Transparency
- Publication of regulations on the internet
- Independent appeal mechanism
- Advance publication of regulation before implementation
- Stakeholder consultations on draft regulations
- Advance ruling

Formalities
- Risk management
- Acceptance of paper or electronic copies
- Pre-arrival processing
- Expedited shipments
- TF measures for authorized operators
- Post-clearance audit
- Separation of Release and Clearance
- Publication of average release times

Paperless trade
- E-Customs System
- Internet connection available at borders
- E-Payment of duties
- E-Application for Customs refunds
- E-Preferential Certificate of Origin
- E-Single window
- E-Submission of Customs declarations
- E-Air Cargo Manifests
- E-Trade licenses

Cross-border paperless trade
- Laws for electronic transactions
- E-letter of credit
- Certification authority
- Trade-related cross-border electronic data exchange
- Exchange of E-SPS
- Exchange of E-Certificates of Origin

Institutional arrangement and cooperation
- National TF Committee
- OGAs delegate controls to Customs
- Intra-agency cooperation at national level

Transit
- Limited physical inspections of transit goods
- Cooperation between agencies across borders
- Pre-arrival processing for transit traffic
Moving up the trade facilitation ladder towards seamless international supply chains

[Cumulative implementation scores of core groups of measures; full implementation =100]

The level of implementation of trade facilitation measures in Myanmar (32%) is below the level in Asia-Pacific (46.5%). It is also below the level of implementation in South-East Asia (56%). Among the five core groups of trade facilitation measures, the most implemented in Myanmar are “Transparency” measures (60%). The least implemented are “Cross-border paperless trade” measures (0%). “Transit” measures are not implemented mainly because there is little or no transit cargo through the country.

Implementation of “Transparency” measures is below both the regional and sub-regional average. The measure least implemented in this area in Myanmar is Advance ruling. Implementation of improved “Formalities” is likewise lower than both the regional and sub-regional averages. The least implemented measures in this area are Post-clearance audit, Separation of release and clearance, TF measures for authorized operators and Expedited shipments.

In “Paperless trade”, Myanmar’s implementation is lower than both the regional and sub-regional average. E-single window, E-Trade licenses, and E-Preferential Certificate of Origin, E-Payment of duties, and E-Application for Customs refunds are least implemented.

Myanmar may focus its trade facilitation efforts in particular on full implementation of “Paperless trade” measures, as well as on moving towards “Cross-border paperless trade”.

Disclaimer: The data presented here is for policy research and development purposes only and it should not be construed as statements of legal, or political, views or facts. For more information: please visit http://unnext.unescap.org/UNTFSurvey2015.asp