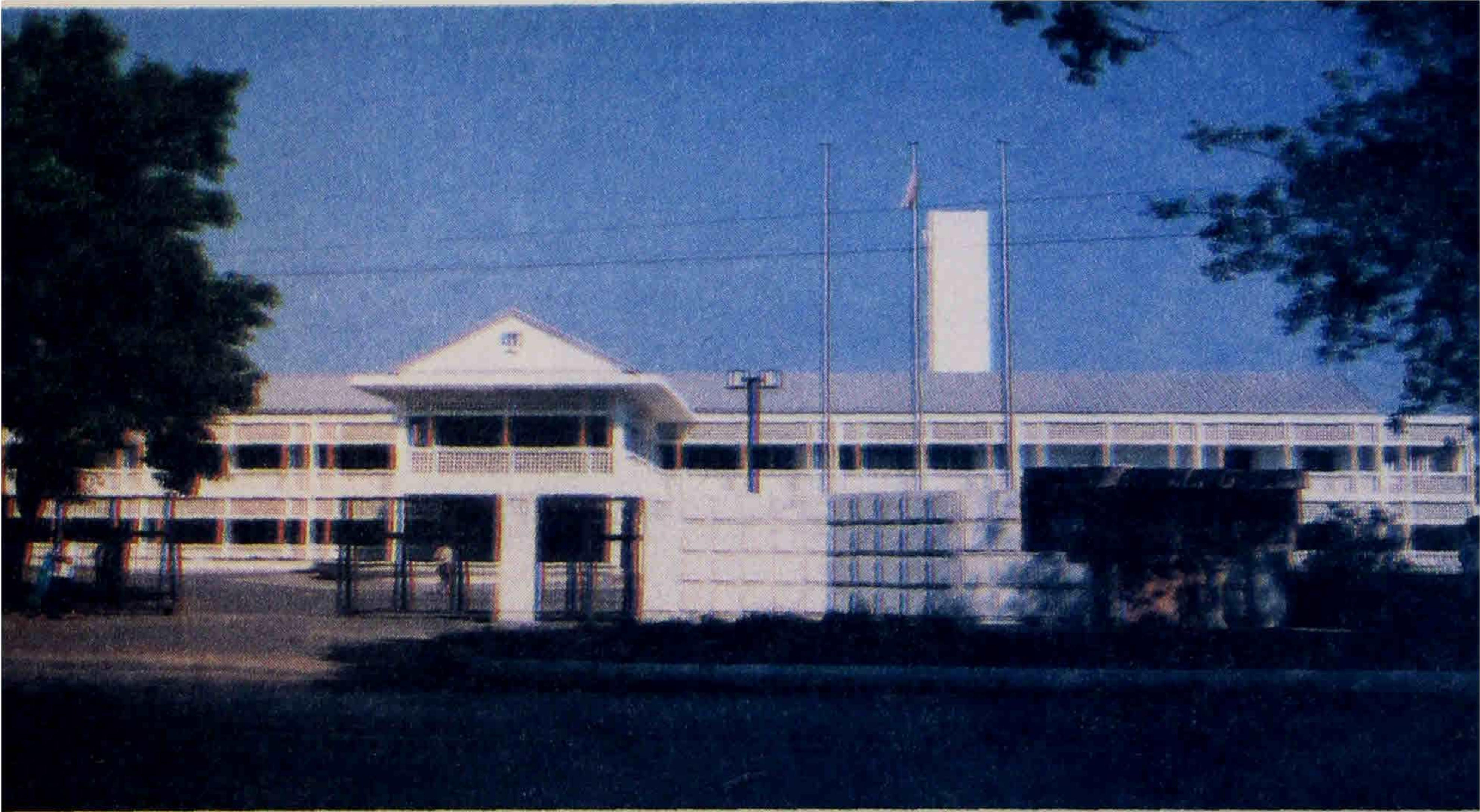
Secretary-1 Lt-Gen Khin Nyunt
attends the ceremony of
buckwheat plantation



Senior officials press the buttons
to ignite the seized narcotic drugs



Destruction of
narcotic drugs



Institute of
Nursing

Kidney Transplant operation
by Myanmar surgeons



Carrying medicines
by helicopters for
border areas

ELIMINATION OF NARCOTIC DRUGS

Opium is originated in the mediterranean region, central europe about 4000 BC. It reached the ports of Patheingyi and Thantabin in southern Myanmar through India. After the Opium War, the habit of opium consumption and poppy cultivation prevailed and the habit spread among the national races in border areas in eastern Myanmar adjacent to China.

After annexation of the entire Myanmar in 1886, the British Colonialists legalized the cultivation of opium poppy in some areas in eastern Shan State, and Kachin and licensed opium dens and opium consumption. By the time of the British evacuation from Myanmar, there had been 48211 registered opium addicts and 216 licensed opiums.

MYANMAR'S EFFORTS FOR THE ERADICATION OF OPIUM IN SUCCESSIVE ERAS

The Era of Myanmar Kings

During the Royal Era, opium was strictly prohibited by sentencing opium consumers and traffickers to death. After Independence, measures were taken to eliminate the cultivation of opium poppy within 5 years and laws suppressing the cultivation of opium poppy and opium dens were promulgated. A drug treatment hospital was opened in Yangon and measures were also taken for the treatment and rehabilitation of drug addicts.

The Era of the Revolutionary Council

The Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Act of 1974 was enacted during the era for eradication of poppy cultivation in Kokang and Wa regions and for their development. Frontier Areas Administration committees were formed and study tours of poppy cultivating areas in northern Shan State were organized for international observers and plans were drawn up.

Measures Taken by the State Council

The People's Assembly (Pyithu Hluttaw) adopted a resolution for participation of the entire population with national outlook in eradication of narcotic drugs. A Central Committee was formed for the purpose. With the assistance and cooperation of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, crop substitution, education campaign, treatment of drugs and rehabilitation of drug addicts were carried out.

From 1974 till 1988, narcotic drugs suppression activities were carried out with the assistance and contribution of the USA.

The Era of the State Law and Order Restoration Council

The State Law and Order Restoration Council promulgated the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Law of 1993 and rules, which were prepared on the basis of the provisions of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances.

(a) The Central Committee for Drug Abuse Control

The Central Committee for Drug Abuse Control, with the Minister for Home Affairs as Chairman, and Work Committees were formed. Similarly, Drugs Abuse Control Committees was set up at state, division, district, township, village tracts and ward levels.

(b) Eleven Work Committees

Eleven Work Committees are as follows:-

- (1) Law Enforcement Supervisory Committee
- (2) Law Enforcement Sector Committee
- (3) Crop Substitution Sector Committee
- (4) Livestock Breeding Sector Committee
- (5) Medical Treatment Sector Committee
- (6) Rehabilitation Sector Committee
- (7) Committee on Sector for Educating Students and Youths
- (8) Mass Media Sector Committee
- (9) Administrative Committee for disposal of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances
- (10) International Relations Sector Committee
- (11) Property Examination Committee

(c) Myanmar's two national strategies for elimination of narcotic drugs

There are two national strategies for elimination of narcotic drugs:-

- (1) To designate the prevention and suppression of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances as a national responsibility and to carry out this responsibility with added momentum from all sides.
- (2) To gradually eliminate poppy cultivation in line with the improvement of the socio - economic conditions of the national races in border areas.

Three tactics -

The following three tactics have been adopted:-

- (1) Law Enforcement
- (2) Supply Elimination
- (3) Demand reduction

(d) Law Enforcement

The Police Force, the Customs Department, Special Anti-Narcotics Units and local authorities are taking the following measures under the leadership of the Defence Services (The Tatmadaw)

- (1) Collection of baseline data on annual poppy cultivation and drugs consumption
- (2) Destruction of poppy fields
- (3) Destruction of opium refineries

Destruction of narcotic drugs

Seizures and destruction of narcotic drugs from 1988 when the Tatmadaw took over State responsibilities to December 1998 are as follows:-

Opium	28385.891	kilograms
Heroin	4125.3104	kilograms
Marijuana	6606.235	kilograms
Phensedyl	33807.8114	kilo litres
Ephedrine	6239.1221	kilograms
Stimulants	26961843	tablets
Other Chemicals	43003.35	gallons
Destruction of Opium Refineries	98	

Destruction of narcotic drugs through torching

Seized narcotic drugs destroyed in Yangon for 13 times are as follows:-

Opium	20523.581	kilograms
Heroin	3291.341	kilograms
Morphine	192.469	kilograms
Opium oil	126.30	kilograms
Liquid opium	85.698	kilograms
Marijuana	3443.457	kilograms
Phensedyl	25112.774	litres
Injection with opium content	1405	bottles
Cough groups (with opium content)	6708.95	litres
Stimulants	23574284	tablets

Destruction of narcotic drugs in border areas

With the conscious participation of the national races, narcotic drugs were destroyed 19 times in border area as follows :-

Opium	3122.383	kilograms
Heroin	405.9054	kilograms
Morphine	245.76	kilograms
Phensedyl	689.75	kilograms
Inferior opium	59.472	kilograms
Acetic Anhydride	419.0	gallons
Stimulants	715492.0	tablets
Poppy fields	7836	acres
Opium refineries	21	Nos.
Hydrochloric Acid	291.47	gallons
Sulfuric Acid	232.5	gallons
Other Liquid Chemicals	4309	gallons
Lysol	198.73	gallons
Anmonium chloride	2261.02	gallons
Sodium carbonate	5150	gallons
Bone charcoal	59.472	gallons
Paraphernalia	628	Nos.

Destruction of poppy field carried out from 18 September 1988 to 8 February 1998 is as shown bellow;

Year	Areas destroyed	Tonnage destroyed
1988-89	211.35	0.93
1989-90	287.35	1.26
1990-91	2157.74	9.49
1991-92	10446.14	45.96
1992-93	396.45	1.74
1993-94	2571.92	11.31
1994-95	8179.50	35.99
1995-96	4787.94	21.06
1996-97	7643.63	33.93
1997-98	44273.77	194.8
Total	80955.80	356.17

Suppression of production, transport and trafficking of opium through military operations

Some armed groups in Myanmar had engaged in the production transport and trafficking of opium and the government had launched the following military operations to suppress these activities

Melone Operation

Nga-Ye-Pan

Taung-Hteik-pan

Taung-Yan-Shin

Mochein

As a result of the offensives, the MTA led by U Khun Sa unconditionally surrendered to the Government bringing with them over 15,000 members, about 10,000 pieces of assorted weapons and lots of ammunition. This surrender has led to reduction in cultivation and processing opium poppy and trafficking.

The Era of the State Law and Order Restoration Council

During this era, the Central Committee for Drug Abuse Control and Work Committees were constituted with Deputy Ministers as members. A Monitoring Committee was also formed with the Deputy Minister for Home Affairs as Chairman.

Measures for law enforcement, supply elimination and demand elimination are being taken with added momentum.

Accession to the United Nations Conventions on Narcotic Drugs

Myanmar acceded to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, on 29 July 1963 and to the Convention on Psychotropic Substances on 20 June 1994. Myanmar became a Signatory to the Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988 on 9 September 1991 with the reservation on Article 6 concerning extradition and Article 32 (2) (3) on settlement of disputes which states that in the event disputes between member nations remain unresolved, arbitration will be sought at the International Court of Justice and its decision shall be taken as final and binding. On extradition, Myanmar's reservation states that the provision on extradition shall not apply to Myanmar citizens.

Elimination of Narcotic Drugs

Cooperation among Myanmar / China / Thai and the United Nations Drug Control Programme

Agreement on Drug Abuse Control in Myanmar-China and Myanmar-Thailand border areas was signed on 12 June 1992. Under the agreement, sub-projectives on Integrated Rural Development (Mongyang-Silu region) (Tacheleik Sanlu) and sub-projects on law enforcement and demand reduction were implemented from 1992 to June 1997. A 5 -- year project on the development of Wa Regions (south) will be implemented soon.

Cooperation among 3 MoU Countries--Myanmar, Thailand and Laos

First meeting on cooperation among the three countries was held in Bangkok in 1992, the second in Yangon from 9 February to 10 February, 1994 and the third in Lunprabon, Laos from 4 to 5 July 1997. Joint communiques were issued at the end of each meeting.

Cooperation among 6 MoU Countries-Myanmar, Thailand Laos, China, Cambodia and Vietnam

The 6 nations MoU on cooperation was preceded by 4 nations MoU signed by Myanmar, China, Laos and Thailand in 1993. At the Ministerial meeting held in Beijing from 25 to 27 May 1995. Cambodia and Vietnam joined the MoU and the meeting of 6 MoU countries was held in Myanmar on 8 May 1996 and again in Thailand on 11 June 1997. At present 11 sub-regional projects prepared by the UNDCP are being implemented by the 6 MoU countries.

Cooperation with ASEAN

Myanmar participated in 18th ASEAN Senior Official on Drug Matters (ASOD) held in Bangkok, Thailand from 21 to 25 August 1995 and the 19th ASOD held in Hanoi, Vietnam from 16 to 20 September 1996 as observer. The 20th ASOD held in Bander Sri Bagawan, Brunei Darussalam from 19 to 22 August 1997 was attended by Myanmar as a full member of ASEAN. At present, Myanmar is participating in the implementation of 10 ASEAN Drug Control Projects.

Myanmar-US Cooperation in opium yield survey

Myanmar and United State had jointly carried out opium yield surveys in February 1993, February 1995 and March 1997.

Cooperation with other countries

Myanmar is cooperating with the Russian Federation, Laos and the Philippines under the bilateral agreements signed with them.

Fifteen-Year Project of Drugs Abuse Elimination (1999-2014)

Five - Year Plans laid down to eliminate cultivation are as follows :-

- (a) First Five-Year Plan (1999-2000 to 2003-2004)
- (b) Second Five-Year Plan (2004-2005 to 2008-2009)
- (c) Third Five-Year Plan (2009-2010 to 2013-2014)

The First Five-Year Plan will cover 15 townships in Shan State (North), one township in Shan State (East), Mongla Region, 6 townships in Shan State (South).

The Second Five-Year Plan will cover 4 townships in Kachin State, 6 townships in Shan State (North), 7 townships in Shan State (East), 3 townships in Shan State (South).

The Third Five-Year Plan will cover 5 townships in Shan State (South), 2 townships in Kayah State, 2 townships in Chin State.

The whole project will cover 51 townships and total area is 55102.454 square miles and 1469 village-tracts in the interest of 3817199 persons.

Educating the students and youths

The Myanmar Government is carrying out drug education work in the country as a national duty. The education sector was constituted under the Central Committee for Drug Abuse Control and the Basic Education Department and the Higher Education Department are important components of the sector. The aim of the sector is to guard the youths against the danger of narcotic drugs through drug education. The sector is formed at the Central, Basic Education, High, Middle and Primary School levels. Formation of similar groupings at university/college level is also envisaged. Four Sub-committees have been formed at the Central level and they are: Exhibition, Competition, and Training Sub-committee, Drug Education Publications and Features Production Sub-committee, Conference, Research and Assessment Sub-committee, Budget and Procurement Sub-committee. The members of the Sub-committees are experienced personnel from various departments.

The sector educates youth with emphasis on demand reduction. It also initiates drug education on supply reduction. Drug education programmes are conducted

Elimination of Narcotic Drugs

with the conviction that prevention is cent-per-cent successful and more effective than providing treatment after addiction. Drug education programmes are carried out as follows:-

Talks and Lectures

- Talks for the students are organized in class or at school assemblies.
- Drug education talks are given at the monthly Parents and Teachers Association meetings.
- Talks for the public are organized with the joint sponsorship of teachers and parents.
- Professionals like doctors, judges and police officers are invited to give talks.

Curriculum

- Fables, stories, poems, and words of advice on the ill effects of narcotic drugs are included in the school subjects.
- Specific curricula on drug education and HIV/ AIDS are formulated and taught at schools.

Exhibitions and Competitions

- Exhibitions and competitions are organized jointly by teachers, parents and students at school, township, district and state/ division level every year.
- Exhibitions and competitions are organized at ceremonies on 26 June, the International Day Against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking and at ceremonies destroying seized narcotic drugs.
- Drug education painting, cartoon, poster, essay, poem, story and article competitions are organized and prizes presented. Competitions are organized on significant days such as Independence Day, Union Day, Armed Forces Day, World Food Day and etc. and prizes are awarded to the winners to divert the attention of the youths from narcotic drugs.
- Arrangements are made to enable students to undergo sports training and engage in performing arts practising, school health activities, Students Sports Festival and Performing Arts Competitions.

TRANSPORT

The Ministry of Transport was reorganized in 1992. The Ministry is made up of the Department of Transport, the Department of Marine Administration, the Department of Waterways, the Department of Civil Aviation, the Institute of Marine Technology, Inland Water Transport, Myanmar Five Star Line, Myanma Airways, Myanma Dockyards and Myanma Port Authority.

Air Transport

As there have come to be increasing numbers of large aircraft of air services, Yangon International Airport Extension Project, the new project for construction of Hantawady International Airport, the project for construction of Mandalay International Airport and other projects for improving internal airports.

In domestic services, there are flights with destinations of 19 townships from Yangon and 6 townships from Mandalay.

Myanma Airways, in cooperation with Yangon Airways, Air Mandalay and Myanmar Airways International, is carrying out the domestic flights.

In cooperation for mutual benefit with Canadian Helicopter International, Myanma Airways provides charter helicopter service for offshore oil exploration.

Waterways

The Department of Waterways is carrying out the tasks of providing navigational guidance, maintaining and building navigational channels, tasks that are basic requirements in marine and riverine transport service. It also undertakes such works as finding demarcating sufficiently deep navigational channels to facilitate riverine craft navigation, finding and removing under - water hazards for safe plying of vessels.

Inland Water Transport is undertaking passenger and cargo transport services on rivers of Myanmar with powered craft, barges and pontoons. It also undertakes building new craft and renovating existing ones in order to be able to cope with yearly increase in the load of passenger and cargo transport requirements.

The main task of Myanma Dockyard is to build new vessels and repair old ones to contribute towards promoting secure and smooth transport. Besides, it undertakes production of machinery and parts needed by other industries.

Myanmar Five Star Line serves Thandwe, Kyaukphyu, Sittway, Mawlamyine, Dawei, Myeik and Kawthaung in coastal trips. Container service is done with 3 vessels between Yangon and Singapore in regular trips. Myanmar Five Star Line has 25 vessels including " Chin - Shwe - haw " and " Mongla " for foreign trips.

Transport

Myanma Port Authority has to handle virtually all seaborne imports and exports of Myanmar. It carried out plans in accord with transport policies for infrastructural development and reforms for proper evolution of the market - oriented economic system in keeping with the changing economic stituation. As the port development works are being carried out, one terminal of Thilawa Port Development project has been finished and commissioned into use since 9 November 1997. Besides, Ahlone No. 2 Terminal Construction Project has been carried out. Besides, deep - sea projects are being carried out at Kyaukpyu, Kalagauk, Dawei and Bokpyin.

The Institute of Marine Technology was established to train and produce maritime officers and engineering officers, in response to the need for ship crews from 1963. In 1971, the institute gained international recognition. It has opened special classes to meet international needs in accord with curricula of the World Maritime Organization. It has trained 70000 persons.

Rail Transportation Service

The Ministry of Rail Transportation is made up of Myanma Railways, Transport Planning Department, Directorate of Road Transport, Road Transport and Central Institute of Transport and Communications.

Myanma rail transportation service began by opening the Yangon - Pyay railroad on 1 May 1877. Myanma rail road stretches 2850.08 miles.

Length of Railroad in States and Divisions

1.	Kachin State	...	117.83	miles
2.	Kayah State	...	10.4	miles
3.	Chin State	...	0.00	miles
4.	Shan State	...	417.69	miles
5.	Rakhine State	...	0.00	miles
6.	Kayin State	...	8.89	miles
7.	Mon State	...	202.51	miles
8.	Yangon Division	...	165.43	miles
9.	Bago Division	...	362.75	miles
10.	Mandalay Division	...	669.68	miles
11.	Sagaing Division	...	283.76	miles
12.	Magway Division	...	360.68	miles
13.	Ayeyawady Division	...	147.00	miles
14.	Taninthayi Division	...	98.70	miles

Road Transport .

The main task of Road Transport consists of five services: freight Transportation Service by the Freight Department, passenger transportation service for inter - city transportation and intra - city transportation, taxi service and repair and maintenance service.

Road Transport has 25 branches at states and divisions to carry out the transportation services of local goods and export items.

The Directorate of Road Transport carries out registration of motor vehicles and driving licences.

COMMUNICATIONS

Communication services are vital in the management, economy and social affairs of the State. For smooth and safe communication and transportation sector. Myanma communication service, under the Ministry of Communications, Posts and Telegraphs is carrying out Postal Service, Telegraph Service and Telephone Service as their three main tasks.

Postal Service

Postal Service is now running 1245 post offices throughout the country.

Local Express Postal Parcel Service was introduced in Yangon and Mandalay since 1 April 1992 and its services are now extended to 81 townships.

Foreign Express Postal Parcel Service is also being carried out between Yangon and Singapore, Yangon and Bangkok, Yangon and Korea vice versa. Myanmar DHL Limited, joint venture of Myanmar Communication Service and DHL World-wide Express B.V of Netherlands was contracted and set up on September 23, 1996 and International Package Service is being carried out between Yangon and 227 foreign countries.

Foreign dispatch, package of dispatch and postal parcels from Myanmar are sent and delivered all over the world through 33 countries. International mail is delivered to Myanmar through 59 countries.

Express Money Order Service has been carried out by Fax machines, since 1991 and now it is extended to 70 towns.

Stamps reflecting modern and historical events have been issued since 1988-89 and up to now twenty-one special issues and one regular issue have been distributed.

Telegraph Service

The Telegraph Service has opened 421 telegraph offices all over the country including the border areas. By means of satellite links international telegraph service is being carried out through Japan, HongKong, Thailand, Singapore, India and England.

Computerized telegraph service was started in Yangon and Mandalay on 1 April 1993 and now it is extended to 45 towns.

Public Domestic Fax Service began on 1 September 1992 and now Fax Service is available in 76 towns including Yangon and Mandalay.

Oversea Fax Service is available at Yangon Telegraph Office and it can contact with 70 other countries.

Myanmar : Facts & Figures

Telephone Service

Telephone Service has opened 523 manual and auto exchanges throughout the country and 224167 telephones are now in use. Among these exchanges, a cellular exchange each in Yangon and Mandalay and the most modern system in South-East Asia, CDMA (Code Division Multiple Access Wireless Loop System) exchange in Yangon are included. A modern telephone system, public card phones have been used in big cities including Yangon and Mandalay and altogether 286 are now in use.

In trunk call communication Service 116 Microwave stations, 49 microwave contacts and 4359 channels have been set up and installed and 185 relay stations and 89 carried contacts have been put up.

For the convenient communications in far-flung towns in Myanmar Naing-Ngan, Local Satellite Communication System was built in 1991, and ground stations are constructed and used in Haka, Myitkyina, Bhamo, Muse, Lashio, Tachilek, Kyaingtone, Kalaw, Khamti, Tamu, Yangon, Buthitaung, Myawady, Myeik and Kawthaung.

One of the worldwide modern communication systems, auto-radio telephone system was first introduced in Yangon on 9 December 1994 and it has been installed and used in Ma-U-Bin, Bagan/Nyaung-U, Pha-an, Mandalay, Mawlamyine, Shinmataung in Yesagyo township and Hinthada. Another modern computerized communication system, DECT (Digital European Cordless Telecommunication) radio telephone system has been in operation in Twantay, Mandalay, Pakokku and Monywa.

A Data Communication System has been installed and used in Yangon and Mandalay since 12 November 1997. By means of this system, local and foreign bank accounts can be accurately and swiftly exchanged. Using auto money teller machines, money can be drawn from banks. Daily sale and commodity balance sheets from retail shops and sale centres can be swiftly exchanged and checked. Including passenger transportation, commodity transportation, hotel and tourism service, Booking, Reservation and Inquiry can be made very quickly. Paying tax can also be easily and quickly checked and accepted anywhere, connecting with central department. Electronic Service (E-mail) is available now.

Overseas Communication Service had to rely on grade B satellite ground station in Toegyaunggalay, Yangon. As market - oriented economic system is practised in our country, it is vital to be able to communicate with foreign countries conveniently. So grade A satellite communication ground station was constructed and used in Pyinhtaungkyaung, Thanlyin township on March 4, 1994. Nowadays overseas telephone channels are extended to 828. As a result, overseas communication service is available swiftly and conveniently.

At present, overseas communication service has to rely upon the only existing satellite communication system. So arrangements are being made to run a new international communication line, using SEA-ME-WE 3 submarine Cable.

Communications

Asia-Europe Submarine cable service starts in Europe and will connect Japan and Korea, passing through the Atlantic Ocean, the Mediterranean Sea, the Suez canal, the Arabian Sea and the Indian Ocean. Through over 10000 channels, 34 nations including Myanmar can make direct connection. Now governments from other countries which are interested in this project are making investment and thus governments from 64 nations are taking part in this project.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

To promote effectiveness and success in the development of Science and Technology, the Ministry of Science and Technology was established on 2 October 1996. The Ministry of Science and Technology established as the 30th Ministry is based on the Myanmar Science and Technology Research Department which carries out research and development work for the development of the nation's industry. The Ministry of Education transferred Yangon Institute of Technology, Mandalay Institute of Technology, Institute of Computer Science and Technology, Department of Technical and Vocational Education to the Ministry of Science and Technology on 1 January 1997.

Departments and Institutes of Technological Science under the Ministry

There are 4 departments under the Ministry of Science and Technology. They are:

1. Myanmar Science and Technology Research Department
2. Industrial and Vocational Education Department
3. Advanced Science and Technology Department
4. Nuclear Energy Department

In addition, there are five institutes under the Department of Advanced Science and Technology:

1. Yangon University of Technology
2. Mandalay University of Technology
3. Pyay Technology University
4. Yangon University of Computer Science Studies and Technology
5. Mandalay University of Computer Science Studies and Technology

Departments under the University of Computer Science and Technology

1. Administration/ Budget section and Estate Engineering section in Management and Administration.
2. Under the Computerware section, are the Hardware Branch, Software Branch, Operation Department, Application Section (1), Application Section (2) and Research and Development Branch.
3. Library
4. Departments Concerning Academic Subjects

Departments of Specilized Subjects--Computerware Technology Department, Computer Programming Technology Department, Computational Mathematics Department, Research Science Department.

Departments Concerning Subsidiary Subjects -- Department of Myanmar, Department of English, Department of Chemistry and Department of Physics.

Technicians are being trained at the following institutes and schools:-

(a) Technical Institutes	23
(b) Engineering Technology Evening Classes	23
(c) Technical Instructor School	2
(d) Technical High School	5
(e) Evening Trade Courses	2
(f) Machinery Repair and Maintenance School	2
(g) Handicraft School	2

Yangon University of Technology

Yangon University of Technology was established as the Engineer Department of Yangon University in 1924. In 1946, it was upgraded as Master of Engineering Department. In 1963, it was renamed as Rangoon Institute of Technology and became a separate Vocational University in 1964. Ph.D programmes were introduced in August 1997. It was renamed as Yangon Institute of Technology with effect from 1 July 1998.

About 5940 students are in attendance for respective degrees and post-graduate degrees.

Mandalay University of Technology

Mandalay University of Technology was established in Patheingyi Township, Mandalay Division in 1991. Courses for post-graduate have not yet been opened and over 600 students are in attendance for Diploma in Technology.

Pyay Institute of Technology

Pyay Institute of Technology was established near Hmawzar in Pyay District and the planned annual intake is about 300 students.

Yangon Institute of Computer Science and Technology

The objective is to produce technicians who can invent, repair and apply computer hardware and software technology and to open under-graduate course, master courses, post-graduate diploma courses for the growth of Myanmar Information Technology and for the building of a modern developed nation.

Background History

- | | |
|------|---|
| 1971 | It was opened as UCC (Universities Computer Centre) under the Ministry of Education
It gave training to university and government departments with ICL Main Frame 1902s. |
| 1975 | It conducted M.Sc. (Computer Science) and D.A.C (Diploma in Automatic Computing) in cooperation with Department of Mathematics of Yangon University. |



- 1983 It started using PDB 11/ 70 (Digital) Mini machine
- 1986 It initiated undergraduate courses in B.Sc. (Computer Science) and B.Sc. (Computer Technology).
- 1987 It was upgraded as Institute of Computer Science and Technology on March 29.
- 1990 It bought and installed PCs. It changed the names of degrees.
- 1993 It began IDCS undergraduate diploma course in collaboration with British NCC and was a great success.
- 1994 It held its first convocation on October 8.
- 1995 The number of PCs has increased because of the installation of PCs by the State and donation of Pentium PCs by Fujitsu Company.
- 1995 On December 9, the second convocation was held.
- 1996 It held its third convocation on December 17.
- 1997 It was transferred to the Ministry of Science and Technology on January 1.

Courses Conducted at the Institute of Computer Science and Technology

Sr.	Name of Course	Duration
1.	Bachelor of Computer Science	5 years
2.	Bachelor of Computer Technology	5 years
3.	Master of Computer Science	3 years
4.	Master of Computer Technology	3 years
5.	Master of Information Science	3 years
6.	Diploma in Computer Science (Part time)	2 years
7.	Diploma in Computer Science (Full time)	1 year
8.	Diploma in Computer Science (Full time) (Minister's Office)	1 year
9.	Diploma in Computer Science (Full time) (Defence)	1 year
10.	Diploma in Computer Science (Full time) (USDA Hmawbe)	1 year
11.	Computer Maintenance (Staff of the Ministry of Science and Technology)	6 months
12.	Computer Maintenance (Staff of the Ministry of Defence)	6 months

Mandalay Institute of Computer Science

Mandalay Institute of Computer Science was opened on 18 September 1997 near Mandalay University of Technology in Patheingyi Township. Over 600 students are in attendance at the institute.

PRESERVATION OF ANCIENT CULTURAL HERITAGE

Myanmar abounds in ancient cultural heritage such as ancient cities, cultural heritage, religious edifices and structures. Areas prominent for the proliferation of such cultural heritage are Pyay, Bagan, Bago, Shwebo, Mandalay, Innwa and Sagaing.

Pyu Cultural Heritage (1st to 10th Century AD)

Structures such as city walls, gates, religious structures or those representing ancient culture and residences were found in the excavations of ancient Beikthano, Hanlin, Tharekhittra and Mengmau cities. Among the ancient Pyu cities, a high standard of architecture was found in the Bawbawgyi Zedi, the Phayagyi Zedi, Phayamar Zedi the Bebe Cave Pagoda, and the Laymyethna Cave Pagodas, among others, which had remained intact.

Bagan Cultural Heritage (10th to 13th Century AD)

Altogether 2,230 ancient Zedis, caves and other edifices existed, many of them showing signs of decay due to the elements, and earthquakes and many had crumbled. These have been restored to their original design, style and grandeur, with public donations and government contributions.

Not only have the ancient Bagan edifices which had reached the pinnacle of fame in the 13th Century AD been restored, but the floral designs and the frescoes in them have been properly maintained.

Bagan Ancient Cultural Museum

The ancient stone inscriptions, stone Buddha statues, earthen utensils, bronze, stone and wooden objects found in ancient Bagan, worthy of being collectively displayed and preserved are now housed in the Ancient Bagan Cultural Museum, construction of which started in 1995.

Ancient Cultural Heritage in Bago (Early AD to 16th Century)

In Bago, there are the ancient Oktha City and the ancient Hanthawaddy City. It is chronicled in history that ancient Oktha City was established as the Mon Capital around 1st Century AD.

Ancient Hanthawaddy city was built by King Bayintnaung in 16th century AD.

Myanmar : Facts & Figures



The ancient historic pagodas in Bago are the famous Shwemawdaw, Shwethalyaung, Maha Zedi, Kyaikpun, Shwegugyi, and Hinthagon pagodas, and others.

The Kanbawzathadi Palace built by King Bayint Naung in ancient Hanthawady City, was razed and had thus remained. However, under the scheme for excavating palace locations in 1991, the Bamayathana Chamber (Royal Bedroom), the audience hall, the left wing and right wing and the Samok-hsaung have been built anew. The Bamayarthana Chamber has been fully completed, and the rest are expected to be completed soon.

Shwebon Yadana Mingala Palace, Shwebo (18th Century AD)

Shwebo is the city where Alaungmintaya established the Konbaung Dynasty, the last in Myanmar Naing-Ngan. The Archaeology Department excavated and found the site of the palace in Shwebo. In accordance with the finds, parts of the palace, the Glass Palace and the Audience Hall of the Shwebon Yadana Mingala Palace, have been rebuilt. The grand Maha Nanda Lake and ancient pagodas are also in Shwebo.

Myanan Sankyaw Shwenandaw, Mandalay (19th Century AD)

King Mindon built the Myanan Sankyaw Shwenandaw Royal Palace and Mandalay Yadanabon City in 1859 and there by set up his reign. The palace was razed during World War II. Out of the 114 buildings thus destroyed, rebuilding of 89 was started in 1990 and completed in 1996. Fine Myanmar architecture and woodwork embellish the structures.

Maha Atulawaiyan (Atumashi) Monastery, Mandalay

The Maha Atulawaiyan Monastery, was one of the structures constructed as part of the main seven sites by King Mindon when he established the Yadanabon City. The great monastery was lost in a fire in 1892. It was a brick monastery of the Yadanabon period. Architects had put together the structure combining wood and brickwork, and it was extraordinary. Reflecting its original style, work on rebuilding it started in 1995 and was completed in 1996.

Maha Wayyanbontha Bagaya Monastery, Amarapura

The Maha Wayyanbontha Bagaya Monastery in Amarapura was razed in Konbaung period and remained in ruins. Work on rebuilding it was started in February 1993 and completed in May 1995. It is a genuine Myanmar architectural masterpiece in wood and remains as heritage for those desirous of studying such exquisite work.

Ancient Beikthano City

The ancient Beikthano City is situated north of kokkogwa village twelve miles west of Taungdwingyi in Magwe Division. Excavation of the city site commenced in 1958-59 for archaeological studies. The finds included the city wall, buttresses, city gates, residences, religious buildings and ancient cultural relics of the Pyu civilization. It could be concluded from the studies that Pyu culture flourished in ancient Beikthano from the 1st to the 4th-5th century AD.

Ancient Tharekhittra City

Ancient Tharekhittra City is situated about five miles southeast of Pyay in Bago Division. Excavation of the ancient city and archaeological studies began in 1962-63. Strangely, the city wall was neither oval nor circular. The site is about five and a half square miles. The finds included the palace base, city wall, entrance and remains of ancient structures. From studies, it was concluded that in the earlier period Brahmana teachings and Mahayana Buddhism thrived, judging from the finds which included god figurines of the Brahmana and Mahayana sects. Finds also pointed to the eventual emergence of Theravada Buddhism as evinced by the inscriptions of the pitakat on gold and silver foil, and gold, silver, bronze and stone Buddha statues and terra cotta images. Some of the pagodas, which still remain intact are the Pyu period edifices Bawbawgyi Pagoda, Phayagyis Pagoda, Phayamar Pagoda and Laymyethna Cave Pagoda, the Bebegu Pagoda, the Ashezaygu, the Anaukzaygu and the Yahandagu Pagodas. They are evidence of the pre-Bagan period architectural masterpieces. The finds point to the presence of the ten traditional arts and that there was a high standard of civilization.

Finds of Pondaung Primates

Fossils of primates which indicate the presence of early human civilization were excavated by Myanmar archaeologists in 1978 and by fossil experts in March and April 1997. The finds were presented and explained to State leaders, experts and academicians and studies were conducted, inviting foreign experts. A second team to study Pondaung primates was formed and field studies were conducted from December 1997 to January 1998.

The Pondaung area is the north-westerly section of middle Myanmar where the Sagaing and Magwe Divisions converge. A complete set of left and right jaws *Ampithicus* primate dating back to 40 million years was found by the team of experts near Ba-in village, Myaing Township in the Pondaung area. In addition, pieces of the left and right arms of the primate were found at a site about three miles north-west of Ba-in village, and a molar of the primate was also found about two miles north-west of the village.

Archaeological studies of the Pondaung primate fossils by a combined team of local and foreign experts is still in progress.

HOTELS AND TOURISM

The Ministry of Hotels and Tourism was established on 24 September 1992 to raise the momentum of tourism industry. The objectives of Hotel and Tourism are to bring about employment opportunities; to raise the living standard; and to earn a large amount of foreign exchange in a short period. Besides, through the friendship strengthened, the nation can gain cultural benefits and preserve and protect the natural resources and ancient cultural heritage.

The earnings from the tourists contribute to the economy of the State. The yearly foreign exchange earnings are as follows: -

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>US \$ (million)</u>	<u>Yuan (million)</u>	<u>Baht (million)</u>
1993-94	21.39	1.934	2.896
1994-95	34.48	1.737	7.094
1995-96	32.05	1.966	0.040
1996-97	33.44	1.971	5.050
1997-98	33.93	1.649	1.179
1998-99	35.17	1.253	1.122
1999-2000	9.42	0.819	0.497

According to the Travel Agencies concerning the tourist stay in Myanmar hotels, the average stay was 8 days. The daily expenditure was about US \$ 80.

Among the visitors to Myanmar, 70.6% was from the Asian Continent, 18.5% from Western Europe, 6.5 % from America and 4.4 % from other regions. Taiwanese and Japanese from Asia comprised a majority of the visitors to Myanmar whereas French comprised a majority from Western Europe.

Concerning the domestic hotel enterprises, according to the statistics, up to September 1998-99, there were 40 hotel projects with 7632 rooms with the investment of US \$ 1220.387 million.

29 State - owned hotels with 1082 rooms have been rented to private entrepreneurs. The investment was K. 2194.91 million.

There are 440 hotels, motels and inns with 8338 rooms run by private entrepreneurs and the amount of investment is US \$ 4.90 million and K. 6507.11 million.

According to the Act of Myanmar Hotels and Tourism, 545 travel agencies, 4078 licenced tourist guides and 979 licenced tour vehicles are operating the tourism industry.

Among 4078 tour guides, specialists in individual languages are as follows: -

(a) English	2866	persons
(b) French	199	persons
(c) Japanese	535	persons

(d) Chinese	237	persons
(c) German	100	persons
(f) Thai	99	persons
(g) Russian	21	persons
(h) Italian	16	persons
(i) Korean	5	persons

Entry Visas for tourists were extended to 28 days with effect from 14 March 1998 and business visas were extended to 70 days. The numbers of tourists entered through ports, airports and border checkpoints were, 1,000,735 persons for the period from 1988-89 to September 1999-2000.

TOURISM INDUSTRY

Fiscal Year	Visitors on Package tours	Visitors on Individual tours	Visitors on Business visas	Visitors to Relatives	Total
1993-94	1114	20702	18175	12525	62547
1994-95	16502	34569	25112	15676	91859
1995-96	27082	59812	38629	11797	137320
1996-97	38439	77975	42651	20529	179594
1997-98	33865	87868	41943	25016	188692
1998-99	73161	48540	34562	44089	200352
1999-2000 (up to September)	23246	18950	16528	21033	79757

- As the border - passes have been established, the entry tourists through these passes are as follows: -



Fiscal Year	Visitors through Muse - Namkhan	Visitors through Tachilek tours	Visitors through Kawthaung	Total
1993-94	62034	26217	5396	93647
1994-95	48811	42108	6813	96832
1995-96	67327	-	4018	71345
1996-97	66542	40281	251600	358423
1997-98	55882	26807	219647	302336
1998-99	43430	33120	201197	277747
1999-2000 (up to September)	28709	12144	91337	132190

HOTELS, MOTELS AND INNS (1998)

Sr.	Township	Number	Rooms	Investments	
				Dollars (million)	Kyats (million)
1	Yangon	144	2613	4.90	3384.97
2	Mandalay/ Pyin - Oo- Lwin	79	2082	-	1195.69
3	Bagan/ Nyaung - Oo	76	1312	-	830.25
4	Shan State	72	1210	-	388.97
5	Mogoke	1	11	-	50.00
6	Pyay	9	97	-	47.50
7	Monywa	4	33	-	24.16
8	Pathein/ Chaung-tha	6	141	-	64.78
9	Myitkyina	5	97	-	63.00
10	Loikaw	5	68	-	10.70
11	Mawlamyine	3	29	-	5.90
12	Sittwe/ Ngapali	6	101	-	105.09
13	Meiktila	2	32	-	8.00
14	Sagaing	1	11	-	5.00
15	Thazi	3	32	-	3.80
16	Bago	7	80	-	45.00
17	Taungoo	6	56	-	11.90
18	Kawthaung	1	39	-	18.00
19	Pyinmana	1	25	-	20.00
20	Muse	2	72	-	60.00
21	Tachilek	1	30	-	60.00
22	Mrauk - U	1	6	-	1.00

LICENSED HOTELS, MOTELS AND INNS
(up to September, 1999)

Sr.	Township	Number	Rooms
1	Yangon	137	2794
2	Mandalay	62	1829
3	Bagan/ Nyaung - Oo	81	1435
4	Pyin - Oo- Lwin	17	222
5	Meiktila	3	42
6	Mogok	1	11
7	Thazi	3	32
8	Pyinmana	1	25
9	Bago	9	116
10	Taungoo	5	51
11	Pyay	10	107
12	Sagaing	1	11
13	Monywa	3	29
14	Pathein	4	74
15	Chaung - tha	8	190
16	Kawthaung	1	39
17	Myitkyina	5	97
18	Lashio	3	82
19	Taunggyi	11	245
20	Nyaungshwe	34	583
21	Shwenyaung	2	32
22	Pindaya	4	92
23	Aungban	1	30
24	Kalaw	13	190
25	Kengtung	8	136
26	Loikaw	5	68
27	Mawlamyine	2	21
28	Ngapali	4	97
29	Mrauk - U	2	14
30	Sittway	3	34
31	Tachilek	1	30
32	Muse	3	92
33	Kyaikhto	4	60
34	Thibaw	2	21
35	Kalay	1	40
36	Dawei	1	28
Total ...		451	8999

NOTE: - Hotels run by the foreign investment are included in the list mentioned above.



Pyu Dancers
in bronze

Excavation site of
Tharekhittra



Prehistoric Fossils



Ramayana Drama



Myanmar Traditional Cultural Performing Arts Competition



International Theravada Buddhist
Missionary University, Yangon



Shwebonyadana Palace. Shwebo



Kanbawzathadi Palace. Bago

Inndawgyi Pagoda,
Kachin State



Mahasantisukha Buddhist
Missionary Centre, Yangon

Pyegyimon Phaungdaw,
Mandalay



Maha Atulawaiyan
(Atumashi) Monastery,
Mandalay



Myanansankyaw
Golden Palace,
Mandalay

Bargaya Monastery
Amarapura,
Mandalay





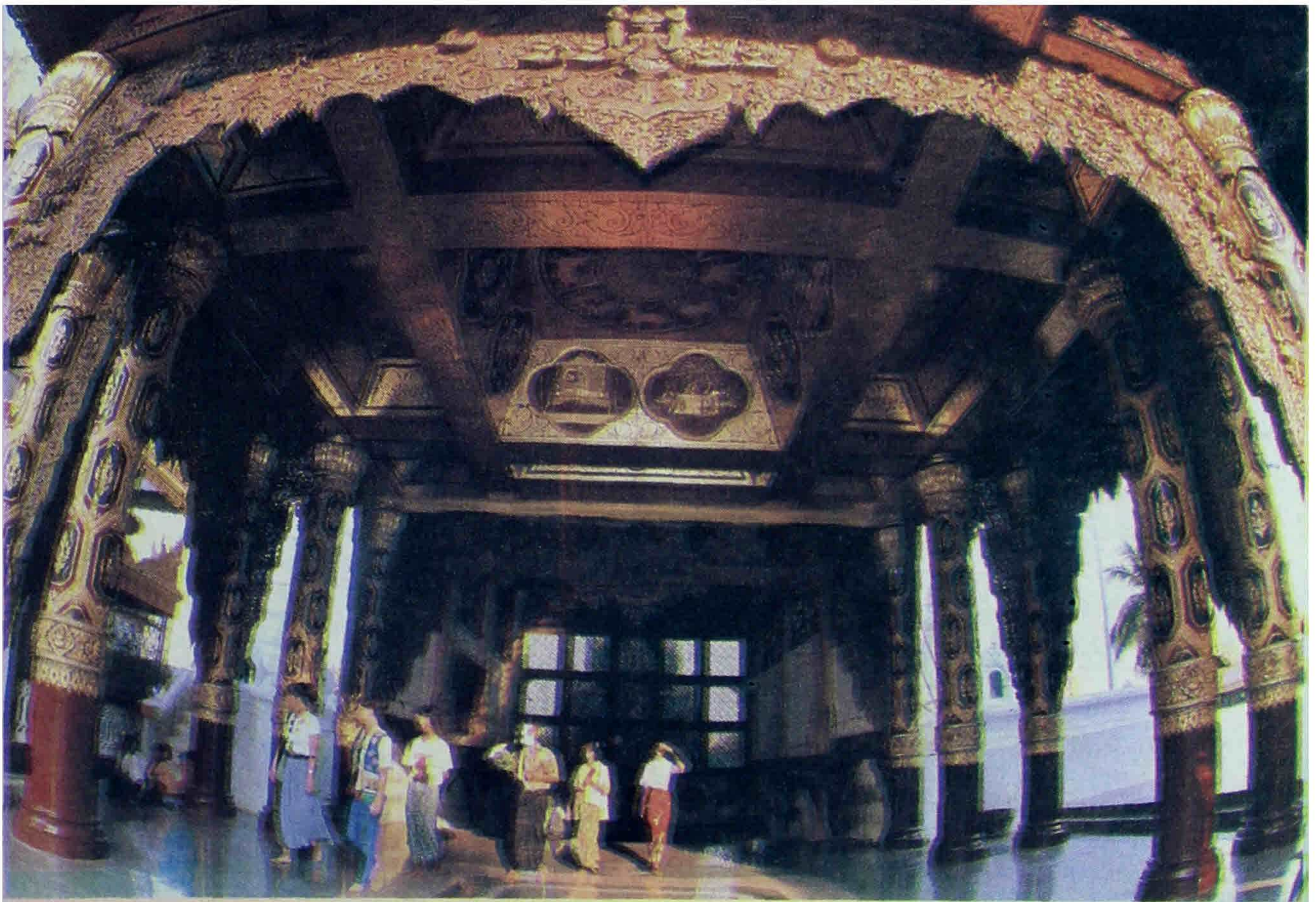
Secretary 1 Lt - Gen Khin Nyunt presents prize to a literary award winner at prize presentation ceremony for Pakokku U Ohn Pe Literary Award



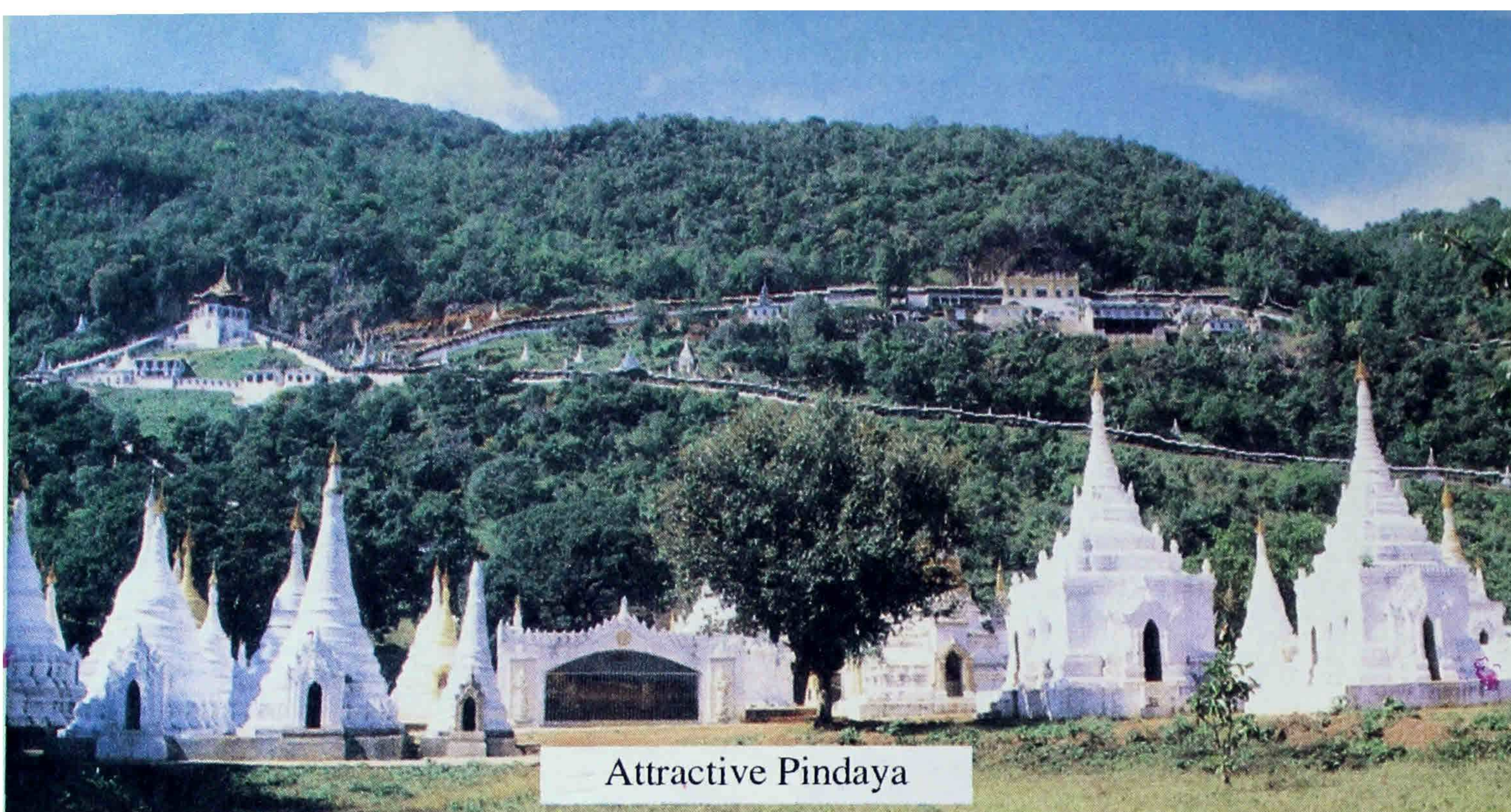
Myanmar Sarsodaw Day for 1361 ME being observed with a ceremony to pay respects to aged literati



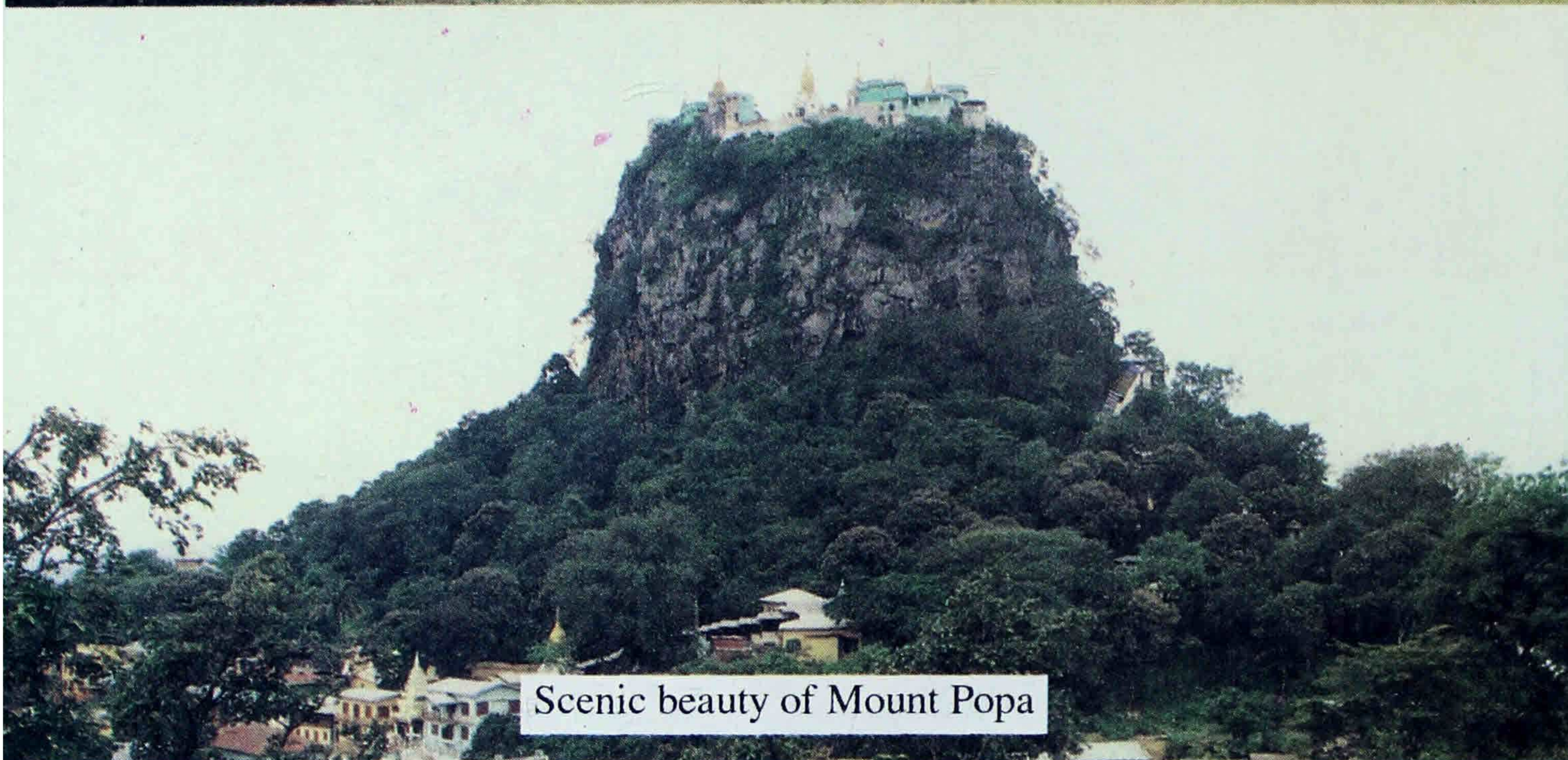
Great Bronze Buddha Image, Shwedagon



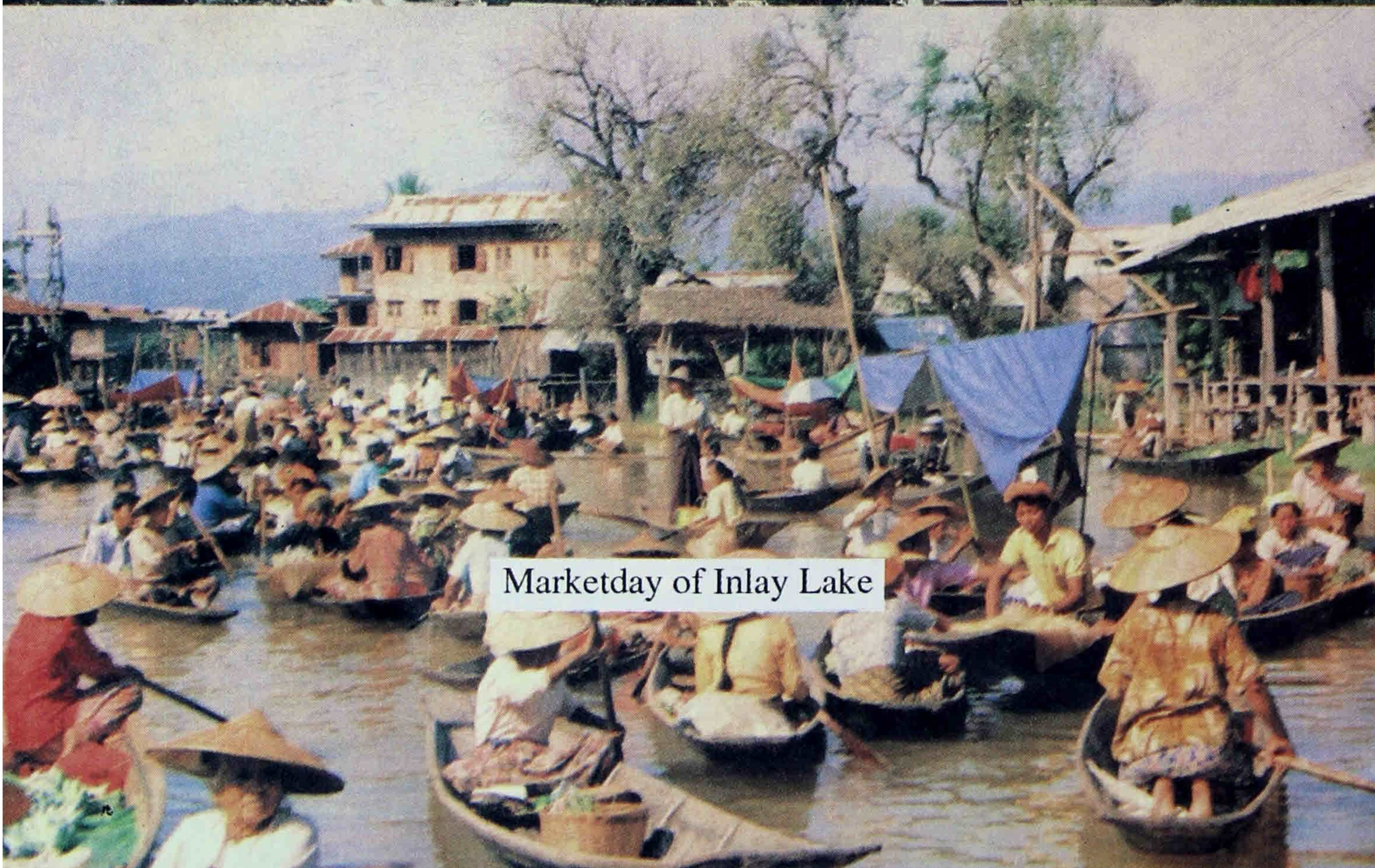
Renovated Shwedagon Stairway



Attractive Pindaya



Scenic beauty of Mount Popa

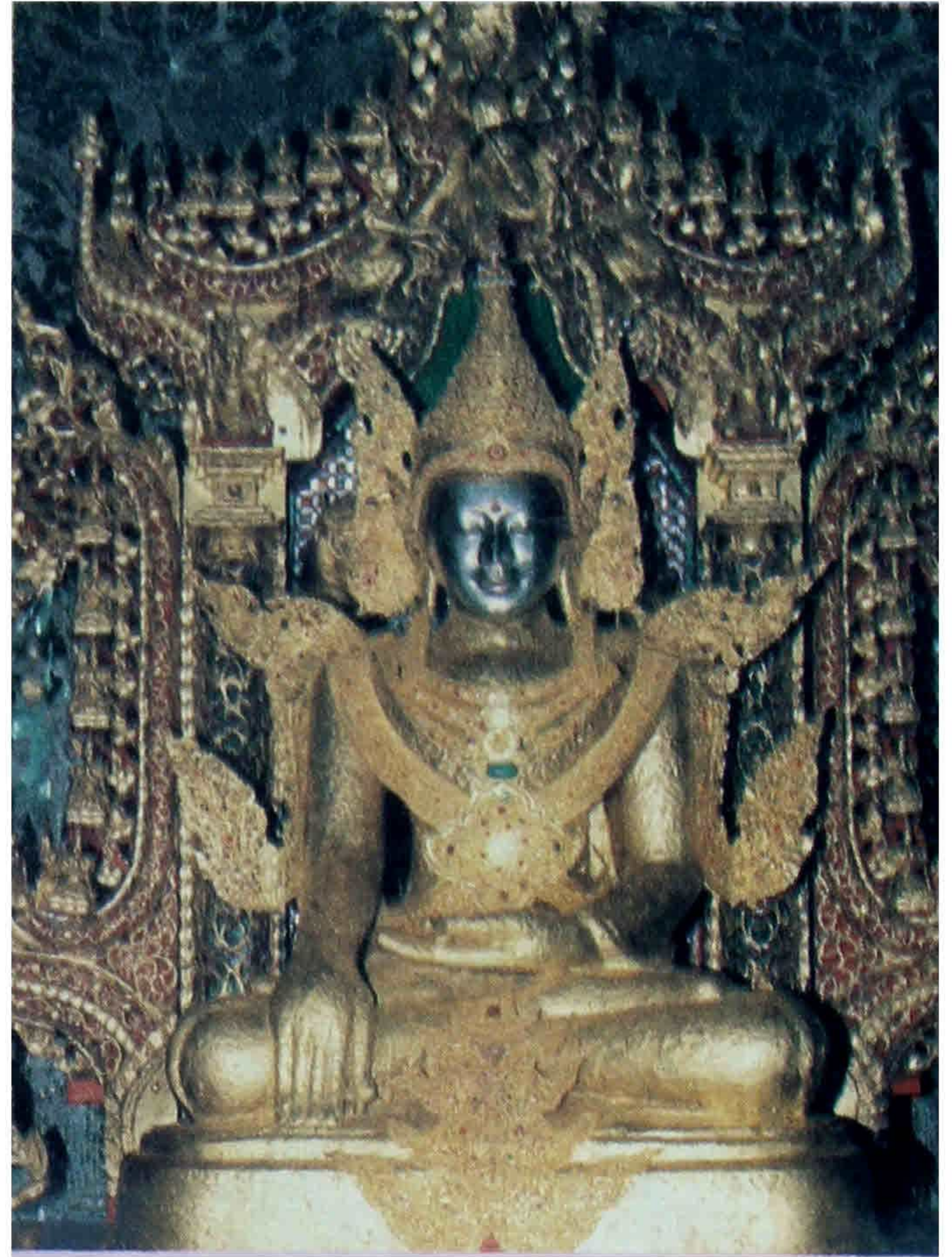


Marketday of Inlay Lake

Four Muni Buddha Images



Maha Muni Buddha Image(Mandalay).



Maha Muni Buddha Image (Zalun)



Maha Muni Buddha Image (Kyauk-taw)



Shwebonthar Muni Buddha Image
(Padaung)

Four Traditionally Noted Famous Pagodas (Kyaw-Lay-Hsu)



Shwesar- Yan Pagoda.
Mandalay

Shwezigon Pagoda.
Bagan



Shwe Yin Hmyaw Pagoda.
Tharzi

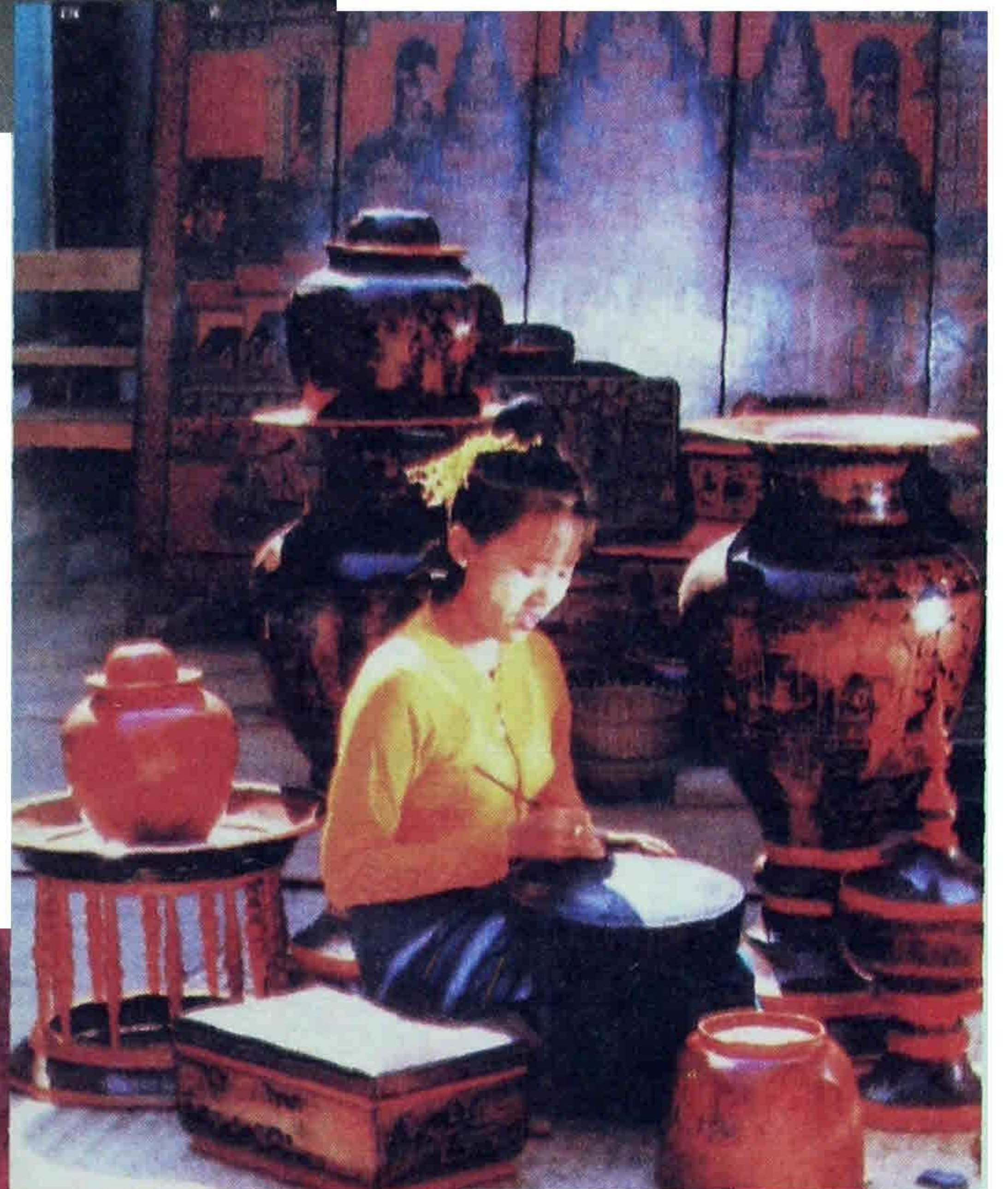


Anyar-Thi-Ha-Taw Pagoda.
Shwebo



Tapestry

Lacquerware



Pathein
parasol
works



National Muscum,
Yangon

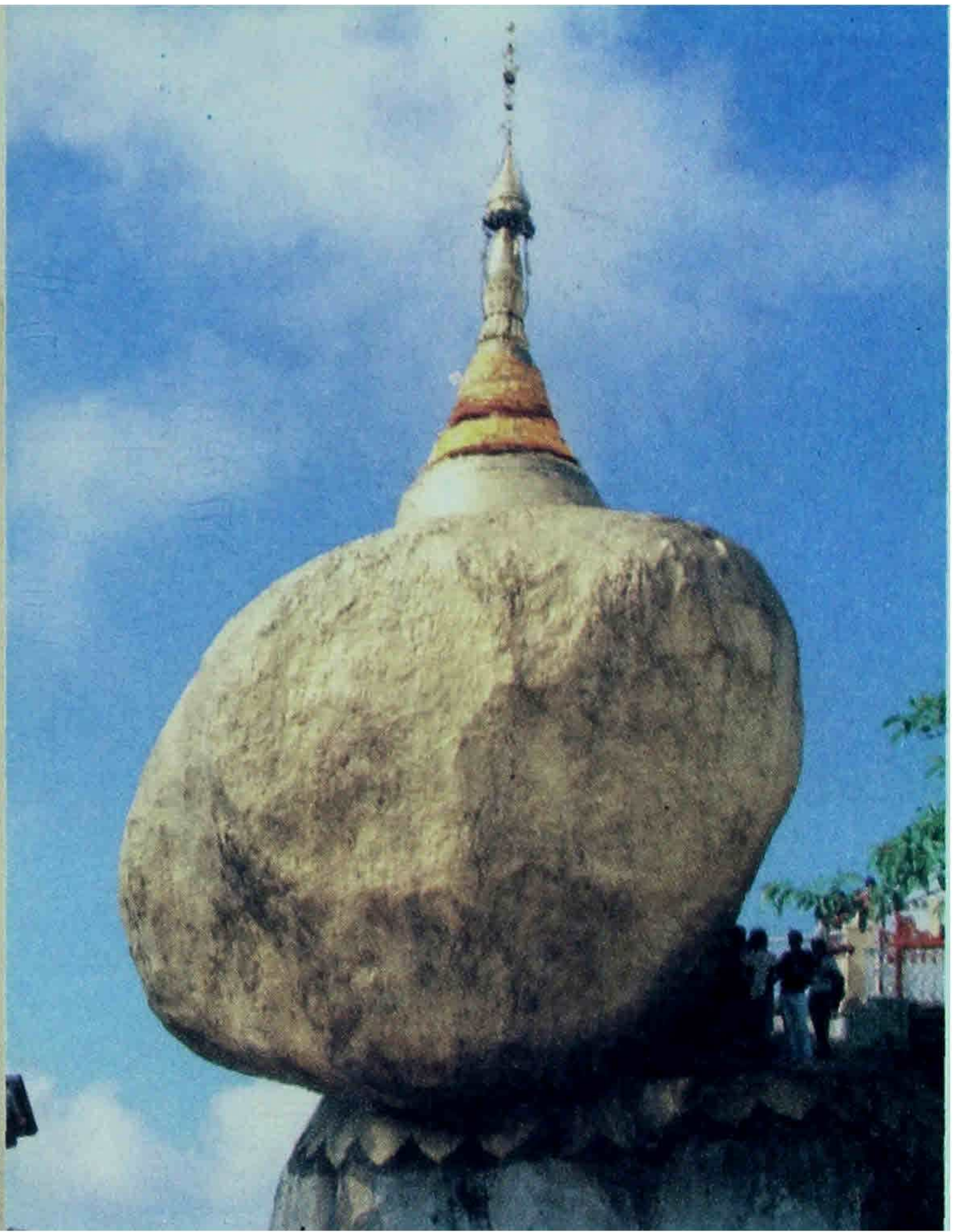
Bagan Archaeological
Museum



University
of Culture,
Yangon



Buddha Image inside Culamani
Lawkachantha Pagoda in Taunggyi



Kyeikhtiyoe Pagoda



Buddha Images inside the Pindaya Caves, Shan State



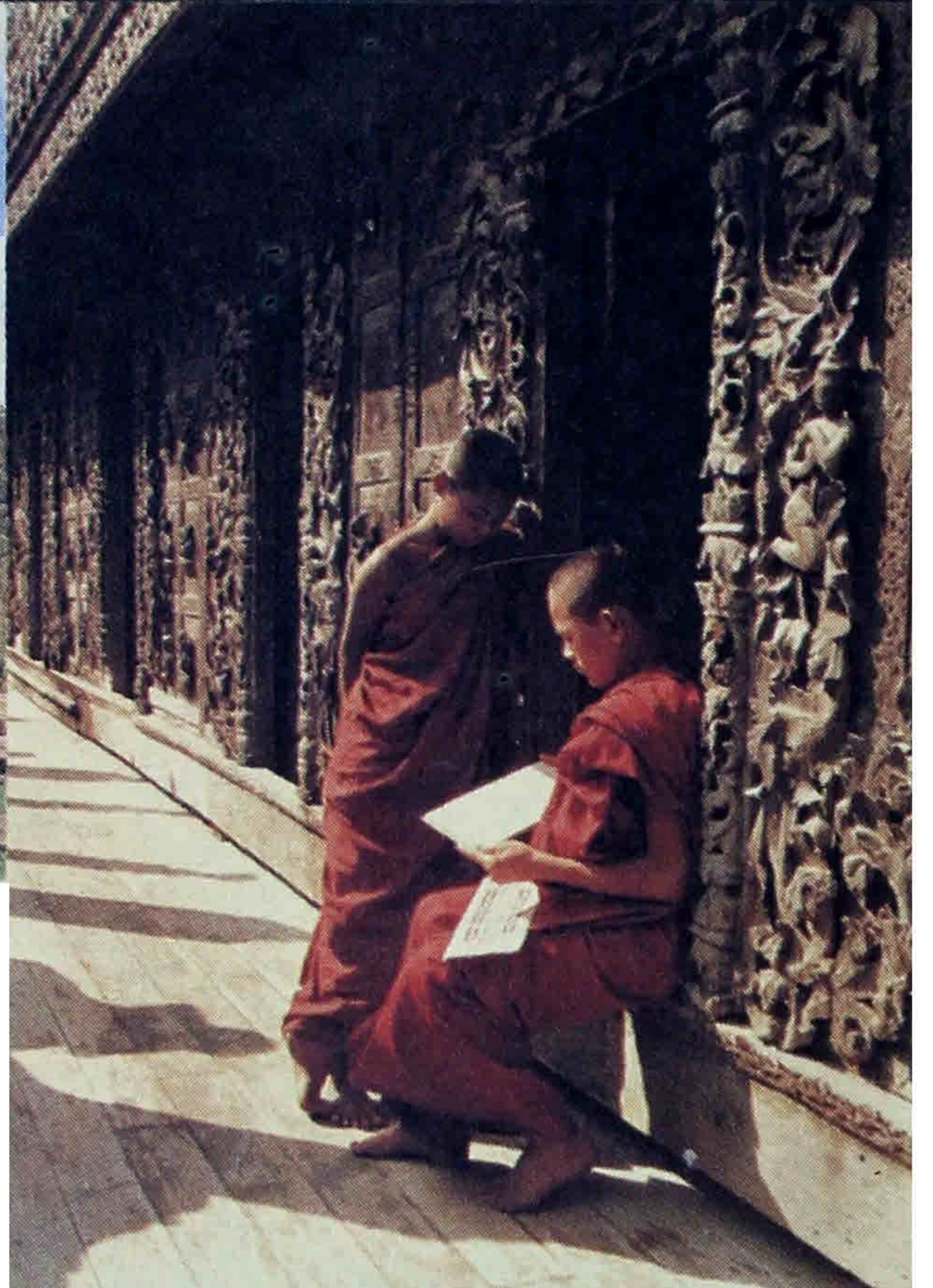
Thatbyinnyu Pagoda

Scenic beauty
of Bagan



One of the ancient Pagodas

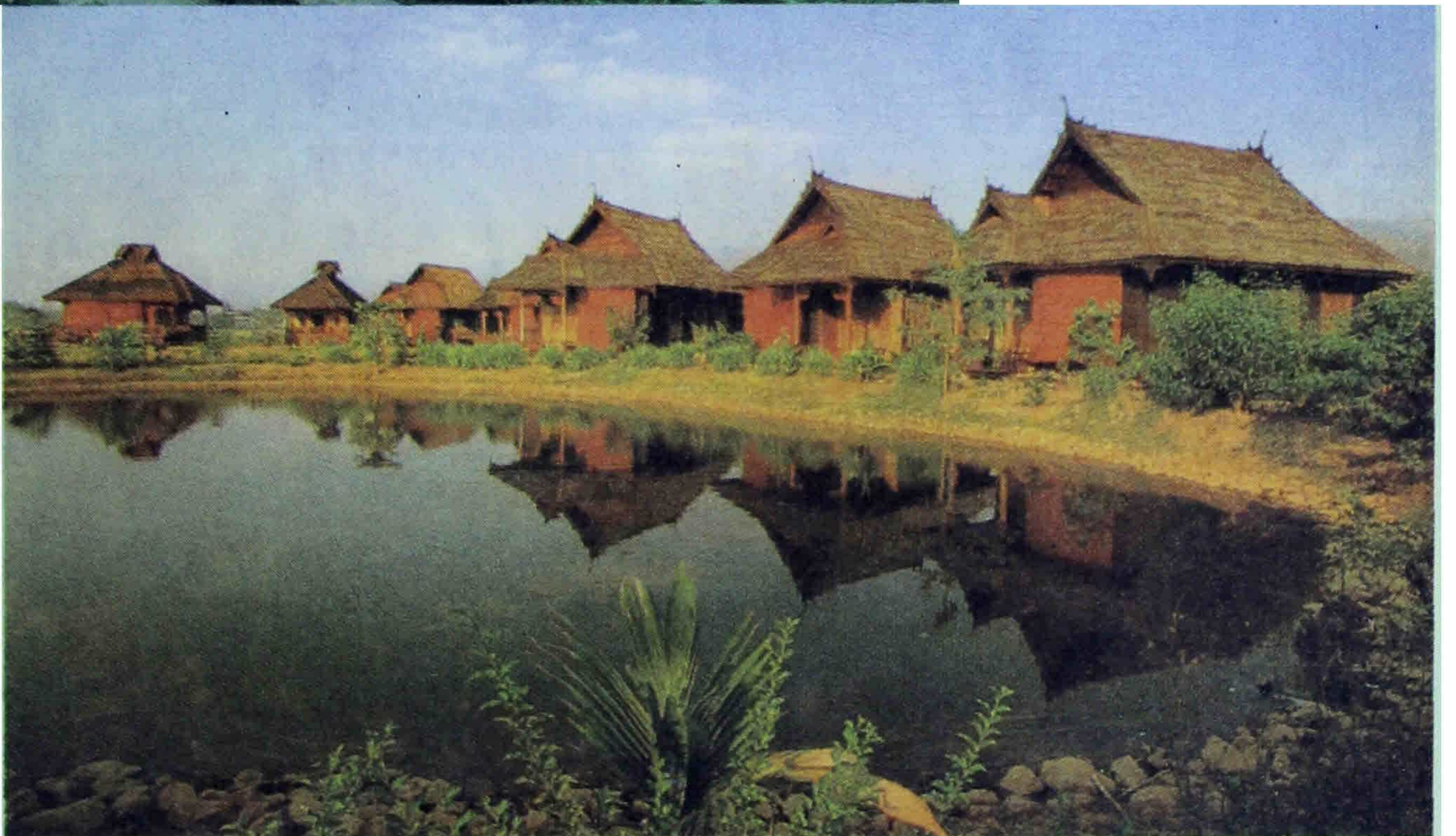
An ancient monastery



Natural log houses for visitors,
Bago



Popa Mountain Resort



One of the resorts in Inlay Lake, Shan State

One of the hotels in
Bagan



Sedona Hotel, Yangon



Yangon
International
Hotel



HOTEL PROJECTS (Foreign Investment)

Sr.	Name	Company	Rooms	Investment US \$ in million	Opening Date
	<u>YANGON</u>				
1.	Nawarat	Nawarat Land, Singapore	80	10	28-5-94
2	Sedona Yangon	Straits Steamship Land (Kappel Land Group), Singapore.	450	103.27	18-9-96
3	Summit Parkview	Unicorn Intl & CDC Singapore.	250	29	3-6-95
4	Traders	Kuok & Shangri - La, Singapore.	496	84	14-11-96
5	Strand	Strands	64	-	5-11-93
6	Inya Lake	Hotel Intl Ltd (BVI)	139	35	27-10-95
7	Thamada	Hong Kong	58		17-1-97
8	Kandawgyi Palace	Baiyoke Suit Hotel, Thailand.	208	27.5	18-9-96
9	Nikkko Royal Lake	TICON & City Reatly, Thailand.	315	38	20-3-98
10	Yangon Intl.	MCG Corporation Japan.	100	10	15-5-97
11	Central	Myanmar Macao Hotel & Tourism , Macao.	82	2.4	29-11-95
12	Savoy	Savoy, Hong Kong	30	0.625	11-11-96
13	Ramada	Malaysia	121	5	18-9-96
14	Orchid	Singapore	102	3.6	18-9-96
15	Hotel Equatorial	Yangon Investment Ltd. Singapore.	359	50	27-5-97
16	Pansea	PRA Intl, France.	50	3.4	22-3-97
17	Micasa	Malaysia	155	15	

Sr.	Name	Company	Rooms	Investment US \$ in million	Opening Date
	<u>MANDALAY</u>				
1.	Mandalay Swan	Applied Investment Asia, Singapore.	112	3.2	14-10-95
2.	Sedona Mandalay	Straits Steamship Land (Kappel Land, Group), Singapore.	300	45.53	24-1-98
3.	Hotel Novotel	Renown Co. Ltd. Thailand.	206	26	2-11-96
	<u>BAGAN</u>				
1.	Thiripyitsaya	EXE Design Co., Ltd. Japan.	68	22	21-6-97
	<u>KAWTHAUNG</u>				
1.	Andaman Club Japan.	VES Group, Thailand	200	25	25-11-95

PLACES OF INTEREST

It is said that the world is at the dawn of a new golden age of travel in the new millennium. Myanmar has much to offer as an exciting and exotic place to travel, where the exotica is still untouched, to provide the visitors with excitement and wonder.

THE SHWEDAGON

The magnificent golden Shwedagon is the first sacred monument which the visitor to Myanmar can see from air or by sea, one of the wonders of the world. To Buddhists the Golden Shwedagon most sacred place of worship because it enshrined the sacred relics of the three earlier Buddhas and Eight Hair Relics of Gautama Buddha the Supreme Self-Enlightened. One who attained Buddhahood 2540 years ago. To non-Buddhists, it is marvellous work of architecture conical in structure, a massive edifice towering 99.4 meters (326 feet) with the perimeter measuring 432.8 meters (1420 ft), glittering in gold and studded on the pinnacle with priceless gems. The golden umbrella (Hti) was recently replaced by a new one on 4 April 1999, and enriched with gold bells, and jewellery spontaneously donated on the spot by the devotees. The Shwedagon is located in Yangon the capital metropolis of Myanmar.

Other well frequented pagodas in Yangon are Sule Pagoda located in the heart of Yangon, Botataung Pagoda, Kaba Aye Pagoda among the many.

PLACES TO VISIT IN YANGON

Yangon is the capital city and gateway to Myanmar by sea and by air. There are many places to visit among which the following places many draw their interest:

- (a) Cultural Museum where the regalia of the last Myanmar king and the imperial throne are placed.
- (b) Gems Museum where priceless gems of Myanmar such as ruby, jade and pearl are displayed among many interesting gems. There are many jewellery shops offering a wide range of Myanmar made jewellery to meet one's taste and budget.
- (c) Defence Services Museum where many interesting displays of Myanmar's military might during the Myanmar kings was retraced up to the contemporary period.
- (d) Zoological Gardens which display a large variety of species found in Myanmar and many from other habitat.
- (e) The Inya Lake, the scenic stretch of water is located near the University of Yangon campus, ideal for yatching and cross-the-lake swimming.

BAGAN

Bagan was the capital of the first unified Empire of Anawrahta founded in 849 AD, and flourished from 1044 to the 13th century. Within an area of 42 km thousands of pagodas were built. The inventory of Bagan Pagodas as documented by the Archeological Department listed the standing pagodas as 2217. In spite of inclement weather of a thousand years which had destroyed the precious works of art, whatever survived to this day still thrill the beholders. Notable among the ancient glory are Shwezigone, Ananda, Thabyinnyu and Dhammayangyi.

MANDALAY

Mandalay was the capital city of the last reigning dynasty of Konbaung Kings. It is now the second capital and the centre of Myanmar's art, cultures and Buddhistic learning. The exquisite tapestry works, stone sculpture, the traditional art of gold leaf home industry are worth a visit. Mandalay can boast of the largest standing stone book in the world. It is situated in the compound of the "Kuthodaw Pagoda". During the reign of the benevolent King Mindon, he had commanded the experts to chisel the entire Buddhist scriptures of Tipitaka on 729 stone slabs in 1857. The mammoth book still serves as reference to the learners in Buddhist teachings.

Other places of interest are the Mahamuni Holy Image, the Mandalay Hill, the Sagaing Hill where Buddhist Sangha and nuns lead a peaceful secluded life of meditation.

MOGOK

Mogok is famous in the world for producing the best ruby and sapphire gems of the first grade. It also produces many semi-precious stones equally scintillating and coveted by gem lovers.

MYITKYINA

Myitkyina is the capital of the Kachin State home to a colourful ethnic race and their festivals. Myanmar's highest snow-capped mountain Khakabo Razi (5881 m) lies in the Putao town, a half hour's flight from Myitkyina. The confluence to two small tributaries, N'mai Kha and Mali Kha which grows into Ayeyawady as it flows southwards is also a beautiful place to visit. The State is also home to the best jade mines in the world coveted mostly by the Chinese as they believe jade brings peace and good fortune.

MRAUK-U

Mrauk-U is another interesting historical site in Rakhine, fast becoming a tourist attraction. Mrauk-U was founded in 1430 AD and flourished till 1785 as recorded in its history. Known as the Golden City by foreign travellers of the era it was a focus of

trade due to its strategic location on the coastal region of Bay of Bengal. Many historical sites such as the old palace grounds and ancient pagodas principally Shit-thoung Pagoda (Eighty thousand pagodas), the old city of Vesali, the Mahamuni Image of Kyauktaw offer a glimpse into the Rakhine history.

SEA BEACHES:

Ngapali, Kanthayar, Maungmagan, Set-se, Chaung-thar, Ngwe-saung etc:

Among the sea beaches in Myanmar, Ngapali and Kantharyar situated in the west coast of Rakhine on the Bay of Bengal is the most beautiful, within easy reach by air and land route. Ngapali is now a well developed sea resort with modest hotels and a golf course. Another beach down south along the Martaban Sea is called Maungmagan in Dawei region. It has a large sandy stretch. Set-se beach, Mawlamyaing, Chaung -thar near Patheingyi and Kann Thar Yar beach near Yangon are also nice place to frequent. Latest addition to new beaches is beautiful Ngwe-saung, 29 miles from Patheingyi.

INLAY LAKE

Inlay Lake is nestled 900 meters above sea level between the Shan mountains. Nyaungshwe is gateway to the famous lake. It is famous for the floating market, beautiful Inlay longyi and Shan bags. A sacred Phaungdaw Oo pagoda where five images of Lord Buddha reside is a holy place of worship for Buddhists. One of the unique features is that the local boats are rowed by Inle People, not with hands but with legs, and thus gain the name of Inlay leg -rowers. The pagoda festival is held with pomp and grandeur every October.

MOUNT POPA

Mount Popa is seismically an extinct volcanic crater jutting high above the flat plains of Central Myanmar. It offers a steep climb to the top, with greenery and numerous monkeys. Many pagodas are built, and it is believed to be the abode of powerful guardian spirits.

KYAIKHTIYO PAGODA

This pagoda is situated on a rocky mountain 3615 ft above sea level. A massive bell-like stone around 80 feet in diameter is precariously perched at an impossible angle atop a rocky mountain tip. A pagoda was built on the top of the sacred rock, which is completely gilded presenting a majestic scenery. The attraction of Kyaikhtiyo is that it offers about 7½ miles of spirited mountain trekking, criss-crossing forests and bamboo groves with accompanying animals and birds of the forests. There are also rest camps and fast food stalls to cater to the pilgrims. Recently a motor road is paved reaching right up to the foot of the pagoda pavements taking only two hours.

Places of Interest

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

TAGAUNG

"Myanmar begins with Tagaung" goes a Myanmar saying. It is believed that the establishment of the Tagaung Dynasty heralded the beginning of Myanmar. A settlement was established at Tagaung in about the 6th Century B.C. Tagaung was also known as Thindwe. When Tagaung Dynasty was established, there were in Upper Myanmar Pyu people in the east. Kamyau in the west and Thet in the north, and Mon in the Ayeyawady, Sittaung and Thanlwin river valleys. Not much has been discovered of the political, economic and social life of the Tagaung period. Pyu funerary urns have been found at Tagaung. The Tagaung Dynasty was probably a Pyu dynasty as at Tharekhittra. Tagaung stood as an early city-state of Myanmar.

BEIKTHANO

Beikthano was earlier than Tharekhittra and Hanlin and was established in about the 1st Century A. D. It was traditionally called Beikthano and Pan Htwar city. The Pyu people of Beikthano engaged in agriculture and trade for their livelihood.

The people of Beikthano wore clothes woven of the floss of the *letpan* (*Salmalia malabarica*). They traded in perfumes and spices. They were skilled in architecture. The economy of Beikthano was based upon agriculture. The state as a social structure was already established in this period.

THAREKHITTRA

Tharekhittra was a city-state of the Pyu period. The economy was based upon agriculture. There is evidence that coins were used during this period. Coins of the same period found in the same place had different characteristics. The handicraft of the Tharekhittra Pyu had an important role in the production of that period. Tharekhittra reached the stage of an ancient empire.

HANLIN

Though Hanlin was situated some distance from Vishnu and Tharekhittra, the layout of the city, the characteristics of its architecture and art, the design mould of its coinage, and the artifacts and tools of its people displayed general similarities. Thus, Hanlin may be assumed to be a Pyu city-state.

Hanlin was a significant cultural capital of the Pyu people for nearly 500 years from the 4th to the 9th century A. D.

SUVANABHUMI

The centre of the state of Suvanabhumi has been presumed to be in the vicinity of Bilin Township and Kelasa Hill in Mon State. The Mon people settled there and

established a royal city. It comprised the valleys of the Sittaung and Thanlwin rivers. It was also known as Rammanadesa. Researchers say that Suvanabhumi was supposed to have been established in about 17th century B.C.

Since Suvanabhumi was established with a good seaport it became a centre for maritime trade. Gold, ivory, perfumes, glazed pottery, marble, rhinoceros blood and diverse herbal medicines were produced. Theravada Buddhism first flourished here along with traditional beliefs.

VESALI

There were early human societies along the Rakhine coast. A general study of the early Rakhine period shows that Vesali was a city-state. It was contemporaneous with the Pyu city-states of Middle Myanmar. Being situated on the coast, maritime trade flourished and coinage was widely used in commerce.

CONSTRUCTION

Activities of Public Works

Public Works is undertaking four primary functions. These are -- the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges and upgrading works of the same, which are the main functions of the Ministry of Construction, the construction and maintenance of the budgetted works of airfields assigned by the Ministry of Transport and the construction and maintenance of the budgetted works of factories, offices, hospitals, colleges, schools and buildings assigned by other Ministries.

Roads

Public Works is constructing new roads and upgrading and maintaining the existing ones year by year with accelerating momentum. There is a marked increase of 3287 miles of roads from 14573 miles of roads in 1988, to 17860 miles in March 1999.

Previously, roads were constructed north to south along the geographical orientation of the mountain ranges and rivers in Myanmar. As it was difficult and very costly to construct long-span bridges, roads were being conducted along the natural course, avoiding most of the river crossings wherever possible. There were also 11 roads of 2452 miles designated as the Union Highway maintained by the Ministry of Construction. Today east to west horizontal highways are being added to the existing north to south vertical highways to form a road network system of Union Highways. Thirty-five horizontal highways of 9450 miles and 45 vertical highways of 5692 miles making a total of 80 highways of 15142 miles were designated as the Union Highways by proclamation 5/94 of the Special Projects Implementation Committee convened on the 14 December 1994.

Roads are being upgraded in stages from earth roads to metal roads and bitumen roads and these are further upgraded successively from single lane to double lane, four-lane and six-lane roads. For a rapid and smooth flow of goods and commodities through the establishment of a secure and smooth transportation system, existing bitumen roads are being upgraded to double lane, four-lane and six-lane roads.

Public works is undertaking the bitumen overlaying works as per yearly annual budget allotments and has completed 581 miles in 1994-95, 452.25 miles of new roads in 1995-96, 896.3 miles of new roads in 1996-97, 373.1 miles of new roads in 1997-98 and 329.45 miles of new road in 1998-99 (February).



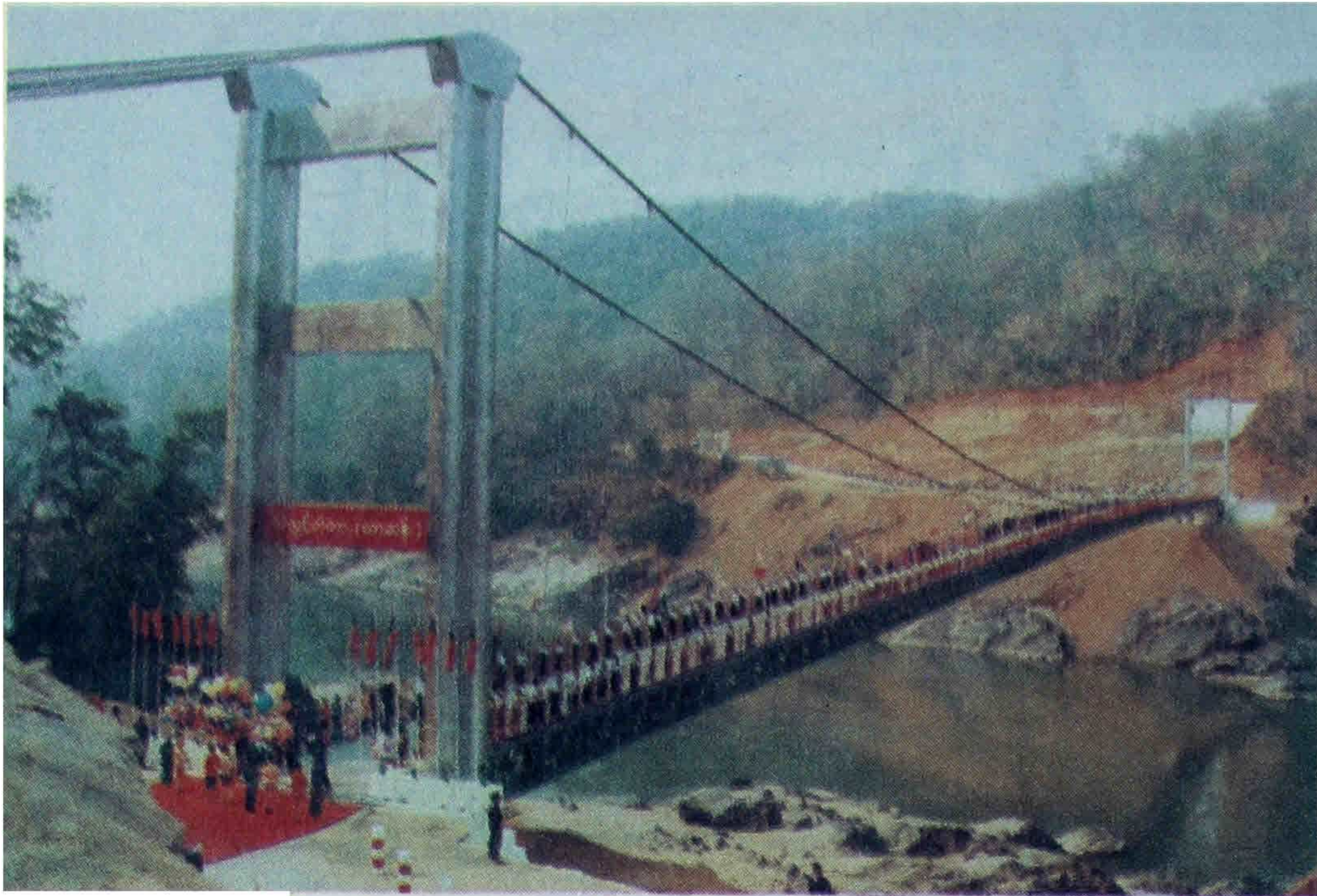
Senior General Than Shwe and party at inauguration of Minchaung Bridge, Rakhine State



Inauguration of Yangon-Sittway Highway

Ramoung Bridge,
Rakhine





Thanlwin
Bridge

Yawchaung
Bridge



Bo Myat Tun
Bridge



Lanmadaw Thanzay Market

Yuzana Plaza



Thirimingala Market

Theingyizay Department Store





Shwemalaryeikmon
Housing Project



Hanthayekmon
Housing Project



Mingala Shopping Centre

Thirimon Plaza



Royal Yangon City Hotel

Myakantha Housing Project





Housing Projects



Shweyadana
Cinema Hall,



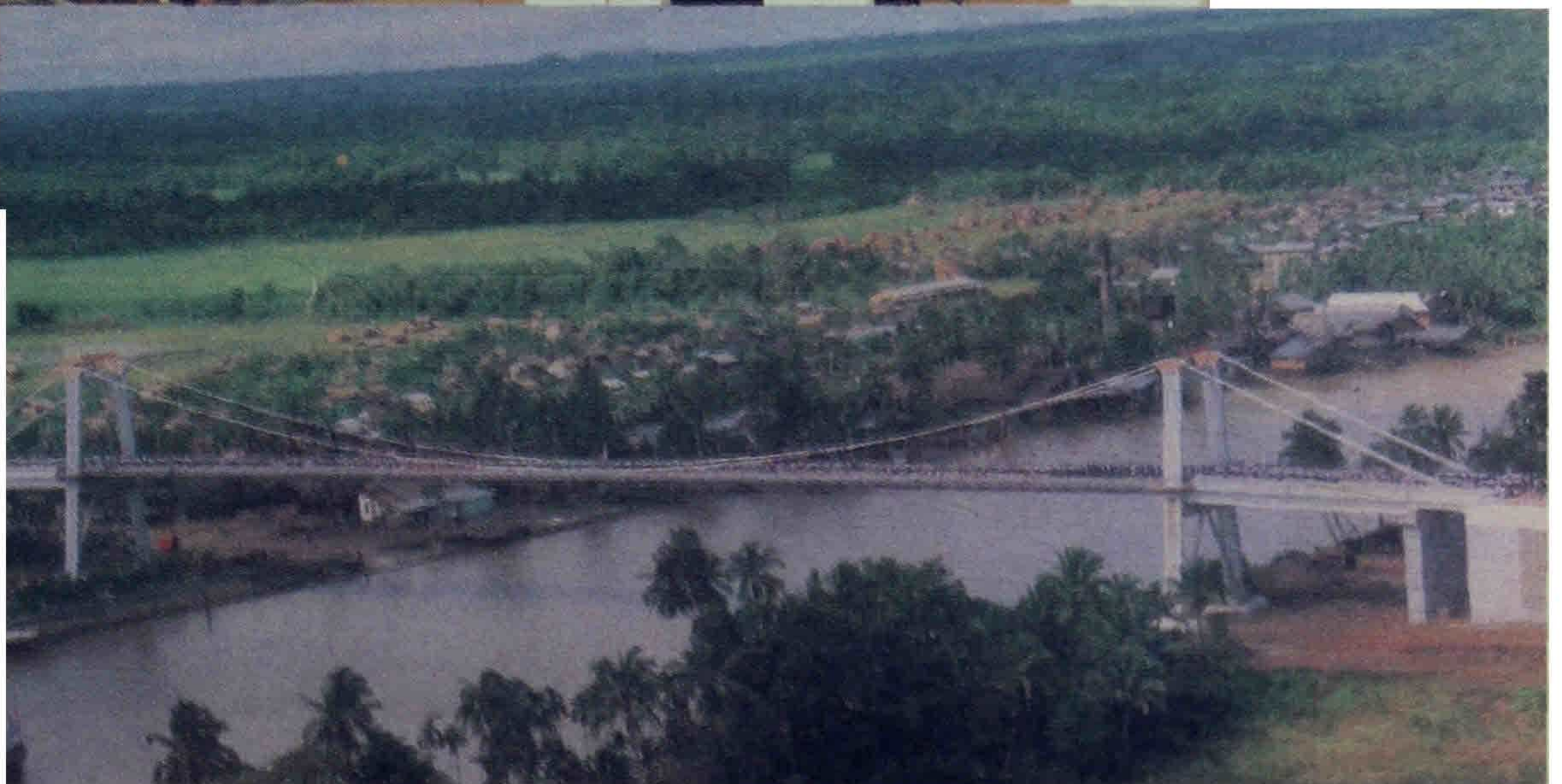
Balamintin
Bridge

Myitmakha
Bridge



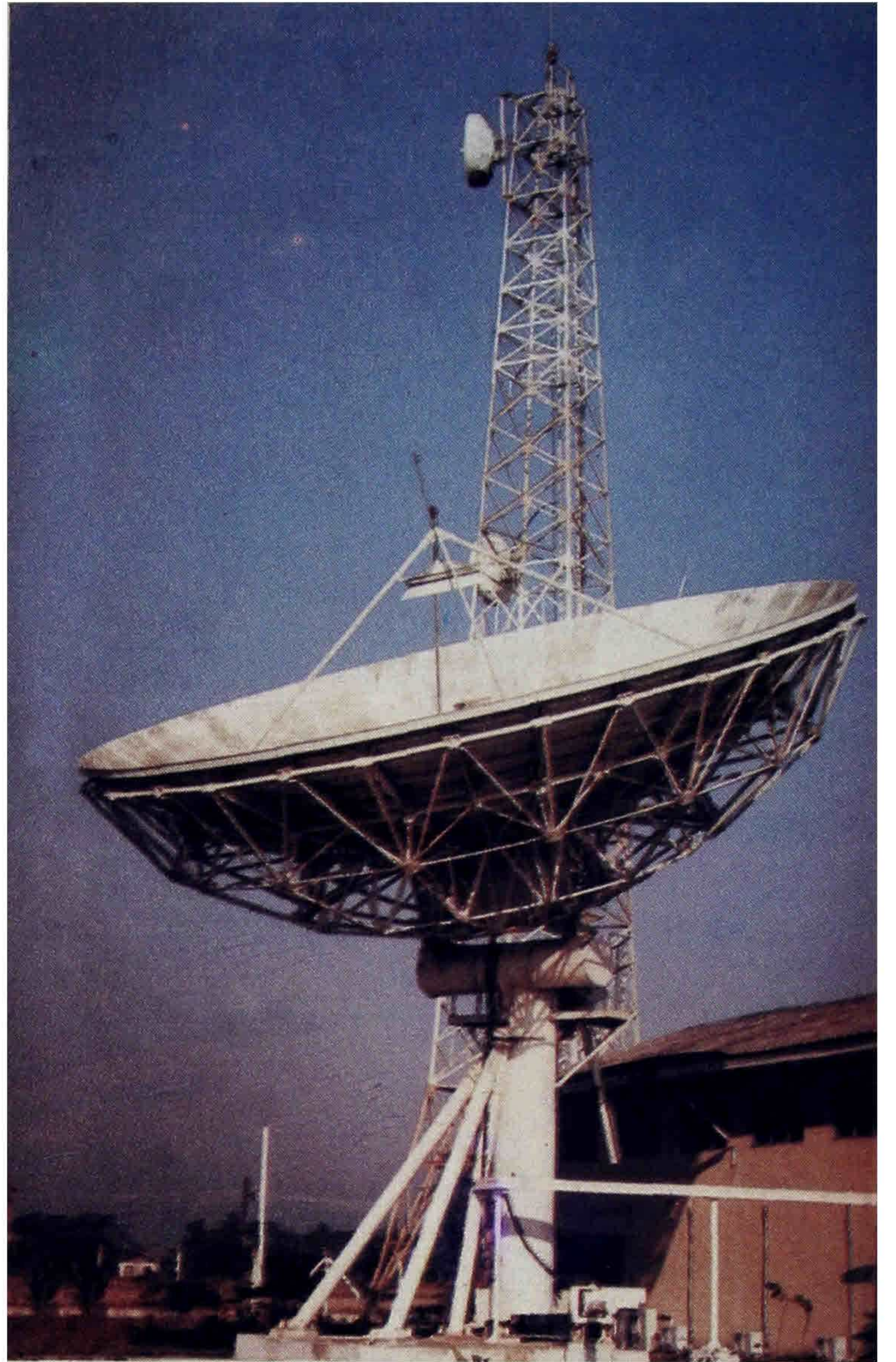
Maubin
Bridge

Myaungmya
Bridge





Microwave Station Mandalay



Re-transmission Station



Topography section of Ministry of Forestry

List of Roads undertaken by the Ministry of Construction

1. Yangon-Thingangyun-Laydaungkan-Intakaw-Bago-Mandalay Road (435 miles),
2. Yangon-Mawlamyaing-Ye-Dawei-Myeik-Kawthoung Road (847 miles),
3. Yangon-Pyay-Mandalay Road (515 miles),
4. Yangon-Pathein Road (107 miles),
5. Mandalay-Sagaing-Monywa-Gantgaw-Haka Road (306 miles),
6. Pathein-Ngathaingyaung-Kwinkok-Oakshipin-Mindon-Padan-Kazunma-Myaing, Lintakan-Sarlingyi-Ywashe-Monywa Road (450 miles),
7. Yangon-Nyaungdon-Ngathaingyaung-Gwa-Thandwe-Thaunggyoke-Ann-Sittwe Road (589 miles),
8. Myintkyina-Sunprabon-Machanbaw-Patao Road (232 miles),
9. Mandalay-Shwebo-Myitkyina Road (359 miles)
10. Mandalay-Lashio-Muse-Kyukok-Northern Shan State Motor Road (295 miles),
11. Mandalay-Meikhtila-Taunggyi-Southern Shan State Motor Road (213 miles),
12. Taunggyi-Loilen-Pankaytu-Thipaw-Lashio Direct Link between Northern Shan State from the Southern Shan State (239 miles)

Bridges

As the construction of bridges is an unavoidable sequence in the establishment of the roads and highways, networks, construction of roads is always accompanied by the construction of bridges. Up to February 1999, Public Works has constructed 174 bridges of 60 feet span and above since 1988. There were only 4932 bridges before 1988. Public Works had constructed 75 concrete bridges, 27 girder bridges, 36 timber bridges and 35 bailey bridges, totalling up to 5106 bridges.

Major Bridges Built in States and Divisions

Under the guidelines laid down by the State Peace and Development Council, Public Works is simultaneously building 1 bridge in Kachin State, 2 bridges in Kayin State, 1 bridge in Chin State, 3 bridges in Taninthayi Division, 1 bridge in Bago Division, 3 bridges in Magway Division, 1 bridge in Mandalay Division, 1 bridge in Mon State, 8 bridges in Rakhine State, 1 bridge in Shan State and 3 bridges in Ayeyawady Division: a total of 25 major bridges.

Sr No.	Name of bridge	Type of bridge	Length (Feet)	Location
1	Balaminhthin Bridge	Steel Girder Bridge	2688	Kachin State (Myitkyina)
2	Gyaing River Bridge	Suspension Bridge	2900	Kayin State (Zarthapyin)
3	Gyaing Bridge	Suspension Bridge	1200	Kayin State (Kawkareik)
4	Varr Bridge	Bailey Girder Bridge	336	Chin State (Falam Township)
5	Win Wa Bridge	Bailey Girder Bridge	500	Taninthayi Division (Dawei Township)
6	Palauk Bridge	Bailey Girder Bridge	500	Taninthayi Division (Palaw Township)
7	Palaw Bridge	Bailey Girder Bridge	600	Taninthayi Division (Palaw Township)
8	Myitmakha Bridge	Prestressed Concrete Bridge	1410	Mon State
9	Anawrahta Bridge	Steel Girder Prestressed Concrete Bridge	5193	Magway Division (Chauk)
10	Sinphyushin Bridge	Steel Girder Bridge	4957	Sagaing Division (Yesagyo)
11	Mone Chaung Bridge	Bailey Girder Bridge	1200	Magway Division
12	Dokehtawadi Bridge	Prestressed Concrete Bridge	700	Mandalay Division (Da Da Oo)
13	Attayan Bridge	Bailey Girder Suspension Bridge	1420	Mon State
14	Kissapanadi Bridge	Steel Girder Reinforced Concrete Bridge	2513	Rakhine State (Kyauktaw Township)
15	Yochaung Bridge	Bailey Girder Bridge	420	Rakhine State (Kyauktaw Township)
16	Kinchaung Bridge	Bailey Girder Bridge	300	Rakhine State (Ponnakyun Township)

Sr No.	Name of bridge	Type of bridge	Length (Feet)	Location
17	Minchaung Bridge	Steel Girder Bridge	2002	Rakhine State (Sittway Township)
18	Ramaung Bridge	Steel Girder Suspension Bridge	1300	Rakhine State (Mrauk - U Township)
19	Yawchaung Bridge	Bailey Girder Bridge	1200	Rakhine State (Ann Township)
20	Daletchaung Bridge	Bailey Girder Bridge	990	Rakhine State (Ann Township)
21	Arndaw Bridge	Prestressed Concrete Bridge	544	Rakhine State (Thandwe Township)
22	Thanlwin Bridge	Bailey Suspension Bridge	900	Shan State Minepan (Tharsan)
23	Bo Myat Tun Bridge	Steel Girder Prestressed Concrete Bridge	8549	Ayeyawady Division (Nyaungdon)
24	Maubin Bridge	Steel Girder Bridge	2362	Ayeyawady Division (Maubin)
25	Labutta Bridge	Bailey Girder Bridge	1300	Ayeyawady Division (Pindlelay)
26	Myaungmya Bridge	Bailey Bridge	1270	Ayeyawady Division (Myaungmya)
27	Thanlwin Bridge	Steel Truss Bridge	2252	Kayin State, Pa-An
28	Bayintnaung Bridge	Steel Truss Bridge	1640	Yangon Division
29	Nawaday Bridge	Steel Truss Bridge	4183	Bago Division, Pyay
30	Kyane-dali Bridge	Prestressed Concrete Bridge	700	Rakhine State
31	Thanlyin Bridge	Steel Truss Bridge	5977	Yangon Division

Bridges under construction

Sr No.	Name of bridge	Location
1	Aungzeya Bridge	Insein, Yangon Division
2	Hlaing River Bridge	Shwepyitha, Yangon Division
3	Mahabandoola Bridge	Pazundaung, Yangon Division
4	Anawrahta Bridge	Chauk, Magway Divsion
5	Bawlae Bridge	Minhla Township
6	Gon - nyin - dan Bridge	Kyaiklat, Ayeyawady Division
7	Taninthayi Bridge	Taninthayi Division
8	Nan - san - yang Bridge	Kachin State
9	Ma - i - chaung Bridge	Taunggup, Rakhine State
10	Meza Bridge	Sagaing Division
11	Pan - laung Bridge	Madalay Division
12	Chaungdwin Bridge	
13	Pantanaw Bridge	Ayeyawady Division
14	Nan - tein Bridge	Shan State
15	Ayeyawady Bridge	Magway Division

Airfield Construction Projects

Airfield construction projects are being undertaken under assignment by the Ministry of Transport. The Mandalay International Airport's (Dada Oo) runway is 14000 ft in length and 200 ft in breadth and is of concrete runway type. The construction works commenced on 21 March 1994.

The Hanthawady International Airfield (Bago) runway is 12000 ft in length and 200 ft in breadth and is of concrete runway type. The construction works commenced on the 21 March 1994.

Activities of Department of Human Settlement & Housing Department

The Department of Human Settlement & Housing Development has a long background history dating back to about 50 years ago. It was incorporated in 1951, according to Act 13 as the National Town and Development Board. Then as National Housing Board (NHB) in 1972; Housing Department (HD) in 1973 and the present name of the Department of Human Settlement & Housing Development (DHSHD) in 1 July 1990. Though being incorporated into different names, the Department of Human Settlement & Housing Development which has an overall staff of about 1200 personnel, carries out the objectives laid down by the State in the development of health, education, social, economic, urban and regional planning of the country. The main responsibilities of the Department are as follows : -

- To draw up the feasibility and implementation of the urban and regional planning of the whole country.

- To draw up the feasibility and implementation of the property development of the whole country.
- To manage and maintain the Government land in the Yangon City Development Area.
- To manage the Government buildings and housing estates.
- To carry out the feasibility study and planning of the water sanitation of the whole country.
- To carry out the Yangon City Underground Water resources.
- To supervise the budgeting of the development in accordance with the allotted budget.
- To assist in the development projects of the border areas and to carry out the implementation of the development as laid down by the Central Body and Authorities.

The Department of Human Settlement & Housing Development is upgrading the living standard of the people by promoting the urban and regional development, by establishing industrial zones at the new satellite towns. It also enhance the productivity of the economy and create job opportunities for the people.

In doing so, it has launched a new strategy to solve the housing problem. Formerly, it has only been, a "Complete Housing Scheme" to solve the scarcity of housing and have now increased the momentum by initiating the following strategies: -

- Site and Services Schemes
- Slums Upgrading Schemes
- Urban Redevelopment Schemes
- Sale of Residential and Industrial Plots
- Implementation of smooth and rapid communication

Furthermore it also undertakes the Water and Sanitation Projects, Estate and Land Management and Foreign Earning Projects.

Urban Redevelopment Schemes

To be in line with the Urban Regional planning, the slum area and low class housing along the main roads of the Yangon City have been redeveloped. Thus over 8,000 units have been built according to the "From the Hut to the Apartment Schemes". Also in the " High Class Housing Complex and Commercial Complex Schemes, over 2000 units have been built in the suburbs like Kyauktada, Lannadaw, Botataung, Pazundaung, Bahan, Tamwe, Thingangyun, Ahlone, Kamaryut, Hlaing, Insein and Mayangone Townships.

Sales of Residential and Industrial Plots

With the objectives of developing industries, thus promoting production and creating job opportunities for the people and for the recovery of the budget which



the Department of Human Settlement & Housing Development have spent for the development, about 300,000 plots of land for residential use have been sold at Hline Thayar, Shwe Pyitha and Dagon Myothit and 3746 plots, 2057 acres for industrial use.

Implementation of Smooth and Rapid Communications

For the smooth communications, laterite and asphalt concrete roads have been built according to the needs of the situation. Thus AC roads have been built along the Hline Thayar north-south connecting roads, the roads of Industrial Zones (1), (2), (3), (4), (5) and the roads of Shwe Pyithar and Dagon Myothit which connect the main wards and related industrial zones. Furthermore, other roads in the new satellite towns are now being upgraded.

Water and Sanitation Works

Feasibility study have been done for the provision of water supply and sanitation for the whole country. Thus planning and implementation of water supply for the estates, issuing of license for artesian wells within the City Development Area and drilling of artesian wells in the new towns are being carried out.

Housing Estate Management

The department is responsible for the management of housing estates. Government buildings, civil buildings and other nationalized buildings in the Yangon City as well as 29 towns in the whole country. Rental charges of US\$ 350,000 have been realized every year for renting 14 buildings to the diplomats.

Land Management

The Department of Human Settlement & Housing Development has handed over the jurisdiction of Land Management to the Yangon City Development Committee on the since 1 July 1992 and is responsible only for the management of government lands in the Yangon City Development Area.

Foreign Exchange Earning Projects

As a source of Foreign Exchange Income, the Department of Human Settlement & Housing Development is embarking on the scheme of leasing the Department of Human Settlement & Housing Development owned land and renting buildings to various embassies, commercial and international bodies. Forming of joint venture enterprise for investment with the domestic and foreign companies are also being carried out.

BORDER AREAS AND NATIONAL RACES

Background

The national races of Myanmar have residing unitedly in the Union of Myanmar since ancient times with a long history and culture of its own. The national races seems to be living apart due to the geographical conditions of the country, but in reality, they have been residing together in all the regions of the country. Therefore national solidarity is the utmost important political force of the country. The government, putting in the fore the Three Main National Causes, have started the measures for the development of border areas and national races since 1987.

Establishment of the Central Committee

To foster the development of border areas and national races, the Central Committee for the Development of Border Areas and National Races was established on 25 May 1998, with Senior General Than Shwe as Chairman of the Committee consisting five members. It was restructured with ten members on 11 January 1998.

Establishment of the Work Committee

To carry out and implement the policy guidelines of the Central Committee, the Work Committee for the Development of Border Areas and National Races was established on 31 May 1998 with Lt-Gen. Khin Nyunt Secretary-1 of the State Peace and Development Council as Chairman of the Committee. It was restructured on 11 January 1998 with 49 members.

To implement the measures for the development of border areas and national races successfully, 18 Sub-committees and 11 Regional Work Committees have been formed.

Establishment of the Ministry

To coordinate the measures for the development of border areas and national races, the government established the Ministry for Development of Border Areas and National Races on 24 September 1992. For the effective supervision in implementation of development projects, the government reconstituted the Ministry for Progress of Border Areas and National Races and Development Affairs on 30 January 1994.

Development of Border Areas and National Races Law

The Development of Border Areas and National Races Law was enacted on 13 August 1993.

Cooperation with International Agencies and Organizations

The government formed the committee for cooperation with international organizations in border areas development on 25 April 1991.

Border Areas and National Races

Master Plan for the Development of Border Areas and National Races

In accordance with the Development of Border Areas and National Races Law and in order to foster the development measures, the Master Plan was formulated in line with the guidelines of the Chairman of the State.

The eleven-year Master Plan consists of the first three-year short-term plan from 1993-1994 to 1995-1996, first medium-term four-year plan from 1996-97 to 1999-2000 and second medium-term four-year plan from 2000-2001 to 2003-2004.

National Reconsolidation

The government, realizing that national solidarity and reconsolidation is utmost importance of the nation in times of peace and tranquillity, formulated National reconsolidation as the second point in four political objectives and welcomed the armed groups to come into the legal fold.

Realizing the true goodwill of government, 17 armed groups have returned to the legal fold to work hand in hand with the government for the development of their regions.

Regions where development measures are being implemented

- Kachin Special Region No. (1)
- Kachin Special Region No. (2)
- Kokang Region
- Wa Region
- Shan Region
- Kachin North East Region
- Palaung Region
- Maw-pha Region
- Pa-O Region
- Kayah Region
- Eastern Shan Region
- Mon Region
- Kayin Region
- Taninthayi Region
- Rakhine Region
- Chin Region
- Kabaw Valley Region
- Naga Region

Measures taken for the Development of Border Areas and National Races

In order to foster the development of the border areas where national brethren are residing, the government has been implementing the projects with added momentum. Realizing the goodwill of the government, various armed groups have returned to

the legal fold and have been working hand in hand with the government for the development of their respective region.

Table showing measures taken for the Development of Border Areas and National Races.

Sr.	Particulars	Measures Taken
1.	Earth Road (miles)	2146/4
2.	Gravel Road (miles)	857/2
3.	Asphalt Road (miles)	111/1
4.	Maintenance Work (miles)	6803/6
5.	Bridges (big/ small/ suspension)	32/655/10
6.	Schools (primary/middle/high)	332/43/12
7.	Hospitals	40
8.	Dispensaries/Ruarl Health Centre	78/24
9.	Diesel Generators/ Region with Electric	179/126
10.	Hydro Electric Power	8
11.	Agriculture Office/ Farm	31/76
12.	Dam/ Survey Dam/Canal	38/18/3
13.	Tractor Depots	11
14.	Reserved Forest/ Planned Reserved Forest	4/4
15.	Saw Mill	12
16.	Nursery Forset	7
17.	Livestock Farm/ Livestock Breeding Veterinary Offices	19/34
18.	Cattle Breeding	52
19.	Distribution of Donkeys	33
20.	Post Offices	49
21.	Radio Telephone	43
22.	Telephone Exchange	54
23.	Telephone Land Line (miles)	453.5
24.	Carrier System	14
25.	Telegraph Offices	44
26.	Domestic Satellite	11
27.	Buildings (Communication Centre)	9
28.	TV Sub-station	71
29.	Mineral Exploration and Mining	
	(a) Ruby (carat)	249280.26
	(b) Sapphire (Nos.)	507
30.	Staff Members	
	Double Salary (male/female)	752/589
	Ordinary Salary (male/female)	865/372
31.	Cottage Industry Training	8
32.	Vocational Trainees	5235
33.	Parahita/ Youth Training School	1/5

SOCIAL WELFARE

The Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement is implementing the following services systematically:- Child Welfare Services. Youth Welfare Services. Women's Welfare Services. Care of the Aged. Rehabilitation of the Disabled, Grants in Aids to Voluntary Organizations. Resettlement and Rehabilitation of Vagrants. Rehabilitation of Ex-drug Addicts.

Child Welfare Services

No. of residential Nurseries	- 6
Location	- Yangon 2, Mandalay 1, Magwe 1, Mawla- myaing 1, Kyaington 1
No. of Children	- 236
Procedures	- Orphans, abandoned children both males and females from 0-3 are received at Shwegondine Residential Nursery and the same category of children from 3-5 are transferred and admit- ted to Htauk Kyant Residential Nursery. In the remaining residential nurseries, children from 0-5 are admitted.
Adoption Service	- According to the Kittima Adoption Act, from 1989 to 1998, arrangements were made for 104 children to be adopted.

Pre-primary Schools and Day-care Centres

Government Pre-primary Schools	- 20 covering 4782 children
Government Day-Care Centres	- 41 covering 3951 children
Age group	- pre-primary (3-5) day-care (2 ½ - 5)
Procedure	- Provisions of pre-primary education for all- round development of the children

Pre-primary Schools and Day-care Centres run by Voluntary Organizations

(a) No. of schools run by Voluntary Organizations	- 660
Government Granted Centres	- 424
No. of Children	- 38571
(b) No. of schools run by Myanmar Maternal and Child Welfare Association	- 89
No. of Children	- 4616

Youth Welfare Services

Training Schools for Boys

No. of schools	- 6
Location	- Yangon 3, Mawlamyaing 1, Manday 1, Lasho 1.
Total No. of inmates	- 896

Training Schools for Girls

No. of schools	- 2
Location	- Yangon 1, Mandalayl 1
Total No. of inmates	- 404
Client	- According to 1993 Child Law, juvenile offender/destitutes/ uncontrollables
Procedures	- Opening access of children to primary and secondary formal education, provision of vocational training, reintegration into family

Voluntary Homes for Orphans

No. of Homes	- 129
Total No. of inmates	- 4629
Client	- Orphans, destitutes
Initiative	- Voluntary Organizations

Youth Centres

Total No. of youth centres	- 131
Beneficiaries	- 12412
Volunteers	- Students, civil servants, youth workers and those who take interest in youth welfare services
Activities	- Sports, Library, Other Social Activities

Voluntary Primary Night Schools

Total No. of schools	- 92
No. of students	- 7317
Beneficiaries	- Children who cannot attend formal school due to various reasons
Procedures	- Provision of primary education using the same curriculum of State Primary Schools
Initiative	- Voluntary Organizations

State/Division- wise Training Programmes

Name of Training programme	- Training of Teachers of Day-care Centres Training for Domestic Sciences Training for Community Voluntary Social Services
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Women Welfare Services

Vocational Training Schools for Women

Total No.	- 4
Location	- Yangon 1, Mandalay 1, Myeik 1, Kyaingtone 1
Total No. of adult women	- 198
Admission	- According to 1949 Prostitution Suppression Act and Court Orders
Procedures	- Institutional Care, Counselling, Health Care, Vocational Training.

Women's Development Centre

Total No.	- 2
Inmates	- 196
Location	- Yangon 1, Mandalay 1
Admission	- Referral over 18 years of age from Girls Training School, destitutes identified by Department of Social Welfare.
Procedures	- Institutional Care, Counselling, Health Care, Vocational Training, Creation of jobs for participation and sharing of income, reintegration into family, job placement

Voluntary Women's Home

Total No.	- 6
Location	- Myeik, Toungoo, Mandalay, Mawla-myaing, Yangon, Kyaiklat
Inmates	- 417
Initiatives	- Voluntary Organizations

Care of the Aged

Home for the Aged

Total No.	- 32
Inmates	- 1500
Beneficiaries	- Destitute Aged (male and female) 60 Years and above
Procedure	- Institutional care, health care, religious activities
Initiatives	- Voluntary Organizations
Location	- Kachin State 1, Bago Division 7, Taninthayi Division 1, Mandalay Division 5, Mon State 3, Magway Division 2, Yangon Division 3, Shan State 1, Ayeyawady Division 4, Rakhine State 1, Sagaing Division 2

Rehabilitation of the Disabled

Vocational Training School for Adult Disabled

Total No.	- 1
Location	- Yangon
Beneficiaries	- Disabled Between (18-45) (male and female)

The School for the Disabled Children

Total No.	- 1
Location	- Yangon
Beneficiaries	- Disabled children with single or multiple disability (6-12) age group
Procedure	- Special education by using special teaching methods for disabled. ADL training during school hours

The School for the Blind

Total No.	- 1
Location	- Yangon (Kyimyindine)
Beneficiaries	- Blind (partial/ total) between 6-18 years of both male and female
Procedure	- residential accommodations, teaching with ADL training methods, vocational training
Admission	- Referral from medical professional, social worker, local authorities and members of the community

The School for the Deaf

Total No	- 1
Location	- Mandalay
Beneficiaries	- Deaf (severe deafness) Both sexes (6-18) age group

Procedure	- Special education according to ADL method, vocational education
Admission	- Referral from medical professional, social workers, local authorities and members of the community

Institution for the Disabled run by the Voluntary Organizations

No. of Schools for the Blind	- 3
No. of inmates	- 185
location	- Myitkyina, Pakokku, Khaweichan (Insein Township)
No. of school for the Deaf	- 1
No. of inmates	- 135
Location	- Dagon Township, Yangon

Rehabilitation of Ex-drug Addicts

Rehabilitation Centres

Total No. of Centres	- 8
Location	- Yangon 1, Mandalay 1, Wettigan 1, Phekon 1, Namlat 1, Lashio 1, Kyaingtone 1, Myitkyina 1
Admission	- Detoxified and treated drug-addicts referred from Drug Treatment Centre under the Ministry of Health
Procedure	- Social rehabilitation, counselling, car repairing and servicing, silk-screen printing, off-set printing, photography, tailoring, carpentry, agriculture and animal husbandry

Training Schools

Social Welfare Training School

No. of School	- 1
Location	- Yangon

Course Training

- In- service training for Social Welfare Officers
- In - service training for heads of pre-primary school and day-care centre
- In - service training for pre-primary school and day-care centre teachers
- Training of voluntary day-care teachers
- Training of voluntary social workers
- Training of voluntary probation officers
- Training of Home Making
- Awareness Training on Child Law

Schools for Home Sciences

No. of school

- 6

Location

- Yangon 1, Mandalay 1, Mawlamyaing 1, Pathein 1, Toungoo 1, Myitkyina 1

Duration

- 3 months

Admission

- Both male and female, age between 16-35

Procedures

- Sewing, Cookery

NATIONAL CULTURE

In accord with the policy of the State, the Ministry of Culture has been making endeavours for the vitalization and flourishing of Myanmar culture and arts through conducting courses and research, entertaining the public, maintaining culture and the arts and preventing their waning, working for their flourishing, and also to allow the public to fully acquainted with the traditions and cultures of the national races.

Under the Ministry of Culture, there are the Fine Arts Department, the Department of Archaeology and the Department of the Cultural Institute.

Department of Culture

In its endeavours to ensure the flourishing of Myanmar fine arts and the performing arts, the Department of Culture runs the schools of fine arts and the performing arts in Yangon and Mandalay. Moreover, in order to see that Myanmar theatrical art does not wane, the department organizes the State orchestral troupe and dance and drama troupes and presents both at home and abroad traditional dances and drama performances.

Specially, these troupes have performed on significant days and State occasions and also abroad on cultural exchange programmes.

With a view to enhancing bilateral relations and acquainting the world of Myanmar culture and the arts, Myanmar cultural delegations have performed in neighbouring countries and those in the west and has received similar delegations in reciprocation.

Myanmar cultural dances and those from abroad are performed at the National Theatre and the Padonma Theatre in Yangon. Similarly, a modern National Theatre built in Mandalay has been completed.

To ensure flourishing of Myanmar culture and performing arts and to nurture world-class artistes, the University of Culture was opened in Dagon (South) section of Yangon on 24 September 1993. It provides a four-year degree course in art, sculpture, music and theatrical performance. A host of 173 graduates received their degrees at the first convocation on 30 October 1997.

Department of the Cultural Institute

The Department of the Cultural Institute takes charge of libraries, research on literature and culture of the national races and the observatory. It runs the National Museum, the National Library, the observatory and the Bogyoke Aung San Museum. It runs the libraries and museums in Kachin, Kayah, Kayin, Chin, Mon, Rakhine and Shan states. It also runs the libraries and museums in

Mandalay, Mandalay Division, and in Patheingyi, Ayeyawady Division. It takes charge of conservation of rare ancient Myanmar inscriptions and rare books. It also takes charge of research into and recording of the cultures, traditions, modes of dress, means of livelihood and traditional festivals of the national races.

The new National Museum was opened at 66/74 Pyay Road, Yangon, on 18 September 1996. Each of the floors of the five-storey building is 380 feet by 200 feet. It consists of the chamber for the Thihathana Throne, the displays of Myanmar alphabet and written scripts, the display of the Yadanabon period, the display of Myanmar pre-history and early history, display of Myanmar history, display of Myanmar musicology, display of Myanmar folk art and ten traditional arts, display of Myanmar art, display of Buddha's statues, display of Myanmar national culture, display of natural history and the display of ancient armour and dress.

Department of Archaeology

For studying and recording ancient Myanmar culture, the Department of Archaeology carries out research on pre-history, conducts field studies of ancient cities and excavates them, collects and studies ancient stone and ink inscriptions and inscriptions on bells and restores and conserves ancient buildings in order to perpetuate ancient heritage and excavates and rebuilds ancient palaces in their original style.

The Department of Archaeology has carried out excavations concerning the Stone Age (for example Shwesaryan, Taungthaman Lake and Letpanchaypaw Village), the Pyu period culture (1st Century to about 10th Century AD), ancient Beikthano City (1st to 4th Century AD), ancient Hanlin City (5th to 9th Century AD), ancient Tharekhitta City (5th to 10th Century AD), ancient Mengmaw City (5th to 9th Century AD). To study ancient Mon culture, excavations were carried out at ancient Kyaikkatha City (circa 5th Century AD), and to study ancient Rakhine culture, excavations were carried out at ancient Wethali City (5th to 9th Century AD). There are ongoing excavations at ancient Myinsaing and Tagaung cities.

Currently, the Department of Archaeology is maintaining the 5th Century religious edifices at the site of Tharekhitta City, 2,230 of such religious edifices and frescoes of the 11th Century Bagan City and the 18th to 19th Century wooden monasteries in Mandalay, Sale, Pakhangyi, Sagaing and Innwa.

Performing Arts Competitions

The Myanmar Traditional Performing Arts Competition has been held since 1993, according to the objectives laid down by the Government for the promotion and perpetuation of the performing arts. The competitions have brought to the fore talented young men and women who will carry the torch onward.

Myanma Traditional Regatta

The Myanma Traditional Regattas are not simply regattas where boatmen compete but include the Myanmar concept, culture, traditions and traits, ancient naval craft, procedures and strategies and the pomp and ceremony involving royalty. Among the twelve seasonal festivals in Myanmar tradition, the regatta shows off naval prowess, its promotion and perpetuation, with the valour of men of strength coming into full play.

The Myanma Traditional Regatta Festivals were held annually and on special occasions such as the visit of high foreign dignitaries for strengthening mutual friendship and on occasions when the new monarchs ascended the throne.

What was traditionally promoted during the reigns of Myanmar kings was suppressed when the nation came under foreign domination. All aspects of Myanmar culture were hindered and no support was lent, with the result that the regattas which enjoyed royal patronage were on the wane and sank into near-obsolescence. With the regaining of independence, these were revived in participation at the Independence Day and Union Day celebrations.

The revival of this festival and related events enormously helped the revival and revitalization of the Myanmar rowing art and sport, together with the encouragement of tenacity, industry, team spirit and selflessness.

Myanmar Traditional Equestrian Festival

To help remember each of the traditional festivals identified with the respective months, there is a verse that aptly lines them up in the Thadina Pyo treatise of the Minister Letweithondara.

The Royal Equestrian Festival described therein took place in the square in front of the royal palace or the parliament, and involved both expert horsemanship and the handling of elephants which used to be part of royal cavalry.

Though generally known as the Royal Equestrian Festival, it involved, in addition to horses and elephants, infantrymen, archers, war charioteers, and all other war implements, each section displaying all its skills. Swordsmanship by horsemen that boasted 37 items and another 37 items on the use of the spear by horsemen were included in the ancient Myanmar battle displays, to help warriors improve while competing.

Myanma Traditional Cart and Cattle Competition

Cattle have constituted the main component of the traditional rural communities and mainstay workforce for agriculture. Evidence is found of the extensive use of cattle for cultivation and transport from as early as Bagan and Innwa periods onwards on stone inscriptions, frescoes and ancient drawings.

Cattle have been part of rural life, well cared for at all times and trained from young. Cattle shows and skill competitions have also dominated the rural scene.

Myanma Traditional Cart and Cattle Competitions are held with a view to engendering love for tradition and culture as well as upgrading the standard of cattle rearing, specially for competition.

Exhibition of Ten Traditional Arts

Among the Four Social Objectives, we are required to endeavour for the uplift of national prestige and integrity and preservation and safeguarding of cultural heritage and national character. In keeping with these objective, the Ten Traditional Myanmar Arts Exhibition was held in Mandalay which is home to such artisans and craftsmen, from 20 to 31 December 1996 at Sinbyukan Grounds, with thousands attending.

As enunciated by the Monywa Zaytawun Sayadaw in his Yazawwada treatise, the ten traditional Myanmar arts are Pabé, the art of blacksmithy, Panhtein, the art of gold and silver-smithy, Padin, the art of bronze casting, Pantawt, the art of making floral designs using masonry, Payan, the art of bricklaying and masonry, Pabu, the art of sculpture, Pantamawt, the art of sculpting with stone, Panpoot, the art of turning designs on the lathe, Bachi, the art of painting and Panyun, the art of making lacquerware.

The First Ten Traditional Myanmar Arts Exhibition was mainly intended to make the presence of such arts known to the world. At the same time, it would elevate the wellbeing of those making a living out of these and also to leave a sound heritage for the new generations. The exhibition goes down in history as a milestone because it was Statesponsored.

According to the Exhibition and Competition Subcommittee, competitions at the State and Division, District and Township level were initially organized to make the final event a success.

Significantly, novices below 12, above 12 and higher education and universities/ colleges levels were allowed to compete in a special poster competition.

Outstanding works of the ten arts from various townships were exhibited. Owners of crafts inherited through the generations came forward to exhibit them.

PUBLIC INFORMATION

" To inform, to educate and to entertain " is the slogan under which public information is implemented in various forms by the Ministry of Information according to the following objectives-

- To keep the public informed of the major undertakings being implemented on long-term and short-term basis by the government and significant events through the print and electronic media,
- To organize the public in order to enhance their knowledge and experience which are of intrinsic value,
- To provide public entertainment so that they will find life spiritually and mentally enjoyable.

In order to afford effective public information and relations, the Ministry of Information has established five organizations under it.

MYANMA RADIO AND TELEVISION

The " Bama Athan ", which was established on 15 February 1946 to carry out timely and effective public information has now passed the half-century mark. Initially, radio carried national and foreign news and musical entertainment. With the advance of equipment and technology, colour television was made available to the public on 3 June 1980. Radio Myanmar broadcasts everyday in Bamar and eight national races languages. It broadcasts news, features, anyeint (traditional dance) and musical programmes together with commercials of entertainment, educational and business enterprises, all of which fall into the realm of public information.

Television carries national and foreign news made available by wire services as well as communications satellites. Since 1 July 1998 TV was able to resort to signal source transmission for retransmission by stations in the districts, transmission of satellite news under arrangement with the Cable Network News (CNN) and under cooperation with the NHK, Japan Broadcasting Corporation, and also political news, information on goods and services and sports and significant events as direct transmission. There are also TV transmissions of music, theatre and educational programmes and also commercials, which are popular.

Television Extension Project & Implemented

- 12 metre satellite TV earth station	1
- 5 metre mobile TV earth station	1
- 10 kw TV retransmission stations	14
- 5 kw	1
- 3 kw	4
- 1 kw	6
- 100 w	25
- 50 w	39
- 30 w	1
- 20 w	1
- 10 w	48
Total	<u>141</u>

Expenses	(k in millions)
Foreign exchange	28.37
Local money	661.04

Reception

Out of the 324 townships, reception is possible in 266.
percentage of townships receiving telecasts is 82.00.

Daily transmission

Radio Myanmar- Monday through Friday

- 7 a.m. to 8.30 a.m.
- 8.30 a.m to 9.15 a.m. (English)
- 10 a.m. to 1.30 p.m.
- 1.30 p.m. to 3 (English)
- 4 p.m. to 9 p.m.

Weekends

7 a.m. to 8.30 a. m.

8.30 a.m. to 9.30 a. m. (English)

9.30 a.m. to 1.30 p.m.

1.30 p.m. to 3 p. m.(English)

4 a.m. to 9 a. m.

(On all seven days of the week there are broadcasts in national races languages daily from 4 to 8 p.m. and broadcasts in English from 9 to 10.30 p.m.)

Television

7 a.m. to 9 a.m.

11 a.m. to 3 p.m. (weekends)

4 p.m. to 10.30 p.m.

(On special occasions such as the anniversary of the State Peace and Development Council and of the Independence, more time is allotted.)

At the outset, when TV was introduced, it could only cover a radius of 50 miles. However, nowadays, there are 109 retransmission stations covering majority areas of the states and divisions.

INFORMATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS DEPARTMENT

The department had existed since the start of the Second World War. However, it was restructured as a department which met prevailing demands on 24 January 1991.

It is a department which has been promoting intellectual development, enhancement of knowledge and dynamism of patriotism. It has laid down and has been implementing nine objectives for quick and correct dissemination of news via radio, television and VC players, libraries and reading rooms which provide public information and entertainment through publication of books, pamphlets and handouts, photographic exhibitions and billboards for up-to-date information dissemination which include activities of State leaders and other important events.

The organization of the Department includes the head office and 61 district offices with 85 officers and 3,149 staff running the -

- Administrative Division.
- Production Division, and.
- Information and public Relations Division.

Mass Media

Administrative Division

This division handles staff affairs and finances, availability of necessary materials, information-support materials and distribution.

Production Division

This division handles photographic documentation of significant national events, activities of State leaders, producing contact albums, printing and distributing books of historic importance and liaison work.

INFORMATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS DIVISION

This division handles administration and supervision of district and township offices, making arrangements for the public to enjoy radio and TV programmes, opening of libraries, holding of literary talks and photo exhibitions, aiding students taking the courses of the University of Distance Education and helping the Union Solidarity and Development Associations.

District Offices

In keeping with the State policies and periodic publication of objectives by the Department, these district offices produce and distribute books, pamphlets and news, run information showrooms, enter into essential coordination with other district and township departmental organizations, disseminate awareness of Our Three Main National Causes as and when opportune in accord with prescribed norms, make arrangements for the rural public to have access to the programmes transmitted by MRTV, discharge departmental duties as prescribed, make arrangements to enable departmental staff at different levels to attend job-related courses, draft the annual budget, demand allocation according to rules, look after staff welfare, record and maintain departmental buildings and see to their proper use, look into staff discipline, responsibilities and rights, periodic normal checking of officers under them, submitting reports and discharging related duties.

Township Offices

These offices handle work, duties and responsibilities and serve the public similar to, but at a lower level than the district offices.

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING ENTERPRISE

The Printing and Publishing Enterprise has been in existence for over 200 years, first established in 1880 as the Government Printing Office, which now includes the Central Press, the Aung San Printing Press, the GTZ Printing Works and a maze of

Myanmar : Facts & Figures



Myanma Radio
and Television
(MRTV)



Toegyaung-galay Satellite
Television Station



Myawady TV Station.
Hmawbi

One of the Bill-boards of
News & Periodicals Enterprise
for current news



Book lending service
at the IPRD library

Youngs Readers
at the IPRD library



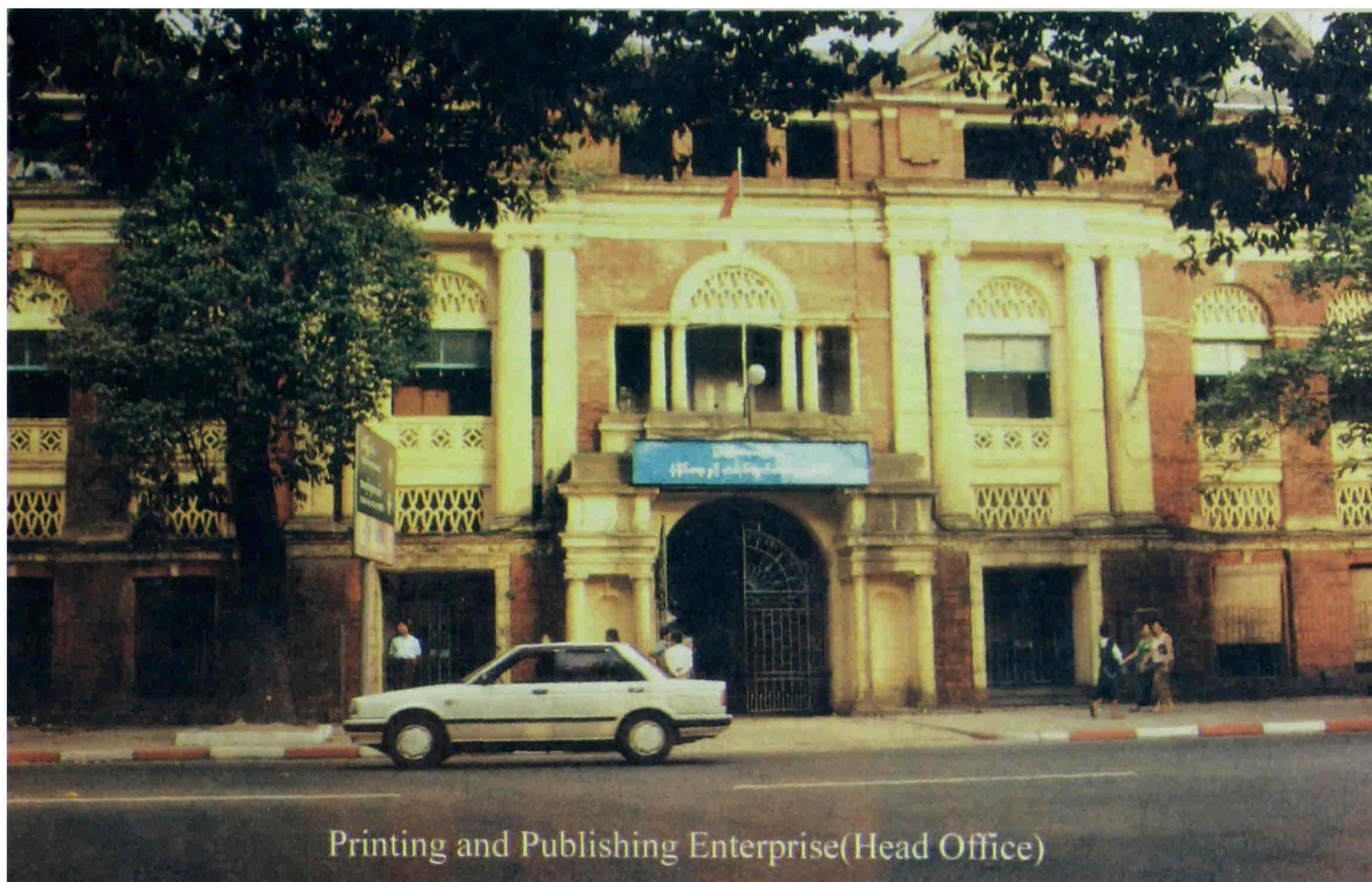
The Donor Speaking
at the Opening Ceremony
of Rural Library
in his Native Village



Children's Reading Room,
(IPRD)

Independence Day
Photo and Book Exhibition
Opening at Kawthaung,
the Southernmost
town of the country





Some books published by
the Printing and Publishing Enterprise

Sarpay Beikman Publishing House
(PPE)



The New Light of Myanmar
of News and Periodicals
Enterprise

A printing press of
Myanma-alin Newspaper



State and Departmental
Publications



Minister for Information Maj-Gen Kyi Aung presenting prize at the conclusion ceremony of the Journalism Course No. 1/99



Minister for Information and Invited Guests inspecting the exhibition of documentary photos and newspapers published during the Journalism Course No. 1/99



Nawaday cinema hall

other which handle the bulk of Government publications, with upgraded and updated equipment and staff both in Yangon and in other places.

The Sarpay Beikman Literature House annually confers the Sarpay Beikman Manuscript Awards in 12 genres and the Sarpay Beikman Literary Awards in 14 genres. In addition, there are the State Peace and Development Council's National Mottoes Awards for the uplift of Union Spirit, in four genres, the Pakokku U Ohn Pe literary Awards in five genres established through a fund of 7.6 million kyats donated by the philanthropist, for the selection of which the PPE has been responsible.

Established since 1956 is the Sarpay Beikman free library stocked with some 50,000 book titles and an additional 12,000 book titles in the reference section, with a daily readership of over 400. There is also the Sarpay Beikman book club from which the 16,000 members get free of charge a book every month, from among those published by the Sarpay Beikman.

On a commercial basis and for public benefit, the Printing and Publishing Enterprise also publishes exercise books and school texts in addition to reference books, handbooks, the general knowledge magazines and prescribed government department forms. The PPE also runs upgrading courses for staff on offset printing at the GTZ Printing Works in Aungmye.

National Literary Awards

Annual presentation of the National Literary Awards began in 1949 as Sarpay Beikman Awards (K. 1,000). The name of the awards changed to Literary Fine Art Awards in 1962 and then became the National Literary Awards in 1965. Starting from 1969, the system was changed to separately presenting of Sarpay Beikman Manuscript Awards through literary competition system and selection of National Literary Awards from among the books published within the respective year.

At present, not only the Sarpay Beikman Manuscript and National Literary Awards but also the genres in presenting awards have been extended on a broader scale and the amount of awards have been also raised gradually.

A ceremony to present National Literary Awards for 1998, 10th National Mottoes, Literary and Photo Competitions prizes and 1998 Sarpay Beikman Manuscript Awards took place at the National Theatre on Myoma Kyaung Road in Yangon on 8 December 1999.

NEWS AND PERIODICALS ENTERPRISE

The newspaper was first published in 1836 in Myanmar. Today, the dailies are run on an eight-point policy and an 11-point directive prescribed.

Of the State-run newspapers, the Myanma Alin Daily was restarted on 17 March 1993, and the Kyemon Daily on 18 September 1992 both with a circulation of close to 200,000. The New Light of Myanmar, the English daily, restarted on 17 March 1993, has a circulation upward of 23,000, bringing the total daily circulation to over 230,000.

The old English monthly magazine, The Guardian, restarted with an improved get-up in 1989, has a circulation of around 7,000.

The News and Periodicals Enterprise has been publishing literature of historic value, promoting patriotism and for public good. To date, 216 book titles reflecting government policy have been published, with a circulation of close to 30 million.

Salient points on the dailies

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Myanma Alin</u>	<u>Kyemon</u>	<u>The New Light of Myanmar</u>
Price per copy	K 2.50	K 2.50	K 2.50
Monthly subscription			
Rate (Yangon)	K 100.00	K 100.00	K 100.00
Monthly subscription			
Rate (Districts)	K 120.00	K 120.00	K 120.00
Average daily			
Production	173,700	180,690	23,530
Number of copies per			
Average bale	9,200	9,200	6.053
Size (inches)	15"x 11.375"	15" x 11.375"	15" x 22.75"
Numbers of pages	16	16	12

In keeping with the changing system in Myanmar and the development of economic enterprise, five different kinds of courses are conducted to upgrade staff.

The Minister of Information is the leader of the State Information Committee.

Myanmar journalists have attended conferences and seminars related to the ASEAN in Thailand, Laos, Malaysia and Vietnam and journalist delegations of the People's Republic of China and Nepal have paid visits to Myanmar.

Newsprint		Guardian Magazine	
Thickness 48.8 gram	Size 9" x 7"	Pages 70	
Reel breadth 30"			
Average reels per ton 2.5	Monthly circulation	7,000	
Weight per reel 420 kilos	price	K 15	

MYANMA MOTION PICTURES ENTERPRISE

The Myanma Motion Pictures Enterprise was based on the organization which emerged in 1920. In 1955, the State Film Promotion Board was added in 1962, the Film Censor Board, in 1964 the State Films Import Agency, in the course of expansion and in 1952, the name Motion Pictures Enterprise was used.

To upgrade the standard of Myanmar films, an assessment body known as the Myanmar Films Promotion Board was established. Three objectvies and seven basic policies were conferred. Today, Academy Awards for 11 categories are granted annually.

The Documentary Films Division and the Feature Films Division have been set up for their specific purposes.

The Censor Board scrutinizes both local and foreign films for their suitability to be screened, in the public interest .

Under the 1985 Pyithu Hluttaw Law No. 12, the TV and Video law, central, state and division supervisory committees are established and they look into the suitability for public screening of video features produced for commercial purposes.

. Concerning video enterpries, permits are issued for taping, production, copying, distribution and hiring.

The statistics of the Myanma Motion Pictures Enterprise for documentary production, feature films production and video censorship in the period 1 January 1998 to 31 December 1998 are as follows:

Documentaries produced	30
Film production (feet-million)	17-1
Leasing of films	39 films
Films exhibited	91,395 shows
Video features scrutinized	6,890 tapes

Film Censor Board

In order to issue permits for suitability to screen films in keeping with the set norms, the Film Censor Board established by the Ministry of Information scrutinizes local and foreign films.

Myawady Television

In honour of the Golden Jubilee Armed Forces Day 27 March 1995, the Myawady TV station was commissioned into service at the station in Hmawby Garrison Area. It started transmitting public information, education and entertainment programmes in the mornings and started evening transmissions on the 52nd Anniversary Armed Forces Day in 1997.

Motion Picture Awards

The Myanmar film industry has been moving abreast of Asian and international standards. In order to fully promote this standard, the Ministry of Information confers the Motion Picture Awards annually.

The awards were conferred since 1952 and in 1993 the silver star on the golden Keinnari statuette has been replaced by a gold star.

The categories of Motion Picture Awards are for best film, best director, best actor, best actress, best supporting actor, best supporting actress, best photography, screenplay, sound and editing. Special prizes are also awarded.

The prizes awarded categorywise in the 46 years (1952 to 1997) are as follows:

1. Film award	29
2. Director	28
3. Actor	28
4. Actress	39
5. Supporting actor	25
6. Supporting actress	27
7. Photography	32
8. Music	5
9. Sound	2
10. Screenplay	2
11. Special prize	3
12. Editing	1
Total	221

In 1998, 15 Myanmar films and 547 video features were produced. At the ceremony for 1997 Motion Picture Awards held on 31 December 1998, Minister for Information Maj-Gen Kyi Aung awarded the prizes.

Myanmar Video

A law has been promulgated, together with rules and procedures for production and distribution of Myanmar Video features internally. Commercial exploitation of foreign videos is prohibited.

Public Relations by Entrepreneurs

The work of private non-governmental entrepreneurs is also involved in the kind of information and public relations undertaken by the government.

- (a) Publishing: There are in Myanmar 540 registered private publishers who annually produce about 3,000 book titles, about 60 monthly magazines and about 30 journals dealing with internal and external subjects.
- (b) Ward libraries and reading clubs. There are many libraries established by the public on self-help basis.
- (c) Film and video business. These are in the private commercial sector and they cater to their audiences using actors and actresses with public appeal. Mainly, they are on romance, family and humour themes but also include intellectual nourishment and general knowledge themes.



UNION SOLIDARITY AND DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

The Union Solidarity and Development Association was formed on 15 September 1993 with the aims of perpetuity and integrity of Union of Myanmar, solidarity of national races, perpetuation of national sovereignty and territory.

Objectives of the Association:

- (a) Non-disintegration of the Union,
- (b) Non-disintegration of unity of national races,
- (c) Perpetuation of national sovereignty,
- (d) Uplift of national prestige and patriotism.
- (e) for the emergence of developed, peaceful and modern State.

Under the arrangement of USDA Headquarters, training courses for USDA secretaries and executives are conducted for realization of procedures, set-up and duties, basic principles and success of the State and to systematically manage the affairs of the Association. Higher courses are also opened for the trainees who are qualified in these training courses.

Management training courses for executives commenced with course No.(1) and it went on up to course No.(14) in 1998, totalling 6,207 trainees who have completed the courses. Higher management training course for executives have been opened from course (1) to (4), with a total of 394 trainees completing the course. Multiplier courses for executives were opened in divisions, districts and townships beginning on the first 4 months of 1997.

Under the sponsorship of the Association, Basic Buddhist training courses, international relationship training courses and basic computer courses are conducted yearly in summer with 1,595,861 trainees completing the course.

Under joint sponsorship of USDA and Defence Services (Air) and (Navy), training courses for new generation (Air) and new generation (Navy) are carried out in states and divisions. Altogether, 1,700 new generations (Air) and 1,516 new generations (Navy) had attended the courses.

The USDAs participate in activities for development of the State and social affairs as well as sanitation, digging drains, planting shady trees, relief activities, and building dams together with Tatmadawmen, students and the public.

Formation of the USDAs at different levels up to 31 March 1999 is as follow:

- (a) 16 Union Solidarity and Development Associations at State and Division levels.
- (b) 63 USDSAs at District levels.
- (c) 320 USDAs at Township levels.
- (d) 14,823 USDAs at ward/ village tract levels.
- (e) The USDA has 1,10,85,808 recognized members.

The USDA Central Executive Committee is formed with one Vice-Chairman , one Secretary-General , three Secretaries , 22 Central Executive Committee members, totalling 27 persons.

SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS

It has been found that certain social organizations have been established by the Non-government organizations to add efforts by the government organizations to carry out political, economic and social activities of the Union of Myanmar aiming to join hands with the people.

These social organizations are introduced as followed : -

1. Myanmar War Veteran Organization,
2. Auxiliary Fire Brigade,
3. Myanmar Red Cross Society,
4. Myanmar Maternal and Child Welfare Association,
5. Myanmar Medical Association,
6. Myanmar Nurses Association,
7. Myanmar Writers and Journalists Association,
8. Myanmar Music Asiayone,
9. Myanmar Theatrical Asiayone,
10. Myanmar Motion Picture Asiayone,
11. Myanmar Traditional Artist and Artisans Asiayone,
12. Myanmar Sports Writers Federation,
13. Myanmar Library Association,
14. Myanmar Printing and Publishing Association,
15. Foreign Correspondents Club of Myanmar,
16. Myanmar Women's Entrepreneurs Association,
17. Myanmar Photographic Society,
18. Myanmar Floriculturists Association,
19. Myanmar Dental Association,
20. Myanmar Health Assistants Association,
21. Myanmar Engineering Society,
22. Myanmar Hiking and Mountaineering Association,
23. Union of Myanmar Chamber of Commerce and Industry,
24. Forest Resource Environment Development and Conservation Association,
25. Myanmar National Committee for Women's Affairs.

Myanmar War Veteran Organization

It was originated in 1972, and firmly formed in 1975 at the first central leading Committee meeting. Moreover, it was re-organized on August 10, 1989 by the State Law and Order Restoration Council under the State Law and Order Restoration Council Law No. 17/89.

Auxiliary Fire Brigade

Myanmar authorities enacted Fire Brigade Law in 1963. Under the Law No. 20/1, existing voluntary fire brigades were abolished and new auxiliary fire brigades were set up on October 1, 1963. Auxiliary fire brigades come into existence since then.

Myanmar Red Cross Society

Though Myanmar Red Cross Society was established in 1920, it was such a branch of India's Red Cross Society because Myanmar was just under British rule of Diachy. It becomes renounced as the Myanmar Red Cross Society starting from April 1, 1937.

There were 10 executive committee members in the Central Society and township Red Cross Societies were very fundamental in Red Cross Movements. There were also Red Cross nursery units and village Red Cross societies, factory Red Cross Societies, workshop, job, ward and school Red Cross societies as well.

Myanmar Maternal and Child Welfare Association

It was established to upgrade health and living standard of mothers and children across Myanmar. Myanmar Maternal and child welfare Law No. 21/ 90 was introduced in 1990 and under the law, the Ministry of Health organized Myanmar Maternal and Child Welfare Association with 39 members of Central Council.

Myanmar Medical Association

Organized with the medical experts on 2 March 1949, it is a well-wishing association. There were about 5000 members and 60 sub-associations.

Myanmar Medical Association takes part in National Health Project Planning by carrying out the prescribed objectives. The Association carries out holding seminar on medical subjects, refresher courses, doing research works, publishing literature and making links with international medical groupings and it also lays down future programmes.

Myanmar Nurses Association

It was established in 1948. Its objectives is to promote nurses social, educational and nursing level by encouraging the nurses to get involved in the tasks according to State's health policies. It was then aimed to join hands with the State if the occasion arises.

It has played in necessary role in accord with the health policies laid down by the ruling authorities. It was recognized as a member of International Nurses' Council and there appear so many nurses who performed outstanding deeds.

Co-sponsoring with the world Health Organization, workshops on nursing were occasionally held aiming to boost nurses' qualifications.

Myanmar Writers and Journalists Association

Set up with the 25 members of executive committee of Myanmar Writers and Journalists' Association held its second conference in June, 1997 and EC members rises up to 30.

It has now been undertaking 20 kinds of work which contribute to implementation of the Association objective.

There are already 150 township writers and journalists Association in 1998. The association concentrates on organizing writers and publishing literatures.

Myanmar Motion Picture Asiayone

With five patrons and 20 executives, Myanmar Motion Picture Asiayone was organized for the benefit of artistes and for the State.

As the film gives entertainment, knowledge, and control one's ideology and attitude, the Myanmar Motion Picture Asiayone has been striving for participation in nation-building endeavours.

Myanmar Theatrical Asiayone

Myanmar Theatrical Asiayone was formed on 29 August 1992 with 33 Executive committee members, the present number being 27.

The Asiayone has now been making arrangements to study Myanmar Zathabin's basic laws, procedures, playing musical instruments and acting of Thabin artistes and existence of historic trends from the yesteryears up to date.

Myanmar Music Asiayone

Myanmar Music Asiayone was established with 4 patrons, and 21 executives in the Central Work Executive Committee. The Asiayone is committed to the development of the Union of Myanmar and the entire people.

Myanmar Traditional Artists and Artisans Asiayone

The Myanmar Traditional Artists and Artisans Asiayone comprises artists, sculptors, blacksmiths, gold or silver-smiths, artisans who make items cast or wrought from bronze, copper or brass, artisans who make decorative work in relief with stucco; masons, stone sculptors, artisans who make crafts of turnery and artisans who make lacquerware. It is formed for enabling the traditional artists and artisans to actively take part in nation-building endeavours in the interest of the country.

Myanmar Sports Writers Federation

It was established with 19 Executive Committee Members on March 21, 1990.

To implement the objectives, plenary meetings are held in June and in December annually, and literature and photo competitions on 23 June every year.

Myanmar Library Association

Consisting of 15 executives, Myanmar Library Association has been undertaking some measures such as : -

- (a) to hold talks on library science unconditionally,
- (b) to educate library science to the public by publishing library science Journal and other literature,
- (c) to conduct refresher courses and multiplier courses on library science,
- (d) to carry out other tasks which are in accord with the association's objective.

Myanmar Printing & Publishing Association

Consisting of four Patrons and 21 executives, purposes of MPPA are : -

- (a) for the printing, publishing, paper and binding entrepreneurs to work together,
- (b) to support modernization of press, paper mill, binding machines and equipment used for publishing,
- (c) to give priority to raising production and living standards of Printing and Publishing entrepreneurs,
- (d) to make the necessary equipment and spare parts available from inside and outside the country,
- (e) to obtain modern technology in printing, publishing and binding work,
- (f) to promote friendship and relationship among those dealing in this business.

Social Organizations

Foreign Correspondents Club of Myanmar

The Foreign Correspondents Club of Myanmar was first established in February 1989 with nine founding members.

The Club's membership has now risen to 18, of whom 13 work for the Japanese media-television, newspapers and news agencies while four work for the Western news agencies and the remaining one is the resident correspondent of the Xinhua News Agency of the People's Republic of China.

Myanmar Women's Entrepreneurs Association

Formed on 12 February, 1995. The Association has 203 life members and ordinary members.

Myanmar Photographic Society

Formed in 1950 and the Society has 15 executive committee members.

Myanmar Floriculturists Association

The Association was formed on 20 October 1993. It is composed of 24 Central Executive Committee members and seven sub-committees.

Myanmar Dental Association

The Association was established in 1979. The Executive Committee has 20 members. There are over 1000 members in the Association. The Association participates in public welfare particularly in oral health care such as prevention and treatment of tooth and oral diseases.

Myanmar Health Assistants Association

Formed on 3 October 1994 with 47 regional branches in the districts. There are 21 members in the Central Executive Committee. The Association is implementing public health care activities.

Myanmar Engineering Society

Formed on 23 December 1995 to facilitate harmonious cooperation between its members and organizations of the State, trade and commerce, services, education and research.

Myanmar Hiking and Mountaineering Association

Formed on 5 January 1960. The association organized jogging contests and mass jogging to select prospective contestants for international competition. Mass

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participation in hiking and mountaineering is being organized with an intention on national fitness and national defence preparedness.

Union of Myanmar Chamber of Commerce and Industry

The British merchants formed Burma Chamber of Commerce in 1906, but Myanmar nationals were not allowed to join it. At that time, patriotism was aroused among Myanmar nationals and Burma Chamber of Commerce was formed in 1919 with the conviction that national spirit can last long only on firm economic foundation. The UMCCI was reformed by the Ministry of Trade on 6 January 1989.

Forest Resources Environment Development and Preservation Association (FREDPA)

Formed with 15 forestry experts as Central Executive Committee members on 17 January 1996. The main aim of the Association is to participate in developing forestry sector, wildlife protection, ecological conservation and rural development.

Myanmar National Committee for Women's Affairs (MNCWA)

MNCWA was formed on 3 July 1996 with 17 committee members to work for the development and advancement of Myanmar women and to organize women's participation in nation-building endeavours. Women's Work Committee was also formed with 18 members on 7 July 1996.

FOREIGN MISSIONS IN MYANMAR

Australia

88, Strand Road,
Tel: 251810, 251797, 251798, 251809
Fax: 246159

Bangladesh

56, Kaba Aye Pagoda Road,
Tel: 549556, 549557
Fax: 548745

Brunei

51, Golden Valley Avenue,
Tel: 510422, 526985
Fax: 512854

Cambodia

34, Kaba Aye Pagoda Road,
Tel: 546157
Fax: 546156

China

1, Pyidaung Su Yeiktha Street,
Tel: 221280, 221281
Fax: 227019

Egypt

81, Pyidaung Su Yeiktha Street,
Tel: 222886, 222887
Fax: 222865

France

102, Pyidaung Su Yeiktha Road,
Tel: 212523, 212520
Fax: 212527

Germany

32, Natmauk Street,
Tel: 548951, 548952, 548953
Fax: 548899

India

545-547, Merchant Street,
Tel: 282550, 282552, 282933
Fax: 254086

Indonesia

100, Pyidaung Su Yeiktha Road,
Tel: 254465, 254469
Fax: 254468

Israel

49, Pyay Road,
Tel: 222290, 222291, 222709
Fax: 222463

Italy

3, Inya Myaing Road, Golden Valley,
Tel: 527100, 527101
Fax: 514565

Japan

100, Natmauk Road,
Tel: 549644, 549645, 549646
Fax: 549643

Laos

A-1, Diplomatic Quarters, Tawvwin Road,
Dagon Tsp,
Tel: 222482
Fax: 227446

Malaysia

82, Pyidaung Su Yeiktha Street,
Tel: 220248, 220249, 220251
Fax: 221840

Nepal

16, Natmauk Road, Bahan Tsp,
Tel: 545880, 553168
Fax: 549803

Pakistan

A-4, Diplomatic Quarters, Pyay Road,
Tel: 222881, 222882
Fax: 221147

Philippines

50, Pyay Road, 6½ Mile,
Tel: 664010, 664021, 664024
Fax: 524084

Russian Federation

38, Sagawa Road,
Tel: 241955, 254161
Fax: 241953

Singapore

326, Pyay Road,
Tel: 525688, 525700
Fax: 525734

Republic of Korea

97, University Avenue Road,
Tel: 527142, 527143, 527144

Sri Lanka

34, Tawwin Road, Dagon Tsp.
Tel: 222812,
Fax: 221509

Thailand

437, Pyay Road, 8 Ward, Kamayut Tsp.
Tel: 533082, 512017, 512018
Fax: 527792

United Kingdom

80, Strand Road,
Tel: 281700, 281702, 281703, 295306,
295309.

295300

U.S.A

581, Merchant Street,
Tel: 282055, 282056, 282059
Fax: 280409

Vietnam

36, Wingaba Street, Bahan Tsp.
Tel: 548905
Fax: 549302

Yugoslavia

114 A, Inya Road,
Tel: 532822, 532655
Fax: 532831

INTERNATIONAL MISSIONS IN MYANMAR

UNDCP

262-264, 6th Floor, Dagon Centre, Pyay Road.
Tel: 512647, 527098, 527158
Fax: 512646

UNHCR

287, Pyay Road,
Tel: 524022, 524024, 524026
Fax: 524031

UNICEF

6th and 7th Floor,
Yangon International Hotel.
Tel: 212086, 212087, 212090, 212091
Fax: 212063

WHO

39, Shwetaunggyar Road, Bahan Tsp.
Tel: 511076, 511080
Fax: 511078

UNDP

6, Natmauk Road.
Tel: 542910 to 542919
UNIC - Tel: 292622
Fax: 292739

FAO

Seed Division Compound
Myanma Agriculture Enterprise,
Gyo-gone, Insein Road,
Tel: 641672, 641673
Fax: 641561

International Rice Research Institute

Seed Division Compound
Myanma Agriculture Enterprise,
Gyo-gone, Insein Road,
Tel: 663590
Fax: 642340

MYANMAR EMBASSIES ABROAD

Country	Capital	Telephone
Australia	Canberra	2733811, 273375
Bangladesh	Dhaka	601461, 601915
Canada	Ottawa	(613) 232-6434, (613) 232-6446
China	Beijing	5321584, 5321425, 5321488, 532162
China	Kunming	3176609
Egypt	Cairo	3412644, 3404176
France	Paris	(19331) 42 25 56 95
Germany	Bonn	(0049-228) 210091/92
Hong Kong	Hong Kong	28277929 & 28279843
India	New Delhi	600251, 600252
Indonesia	Jakarta	327684, 3140440
Israel	Tel Aviv	(03) 5170760, (03) 5170761
Italy	Rome	0039-6-8549374, 0039-6-8416863
Japan	Tokyo	Chancery: (3) 34419291, Eco: (03) 3441-9145, h.p: 030-24-71181
Korea (south)	Seoul	792-3341, 796-9858, 796-9859
Laos	Vientiane	(856) (21) 314910, 314913
Malaysia	Kuala Lumpur	2424085, 2423863
Nepal	Kathmandu	521788, 524788
Netherlands		31 76 5036033
Pakistan	Islamabad	822460, 210620
Philippines	Manila	8172373
Russian Federation	Moscow	291 05 34
Singapore	Singapore	7352053, 7351672, 7356576, 735020
Sri Lanka	Colombo	587607, 587608
Thailand	Bangkok	233-2237, 234-4698, 233-7250, 234-0320, 236-6899
U.K	London	0171-499 8841, 0171-629 6966
U.S.A	Washington DC	1.202-332-9044, 1.202-332-9045, 1.202-332-9049
U.S.A (UN)	New York	(212) 535-1310, (212) 535-1311
UN (Switzerland)	Geneva	(022) 731 75 40 / 731 75 49
Vietnam	Hanoi	453369
Yugoslavia	Belgrade	(381) (11) 646-624, 645-128, 645-420

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