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Music forest of "Memorial Album"



"I want to be active and I like changes. I hate repetition. That's why you can observe my changes in my music," said Zaw Win Htut

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Medicines from Mizzima



India, which is historically known as Mizzima, the birth place of the Buddha, is the home of many outstanding technicians. No product is comparable to Indian products in terms of quality and in terms of price as well, according to a Myanmar IT dealer. India is exporting many IT-based products to countries around the world, though it is facing internal political, racial and religious problems.



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Make money by fishing

Thanks to Myanmar's natural resources and growing bred-fish market, fish breeding tends to develop at a fast speed in the coming years, predicted the Fishery Department.

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High-rise for better living

U Than Tin Aung, architect and Honorary Lecturer of Mandalay Institute of Technology, wrote in his research paper that out of 116 high-rise with 9 to 14 stories, 80 percent had been completed. And 13 percent had been completed concerning 20 high-rise with 15 to 20 stories. Among the 10 expected 21 to 25 storied building, 7 percent have been completed. A 27-storied high-rise regarded as the highest among the constructing buildings, being built by Asia World Co, has completed around 1 percent, as revealed by U Than Tin Aung in his paper.

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Music forest of "Memorial Album"

[Phyo Su Po Po](#)



Veteran vocalist Zaw Win Htut

Previously we used to buy all the albums released for our listening pleasure. Now we are no longer affordable to buy like that due to growing prices. For those young music enthusiasts who wish to be a star vocalist, their wishes became dreams eventually. Established vocalists, even, do not want to risk in producing a new album, no producer got any interest to present a new talented vocalist. For a music producer big investment and vague chance are hindrances to present a fresh vocalist.

"Easy to follow to sing in one occasion, and theme of the song is not serious, like a kind of Pop music," star vocalist Zaw Win Htut expressed his opinion on Myanmar music industry. Easy-to-sing songs are most appropriate for the common people, Zaw Win Htut, who could keep its success, continued his remark.



Budding vocalist Phyu Phyu Kyaw Thein

Currently albums of vocalist groups are best sellers , as commented by Ms Phyu Phyu Kyaw Thein, who recently released her debut album. "I'm used to listening albums by a single vocalist. When I've listened to an album of a single vocalist I feel like familiar with the singer. I think there is a sequence among the songs of such album. I can feel his or her effort in creating the album. I can see the individual style of vocalist in every one-singer album."

A music lover expressed, "Memorial albums reminded us of the late vocalists. Their songs also refresh memories of his fans." Only if one or two memorial albums were produced it is not a problem, but frequent release of memorial albums reflects the present status of Myanmar's music industry.

"I want to be active and I like changes. I hate repetition. That's why you can observe my changes in my music," said Zaw Win Htut and proved by his deeds.

One of my friends remarked that musical creations are weak and ineffective, making the music fans confused.

"I want to be active and I like changes. I h



Win Htut

Compared to China, India and Thai, Myanmar has made just a few innovations in music. Leading vocalists of those neighbouring countries might listen to the Western music, however, I don't think they would imitate the music. For most of the famous Myanmar vocalists, I am wondering by what songs they would perform at concerts abroad. Should they cover West Life's song in America with Myanmar words, it would be really embarrassing. It is my concern that some Myanmar's top singers might not think singing such cover version as embarrassing but boastful.

I am willing to listen a kind of Myanmar music which is described by Zaw Win Htut as nature's music discovered by an emotion. I am wondering when such music would be realized, but Zaw Win Htut thought it still need some time. End item.

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Medicines from Mizzima

Phyo Win Latt

India, which is historically known as Mizzima, the birth place of the Buddha, is the home of many outstanding technicians.

No product is comparable to Indian products in terms of quality and in terms of price as well, according to a Myanmar IT dealer. India is exporting many IT-based products to countries around the world, though it is facing internal political, racial and religious problems.

In the age of market economy imports to Myanmar are mainly from Thai and China, and the volume of imports from India is just marginal. Thai and Chinese products are dominating in various sectors of market. However, in pharmaceutical products market, Indian products are undefeated. Pharmaceutical companies are listed among a few kind of businesses where

Indians have foothold in Myanmar.

In 2003 edition of Myanmar Index of Medical Specialities (MIMS Annual), printed in Singapore and imported to Myanmar, over 100 pharmaceutical companies are listed, among which over 20 are Indian ones. According to an Indian company, out of registered Indian companies in Myanmar, 25 are medicines companies. Ranbaxy, Sun Pharma and Dr Reddy's are the most widely known among Indian companies.

The volume of cash officially involved in Myanmar's medicines market amounted to some USD 100 million, out of which 30-40 millions belong to Indian pharmaceutical companies only, according to Himanshu Shekhar Biswall, Business Manager of Sun Pharmaceutical Industries Ltd.

The volume of cash officially involved in Myanmar's medicines market amounted to some USD 100 million, out of which 30-40 millions belong to Indian pharmaceutical companies only, according to Himanshu Shekhar Biswall, Business Manager of Sun Pharmaceutical Industries Ltd. "Generic medicines of our company are 10 to 50% cheaper than the prices of those of European branded drugs. The quality is not different as well," said Mr Biswall. Availability of raw materials and cheap labour cost make the Indian medicines cheaper, said B Prakash, International Marketing Business Manager, Sun Pharma.



Medicines for heart diseases and neurological diseases are the best sellers of Sun Pharma. Pharmaceutical products of Sun Pharma can be bought only with the prescription of physicians, only a few of them are OTCs (over-the-counter drugs). That is why Sun Pharma does not advertise widely in the market, but mainly contact to specialist doctors and general practitioners to promote sales, as elaborated by Mr Prakash.

Sun Pharma is the second largest Indian pharmaceutical company in Myanmar next to Ranbaxy, according to an Indian medicinal company. Revital and Riconia vitamins imported by Ranbaxy Co are popular on the market.

Indian pharmaceutical products are mainly used at Aye Yeiktha Clinic, which has been involved in the business over the last fifty years, according to a senior staff of the clinic. He continued to say that this clinic has contact with 87 regular suppliers, and Ranbaxy products are the best sellers. Revital multi-vitamins are routinely selling around 12 packs per day, he added. For AA Pharmacy, a prominent drug store on Sule main road of Yangon City, 10 out of its 15 major suppliers are Indian companies. Its manager remarked that Indian pharmaceutical products cover 80% of the national medicines market. Best sellers of AA Pharmacy are Indian medicines imported by Mega: Lupin branded medicines, AKT3 and AKT4, according to a marketing staff of Mega visiting AA Pharmacy.



Some products of Ranbaxy.

Anti-Retroviral medicines, which are being used by AIDS patients to raise CD4 blood-cell count and to improve self-immunization system, are mainly imported by GlaxoWellcome, a western company and, Indian companies known as Ranbaxy and Cipla. "In Myanmar except treatments for AIDS, Hepatitis B and cancer, Indian medicines are mostly used," said Daw Khin Khin Myint, Marketing Services Manager of MIMS Annual. However due to a wide difference of prices Viarocomb, Voro Z, Virolum and Nevipam only are widely bought. Anti-Retroviral like Nevirapine imported by GlaxoWellcome are not available and they are imported only by prior purchase order, commented a senior official of Aye Yeiktha Clinic.

"Medicines of GlaxoWellcome cost some Kyat 200,000 per month, while products of Ranbaxy and Cipla cost just around Kyat 18,000. That's why Ranbaxy and Cipla products are widely sold."

He continued to say, "Medicines of GlaxoWellcome cost some Kyat 200,000 per month, while products of Ranbaxy and Cipla cost just around Kyat 18,000. That's why Ranbaxy and Cipla products are widely sold." Anti-Retroviral medicines not used to wipe out the disease but to control the disease to make a patient feel better. That's why comparatively cheaper Indian medicines are being used to save the high cost for a long-term. In Myanmar, even those NGOs conducting Pilot Projects to distribute anti-retroviral medicines free of charge, are recently using medicines of Cipla Co. The fact was revealed by UNAIDS, an HIV/AIDS organization under the UN.

Some people cannot accept the notion that every Indian medicine is cheap and quality is good. A urologist and kidney specialist physician said that he used to subscribe his patients to consume reliable medicines. Poor quality medicines can affect the health of patient, so he never refer to use cheap poor quality medicines, the physician commented. That physician further remarked that he hasn't got enough courage to use top quality Indian medicines when a patient is in a critical stage, and he only use medicines from the Western countries.

The owner of Lucky medicine retail outlet in New Bogyoke Market remarked that if one is a regular consumer of branded medicines, he will not switch to Indian generic medicines, if he is still affordable.

Indian-made medicines of some companies are selling well because of having close relations with health care community, rather than its high quality, said a pharmaceutical products market expert.

However Indian pharmaceutical products can be dubbed as Super Drugs for the patients in a third-world country like Myanmar, considering the price gap with those of Western branded drugs, disregard of quality. The rich and those who are impressed only by western products, Indian medicinal products are the least favourable.

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Trans: Lutha Kyaw

Make money by fishing

Win Kyaw Oo

The State-owned Myanma Fishery Enterprise (MFE) has realized 34 percent of freshwater fish production and some 20 percent of marine product export, according to the Fishery Department.

Thanks to Myanmar's natural resources and growing bred-fish market, fish breeding tends to develop at a fast speed in the coming years, predicted the Fishery Department. After the completion of a 30-year plan covering from 2001-02 to 2030-31, it is targeted to materialize 200,000 acres of fish-breeding ponds, and to raise fish yield per-acre from an average of 2000 kg to 4980 kg. The fact was published in a recently released report of the department.

A committee concerning extension of fishery and livestock breeding has been formed in late 2000. Then a 3-year plan for extension of fish breeding was implemented actively in the period covering from November 2001 to October 2003. At the end of 2003, fish breeding ponds have been realized to cover over 150,000 acres. It is the over 200 percent growth from existing 49,230 acres in the base year of this plan.

In harmony with fish production, we are exporting fish apart from fulfilling local market demand. According to fishery business circle, a ton of Nga-dan (River catfish) could fetch USD 1100, and live Kyauk-ngar (Blue spotted sea bass) USD 2900.

Nga-myit-chit (Rohu / Labeo rohita), Nga-gaung-pwa, Nga-kyin-phyu (Mirgal) and Shwewa-nga-kyin (Karfu) are listed as exportable among fish of breeding farms. Main buyers of bred-fish includes Hong Kong, China (Taiwan) and China. In the last 2004-04 fiscal year, which ended at 31 March, 20,930 metric ton of fish were exported realizing some USD 70 million, as stated in fishery figures.

Fry

Availability of quality fry is critical for the development of fish breeding in Myanmar. Accordingly State-owned and private-owned fish breeding farms are annually increasing production of fry. Now 15 kinds of fry are on sale. Mainly Rohu, Karfu, Myat-Sar-ngagyin (Grass Carp), Tilapia, Nga-dan (River Catfish) (Silonia Childreni), Shwe yaung-ngagyin, and Mirgal are being produced for distribution.

According to a responsible person from the Fishery Department it is targeted to establish 44 freshwater hatcheries, eight saltwater hatcheries, 13 research centres owned by the department and private-owned 52 freshwater hatcheries.

Fry production of the Fishery Department amounted to 315.322 million fry in 1999-2000. In 2003-2004 the production was increased by 78.3 percent to become 562.156 million fry.

Apart from the State-owned hatcheries, private enterprises are also actively involved in hatchery. There are 25 private-owned hatcheries in Yangon Division, 7 in Mandalay Division, 7 in Shan state, 21 in Ayeyawaddy Division, totalling 60 hatcheries which have produced 72.63 million fry in 2003-2004.

Apart from the State-owned hatcheries, private enterprises are also actively involved in hatchery. There are 25 private-owned hatcheries in Yangon Division, 7 in Mandalay Division, 7 in Shan state, 21 in Ayeyawaddy Division, totalling 60 hatcheries which have produced 72.63 million fry in 2003-2004. It is expected to reach the production target of 860 million freshwater fry, 110.4 million saltwater fry totalling 970.4 million fry, in 2030-31, the last year of a 30-year plan. In early 2004 Thayet-Kone camp in Mandalay Division tried to hatch Nganet-pyar (Kanoshi) (Labeo calbasu) and it was successful, and the fry are distributed to fish breeders, according to a senior officer from the Fishery Department.

"A plan is being implemented in cooperation with ASEAN countries for marketing and technology concerning saltwater fry hatcheries and grow-out breeding," said U Khin Ko Lay, Director, Fishery Department. Arrangement had been made to send some 10 trainees to attend Ka-kadit (Beckti) (Lates calcarifer) breeding training at Thai.

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Breeding systems

There are three systems of breeding or pisciculture: earth pond system, cage system and pen system, out of which earth pond system is mainly used. Under this system you may put either big fish or fry direct into the ponds.

Breeding has been expanded mostly in Yangon Division, Ayeyawaddy Division, Bago Division, Mon State and Thaninthayi Division, which are environmentally fit for fish and prawn breeding. The Fishery Department is providing technical support to apply environmentally-friendly breeding systems and to increase fish yield per-acre.

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According to the experience got in Shwebo District, at Upper Myanmar, when breeding at earth pond, 7000 one-month-old and 12-month-old fish were put right into one-acre pond, weighing 0.415 kg. Then after 12 months' period, fish yield per acre will be some 2490 kg.

Under intensive culture system, 1,000,000 fry were put into one-acre pond, and picked for sale once in every four-month. In the first four-month 60,000 fish were picked, 30,000 in second four-month and 20,000 in the third four-month to be sold. The net yield amounted to 110,000 fish weighing 4150 kg with a growth rate of 10 percent.

In Lower Myanmar there are three stages in earth pond breeding firm for grow-out: nursery pond, rearing pond and grow-out pond. If we are to say in terms of proportion, the proportion of nursery pond, rearing pond and grow-out pond for a unit of 30-acre-lake would be 1:4:25.

In culturing fry, the rate will be - two million fry for an acre of nursery pond; 100,000 juvenile fish for 4-acre of rearing pond, and 2000 adult fish for one-acre of grow-out pond. The process is to be implemented in stages.

This breeding system resulted in per acre yield of 3320 kg to 4980 kg of fish. After the rearing period of 10 to 12 months, the yield will bring exportable fish, each of which weighing from 1.66 to 2.5 kg.

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Cage system

Apart from conventional earth pond system, cage system has been widely used by private entrepreneurs, for full utilization of environmental water resources, and to apply at locations where there is shortage of free land.

Preparations have been started in Chaungtha Beach in Ayeyawaddy Division and Gwa Township in Rakhine State by the Eastern Dragon Co and the Min Zarni Co to breed Blue-spotted-sea-bass and Beckti in cages. Regarding saltwater fish rearing, the size of cage measures 10 feet by 10 feet to breed Blue-spotted-sea-bass. There will be four batches of breeding annually with a yield of 500 kg per cage.

More over concerning saltwater fishery, natural Blue-spotted-sea-bass fry have been bought by Pyi Phyoo Tun Co for breeding by cage system at Myeik Archipelago in Taninthayi Division and Dawei and Laung-lon Townships, over the last 10 years. The live grown fish are mainly bought by Hong Kong and China (Taiwan).

Similarly in 2002, Yuzana Co began to rear Nga-tan (River catfish) (Silonia childreni) in Ayeyawaddy River at a location near Magway Bridge using 19 iron cages each of which sizes 60ft x 28ft x 20ft, under flowing water. Now the breeding has been expanded and the number of cages became 26. Six-inch-sized River catfish have been placed at the rate of 100,000 in a cage for breeding. After 6-month the weight of each fish will reach 1kg. Accordingly they are trying to realize a yield of 100 ton per cage.

U Khin Ko Lay said: "All of Nga-tan fish caught were sliced for export." More over concerning saltwater fishery, natural Blue-spotted-sea-bass fry have been bought by Pyi Phyoo Tun Co for breeding by cage system at Myeik Archipelago in Taninthayi Division and Dawei and Laung-lon Townships, over the last 10 years. The live grown fish are mainly bought by Hong Kong and China (Taiwan).

Presently in Mandalay Division at the townships namely: Amarapura, Tada-oo, Sintku, Thabeikkyin and Lei-way, 24 inn (seasonally emerged shallow water area) where fish breeding can be done, has been put around by a certain kind of bamboo-screen as fencing, for breeding of Nga-myit-chin, Nga-gaung-pwa. Breeding at inn with bamboo-screen fencing increases the fish growth by 30 percent. U Khin Ko Lay commented about environment where fish resources lie: "Due to natural environmental changes spawning ground for adult fish has been decreased."

Although it has been banned from using battery-shock, poisoning, mine explosion in catching fish, these methods are still used leading to decrease of live local fish species, U Khin Ko Lay continued. "In order to prevent such decrease, free placing of fish fry has been continuously made at dams, lakes and water reservoirs in addition to natural river, streams and ponds since 1983."

Over the last a few years the placing of fry has been increased by 14% annually, and over 178 million fry and adult fish were placed in 2003-04.

Wherever it is available

If you wish to use all available place where fry can survive you can use not just rivers and streams but paddy field as well. That is why the Fishery Department began to place fish fry into paddy field as a pilot project in 2003-04 in cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MOAI). Under this project 3.28 million of fry were placed free of charge in some 7000 acres of paddy fields.

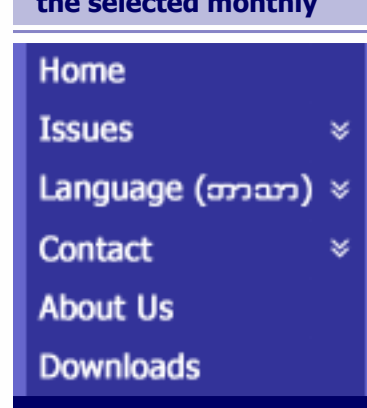
"The actual placement of fry into paddy field exceeds the target field area by 26 percent," U Khin Ko Lay remarked. That makes the farmers to enjoy the benefit of double crops. Moreover if the fish reach beyond the fields it supports growth of natural fish resources.

Those Karfu, Tilapia and Ngakhonma (Putti) fry placed in paddy field grew well. Sixty percent of them are caught after the breeding period ranges from 90 to over 124 days. The research at Laydaunkan Model Village for Breeding and Agriculture showed that out of two 0.25 acre paddy fields, the one with fish breeding had better paddy yield surpassing 2.15 baskets over the rate of field without fish breeding.

During this current 2004-05 fiscal year it is targeted to place 5 million fry into 10,000 acre of paddy field in nine States and Divisions. "Development of fish breeding encourages not only the country's income, but rural development also has been directly supported," U Khin Ko Lay commented. **END**

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Trans: Lutha Kyaw



High-rise for better living

Win Kyaw Oo

The definition of a high-rise varies in different countries. It is depending on location and period of constructing the building. In Myanmar those buildings with nine stories and above are considered as high-rise buildings.

In observing high-rise buildings of Yangon at the end of 2000, 20-storied Golden Hill Tower at Bahan Township, 18-storied Sakura Tower on Sule Pagoda Road at downtown and 22-storied Traders Hotel were the highest, as told by a Myanmar architect.

Up to the end of this (2004) April, there are altogether 146 high-rise, including completed as well as under construction, in Yangon, that architect wrote in a research paper in earlier 2004.

After expansion of the City Housing Plan Supervisory Committee, opportunities have been offered to build high-rise over 25-stories. At the same time High-rise Construction Plans Control & Inspection Experts Committee had been formed to give advice.

Construction of commercial towers and hotels stood second with a total amount to 23 percent of total have been completed. Out of 16 office tower projects, standing at third, only four remains under construction. The remaining high-rise projects are to materialize hospitals and religious buildings. Overall, 75 percent of high-rise construction projects in Yangon have been accomplished, the research paper stated.

U Than Tin Aung, architect and Honorary Lecturer of Mandalay Technology University, wrote in his research paper that out of 116 high-rise having from 9 to 14 stories, 80 percent had been completed. And 13 percent had been completed concerning 20 high-rise with 15 to 20 stories. Regarding the 10 expected 21 to 25 storied building, 7 percent have been completed. A 27-storied high-rise considered as the highest among the constructing buildings, being built by Asia World Co, has completed around 1 percent, as revealed by U Than Tin Aung in his paper.

Ninety-two high-rise construction projects, which cover 63% of total, are to develop residential apartments and condominiums. Among them 65 high-rise have been completed and the remaining 27 building or 18.5 percent are under construction.

Construction of commercial towers and hotels stood second with a total of 34 projects. Among them 28 buildings amounted to 23 percent of total have been completed. Out of 16 office tower projects, standing at third, only four remains under construction. The remaining high-rise projects are to materialize hospitals and religious buildings. Overall, 75 percent of high-rise construction projects in Yangon have been accomplished, the research paper stated.

Currently 33 townships form Yangon City, but high-rise building projects are being carried out in just 19 townships including downtown six townships. In terms of number of high-rise Latha Township ranked first, followed by Botahtaung Township and Bahan Township. Moderate number of high-rise is being built in other townships, with lesser number of such projects in the townships far from downtown.

"Instead of making Yangon expanded by lateral direction, we wish to develop the city in vertical direction with high-rise. Accordingly we are building," said U Than Tin Aung in an interview.

When queried about the readiness of the local construction forces, U Than Tin Aung made negative response. "We have sufficient technicians in formulating designs of such buildings. However we have shortage of skilled labour and limitation in machineries."

Yangon is a part of the Ayerawaddy Delta. Except the Shwedagon Pagoda area, all the remaining area is prone to earthquake, said U Than Tin Aung citing the findings of the experts.

"We need to consider these facts prior to construction."

Yangon is a part of the Ayerawaddy Delta. Except the Shwedagon Pagoda area, all the remaining area is prone to earthquake, said U Than Tin Aung citing the findings of the experts.

Concerning construction materials U Than Tin Aung, who served at the Architecture Department of the Yangon Technology University (YTU) for 23 years, remarked that it would be better to use pieces of gneiss than using pebble in mixing to strengthen concrete. Currently there is less usage of gneiss in concrete.

"According to the current development status Myanmar architects can realize high-rise. Though Myanmar architects don't have enough experience, they can draw building designs which please Myanmar people and are in harmony with Myanmar' social life."

However local construction entrepreneurs have made lesser contracts than what it should be, with local technical experts, U Than Tin Aung commented.

"That's why construction entrepreneurs need to join hands with "domestic force" sincerely," U Than Tin Aung urged.

Market opportunities

U Than Tin Aung explained opportunities and trend related to high-rise. Though he welcomed the emergence of high-rise including residential ones in the coming few years, he expressed the need to balance the demand and supply. "Otherwise it is likely to face downward trend of demand as we experienced in late 1990s."

Up to the next two years the prices of duplex and triplex will remain reasonable, said U Than Tin Aung, referring to the flats built by Shwe Marla Co near Bayintnaung Market. "The cost of that flat is in the range between that of condominium and that of common flat."

Environment, easy transport access, payment system, the prestige of the developer, household utensils installed and facilities available are the main incentives in marketing a high-rise.

Gems Centre high-rise project on U Wisara Road facing Blazon Plaza; and Wingabar Tower housing projects, behind the Jivitadana Monks Hospital, were not realized as advertised in media, commented an analyst observing construction industry.

There are many incidents which proved that services and quality of a condominium stated in an advertisement were not actually provided when it was bought. For instance, Gems Centre high-rise project on U Wisara Road facing Blazon Plaza; and Wingabar Tower housing projects, behind the Jivitadana Monks Hospital, were not realized as advertised in media, commented an analyst observing construction industry.

U Than Tin Aung warned the developers that the current market might be adversely affected should supply exceed the demand.

Design contest

Take part in a design contest for a project if you are invited.

Design contests were held for New Mandalay Zaycho Market Construction project, and Sule Pagoda Comprehensive Renovation project. Moreover proposal for urban architectural designs for the locations: former highway transport terminal at Kamayut Township, AOD compound, May-yu Street at Botahtaung Township, and COD compound, Mahabandoola Street, in Yangon, were invited.

Up to the end of 2003, most of the developers granted for a plot assign an architect to draw designs. Later an authoritative body like Housing Department (under the Ministry of Construction) invites designs for a high-rise at the designated plot of land.

"The second method is better, I think. It inspires the architects to be more creative, and on the other hand you can choose the best design."

Technical experts and entrepreneurs from the Human Settlement and Housing Development Department, Yangon Technology University, the Myanmar Architects Association, the Myanmar Engineers Association and the Myanmar Construction Entrepreneurs Association form the Panel of Judges to select the best high-rise design.

Some 100 architectural designs were submitted for the contest for five projects reflecting the active participation of Myanmar architects.

In the neighbouring countries, mostly, a design contest is held to select the best. Then only after confirmation of the design, they begin to seek a developer, U Than Tin Aung continued to say.

Technical experts need to give advice in constructing a high-rise. "In Myanmar, it is used to consider social factors of the prospective residents, first. What I want to clarify is (that) an assembly hall for social functions should be included in a condominium. It is not a problem for a detached house, but a common living place like a condominium should include such a hall otherwise it won't be convenient for the residents."

In drafting an architectural design, impact of weather should be considered first, especially exterior of the building. For instance, it is better to build an exterior by aluminium and sheet glass than by concrete walls and pillars, U Than Tin Aung advised.

Laws

"When the law has been enacted, flats at condominiums could be owned by foreigners, as well."

According to U Than Tin Aung, the Yangon City Development Committee (YCDC) has been drafting laws and by-laws relevant to buildings after revision of the existing laws, to be in harmony with the developing Yangon City.

In foreign countries, buying a flat of a condominium means, in most cases, you have become an owner of a part of the condo. In Myanmar it is not like that.

According to a real estate expert, in Myanmar, purchasing a flat of a condominium means, you have got a legal right to live in the flat.

"The Condominium Law is being drafted to safeguard the rights of owners/inhabitants of the flats," U Than Tin Aung added.

"When the law has been enacted, flats at condominiums could be owned by foreigners, as well."

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