

Understanding Investment And Business Laws In Myanmar

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Abstract:

Myanmar's investment and business landscape has undergone significant transformations in recent years, making it crucial for investors and entrepreneurs to grasp the intricacies of its legal framework. This abstract provides a comprehensive overview of Myanmar's investment and business laws, covering key aspects such as foreign investment regulations, corporate governance, taxation, intellectual property rights, and dispute resolution mechanisms. By examining the evolving legal landscape, this abstract aims to equip stakeholders with the knowledge necessary to navigate Myanmar's business environment effectively and capitalize on its emerging opportunities while mitigating potential risks.

Key Words: Myanmar Investment Law, Foreign Investment Law, Company Law, Taxation Laws

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I. Introduction

The crucial question that any investor who is inclined to engage in a foreign country asks is: why invest in Myanmar? It is an important question that investors ask themselves before making an investment. In this post, I will outline Myanmar's business regulations, which are crucial to understand when making an investment, as well as its investment practices, which should be useful to investors. An investor will only be able to make a decision and understand Myanmar's actual legal situation by doing this investigation.

Investment Climate: Natural Resources

With ports along the Bay of Bengal and Andaman Sea, Myanmar, the biggest country in mainland Southeast Asia, has direct access to China, India, ASEAN, and other foreign markets in addition to its own home market of over 50 million people [9]. Natural resources abound on Myanmar's terrain, and its potential for agriculture and other agricultural goods is enormous [5]. The whole land area is vast, making it the Southeast Asian mainland's largest country [2]. The coastline stretches for 2,832 kilometers, with some marshes ideal for prawn farming, and a large economic zone exists on an expansive continental shelf [5][9].

Myanmar is also wealthy in the forestry sector. Depending on the climate zone, its forests support a variety of tree species, including bamboo, orchids, timber, and flowers [5]. The discovery of oil dates back to before World War II, and today both onshore and offshore oil and gas deposits are found in significant amounts through active exploration, development, and production [4][7]. Additionally, Myanmar is rich in mineral resources, with both metallic and non-metallic minerals being available. Gems, jade, diamonds, and other precious stones are notable, along with minerals such as silver, copper concentrate, zinc concentrate, refined tin, tin concentrate, tungsten, and gold [8]. Other industries, including tourism, hospitality, industrial parks, real estate, transportation, and manufacturing, also offer promising prospects [5][12].

Both inland and marine waterways provide favorable conditions for aquaculture and fishing [9]. Indeed, Myanmar's abundant natural resources present significant opportunities for investment [5][9].

Society, Culture and Economic Growth

Not only does Myanmar have a wealth of natural resources and fertile land, but it also has a youthful, talented, and driven populace [5]. Myanmar society has demonstrated the ability to lead change in the last years of political and economic transformation [5]. As workers and business owners, Myanmar's population has shown flexibility in adjusting to new possibilities and navigating new technologies while gaining new skills and competencies [13]. Traditional life and modernization coexist, especially in Yangon and increasingly in Myanmar's metropolitan cities [5][18]. The society is receptive to the influence and cultures of other countries [18].

Since 2012, Myanmar's economy has expanded steadily at a rate of between 6% to 8% annually [5]. The foundation of Myanmar's overall development strategy is a complementary set of policies designed to broaden the country's export base, increase value-added output for both local and foreign markets, and facilitate modernization in infrastructure, industry, and agriculture simultaneously [12][19]. Myanmar has established three

Special Economic Zons, including those at Thilawa, Kyaukphyu, and Dawei, to promote development [9]. With the goal that these globally recognized industrial facilities would serve as the new Myanmar's economic engines, they provide investors with incentives and streamlined procedures [9][12].

The Legal Framework

When an investor wants to make an investment, he always asks himself, "Where do I stand legally if I make an investment?" Myanmar's legal system is part of the Common Law Legal Family. However, it is a unique fusion of the common law and civil law legal systems and is not a mere replica of the common law system [18]. Common law principles are utilized and incorporated into codified laws, also known as statute laws, which are issued by the legislature and hold legal authority [7]. These codified laws or statutes are historically known to have drawn from legal codes like the Justinian Code of the Roman period or the Codex Napoleon of the Napoleonic era [3].

The core principles or modalities of Myanmar's legal system are also applied in corporate and commercial laws, aligning with this traditional component of modern legal history [3]. Today, the corporate, commercial, and economic laws form the legal backbone of Myanmar's market economy system [13][19]. Before 1988, these statutes, which are grounded in Common Law principles, had been in place for over 25 years. They were revived with a fresh legal impetus in 1988 when the country adopted the market economy system [5][18]. Along with the resurgence of these laws, new investment laws were promulgated to promote privatization and the development of the market economy [25].

This article presents a summary of Myanmar's business laws that foreign investors should know about, divided into sections as shown below:

- (1) Basic Legislative Framework.
- (2) Investment in Myanmar.
- (3) The Land Laws Framework of Myanmar.
- (4) Commerce and Industry.
- (5) Banking and Financial.
- (6) Labor and Employment.
- (7) Transport laws Framework of Myanmar.
- (8) Environmental protection and other Related Laws.
- (9) The Legal Framework of the Settlement of Disputes.

II. Literature Review

Basic Legislative Framework

The fundamental legal framework is provided by the State-Owned Economic Enterprises Law, which permits the establishment of joint ventures and enterprises [7]. Public international law, as we all know, grants a state complete sovereignty over its air, sea, and land borders. A state has an inalienable claim to its natural resources because of its full sovereignty [19]. The 1989 State-Owned Economic Enterprises Law enforces the rights granted by international public law, such as the *Lax Loci* of Myanmar [7]. Section 3 of the law grants the government the authority to carry out specific legal actions, though only State-Owned Economic Enterprises are authorized to undertake the twelve specified operations under this section [7][18].

However, Section 4 provides an exemption, allowing the government to delegate certain operations to joint ventures with individuals or business entities, subject to specific restrictions [9][18]. Section 4 also serves as a vehicle for privatization, granting the government the authority to permit certain operations to occur under a privatization plan [12]. The State-Owned Economic Enterprises Law of 1989 remains in force as of 2000, as the state continues to be the sole owner of natural resources. There have been no amendments to this law since 2000 [1].

Investment in Myanmar

Myanmar is a large nation with abundant natural resources, and it is the largest country on the Southeast Asian mainland [5]. Several economic sectors have promising potential for growth [9]. One of the key legislative developments in Myanmar's post-1988 economic transformation was the Foreign Investment Law (2012), which aimed to attract significant capital, promote exports, utilize high technology, create jobs, and stimulate regional and national development [20]. The government also encourages domestic investment, leading to the enactment of the Myanmar Citizens Investment Law (2013), which grants citizens the same exemptions and benefits as foreigners under the Foreign Investment Law [2].

In 2016, the Foreign Investment Law (2012) and the Myanmar Citizen's Investment Law (2013) were merged into the Myanmar Investment Law. This law ensures that both domestic and international investment projects receive similar treatment concerning their growth, administration, operation, and sale [4]. Key changes from the previous laws include tax incentives and new approval procedures overseen by the Myanmar Investment

Commission (MIC). Investors can now either follow the permit application procedure or the endorsement application process to obtain MIC approval [6]. The Myanmar Investment Law (2016) also clearly differentiates between restricted and prohibited investments [9].

To modernize the legal framework, Myanmar issued the Companies Law in 2017, which updated the 1914 Companies Act to better align with a globalized economy [9][22]. Under the 2017 Myanmar Companies Law, foreigners can invest in Myanmar companies provided they hold no more than 35% of the share capital without affecting the local company's status [12]. Another significant change is the requirement for only one director to be physically present in the company, and this director must be a local resident, with no nationality restriction [6]. The law also outlines directors' duties, including the need to declare any conflicts of interest [22].

The Land Laws Framework of Myanmar

The Transfer of Property Act (1882) and the Transfer of Immoveable Property Restriction Law (1987) regulate the ownership, lease, and use of land and immovable property by foreigners [14]. The Transfer of Property Act, enacted in 1882, governs property transactions on the mainland of Myanmar. This statute covers the transfer of property between living individuals and is one of the earliest laws in Myanmar, extending the principles of contract law into the realm of property succession [18]. The Transfer of Immoveable Property Restriction Law (1987), which succeeded the 1882 Act, prohibits the transfer of real estate from foreigners to citizens, reinforcing restrictions on foreign ownership [14]. Additionally, the Registration Act of 1909 established Registrar Offices to maintain records of immovable property transactions and track encumbrances on such properties [7].

Commerce and Industry Regulatory Framework in Myanmar

Myanmar's commerce and industry regulatory framework encompasses various laws, regulations, and government agencies. Thus, Myanmar's commercial and industrial regulatory framework will be reviewed in the following sectors.

- (1) **Ministry of Commerce (MOC):** Myanmar's Ministry of commerce (MOC) oversees trade, commerce, and industry. It formulates policies, issues regulations, and enforces local and international trade laws.
- (2) **Foreign Investment Law:** Myanmar's Foreign Investment Law governs foreign investments. Foreign investors benefit from tax benefits, land leasing rights, and expropriation protections.
- (3) **Company Registration and Corporate Governance:** The Directorate of Investment and Company Administration (DICA) oversees company registration in Myanmar. Companies must register with DICA and follow corporate governance standards, including producing annual reports and maintaining proper financial records.
- (4) **Taxation:** The Internal Revenue Department (IRD) oversees Myanmar's tax regulations. Businesses pay corporate income tax, VAT, commercial tax, and customs duties. Tax rates and regulations are often revised by the government.
- (5) **Labor Laws:** Myanmar regulates labor rights, working conditions, and workplace safety. The Ministry of Labor, Immigration, and Population oversees labor concerns and enforces labor regulations. These rules include minimum wage, employment contracts, and OHS.
- (6) **Sector-specific Regulations:** Banking, telecommunications, electricity, and healthcare have separate rules and regulations in Myanmar. The Ministry of Transport and Communications and Central Bank of Myanmar must implement industry-specific legislation.
- (7) **Trade Agreements and Customs:** Myanmar has various regional and international trade agreements, including AEC and AFTA. A Myanmar Customs Department executes import-export legislation. These include tariff classification, value, and clearance. Myanmar joins ASEAN, WTO, and other trade agreements. Trade agreements and treaties effect Myanmar's tariffs, regulations, and trade policy. Companies in Myanmar must follow the rules to avoid risks, comply with the law, and establish a business-friendly climate. It's crucial to monitor regulatory framework modifications to respond to changing economic and regulatory situations.
- (8) **Intellectual Property Rights (IPR):** Myanmar protects copyrights, patents, trademarks, and industrial designs. Under the Ministry of Commerce, the Myanmar Intellectual Property Office (IPO) registers and enforces IP laws.
- (9) **Environmental Regulations:** Environmental laws in Myanmar preserve the environment, regulate pollution, and produce sustainable resources. Environmental protection is monitored and eco-friendly permits are issued by MONREC.
- (10) **Competition Law:** Myanmar Competition Law protects consumers, prevents anti-competitive activity, and promotes fair competition. Monopolies, pricing restrictions, market manipulation, and other unfair business activities are illegal. Myanmar Competition Commission enforces competition laws.

Government actions, legislation, and external factors may affect Myanmar's regulatory structure. Myanmar businesses should remain current on regulatory changes and follow all regulations to reduce risks and maximize efficiency.

Banking and Financial Regulatory Framework in Myanmar

Recently, Myanmar's banking and finance regulatory framework has undergone changes to modernize and improve the industry [5][9]. The Central Bank of Myanmar (CBM) oversees banking, monetary policy, and financial stability, playing a crucial role in determining monetary policy, issuing licenses to financial institutions, and regulating the banking sector [5]. Its primary aim is to stabilize Myanmar's financial sector, offering guidelines and regulations for licensing, capital requirements, risk management, corporate governance, and compliance with anti-money laundering (AML) and counter-terrorism financing (CTF) measures [16]. In 2016, the Myanmar Banking Law was passed to modernize and regulate the banking sector, covering aspects such as bank incorporation, operation, supervision, and depositor safety [9][18]. The CBM allows both local and foreign banks to operate in Myanmar, subject to compliance with capital and risk management requirements [5]. The CBM also promotes financial inclusion initiatives aimed at increasing access to financial services, particularly in poor and marginalized regions [9]. It encourages microfinance institutions (MFIs), financial literacy, and consumer protection [9].

The CBM also oversees payment and electronic money transfer services, regulating payment service providers to ensure the efficiency, reliability, and safety of the payment system [22]. The Securities and Exchange Commission of Myanmar (SECM) is responsible for regulating the capital and securities markets, including securities businesses, market intermediaries, and enforcing laws to protect investors and market integrity [23]. Similarly, the Insurance Business Regulatory Board (IBRB), under the Ministry of Planning, Finance, and Industry, regulates the insurance sector, issuing licenses to insurance companies, agents, and brokers while ensuring compliance with insurance laws [9][18]. Myanmar collaborates with international organizations, such as the IMF, World Bank, and Asian Development Bank, to enhance its regulatory framework and financial sector oversight [19][22].

To maintain the stability, integrity, and resilience of Myanmar's financial system, banks and other financial institutions must comply with regulatory standards, adhere to best practices, and stay updated on changes in regulatory policies [9][18].

Labor and Employment Regulatory Framework in Myanmar

Myanmar has several job and labor laws that remain in effect, including labor-related limitations outlined in the 2012 Foreign Investment Law [9][19]. The country's labor and employment laws form a framework designed to protect workers' rights, promote fair employment, and ensure safe working conditions [9]. Key laws include the Employment and Skill Development Law (2013), the Factories Act (1951), and the Shops and Establishments Law (2016), among others, which govern areas like employment contracts, wages, working hours, overtime, leave entitlements, and workplace safety [18][19].

The Ministry of Labor, Immigration, and Population is responsible for labor issues, including labor policy development, enforcement of labor laws, vocational training, and labor dispute resolution [5]. Employees are required to have formal employment contracts that clearly define job duties, wages, hours, benefits, and termination procedures. Both fixed-term and indefinite contracts are common in Myanmar [9]. The National Tripartite Committee regularly reviews and adjusts Myanmar's minimum wage based on economic conditions and location, leading to considerable variation in wage rates across the country [9][19].

Myanmar's standard work schedule consists of eight-hour workdays and forty-four-hour workweeks, with provisions for overtime pay as specified by law [18][19]. The government also mandates maternity, annual, and casual leave, each with specific legal entitlements and conditions [5][19]. Laws like the Factories Act require employers to ensure safe working environments and prevent accidents by conducting risk assessments, offering safety training, and complying with health and safety standards [18][19].

Workers in Myanmar have the right to form trade unions and engage in collective bargaining to safeguard their rights. However, there are statutory restrictions on union activities, making the formation of unions challenging [18]. The Ministry of Labor, Immigration, and Population also oversees the issuance of work permits, visas, and employment authorization for foreign workers [19]. Employers must adhere to specific regulations when hiring foreigners [18][19].

To avoid legal risks and foster a positive workplace, businesses operating in Myanmar must remain compliant with labor laws and stay updated on any changes or revisions to these regulations [9].

Transport Laws Framework of Myanmar Regulatory Framework in Myanmar

Myanmar's transportation rules and regulations govern operations, safety, and licensing, with the Ministry of Transport and Communications primarily responsible for overseeing and regulating transportation

matters [18]. The Ministry creates transportation policies and plans, and due to Myanmar's diverse transportation system, laws and regulations have been developed to cover road, rail, river, and air travel. These regulations include provisions for licensing, registration, road safety, traffic management, and environmental protection [19].

The Road Transport Administration Department (RTAD), under the Ministry of Transport and Communications, regulates road transport in Myanmar, issuing driver licenses, setting road safety standards, and enforcing traffic laws [19]. Myanmar Railways, a state-owned enterprise under the Ministry, manages the national railway network, with periodic regulation of railway operations, safety, ticketing, and freight traffic [5]. The Department of Marine Administration (DMA) oversees Myanmar's port operations and maritime traffic, ensuring vessel registration, navigation safety, port facility standards, and maritime security [10].

The Department of Civil Aviation (DCA) regulates Myanmar's civil aviation sector, overseeing airport operations, air traffic control, aviation safety, licensing of airlines and pilots, aircraft registration, and compliance with international aviation standards [21]. Public transportation, including taxis, buses, and other passenger vehicles, is also regulated, with a focus on licensing, fare control, route planning, and safety standards [9].

Myanmar is working to improve connectivity and foster economic growth by investing in roads, bridges, railways, ports, and airports. The development, construction, and maintenance of transportation infrastructure are regulated to ensure quality and safety [24]. Additionally, transportation and trade across Myanmar's borders are regulated to facilitate cross-border trade with neighboring countries, governed by transit laws, customs procedures, and bilateral agreements [19].

Transportation regulations in Myanmar also emphasize environmental protection, with rules on pollutants, emission limits, waste management, and ways to mitigate the environmental impact of transportation [18]. Myanmar participates in several international transportation organizations, such as the International Union of Railways (UIC), the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), and the International Maritime Organization (IMO), adopting international best practices to promote transportation interoperability and safety [9].

Myanmar's transport rules apply to both businesses and individuals, ensuring the legality, safety, and efficiency of transporting people and goods within and across the country [19].

Environmental Protection Other Related Laws.

Myanmar regulates sustainable development and environmental preservation. The main environmental laws and regulations are below:

- (1) **Environmental Conservation Law (ECL):** Conservation in Myanmar is managed by the Environmental Conservation Law. This 2012 legislation underpins environmental management, conservation, and pollution control. The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation (MONREC) may adopt policies, issue laws, and enforce environmental standards.
- (2) **Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA):** Myanmar development projects need environmental effect assessments. These studies assess project environmental implications and suggest mitigation. The Environmental Conservation Law mandates MONREC's EIA oversight.
- (3) **Protected Areas Law:** Myanmar has animal sanctuaries, national parks, and marine protected zones. These protected areas are controlled. These rules protect biodiversity, ecosystems, and human activity in conservation zones.
- (4) **Forest Law and Regulations:** The Myanmar Forest Law regulates extraction, preservation, and management. Timber extraction, replanting, and forest protection are restricted. These are Forest Law regulations. Forest Department executes Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation Forest laws.
- (5) **Wildlife Conservation Law:** The Wildlife Conservation Law of Myanmar governs wildlife trade, conservation, and endangered species. It bans hunting, trapping, and trafficking protected species and punishes wildlife violators. The Departments of Forestry and Fisheries and Aquatic Resources enforce wildlife protection laws.
- (6) **Water Resources Law:** The Myanmar Water Resources Law governs river, lake, and groundwater management, distribution, and usage. It oversees water extraction, irrigation, hydropower development, and water pollution prevention.
- (7) **Waste Management Regulations:** Solid, hazardous, and wastewater waste management in Myanmar is regulated. These regulations regulate garbage disposal, recycling, and treatment facilities to reduce pollution and health risks.
- (8) **Air Quality Regulations:** Myanmar has passed laws to reduce air pollution and improve urban and industrial air quality. These standards set emission limits for corporations, autos, and other air polluters. They also require air quality monitoring and reporting.

(9) Climate Change Policy: Myanmar has strategies and actions to adapt and mitigate climate change. It has a National Climate Change Committee to coordinate climate change activities and promote sustainable development, in addition to participating in international climate change treaties.

(10) International Agreements and Cooperation: Myanmar collaborates with neighboring states and international organizations on environmental issues. This includes Tran's border pollution, wildlife protection, and climate change adaptation. It signed many international environmental accords, including the UNFCCC and CBD.

Environmental rules and regulations must be enforced to safeguard Myanmar's natural resources, ecosystems, and public health [15]. Institutional capability, public awareness, and stakeholder participation are needed to accomplish sustainable environmental management and conservation goals.

Table 1: Summary of Business Laws and Related Departments in Myanmar

No	Title	Related laws	Related Departments
(1)	Basic legislative Framework	The State-Owned Economic Enterprise Law (1989)	(i) The Government of Myanmar
(2)	Investment in Myanmar	(i) Foreign Investment Law (2012) (ii) Myanmar Citizen Investment Law (2013) (iii) Myanmar Investment Law (2017) (iv) Myanmar Taxation law	(i) The Directorate of Investment and Company Administration (DICA) (ii) Myanmar Investment Commission (MIC)
(3)	The Land Laws Framework of Myanmar	(i) Transfer of Property Act (1982) (ii) Transfer of property Restriction law (1987)	(i) The Ministry of Labor, Immigration, and Population
(4)	Commerce and Industry Regulatory Framework in Myanmar	(i) The Export and Import Law (2012) (ii) IP laws (Trade Mark law, Copyright law, Industrial Design law, Patent Law) (2019) (iii) Competition law of Myanmar (2019)	(i) Ministry of Commerce (MOC) (ii) The Internal Revenue Department (IRD) (iii) The Ministry of Labor, Immigration, and Population (iv) The Intellectual Property Office (IPO) (v) The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation (MONREC) (vi) Department of Consumer Affairs (DOCA)
	Banking and Financial Regulatory Framework in Myanmar	(i) Myanmar's Banking Law (2016) (ii) Insurance laws and regulations (2015)	(i) The Central Bank of Myanmar (ii) The Ministry of Transport and Communications (iii) The Securities and Exchange Commission of Myanmar (SECM) (iv) Ministry of Planning, Finance, and Industry
(6)	Labor and Employment Regulatory Framework in Myanmar	(i) The Employment and Skill Development Law (2013) (ii) The Factories Act (1951) (iii) The Shops and Establishment law (2016)	(i) The Ministry of Labor, Immigration, and Population
(7)	Transport Laws Framework of Myanmar	(i) Myanmar- Multimodal transport laws (2014) (ii) Road Safety and Motor Vehicle Management Rules (2022) (iii) Myanmar Coastal and Inland Water Transport Service License law (2015)	(i) The Ministry of Transport and Communications (ii) The Road Transport Administration Department (RTAD) (iii) Administration Department (RTAD) (iv) The Department of Marine Administration (DMA) (v) The Ministry of Transport and Communications
(8)	Environmental Protection Other Related Laws	(i) Environmental Conservation Law (ECL) (2012) (ii) Conservation of Biodiversity and Protected Areas Law (2018) (iii) Forest Law and Regulations (2018) (iv) The protection of Wildlife Conservation and (v) Protection of Natural Areas Law (1994) (vi) Conservation of Water Resources and Rivers law (2017)	(i) The Department of Civil Aviation (DCA) (ii) The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation (MONREC) (iii) The Forest Department (iv) The Department of Fisheries and Aquatic

The legal framework for the settlement of disputes

Myanmar's legal system resolves conflicts via laws, conventions, and courts. The primary dispute resolution legal framework components are below:

- (1) Constitutional Provisions:** The Myanmar Constitution governs the judiciary, rule of law, and human rights. It establishes the executive branch's authority and ensures justice for everyone.
- (2) Civil Procedure Code:** The Civil Procedure Code governs civil litigation in Myanmar. Start civil litigation, present evidence, conduct trials, and enforce court judgments using this text. The Code may resolve contract, property, tort, and other legal problems.

- (3) **Criminal Procedure Code:** Myanmar's Criminal Procedure Code oversees investigations, prosecutions, and judgments. This document regulates defendant rights, arrest, imprisonment, evidence, and criminal trials. The Code guarantees fair and transparent criminal processes and protects defendants from arbitrary imprisonment and abuse.
- (4) **Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR):** Myanmar encourages out-of-court dispute resolution via mediation, arbitration, and conciliation. These dispute resolution approaches are alternatives. Myanmar legalizes arbitration with the 2016 Law Amending the Arbitration Law. This method permits parties to settle disputes via recognized arbitral institutions or ad hoc arbitration.
- (5) **Commercial Dispute Resolution:** Business disagreements are dealt under Myanmar law. Examples include Myanmar Arbitration Law (2016) and Myanmar Companies Law (2017). These laws manage business disputes, enforce contracts, and protect businesses and investors.
- (6) **Labor Dispute Resolution:** Myanmar labor regulations let employers and workers resolve conflicts. The 2012 Settlement of Labor Dispute Law mandates discussion, mediation, and arbitration to settle labor issues, with resort to the labor tribunal or courts if other options fail.
- (7) **Administrative Dispute Resolution:** Myanmar's Administrative Procedure Law (2017) applies to government, corporate, and business administrative procedures and judicial review. The Act provides mechanisms to appeal administrative judgments, address administrative complaints, and hold government entities responsible.
- (8) **Judicial System:** Myanmar's courts are vital to conflict settlement. District, high, and Supreme Courts make up Myanmar's judicial system. Civil, criminal, and administrative courts may issue judgments and remedies based on applicable laws and principles.

Table 2: Summary of the legal framework for the settlement of disputes in Myanmar

Title	Related Laws	Settlement of Dispute System
The legal framework for the settlement of disputes	(i) Constitution law of Myanmar (2008) (ii) Civil Procedure Code (1908) (iii) Criminal Procedure Code (1898) (iv) Arbitration Law (2016) (v) Settlement of Labor Dispute Law (2012) (vi) Administrative Procedure Law (2017)	(i) Judicial System (ii) Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) (iii) Commercial Dispute Resolution (iv) Labor Dispute Resolution (v) Administrative Dispute Resolution

Myanmar's dispute resolution legislation is accessible, fair, and efficient while maintaining the law. Most goals are intended to be met. Enforcement of laws and capacity-building of the judiciary and legal institutions are essential to Myanmar's dispute resolution system.

After 2011 political upheavals, Myanmar has sought international investment to stimulate economic development. Investment may be challenging in Myanmar due to its economy and changing legislation. Major investment laws in Myanmar include the Myanmar Investment legislation, foreign investment legislation, and industry-specific restrictions. Myanmar's investment environment requires thorough due diligence and legal advice.

III. Conclusion And Suggestion

Understanding Myanmar's business and investment rules is crucial to success. Investors may reduce risks, comply, and build lucrative firms by understanding these requirements. By researching Myanmar's foreign investment, company registration, taxation, and labor regulations, stakeholders may profit on its development while navigating its unique legal environment.

Understanding Myanmar's investment and business laws requires research and consultation with legal experts. Below are policy ideas and implementations:

Legal Consultation: Myanmar and business legal specialists can help clarify. They can guide you through the complicated legal system.

Government Resources: Stay updated on laws and regulations by visiting Myanmar's official websites, publications, and regulatory agencies.

Local partnerships: Work with respected local firms or people who understand Myanmar's laws and business practices. Their knowledge and connections may help you obey local laws.

Due Diligence: Before investing or launching a business, research Myanmar. This involves studying legal requirements, regulatory compliance, and corporate and local hazards.

Compliance Training: Allow Myanmar workers and stakeholders to pursue business and investment law courses. This assures everyone knows their legal obligations.

Adaptability: Adjust to Myanmar's legal and regulatory changes. Being aware of changing laws and regulations is crucial to corporate strategy.

Ethical Practices: Follow local and international business ethics and company governance laws. This boosts stakeholder credibility and lowers legal difficulties.

Government Engagement: Positive ties with Myanmar's government and regulators are essential. Communication, problem-solving, and regulatory compliance may improve.

These ideas and policies may assist Myanmar firms understand investment and business constraints. This will assist them manage these laws, lowering legal risks and improving success.

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