

LINCOLN LEGAL SERVICES (MYANMAR) LIMITED

NEWSLETTER 214 - 12 January 2025

Dear Readers,

Welcome to a new edition of our newsletter.

1. Exporters to exchange 15% of their foreign currency earnings at the Central Bank rate

According to a notification of the Central Bank under the National Defence and Security Council (“**NDSC**”) dated 7 January 2026, exporters must exchange 15% of their earnings to MMK at the Central Bank rate starting from 1 January 2026.

On [3 April 2022](#), the Central Bank ordered commercial banks to convert within 1 day all incoming foreign currency to MMK at the Central Bank rate (then USD 1 = MMK 1,850; now USD 1 = MMK 2,100), unless a specific exemption applied. On 5 August 2022, the Central Bank issued a partial exemption for exporters, ordering that only 65% of their foreign currency earnings be converted at the Central Bank rate. This percentage was reduced to 50% on [13 July 2023](#), to 35% on [6 December 2023](#), to 25% on [7 August 2024](#), and now to 15%.

According to a Central Bank letter dated [16 August 2022](#), exporters may use the “free” portion of their foreign currency earnings for themselves (which we understand means that they may use this portion to pay for their own imports), sell it to a third person (who then, we understand, may use this portion to pay for his imports), or sell it to commercial banks at a better rate than the Central Bank rate (currently USD 1 = approx. MMK 3,650). Foreign currency earnings that remain unused or unsold after 30 days must be sold by the exporter to a commercial bank.

For a concise summary of further details, please consult our [export/import presentation](#), starting from page 32.

CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION - ACCURACY NOT GUARANTEED

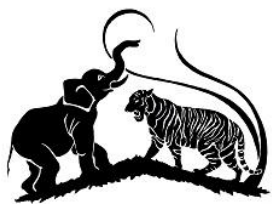
Republic of the Union of Myanmar

Central Bank of Myanmar

Notification No. 2//2026

1387, 5th Waning Day of Pyatho

(7 January 2026)



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1. The Central Bank of Myanmar has issued this notification in exercise of the authority conferred by section 49 (b) Foreign Exchange Management Law.
2. The Central Bank of Myanmar has amended Notification No. 37/2024 dated 7 August 2024 which requires exporters to exchange 35% of their export earnings received from exports for Myanmar kyats according to the directives in Central Bank of Myanmar Notification No. 12/2022.
3. Instead of 25% of the export earnings received from exports, exporters shall only exchange 15% for Myanmar kyats according to the directives in Central Bank of Myanmar Notification No. 12/2022.
4. This notification shall be in force from 1 January 2026.

(Than Than Swe)
Governor

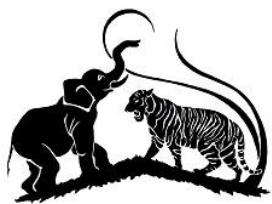
2. Further import restrictions

According to a notice by the Department of Trade, then under the State Administration Council, dated 5 April 2024 ([Burmese](#)), the import of all goods requires an individual import licence for each individual shipment. The import licence must be applied for, and issued, before the shipment arrives in Myanmar (Export/Import Newsletter 3/2024 - [Burmese](#) - of the Department of Trade).

An exception applies for 5 groups of goods, among them medicines and certain raw materials, which may be imported into a bonded warehouse without an import licence (Export/Import Newsletter [7/2024](#) of the Department of Trade).

For a concise summary of further details, please consult our [export/import presentation](#), starting from page 9.

The Department of Trade under the NDSC has now restricted the frequency of import licence applications for goods with the same HS code to one application per month. Furthermore, if no licence is issued within 180 days from the date of the application, the application is automatically cancelled.



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CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION - ACCURACY NOT GUARANTEED

Notification (4/2025)

Date: 31 December 2025

1. The Department of Trade provides trade-related services, including import and export licences/permits, through the Myanmar Tradenet 2.0 system, which allows applications to be made 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, and the system also provides approvals.
2. To prevent the proliferation of import licence/permit applications within the system, the validity period of licence/permit applications submitted through the system will be set to 180 days, effective from 1 January 2026.
3. When applying for licences, each company will only be allowed to apply for one licence per calendar month for the same type of goods, and only one application will be approved.
4. This is to inform that applications for licences/permits that exceed the 180-day validity period will be automatically cancelled (Auto Cancel) by the Myanmar Tradenet 2.0 system.

Department of Trade

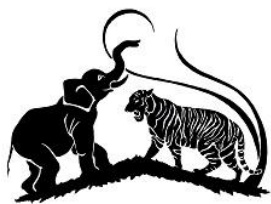
3. Outward processing procedures

On 23 December 2025, the Ministry of Finance and Revenue under the NDSC published outward processing procedures and the corresponding forms ([Burmese](#)). The procedures will come into force on 1 February 2026.

“Outward processing” means the temporary export of goods circulating or manufactured in Myanmar to a destination abroad for the purpose of manufacturing, processing or treatment, and their subsequent re-importation into Myanmar.

The following goods may not be exported for outward processing:

- Goods whose export or import is prohibited;



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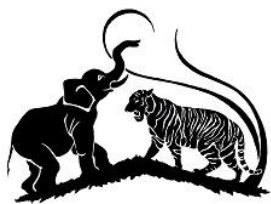
- goods which can be manufactured, processed or treated in Myanmar;
- precious stones;
- goods that would lose their characteristics if they are processed abroad;
- goods for which the processing procedure is not explained step-by-step.

Permission for outward processing may only be obtained if the goods are exported and re-imported through ports, airports and dry ports in Yangon Region. To obtain permission for export, the following must be presented:

- Form 1 and furthermore form 2, to explain the calculation of how many percent of the goods will be lost or wasted as a consequence of the outward processing;
- company registration certificate and export/import business owner registration certificate;
- copy of the business agreement with the processing company abroad;
- sample and photo of the goods;
- step-by-step explanation of the processing procedure and estimated costs per unit.

Once permission for outward processing is granted, the exporter must apply for permission to submit an export declaration (“**ED**”) which again requires the submission of certain documents (at least invoice; packing list; booking note proving that space on a vehicle, ship or aircraft has been obtained; export licence and, possibly, endorsements from relevant government departments and private associations; undertaking to re-import the goods after processing). The Customs Department may conduct inspections together with experts from relevant government departments and private associations.

For re-importing the processed goods, the applicant must again apply for permission with certain documents (at least form 3; the export file; evidence of the processing provided by the foreign processing company; form 4 explaining the calculation of the loss/wastage; invoice; packing list; bill of lading or air waybill; import licence and, possibly, endorsements from relevant government departments and private associations). If the documents are in order, the Customs Department shall issue permission to submit an import declaration (“**ID**”).



if an inspection finds that the imported goods are not suitable for domestic consumption, the goods must be destroyed or re-exported at the costs of the importer.

The re-import must be completed within 1 year from the date of exporting. Extensions may be granted twice for up to 1 year at a time.

When processed goods are re-imported, customs duty, commercial tax, specific goods tax and 2% advance income tax shall be assessed on the value added (“VA”) by the processing. No advance income tax shall be assessed at the time of export. If outward processing turns out to be impossible and the exporter wishes to re-import the unprocessed goods, this may be done duty-free (at the discretion of the Customs Department) if the re-import occurs within 3 years.

The Customs Department shall forward matters to the Central Bank if no re-import occurs so that the Central Bank may follow up on potential export earnings.

The procedures provide for penalties if the re-imported goods differ from the ID or have no connection to the exported goods, if exported goods are not re-imported, or if applications for an extension are submitted late. The penalties consist in the payment of a percentage of the customs value depending on the offence. If goods are imported that have no connection to the exported goods, the penalty is confiscation and a ban on further outward processing.

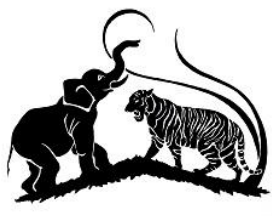
4. Deferred tax payment procedures

On 30 December 2025, the Ministry of Finance and Revenue under the NDSC published procedures allowing deferred payments of customs duty and other taxes payable to the Customs Department ([Burmese](#)). These procedures are only available to authorised economic operators (“AEO”) which can provide a bank guarantee that is valid for at least 60 days; the bank must be connected to the Customs Department’s MACCS online payment system.

5. Permissible manufacturing years of vehicles that may be imported

On 31 December 2025, the NDSC’s Ministry of Commerce announced the permissible manufacturing years of vehicles that may in principle be imported in 2026, but warns that policies restricting imports in practice remain in place.

CONVENIENCE TRANSLATION - ACCURACY NOT GUARANTEED



LINCOLN LEGAL SERVICES (MYANMAR) LIMITED

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Government of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar

Ministry of Commerce

Notification No. 120/2025

1387, 13th Waxing Day of Pyatho

(31 December 2025)

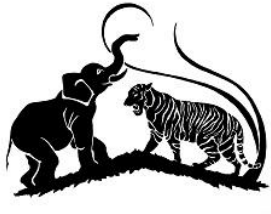
Exercising the powers conferred by section 13 (b) Export and Import Law, the Ministry of Commerce hereby issues this notification.

Notification specifying the year of manufacture for the import of motor vehicles from abroad for the year 2026

1. The years of manufacture for importing vehicles from abroad are specified as follows:
 - (a) *[Private]* passenger motor vehicles - From 2025 to 2026
 - (b) Commercial vehicles - From 2022 to 2026
(for the transport of goods / passengers)
 - (c) Fire engines / ambulances - From 2017 to 2026
 - (d) Machinery - From 2017 to 2026
2. When importing vehicles according to para. 1 (a)-(c) above, only left-hand drive vehicles may be imported.
3. The commercial machinery in the attachment that is not used on public roads may be imported as long as they were manufactured within the last 15 years (2012 and later).
4. This notification is a routine publication made as prescribed every year, specifying the manufacturing years of motor vehicles that may be imported in the specific calendar year. We would like to inform you that the current policies regarding vehicle imports will continue to be implemented without any changes.

(Signed)

Chit Swe



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Union Minister

Letter No. Sa Ka - 14 / 2 - 37 / 2025 (36)

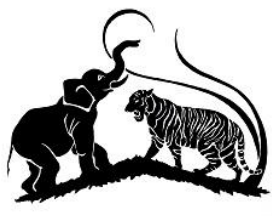
Date: 31 December 2025

Copies: *[Omitted]*

Attachment

List of commercial machinery not to be driven and used on public roads

1. Excavator
2. Bulldozer
3. Wheel Loader
4. Vibratory Roller
5. Clamp Loader
6. Motor Grader
7. Road Roller Compactor
8. Bridge Crane
9. Gantry Crane
10. Tower Crane
11. Pilling Machine
12. Crawler Drill/ Crane
13. Overhead Travelling Crane
14. Mobile Crane
15. Rough -Terrain Crane



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16. Forklift
17. Boom Lift
18. Asphalt Finisher (asphalt paving machine)

We hope that you have found this information useful.

Sebastian Pawlita
Managing Director

About Lincoln Legal Services (Myanmar) Limited

Lincoln Legal Services (Myanmar) Limited provides the full range of legal and tax advisory and compliance work required by investors. We pride ourselves in offering result-oriented work, high dependability and a fast response time at very competitive prices. Please do not hesitate to contact us:

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