2.12 MYANMAR

I. GENERAL INFORMATION

Last updated: December 2008

Overall Executive Summary

Myanmar has to rely mainly on its natural resources with its economy being based on agriculture. The agriculture contributes around 23 percent of the country's export earnings and employs about 63 percent of working population. For further development of agricultural sector, it is vital that the agricultural outputs are produced and traded in compliance with SPS requirements which are internationally accepted.

At present, 90 percent of major export crops such as pulses and maize are sold to countries with less rigorous SPS requirements. The authorities are trying their best to comply with the SPS requirements and implement ISPMs in a timely manner.

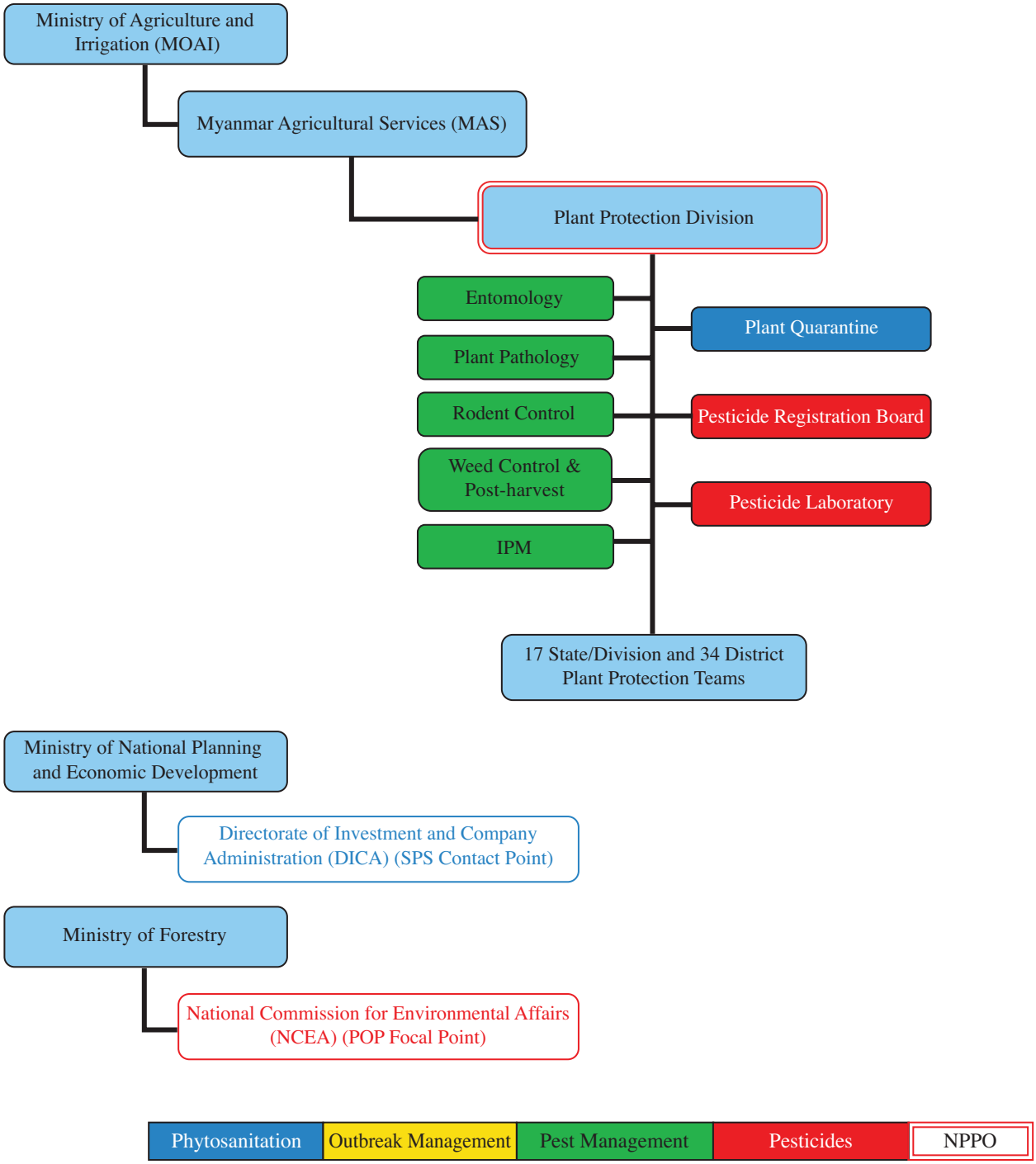
The Plant Protection Division of Myanmar Agriculture Service is playing the role of the National Plant Protection Organization (NPPO) and actively participates in the implementation of the country's plant quarantine measures in line with both Regional Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (RSPMs) and International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs). Whenever the drafts for the new standard are received for comments, NPPO has made every effort to cooperate and respond to the request. However, the implementation of existing international and regional standards of phytosanitary measures still needs to be further strengthened.

While no pest outbreak occurred during the period of 2007-2008, rodent outbreaks occurred in the northern part of Myanmar in 2008 but they were not of agricultural importance.

The biological control research which is part of the Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Programme is being carried out for cotton, groundnut and vegetables. While the Farmer's Field Schools (FFS) have been established since 2000, emphasis was placed only on the rice farmers during the

The work related to the country's pesticide management has been progressing steadily. It covers pesticide registration schemes, licensing programme, control of Persistent Organic Pollutants, disposal of toxic wastes, as well as management of transboundary movement of illegal products.

Plant Protection Organization Chart



Important Contact Addresses

Responsible Ministry/Ministries

Responsible Department

Myanmar Agriculture Service
Mr Ohn Than, Managing Director
Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation
Building No. 15,
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Operational Offices:

Plant Protection

Plant Quarantine

Surveillance, Pest Outbreaks and Invasive Species Management

Pesticide Registration

Plant Protection Division
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E-mail: ppmas.moai@mptmail.net.mm

Official International Contact Points

National Plant Protection Organization (NPPO) Contact Point (for IPPC/APPPC)

NPPO unofficial
Plant Protection Division
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Myanma Agriculture Service, Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation
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WTO SPS Contact Point

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Rotterdam Convention (PIC) DNA Pesticides (P)

Director General,
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Stockholm Convention (POP) National Focal Point (P)

National Commission for Environmental Affairs (NCEA)
Dr San Win: Dy. Director, Joint Secretary (unofficial)
Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar
E-mails: env.myan@mptmail.net.mm
timpert.com@mptmail.net.mm

Basel Convention Competent Authority (CA) and Focal Point

Selected Country Statistics

Agricultural Population	39.274 million	Agricultural Land	11.67 million ha
GDP US$15 551 million	Agric. GDP: 7.6%	GNI per capita: US$	Undernourishment: 5%
Main crops grown: Rice, Black gram, Green gram, Pigeon pea, Sesame, Groundnut, and Maize.			

GDP = Gross Domestic Product; GNI = Gross National Income; Undernourishment = Population below minimum energy requirement

II. PLANT QUARANTINE

Last updated: December 2008

Executive Summary

The Plant Protection Division, Myanma Agriculture Service of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation is legally responsible for issuing phytosanitary certificates and import certificates, according to the Plant Pest Quarantine Law.

The certificates for import and export are issued at the headquarters of the Plant Protection Division as well as at the eight border entry points and two inspection stations. As regards the consignment transits, the post entry quarantine studies have been carried out with limitations.

In relation to the ISPMs, Myanmar, as a developing country, has some technical barriers to implement the ISPMs. Myanmar has a very limited number of experts in the field of entomology, plant pathology, weed science and post-harvest quarantine. That in facts is a major obstacle for the implementation of ISPMs. Capacity building and human resource development are absolutely critical issues in Myanmar.

List of Key Legislation/Regulations/Rules

1993 Plant Pest Quarantine Law (updating in progress)

Web source for further information: –

(regarding plant quarantine)	Yes	No
Does phytosanitary legislation cover domestic quarantine?	x	
Does phytosanitary legislation cover import quarantine?	x	
Does phytosanitary legislation cover export quarantine?	x	
Does phytosanitary legislation cover living modified organisms?	x	
Is plant quarantine a separate organization from animal quarantine?	x	
Other policy initiatives (under review/progress)		
Web source for further information: –		

Organization of Plant Quarantine Functions	Responsible Organizational Unit (Ministry/Department/Unit)
Pest Risk Analysis	MOAI/MAS/PPD
National standards development	MOAI/MAS/PPD
International notifications	MOAI/MAS
Import permits	MOAI/MAS/PPD
Import inspections	MOAI/MAS/PPD
Emergency action	MOAI/MAS/PPD
Phytosanitary certificates	MOAI/MAS/PPD
Treatment of commodities	MOAI/MAS/PPD

Infrastructure	Years: 2007-2008
Number of plant quarantine officers authorized to inspect/certify	14
Total qualified personnel for plant pest risk analysis	5
Number of quarantine offices	
entry points (sea/air/land/mail = total)	10
post-entry plant quarantine containment facilities	1
other offices	
Number of quarantine service diagnosis laboratories	1
In-country recognized capability (incl. universities, etc.)	3
Number of laboratories for insect/mite (arthropod) samples	3
Number of laboratories for bacteria samples	
Number of laboratories for virus samples	
Number of laboratories for fungus samples	3
Number of laboratories for mycoplasma samples	
Number of laboratories for nematode samples	3
Number of laboratories for plant/weed samples	2
Number of laboratories for other pests (snail, slug, rodents, etc.)	

Pest Free Areas According to ISPM 10	Responsible Organizational Unit (Ministry/Department/Unit)
Overall management	MAS, PPD
– surveillance	PPD
– management	PPD
– certification	PPD
List of target pest species and crops ISPM 4	Number of sites in 2008
List of target pest species and crops ISPM 10	Number of sites in 2008

Key Situation Indicators

International Trade		Years: 2007-2008
Main Import Plant Commodities	Main countries/areas of origin	Quantity (tons)
Germinated oil palm seeds	Costa Rica, South Africa	865 000 units
Orchid Plant, Ornamental Plant, Vegetables and Fruits Seeds, Cut Flowers	Thailand	15 020 plant(s) 296 m. tons
Grape Cutting,	Spain	200 000 pcs
Main Export Plant Commodities	Main destination countries	
Pulses, Oil Seed Crops	India, Malaysia, Indonesia, Pakistan, China, Bangladesh Philippines, China, Japan	1 171 410 m. tons
Maize, Cereal	Malaysia, China, Singapore, Bangladesh	397 131 m. tons
Timber	India	719 257 h. tons

Cooperation Projects			
Title (Purpose/Target)	Donor	Amount	Years (start-end)
Sanitary and Phytosanitary Capacity Building Programme	AusAID		2007-2009
Phytosanitary Capacity Building Project for the Mekong Region, Phase II	NZAID		2006-2009
Quality Assurances System for ASEAN Fruit and Vegetables Project	AADCP		2005-2008
In-country outreach Programme (Irrigated Rice Research Consortium)	IRRI		2006-2008
Title of government follow-up programmes		Amount	Years (start-end)

Key Operation Indicators

Institutional Functions	Years: 2007-2008
Number of import permits issued	1 090
Number of import inspections carried out	120
Number of emergency phytosanitary treatments taken on imports	–
Number notifications of non-compliance	5
Number of conventional phytosanitary certificates issued	228
Number of electronic phytosanitary certificates issued	23 040

Number of quarantine pests intercepted		Years: 2007-2008
Top three commodity	Top three pest/commodity	# of interceptions
Germinated Oil Palm Seeds		
Rubber Budwood		

Lists of Regulated Pests	Year of last update	Insects	Pathogens	Plants
Number of quarantine pests				
Number of regulated non-quarantine pests				
Number of regulated import articles				
Website for the above information: –				

Pest Risk Analysis	Insects	Pathogens	Plants
No. of PRA completed and documented (according to ISPM)			
Web source for further information: –			

Progress and Constraints

Main Progress in Recent Years (legislation, policies, infrastructure, investments, training, etc.)
Myanmar became a contracting party to IPPC in May 2006. Concerning the plant quarantine activities, plant quarantine stations have been established at the respective regions like land borders, seaport and airports since 1995. The post-entry quarantine studies have been carried out with limitations, due to shortages of plant quarantine inspectors. On-the-job trainings have been conducted every year since 1998.
Main Constraints (personnel, infrastructure, administrative, operational, training, etc.)
The implementation of existing international and regional standards of phytosanitary measures still needs to be further strengthened. Being faced with financial limitations, it needs infrastructure development support.

Implementation of ISPM	Relevance			Implementation				Planned/Actual Year of full implementation
International Measures	low	medium	high	none	partial	most	full	
ISPM 01 Principles of plant quarantine as related to international trade			x			x		
ISPM 02 Guidelines for pest risk analysis		x			x			
ISPM 03 Code of conduct for the import and release of exotic biological control agents		x			x			
ISPM 04 Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas		x		x				
ISPM 05 Glossary of phytosanitary terms		x			x			
ISPM 06 Guidelines for surveillance		x			x			
ISPM 07 Export certification system			x			x		
ISPM 08 Determination of pest status in an area		x			x			
ISPM 09 Guidelines for pest eradication programmes		x			x			
ISPM 10 Requirements for the establishment of pest free places of production and pest free production sites		x			x			
ISPM 11 Pest risk analysis for quarantine pests		x			x			
ISPM 12 Guidelines for phytosanitary certificates			x			x		
ISPM 13 Guidelines for the notification of noncompliance and emergency action		x			x			
ISPM 14 The use of integrated measures in a systems approach for pest risk management		x			x			
ISPM 15 Guidelines for regulating wood packaging material in international trade		x				x		
ISPM 16 Regulated non-quarantine pests: concept and application		x			x			
ISPM 17 Pest reporting		x			x			
ISPM 18 Guidelines for the use of irradiation as a phytosanitary measure		x		x				
ISPM 19 Guidelines on lists of regulated pests			x		x			
ISPM 20 Guidelines for a phytosanitary import regulatory system		x				x		
ISPM 21 Pest risk analysis for regulated non-quarantine pests		x			x			
ISPM 22 Requirements for the establishment of areas of low pest prevalence		x			x			
ISPM 23 Guidelines for inspection		x				x		
ISPM 24 Guidelines for the determination and recognition of equivalence of phytosanitary measures		x				x		
ISPM 25 Consignments in transit		x			x			
ISPM 26 Establishment of pest free areas for fruit flies (Tephritidae)		x				x		
ISPM 27 Diagnostic protocols for regulated pests		x			x			
ISPM 28 Phytosanitary treatments for regulated pests		x			x			
ISPM 29 Recognition of pest free areas and areas of low pest prevalence		x			x			
ISPM 30 Establishment of areas of low pest prevalence for fruit flies (Tephritidae)		x			x			
ISPM 31 Methodologies for sampling of consignments		x			x			

Comments/Constraints

Myanmar is trying its best to implement the ISPMs. However, in view of the human resource shortages, it makes every effort to obtain opportunities for its staff to participate in human resource development and training programmes.

III. SURVEILLANCE, PEST OUTBREAKS AND INVASIVE SPECIES MANAGEMENT

Last updated: December 2008

Executive Summary

The survey of pests and diseases occurred in Myanmar has been carried out and data entries are in progress. However, due to lack of expert verification of the collected specimens, it is not feasible yet to publish the updated list of pests in Myanmar.

There were rodent outbreaks in the northern part of Myanmar in 2008. A rodent control team was dispatched to study the situation and discuss the results of the study. As the outbreaks occurred in the forestry area (bamboo), they were of no agricultural importance.

There was no insect pest outbreak in agricultural areas. There was no invasive species management

List of Key Legislation/Regulations/Rules for Surveillance, Pest Reporting and Emergency

Web source for further information: –

(regarding invasive/migratory species management)	Yes	No
National strategy to control serious field pest outbreaks?	x	
National strategy to control migratory or periodically occurring pests?	x	
National strategy to eradicate serious newly invaded exotic pests?		x
Other policies: (e.g. subsidies, etc.)		
Web source for further information: –		

Organization of Outbreak Management Functions	Responsible Organizational Unit (Ministry/Department/Unit)
Field/Storage Pest Outbreaks	(e.g. BPH, bollworm, etc.)
Response strategy/plans	MOAI/MAS/PPD, State and Divisional Plant Protection Teams
Surveillance	MOAI/MAS/PPD, State and Divisional Plant Protection Teams
Control	MOAI/MAS/PPD, State and Divisional Plant Protection Teams
Migratory Pest Outbreaks	(e.g. locusts, birds, armyworm)
Response strategy/plans	MOAI/MAS/PPD
Surveillance	MOAI/MAS/PPD, State and Divisional Plant Protection Teams
Control	MOAI/MAS/PPD
New Exotic Pest Eradication	(e.g. coconut beetle)
Response strategy/plans	MOAI/MAS/PPD
Surveillance	MOAI/MAS/PPD, State and Divisional Plant Protection Teams
Control/eradication	MOAI/MAS/PPD
Reporting to bilateral or international organizations	

Infrastructure	Years: 2007-2008
Number of designated staff for **surveillance** of field pests of national importance	27
Number of designated staff for **surveillance** of migratory and periodically occurring pests	17
Number of designated staff for **surveillance** of invasive species	27
Number of designated staff for **control** of field pests of national importance	27
Number of designated staff for **control** of migratory and periodically occurring pests	27
Number of designated staff for **eradication** of invasive species	–

Key Situation and Operation Indicators

(Outbreaks and invasions in the past 2 years)

New exotic species found established in country	Insects	Pathogens	Rodents
Total number for year 2007:			
Total number for year 2008:			850 ha
Total number on record			850 ha

Eradication or internal quarantine actions taken against economically important species			
Name of species			
Year of first discovery			
Location of first discovery			
Area affected [ha]			
Area treated [ha]			
Control method			
Expenditures			

Pest outbreak actions	Outbreak 1	Outbreak 2	Outbreak 3
Name of species	Rodents (*Bandicota spp*.)		
Year of outbreak	2008		
Area affected [ha]	850		
Estimated damage US$			
Area treated by government [ha]	850		
Expenditures by government [US$]	1 750		
Control method	Baiting, Trapping, Manual		
More information			

Progress and Constraints

Main Progress in Recent Years (legislation, policies, infrastructure, investments, training, etc.)
Main Constraints (personnel, infrastructure, administrative, operational, training, etc.)
Financial and technical assistance for compilation of existing quarantine pest lists in Myanmar is essential and requested for selected crops.

IV. PEST MANAGEMENT

Last updated: December 2008

Executive Summary

Myanmar has a national IPM policy. IPM is one of the main pillars to the development of the Plant Protection Division.

The Plant Protection Division was established by a steering committee in 1999. The Division advocates the need for Integrated Pest Management to be adopted as a national crop protection policy. It also makes decision on crop information exchange between Myanmar and other ASEAN countries and international association.

Currently, the IPM practices are being adopted to mitigate pest damage. The other aspect of the botanical insecticide such as neem pesticide has been tested against vegetable pests in the field

The Farmer Field School has been established since 2000. However, during the beginning stage, emphasis was placed only on the rice farmers.

List of Key Legislation/Regulations/Rules for Pest Management

Web source for further information: –

(regarding pest management)	Yes	No
Do you have policies encouraging organic or low-pesticide use production	x	
Is IPM specifically mentioned in laws or policy documents?		x
Do you have official Good Agricultural Practice (GAP) or any other relevant food safety (ecofood, etc.) standards for pest management?	x	
Is pest management extension separate from general extension?	x	
Other policies: (subsidies, production inputs, etc.) Promotion of IPM programme, biopesticides, botanical pesticides, safe and environmental friendly formulation pesticides		
Web source for further information: –		

Organization of Plant Protection Functions	Responsible Organizational Unit (Ministry/Department/Unit)
Policy development	MOAI
Pest management research	MOAI/MAS/PPD
Control recommendations	MOAI/MAS/PPD
Pest management extension	MOAI/MAS/PPD
IPM training	MOAI/MAS/PPD
	MOAI/MAS/PPD

Infrastructure	Years: 2007-2008
Number of technical officers for pest management	39
Number of central, regional, provincial or state offices	17
Number of district and village level field offices	71
Number of field/extension agents for pest management advice	61
Number of field/extension agents trained in IPM-FFS facilitation	17
Number of government biocontrol production/distribution facilities	2
Number of government biopesticide production/distribution facilities	3
Number of general extension staff involved in pest management	61
Number of designated plant protection technical officers for extension	17-Districts, 10-Headquarters

Key Situation and Operation Indicators

Pest Management	Yes	No
Does the country have a National IPM Programme? *If yes, give Name and Address of IPM Programme:*		x
Does the country have specific IPM extension programmes? *If yes, in which crops?:*		x
Does the country have specific IPM research programmes? *If yes, in which crops?:* Biological control on Chickpea Pod Borer *Helicoperva armigera* with predator *Eocanthecona furcellata* and larval parasite *Campoletis chloridae*.	x	
Does the country have specific GAP extension programmes? *If yes, in which crops?:*	x	
Does the country have specific GAP research programmes? *If yes, in which crops?: (Just started residue survey based on GAP)* Mango, Rock Melon	x	

Market shares (estimated value, volume or area under control)	Years: 2007-2008
Size of chemical pest control market	6 185 m. tons
Size of biopesticides market	36 000 litre Neem
Size of biological control agents market	limited

Major pest control requiring crops (requiring most pesticide applications)	1st	2nd	3rd
Affected crop	Cotton	Pulses	Vegetable
Name(s) of pest(s)	Spodoptera, sucking, bollworms	Spodoptera, sucking, bollworms and pod borers.	Spodoptera, sucking and beetles
Estimated crop loss	No valid data	No valid data	No valid data
Affected area	No valid data	No valid data	No valid data
Number of pesticide applications or amount of pesticide used	Three times	Two times	One times
Government action taken	Train the effective use of pesticides to applicators; Field visit and recommendation.	Train the effective use of pesticides to applicators; Field visit and recommendation.	Train the effective use of pesticides to applicators; Field visit and recommendation.

Cooperation Projects			
Purpose/Target	Donor	Amount	Years (start-end)
Ecology-based management of rodents in rainfed cropping systems	CSIRO (Australia Govt.)		2003-2005
Sealed storage systems for grain and	IRRI		2004-2005
Purpose/Target of government follow-up programmes		Amount	Years (start-end)

Pest Management Extension	Years: 2007-2008
Number of farmers trained in IPM during the year	945
Number of IPM-FFS conducted during the year	29
Number of farmers trained in GAP standards during the year	–
Area under IPM/low pesticide management [ha]	14 531 000 ha
Area under organic/pesticide-free management [ha]	–
Crops in which IPM or other ecology friendly programmes are successfully implemented: Rice, Pulses, Cotton	
Crops grown organic/pesticide-free: –	

Progress and Constraints

Main Progress in Recent Years (legislation, policies, infrastructure, investments, training, etc.)
FFS training programme in rice started in 2000. During the last two years, there was no report on outbreak of major pests and disease. The country's overall pest control system also takes into consideration the ecological aspect of pest management, the biology, behaviour and taxonomy of pests symptomatology and the favourable climatic condition to the disease.
Main Constraints (personnel, infrastructure, administrative, operational, training, etc.)
The research activities of IPM are carried out, subject to the limited financial resources available from the government and other source of funds or from the related technical cooperation.

V. PESTICIDE MANAGEMENT

Last updated: December 2008

Executive Summary

The work related to the country's pesticide management has been progressing steadily. It covers pesticide registration schemes, licensing programme, control of Persistent Organic Pollutants, disposal of toxic wastes, as well as management of transboundary movement of illegal products.

List of Key Legislation/Regulations/Rules

1990 Pesticide Law
1991 Implementation Rules to the Pesticide Law
1995 National Food Law

Web source for further information: –

(regarding pesticide management)	Yes	No
Do you have national pesticide reduction targets? *If yes, what is the target:*_____		x
Have you ratified the Rotterdam (PIC) Convention?		x
Have you ratified the Stockholm (POP) Convention?	x	
Have your ratified the Basel Convention? (hazardous wastes)		x
Have your ratified the Montreal Protocol? (MeBr phasing-out)		
Have you reported the observance of the Code of Conduct to FAO according to Art. 12 of the Code?		x
Have you adopted Good Laboratory Practices (GLP)?	x	
Pesticide Registration		
Do you require pesticides to conform to relevant FAO or WHO specifications?	x	
Do you allow the "me-too" registration and sale of generic pesticides?	x	
Do you require data on product equivalence for generic registration?		
Do you conduct country-specific risk assessments for…		
occupational risks?	x	
consumer risks?	x	
environmental risks?	x	
Have you adopted the Global Harmonized System (GHS) for pesticides hazards evaluation and labelling?		x
Do you accept evaluation results from other countries?	x	
Do you accept field studies conducted in other countries?	x	
Do you require environmental fate studies?	x	
Incentives/Disincentives		
Do you have a special tax on pesticides to cover externality costs?		x
Do you subsidize or provide low-cost pesticides?		x
Do you subsidize or provide low-cost biopesticides?		x

Organization of Plant Protection Functions	Responsible Organizational Unit (Ministry/Department/Unit)
Legislation	PRB
Registration	PRB
Licensing of shops	MOAI/MAS
Licensing of field applicators	MOAI/MAS/PPD
Enforcement/inspections	MOAI/MAS/PPD
Testing of pesticide efficacy	MOAI/MAS/PPD
Development of pesticide use recommendations	MOAI/MAS/PPD
Safe use training/extension	MOAI/MAS/PPD
Food residue monitoring	MOAI/MAS/PPD
Environmental monitoring	MOAI/MAS/PPD
Health monitoring	MOH
Other Stakeholders:	
Pesticide Industry Association	
Civil Society Organizations	

Infrastructure	Years: 2007-2008
Number of registration officers	10
Number of enforcement officers	12
Number of department quality control laboratories	1
Number of quality control laboratory personnel	5
Number of department residue analysis laboratories	1
Number of residue laboratory personnel	5

Key Situation Indicators

Pesticide Trade:	Tons	US$ '000 Value
Imports	6 185	
Domestic Use/Sales		
Pesticide Use Profile:	**Tons (a.i./formulation to be specified)**	**US$ '000 Value**
Chem. Insecticides	3 165	
Chem. Fungicides	2 065	
Chem. Herbicides	462	
Chem. Others: e.g. molluscicide, acaricide	40	
Other: e.g. Abamectin, Bt, Neem	441	
Other purposes	12	
TOTAL	6 185	

Post Registration Monitoring

Testing, Quality Control and Effects in the Field	Yes	No
Do you have significant problems with low-quality pesticides in the market?	x	
Do you have significant problems with pesticide resistance?		
Do you have a list of pesticides under close observation for problems		
Source for more information: –		

Health and Environmental Information	Yes	No
Do you maintain data on pesticide poisoning cases?	x	
Do you have a system to monitor pesticide residues in food?	x	
Do you have a system to monitor pesticide residues in the environment?	x	
Do you have significant problems of environmental contamination from pesticides?	x	
Do you have data on pesticides effects on wildlife and ecosystems?		x
Source for more information: –		

Pesticide Disposal	Yes	No
Do you have system to collect and safely dispose of used containers and small quantities of left-over pesticides?		x
Do you have an inventory of outdated and obsolete pesticides in the country? (e.g. banned and no longer traded, but still in storage)	x	
Do you have illegal trade in pesticides? if yes: what is the estimated amount: _____ No data available_____	x	
Source for more information: –		

Key Operation Indicators

Registration/Regulation/Monitoring	Years: 2007-2008	
	a.i.*	Trade Name
Number of registered pesticide products		955
Number of registered biopesticides (Avamectrin, Bt, Neem, etc.)		15
Number of restricted-use pesticides/formulations	7	
Number of banned pesticides	19	
Number of licensed outlets	2 270	
Number of licensed field applicators (professional and/or farmers)	9 721	
Number of licensing violations reported during year		
Number of quality control analyses conducted during year	103	
Number of food samples analyzed for pesticide residues during year	52	
Number of samples exceeding MRL	None	
Number of environmental samples analyzed for pesticide residues		

* active ingredient

Pesticides Restricted in Recent Years	
Year	Name of active ingredient or hazardous formulation

Pesticides Banned in Recent Years	
Year	Name of active ingredient

Cooperation Projects			
Purpose/Target	Donor	Amount	Years (start-end)
Purpose/Target of government follow-up programmes		Amount	Years (start-end)
The survey of pesticides use on important crops			

Progress and Constraints

Main Progress in Recent Years (legislation, policies, infrastructure, investments, training, etc.)
Myanmar now has access to the Rotterdam Convention and observes the International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides to implement the PIC procedures.
Main Constraints (personnel, infrastructure, administrative, operational, training, etc.)
Control and monitoring mechanism including selling of extremely hazardous, low standard and banned pesticides in the market. Transboundary issues (long, open and porous border with neighbouring countries). Due to the shortage of technical staff, inadequate legal and regulatory framework have occurred.

VI. ADDITIONAL ISSUES OF INTEREST

Last updated: December 2008

Genetically Modified Crops	
Name of GMO Crop	Area under Cultivation [ha]