



**Regional Workshop on: Increasing Market Access and Facilitating Trade  
in GMS Agri-food Products  
Pingxiang, Guangxi, People's Republic of China  
26-27 March 2018**

**Current State of Food Safety and Quality Assurance in Myanmar,  
Processes, Procedures, Requirements, and Policies**

**26<sup>TH</sup> MARCH 2018**



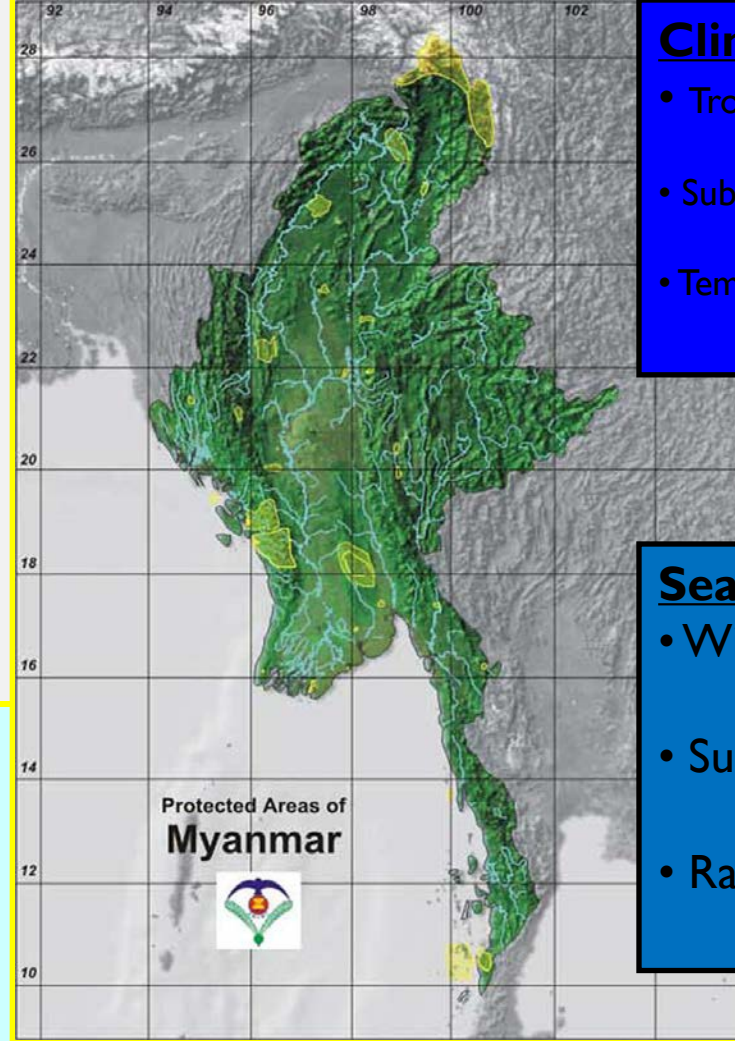
# OUTLINE

- **Location**
- **Myanmar's Trade with PRC**
- **Main Impediments to Agri-food exports**
- **Ways to address the Impediments**
- **Initiatives to increase export to Chinese Markets**
- **Conclusion**



## Location

- ❑ Between Latitude 9° 32' and 28° 31' N  
Longitude 92° 10' and 101° 1' E
- ❑ Sharing borders with Bangladesh, India, China, Laos and Thailand
- ❑ Area is about 676, 577 sq km
  - Extended about 2361 km from north to south
  - About 1078 km from east to west



## Climate

- Tropical
- Sub-tropical
- Temperate

## Season

- Winter
- Summer
- Raining

## Population

- ❖ 60.38 million(2013)
- ❖ 1.01% annual growth rate
- ❖ 85/ km<sup>2</sup> population density

# Myanmar's Trade with PRC



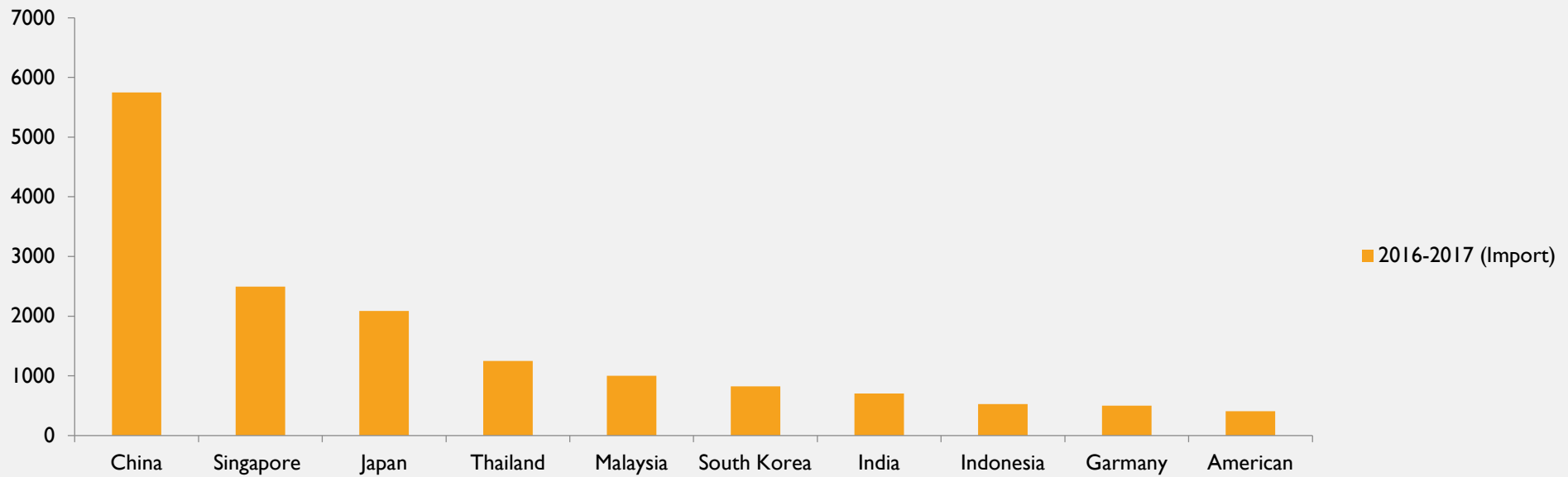
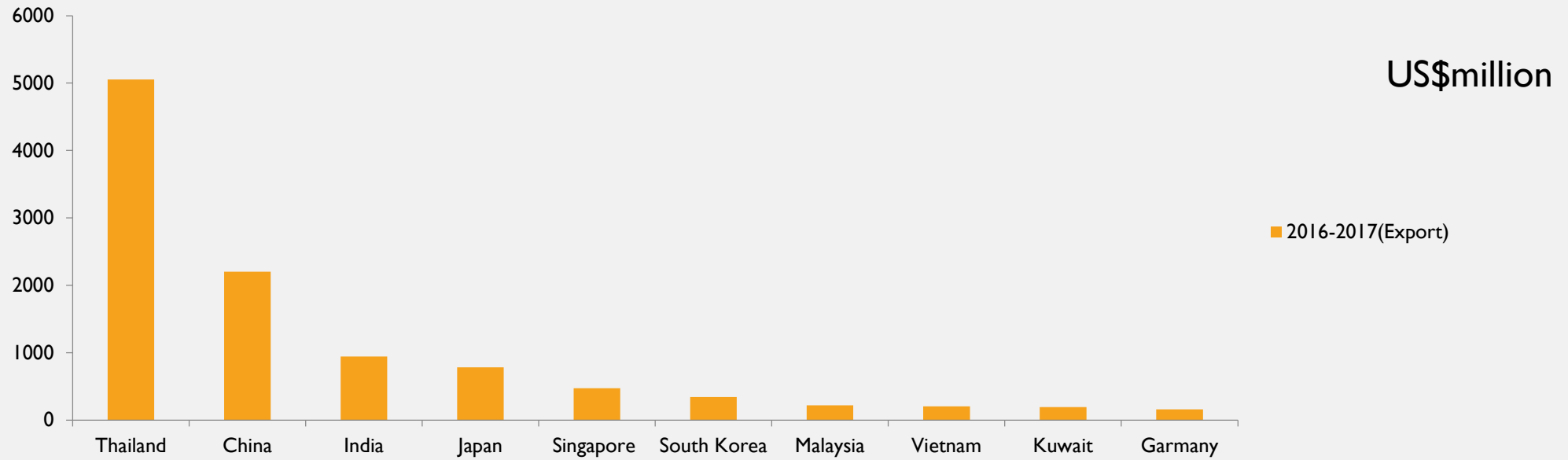
**TOTAL TRADE VOLUME  
FROM 2013-2014 TO 2017-2018 (UP TO  
DECEMBER) FY**

US\$ Millions

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Oversea</b>	<b>Border</b>	<b>Total Trade Volume</b>
2013-14	20375.370	4588.094	24693.464
2014-15	22369.739	6787.124	29156.863
2015-16	20560.955	7153.871	27714.826
2016-17	21387.738	7715.509	29103.247
2017-2018( Up to Dec)	18171.864	5895.753	24067.617

Source : MOC

# Top Trading Partners for Export in FY 2016-2017

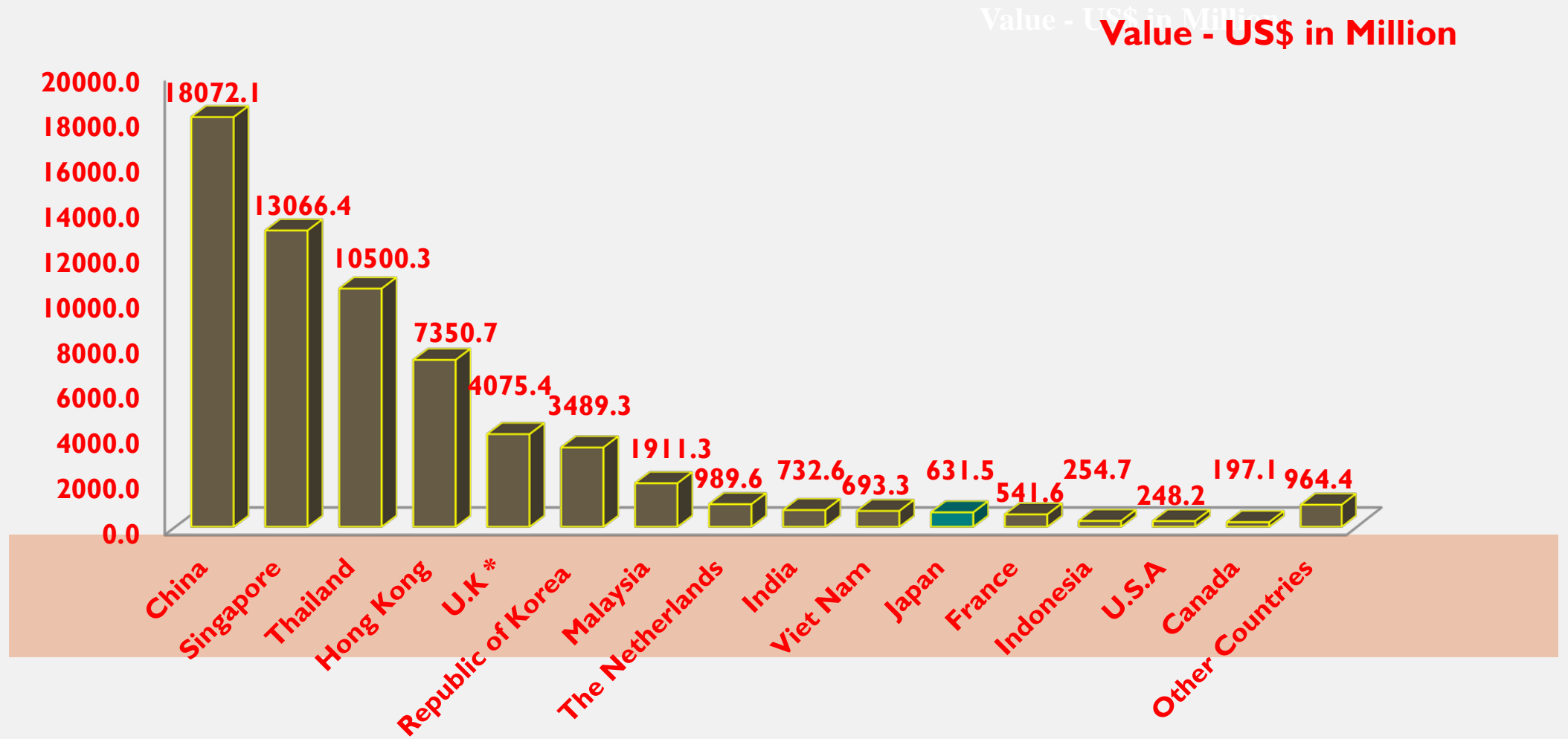


# Existing Border Trade Posts in Myanmar



★ Border trade posts along Myanmar -China border

# Permitted Foreign Investment as of 31-3-2016 (By Country)





## MAIN CATEGORIES OF AGRI-FOOD PRODUCTS EXPORTED TO CHINA

- Commodities (Rice, Pulses and beans, Maize/corn, Oil seeds other than soybeans , esp sesame)
- Primary Agricultural Products (tropical fruits, Nuts, Rubber, fresh or dried, nuts and spices Fishery Products ( fresh fish, prawn, crabs, lobster, etc)
- Manufactured Goods (eg Sugar)

# POTENTIAL PRODUCTS FOR INCREASING EXPORTS

1. Rice
2. Pulses & beans and oil seed crops
3. Fish and Crustaceans
4. **Textile and Garments**
5. **Wood based products**
6. **Rubber**

**products are currently not exported but have potential in terms of supply and demand**

- Instant coffee/ tea
- Rice crackers
- Fruit Juices



# MUSE (105) MILE TRADE ZONE



## **MUSE (105) MILE TRADE ZONE**

- ❖ **Myanmar-China border**
- ❖ **105 miles (168 km) north of Lashio, Capital of Northern Shan State**
- ❖ **Connection with the AH # 14**
- ❖ **Total area of 370.93 acres (164.85 hectare)**
- ❖ **One Stop Services**
- ❖ **Border Trade Online System**
- ❖ **Over 70% of total border trade**

# THE MAIN IMPEDIMENTS OF AGRI-FOOD EXPORTS





# THE MAIN IMPEDIMENTS OF AGRIFOOD EXPORTS

- Illegal Trade
- Lack of a sufficient knowledge on food safety and food hygiene
- Lack of quality lab in the Border Trade Posts
- Lack of Technology
- Lack of well established Infrastructure
- Less knowledge of traders on stricter import **regulations** by China (AQSIQ standards)

# UNAWARENESS FOR FOOD SAFETY



❖ Composting in production site

❖ Over use of insecticide application



❖ Un-precautionary measure of worker health



❖ Mix and Overloading

❖ Loading in different commodities





**Poor quality**  
**Poor hygiene**  
**Poor**  
**Infrastructure**





# Ways to address the Impediments



# NPPO-MYANMAR (NPPO - NATIONAL PLANT PROTECTION ORGANIZATION)

- WTO member in 1995
- Signatory to IPPC in 2006
- Plant Protection Division is taking responsibilities as NPPO-MM for issuance of Phytosanitary & Import Certificate

# PHYTOSANITARY ACTIVITIES

- Issue Phytosanitary Certificate for export agricultural commodities
- Issue Import Certificate for import commodities
- Issue **ISPM** 15 mark for wood packaging materials
- Linking with e-Customs system for import inspection of plants and plant products
- Establishment of entry/exist points at borders
- Giving trainings & knowledge sharing to staff of Plant Quarantine
- Giving trainings to Staff of Department of Agriculture
- Giving trainings to traded related government/private sectors
- Attending meetings/workshops related to Phytosanitary Regulatory Systems
- Coordination & Cooperation with other trade related government/non-government agencies/International agencies
- Reporting Non-compliance to NPPOs of exporting countries
- Coordination & Cooperation with private sectors
- International Communication for Phytosanitary Projects
- Sharing information to trading partners' NPPOs on related Phytosanitary regulatory system
- Updating phytosanitary information in IPPC website 'IPP'
- Establishment of Fruit fly Phytosanitary lab supported by Government to export Myanmar mangoes
- Establishment of Polymerase Chain Reaction lab for pest identification at molecular level supported by QIA, Korea

**Existing (12) Entry/exist points issuing Phytosanitary certificate/Import Certificate and checking agricultural commodities with 72 staff;**

1. YGN airport (Yangon Region)
2. MDY airport (Mandalay Region)
3. Maungdaw (Rakhine State, MM-Bangladesh)
4. Reed (Chin State, MM-India)
5. Tamu (Sagaing Region, MM-India)
6. Kanpeiktee (Kachin State, MM-China)
7. Lwegye (Kachin State, MM-China)
8. Muse (Shan State, MM-China)
9. Tachileik (Shan State, MM-Thailand)
10. Myawaddy (Kayin State, MM-Thailand)
11. Kawthaung (Taninthayi Region, MM-Thailand)
12. **Mese (Kayah State, MM-Thailand) Newly established, July 2017.**

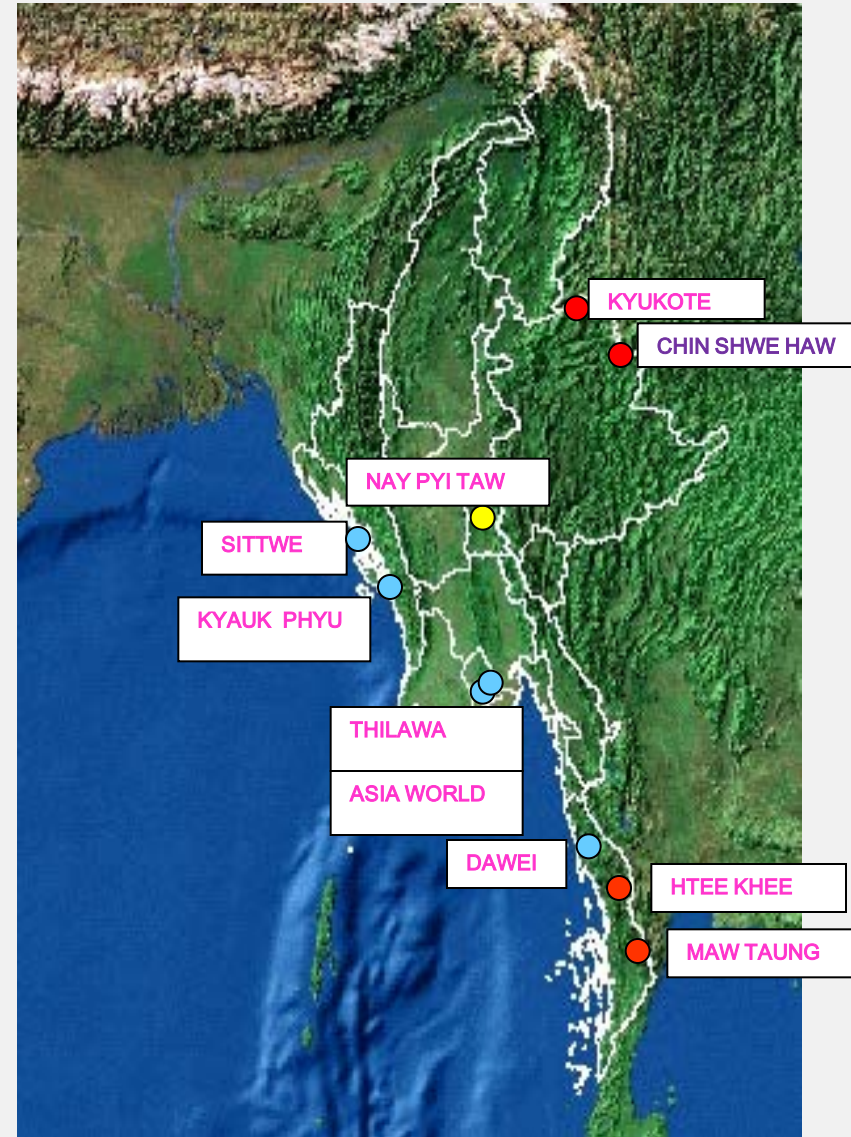


KAWTHAUNG

# New border check points to be established at sea ports, International airport (in future)

(10) Exit/Entry points;

1. **Chin Shwe Haw (Shan State, MM-China)**
2. Nay Pyi Taw airport (Nay Pyi Taw)
3. Kyukote (Shan State, MM-China)
4. Htee Khee (Taninthayi Region, MM-Thailand)
5. Maw Taung (Taninthayi, MM-Thailand)
6. Sit Twe (Sea Port, Rakhine State)
7. Kyauk Phyu (Sea Port, Rakhine State)
8. Thilawa (Sea Port, Yangon Region)
9. Asia World (Sea Port, Yangon Region)
10. Dawei (Sea Port, Taninthayi Region)



## ASEAN GAP Modules

- ASEAN GAP – A voluntary standard that can be used to reduce or prevent risks to food safety, ensure quality produce, protect the environment and workers engaged in the production and includes the processes of harvesting and post-harvest handling of fresh fruit and vegetables



# CO-OPERATION & COORDINATION MINISTRY OF MYANMAR GAP

1. Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock & Irrigation
2. Ministry of Health
3. Ministry of Transport
4. Ministry of Science and Technology
5. Ministry of Commerce
6. Ministry of Attorney

# INSPECTION BY FDA & CONSUMER PROTECTION (DCCA)





# Initiatives to facilitate Trade and increase trade volumes to China Market





- Liberalize import/ export procedures (eg introduction of ITC)
- Conducting ASTFI Survey to improve Policies
- Proposals to establish JTC rather than **Joint Border Trade** Cooperating and Coordinating **Committee** (JBTCCC) set up in 2006
- Upgrading roads
- Upgrading Infrastructure such as ICT
- Speeding up processes of Customs clearance
- Myanmar Consumer Protection Law 2014 (CPL) was enacted over three years ago
- Awareness programs related to AQSIQ of China
- Drafting New Investment Law to create better environment for investment



## China AQSIQ

- ❖ The Protocol between the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar and the General Administration of Quality Supervision, inspection and Quarantine (AQSIQ), the People's Republic of China on Plant Inspection and Quarantine Requirements for **Exporting Rice** from Myanmar to China was signed on 24th Sep, 2014.
- ❖ **Rice Exported to China – (up to Feb 2018) 107335 MT according to AQSIQ, China Protocol.**



# PILLARS FOR TRADE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT

<b>Pillar I:</b>	<b>Pillar II :</b>	<b>Pillar III:</b>	<b>Pillar IV:</b>	<b>Pillar V:</b>
Trade Policy and Institutions	Trade Facilitation, Transport and Logistics	Quality Infrastructure and Standards	Private Sector Development	Value Chain Development and Export Diversification
I.1 Institutional Reforms I.2 Regulatory Framework and Transparency I.3 Trade in Goods I.4 Trade in Services	II.1 Trade Facilitation II.2 Trade Facilitation Agreement (WTO TFA) II.3 Transport Infrastructure and Logistics	III.1 Quality Infrastructure III.2 Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (SPS)	IV.1 SME Development IV.2 Access to Trade Finance IV.3 Access to Trade Information	V.1 Rice V.2 Beans, Pulses and Oilseeds V.3 Fisheries V.4 Forestry V.5 Rubber V.6 Garment V.7 Tourism



THANK FOR YOUR KIND  
ATTENTION!