

Solar PV in Myanmar

Business and Investment Law in ASEAN Countries

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Policy Update and Support for PV Development

Background:

Myanmar has basic laws and rules necessary to support FDI in solar projects, subject to solutions re land, transmission lines, connections, etc.

There are a number of existing off-grid solar projects. See presentation of Keith Rabin, KWR International (Asia), “Turning on the Lights: the Critical Importance of Power Development in Myanmar”, May 14, 2015.

Developments in battery storage will reinforce the value of solar projects. See “Clean Disruption: Why Current Energy and Transportation systems Will Be Obsolete by 2030”, by Tony Seba (paper from PTIT Focus, May 2016).

Relaxation of US sanctions, most recently in October 2016.

Major governing laws:

- ❖ Burma Code and specialized legislation.
- ❖ New Myanmar Investment Law (2016), effective 18 October 2016:
 - Myanmar Investment Rules, Ministry of Planning and Finance Notification No. 35/2017, 30 March 2017
 - MIC Notifications:
 - MIC Notification No. 10/2017 Designation of Development Zones, 22 February 2017
 - MIC Notification No. 11/2017 Prescribing Investment Capital Amount for Investment Activities for State and Regional Investment Committees to Issue Endorsement Order, 3 March 2017
 - MIC Notification No. 13/2017 Classification of Promoted Sectors, 1 April 2017
 - MIC Notification No. 15/2017 Types of Restricted Activities
- ❖ Myanmar SEZ Law (2014)
- ❖ Myanmar Companies Act (1914), superseded by the new Myanmar Companies Act (2017) effective 1 August 2018.
- ❖ Land laws
- ❖ New Arbitration Law (2016)

Impact of recent change in government

Reduction in number of ministries 36 to 24.

Appointment of new regulators.

Myanmar Investment Commission.

Central Bank of Myanmar.

13 branches of foreign banks, and 48 representative offices of foreign banks. (no US bank)

MIC is supportive of FDI.

Two Solar PPAs signed in March 2016

Myanmar government offtaker: Myanma Electric Power Enterprise, now EPGE in Ministry of Electricity and Energy.

- ❖ Minbu 170MWac GEP (Myanmar)/Green Earth Power (Thailand) located in Magway
- ❖ Meiktila 300MW ACO located in Mandalay

The five PPAs (including two for solar projects) signed in March 2016 meet a relatively good standard, but follow a form of PPA for gas-fired power plant by EGAT in its 1994 solicitation.

PPAs have been upgraded since 2013

Tariff is payable in US\$ by wire transfer to foreign bank account, secured by 1-year revolving L/C from MFTB

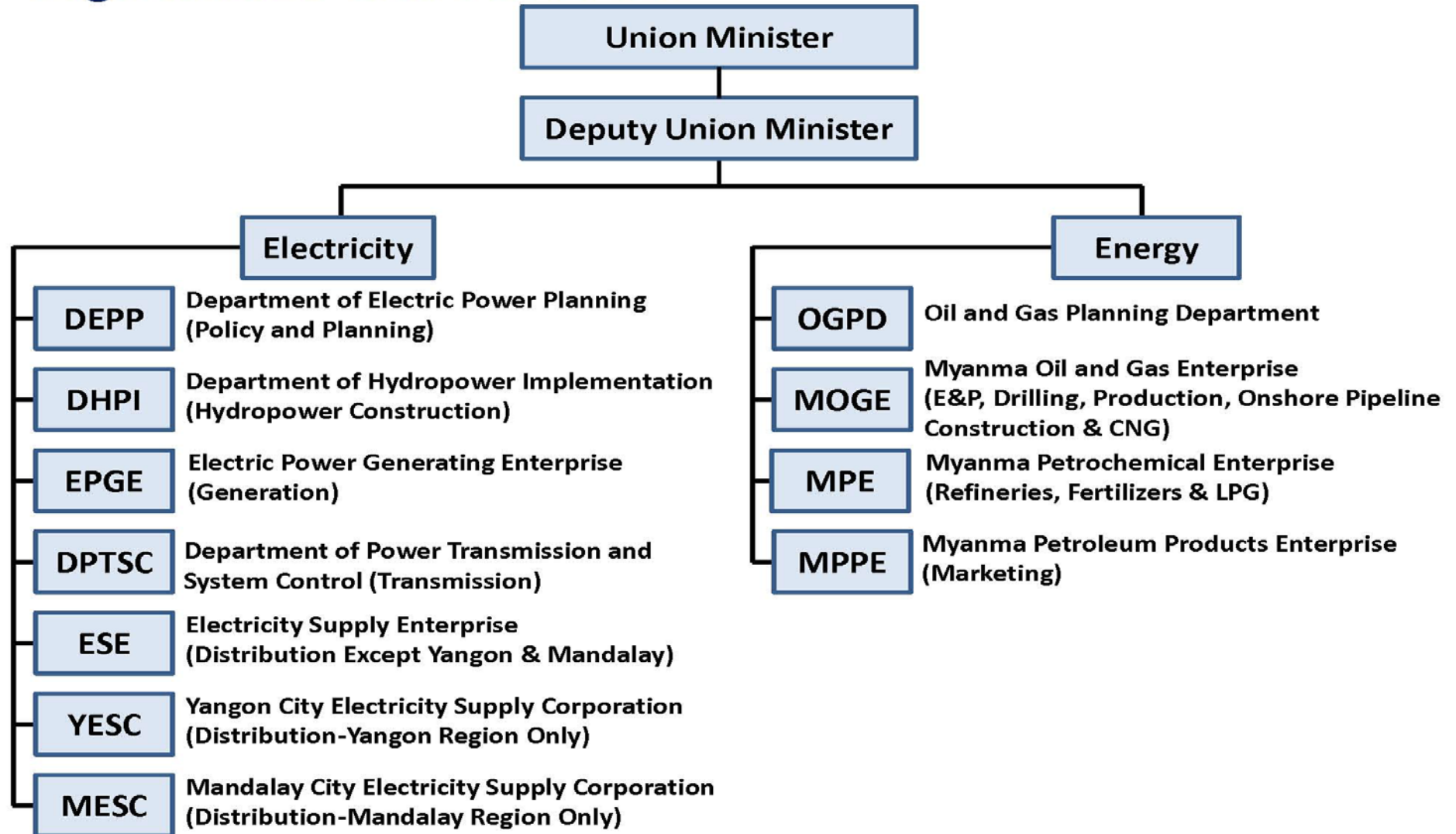
Precedents: 4 gas-fired projects near Yangon

Earlier precedents: EGAT 1994 Solicitation/ TriEnergy

See A&O paper re Myingyan IPP, dated July 2016

See MLSL paper: Myanmar: Challenges for Independent Power Projects, November 2016

Organization Chart of MOEE



Summary of Myanmar laws applicable to IPP Projects

1. Laws governing the electricity sector

- ❖ Myanmar Companies Act (1914) superseded by Myanmar Companies Act (2017) (new law is in DICA website)
- ❖ State-Owned Economic Enterprises Law (1989)
- ❖ Myanmar Electricity Law (2014) (pending new implementing rules, rules under Electricity Law (1984) apply)
- ❖ Electricity Rules (1985)
- ❖ Myanmar Investment Law (2016) and Myanmar Investment Rules (2017)
- ❖ MSEZL (2014)
- ❖ MSEZ Rules (2015)

2. New Myanmar Investment Law

The new Myanmar Investment Law ("MIL") was enacted on 18 October 2016, replacing the previous FIL (2012) and Citizens Investment Law (2013).

A brief summary of certain of the key changes under the new MIL follow below.

MIC Application Process

There will be a new type of MIC approval process, which for purposes of this note we call an MIC Endorsement. Consequently, it is expected that there will be two types of MIC approval under the new MIL, depending on the nature of the investment: either (i) approval by way of MIC Permit, or (ii) approval by way of MIC Endorsement (which is expected over time to be a more simple process than under the current investment regime).

Tax Incentives

Tax holidays and incentives are no longer automatic, and instead depend on the geographic location of the investment, the sector, and it appears to some extent, MIC's discretion.

- Investors must apply to MIC separately for any tax exemption. Tax exemptions under the MIL will still in theory be available, but instead granted to investors at the discretion of the MIC.
- A new zoning system is introduced, pursuant to which investments in certain regions or zones may be granted different corporate income tax exemptions. Under the new zoning system:
 - Zone 1 (representing the least developed areas of Myanmar), will attract the greatest potential income tax holiday of up to 7 years;
 - Zone 2 will attract an income tax holiday of up to 5 years; and
 - Zone 3 (representing the most developed areas of Myanmar) attracts the shortest potential income tax holiday of up to 3 years.
- Comments from DICA in October 2016 also suggest that any tax exemptions granted will also depend on whether the relevant project falls within a 'promoted sector'. However, as of 30 June 2018, further guidance on this matter has not been issued.

Land use rights

This basic prohibition that foreign invested companies cannot lease land and premises for more than one year still applies, with the following exceptions:

- A lease of up to 50 years, with option for two 10 year extensions, may be granted to MIC Permit holders and MIC Endorsement holders.
- Longer lease terms may also be granted in 'less developed and remote regions', although the details of this are not yet clear.

Remittance of Funds

The MIL clarifies the categories of funds which may be remitted offshore, provided that the company remitting the funds has complied with all tax obligations in respect of the funds transfer.

Expropriation Guarantee

The MIL expressly contains a guarantee against expropriation, as well as nationalization, although exceptions have also now been set out in the law, including for public interest.

Employment

Foreign investors now appear to have more flexibility in their approach to employees, since the required local employee hiring ratios of MIL have been deleted.

The MIL retains provisions on recruitment and capacity building of local employees.

3. New Special Economic Zone Law

On 23 January 2014 the Government enacted a new Myanmar Special Economic Zone Law (MSEZL), Law No. 1/2014 which applies to all Special Economic Zones, and which repeals to 2011 MSEZL and the Dawei SEZL.

The MSEZL provides for a Central Body, Central Working Body, and a Managerial Committee for each SEZ.

A SEZ may have several zones: Free Zone, Business Development Zone, Promotion Zone and other Zones.

Summary of Myanmar laws applicable to IPP Projects (Cont'd)

The new MSEZL offers the following incentives to investors within a SEZ:

- ❖ 100% Foreign Ownership;
- ❖ The right to lease land for 50 years, with a 25 year renewable period;
- ❖ 7 year income tax exemption for businesses in "Free Zones" and for "Exempted Businesses"; 5 year income tax exemption for "Investment Businesses" in "Promotion Zones" or other businesses in a SEZ; 5 year income tax reduction of 50% following any exemption period, reduction can be extended for another 5 years for profits which are reinvested;
- ❖ No customs duties:
 - in "Free Zones";
 - for materials and equipment used during construction and exemptions or relief for other imported materials or equipment;
- ❖ "Investors" will pay customs on raw materials and goods used for production but can apply for reimbursement if the finished goods are used in the SEZ;
- ❖ The right to carry forward losses for five years after they were sustained;
- ❖ Certain reliefs and exemptions from VAT and Commercial tax;
- ❖ Right to open foreign currency accounts with approved banks.

4. MIC Notification No. 15/2017 dated 10 April 2017

This Notification prescribes economic activities which are prohibited, which are allowed only in joint ventures with Myanmar nationals, or which are allowed only in accordance with specific conditions:

List of Economic Activities under Prohibition

- ❖ 8 Control of electric power system
- ❖ 9 Inspection of electrical business

List of Economic Activities Permitted requiring approval of MOEE

- ❖ Item 6.1 and 6.2: Production of electricity more than 30 MWs and all electrical business connected to the grid

Classification of Promoted Sector

- (N) 1. Power generation by solar, wind and geothermal
2. Engineering services for power generation by solar, wind and geothermal

5. Income Tax Law, Rules and Regulations

- ❖ Income Tax Law Rules and Regulations (1974) and notifications from time to time. See Law Amending the Income Tax Law published 28 March 2014.
- ❖ 2018 Union Tax Law published on 30 March 2018. Currently, progressive rates up to 25% for Myanmar companies, and 25% for branches of foreign companies.
- ❖ Commercial Tax Law (1990) (a turnover tax levied on goods and services, rates vary 5-120%). See amendments effective 1 April 2015.
- ❖ Personal income tax rates. Citizens and Resident Foreigners, 1-25% progressive.
- ❖ Stamp Act. See Law Amending the Stamp Act published 4 April 2014 as amended 1 August 2017. Stamp duty payable on 65 types of instruments.

Types not mentioned directly under 65 instruments are determined by verbal instructions of the concerned stamp duty officers. When enforced at court, the judge may order to impound the stamp duty with the proper duty plus 10 times the amount.

6. Withholding Tax

- ❖ Ministry of Planning and Finance issued Notification 47/2018 replacing the current Ministry of Finance's Notification No. 51/2017. Notification 47/2018 will be enforced on 1 July 2018. This Notification requires the payer of the following types of payments to deduct the applicable tax and remit to MOPF :
 - Interest: 0% for interest payments to residents and resident foreigners, 15% for non-residents;
 - Royalties for the use of licenses, trademarks, and patent rights: 10% on payments to residents and resident foreigners, 15% to non-resident;
 - Payments for work done by foreign contractors: 0% on payments to residents and resident foreigners, 2.5% to non-residents; and
 - Payments made to contractors for goods and services performed in the Union or purchase of goods from the Union: 0% on payments to residents and resident foreigners, 2.5% to non-residents.
 - WHT will not apply to; payments among government organizations, state-owned enterprises or interest payments made to branches of foreign banks.

Summary of Myanmar laws applicable to IPP Projects (Cont'd)

7. Labour Laws

- ❖ Formerly there were 21 labour laws, but following recent legislation there are 14 in use. On 28 March 2012, the Dispute Settlement Law relating to Labour Affairs was enacted, and the Trade Disputes Act (1929) was revoked. The Social Security Law (2012) was enforced on 1 April 2014 by Notification 15/2014 of the President's Office, which revoked the old Social Security Act (1954). Under the new Social Security Law, both employees and employers are required to contribute to the social security fund at rates set by the Ministry of Labor through notification.
- ❖ The Minimum Wages Law (2013) was enacted, and the Minimum Wages Act (1949) and Minimum Wages for Farm Workers Act (1948) were revoked. The Minimum Wage Law allows the government by notification to set the minimum wage per sector. Notification No. 2/2015 was announced on 28 August 2015 fixing a rate at 3,600 kyat for an 8-hour work day, excluding small businesses and family run businesses with less than 15 employees. Notification No. 84/2015 was announced on 3 July 2015 stipulating the severance payment.
- ❖ The Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Security issued the Announcement No. 1/2015 on 31 August 2015 relating to signing the employment contract between employer and employee in accordance with the model employment contract drafted by the Ministry of Labour. On 1 September 2017, the Ministry issued a new template for model employment contract.
- ❖ The Law amending the Factories Act (1951) was enacted on 20 January 2016.
- ❖ The Shops and Establishments Law (1951) was revoked by the Shops and Establishments Law (2016) on 25 January 2016.

8. Double Tax Treaties

- ❖ India, Laos, Malaysia, Singapore, South Korea, Thailand, United Kingdom, and Vietnam.

9. Investment Promotion Treaties

- ❖ Bilateral investment treaties with China, India, Japan, Laos, the Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam, Republic of Korea, Kuwait, Indonesia, Israel and United States of America.
- ❖ ASEAN Comprehensive Investment Agreement.

10. Arbitration

- ❖ Myanmar became a party to the New York Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitration Awards, effective on 15 July 2013.
- ❖ Myanmar Arbitration Act (1944) was revoked by the Arbitration Law which was enacted on 5 January 2016. This Law provides for enforcement of both domestic and foreign arbitral awards, and recognizes arbitration abroad. It was drafted in part on the UNCITRAL Model Law.
- ❖ ASEAN Comprehensive Investment Agreement (ACIA).

11. Environment

Relevant legislation

- ❖ Constitution
- ❖ Environmental Conservation Law, 2012, Union Parliament Law No. 9, 30 March 2012. The Environmental Conservation Rules were issued on 5 June 2014, which provide for Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA; IEE; and EMP).
- ❖ National Environmental Quality (Emission) Guidelines were issued on 29 December 2015.
- ❖ Environmental Impact Assessment Procedure was issued on 29 December 2015.
- ❖ MIC Notification No. 50/2014 re Classification of Types of Economic Activities which require Environmental Impact Assessment" was abolished by Notification 80/ 2016 and requiring investors to comply with the EIA Procedures.
- ❖ Environment-related provisions of other existing laws (if not inconsistent with ECL 2012).

Regulatory regime

- ❖ Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation (formerly Ministry of Environmental Conservation and Forestry)
 - Planning and Statistics Department
 - Forest Department
 - Dry Zone Greening Department
 - Myanmar Timber Enterprise Department

Current Absence of EIA regime

- ❖ Equator Principles: No Myanmar bank is an "adopting institution"

Precedents for environmental and social programs:

- ❖ Yadana/Yetagun pipeline corridor Socio-Economic Program
- ❖ MICCL program in vicinity of S&K copper mine

References:

- ❖ Slides presented on 20 January 2015 by Dr. San Oo, Director, Environmental Conservation Department, "Sustainability Roadmap for Myanmar (Environmental Perspective)."

Procedures for IPP projects to be implemented on JV or BOT basis

The process leading to signing a JV agreement with the designated organization of the MOEP (merged to MOEE in 2016) was described as follows:

First phase: sign a MOU after approval from Attorney General's Office (AG), Ministry of Planning and Finance (MOPF), Conduct a pre-feasibility study within 12 months of signing MOU and a feasibility study within 18 months of signing MOU.

Second phase: review and approve the feasibility study report, including financial analysis/evaluation, and prepare a draft agreement incorporating comments from AG and MOPF.

Third phase: submission of draft agreement to MIC for review and approval in accordance with the MIL. The investor will be asked to conduct EIA, SIA with recommendations for mitigation measures, and to submit the reports to Ministry of National Resources and Environmental Conservation (MONREC) for approval.

Fourth phase: submission of agreement incorporating EIA, SIA and approvals of Myanmar Investment Commission (MIC) and MONREC to the Cabinet. After approval of the Cabinet, MIC will issue permit.

Fifth phase: Signing of JV agreement between the investor and designated organization of the Ministry of Electricity and Energy (MOEE), with approvals of MOPF for establishing the JV, AG for the right to manage the project, and MOEE for the right to implement and operate the project.

The Procedures were silent on forms of FSA and PPA with government counterparties, and other project documents required to implement an IPP and obtain international project financing.

References:

- ❖ The above 5 phases are excerpted from "Opportunities in Myanmar Oil/Gas and Power Sector" by Soe Myint, former DG, MoE, dated 17 December 2012. See DFDL slides, "Myanmar Clean Energy Power Projects Financing" by William Greenlee, 18 August 2015.
- ❖ DFDL "Current Legal and Tax Experiences in Myanmar' Energy Sector", 3 September 2013, especially slide no. 10 (How a deal gets done).
- ❖ DFDL "Lao PDR: a Hydro Concession Laboratory" , 2 March 2016.
- ❖ April 2014 issue of The Irrawaddy for an update on the power sector, including start up of Maxpower (Thaketa), a 50-MW gas-fired power plant, in August 2013 under a PPA signed with MEPE in February 2014.
- ❖ Allen & Overy, "Myanmar IPP: An important milestone in the development of Myanmar's power sector" dated July 2016. On March 29, 2016 the MOEP signed a PPA with Sembcorp Myingyan Power Co., Ltd. to develop the Myingyan power project, a 225 MW combined cycle gas-fired project
- ❖ On March 20, 2016 the MOEP signed a PPA with GEP (Myanmar) Co., Ltd. to develop the 220 MW Solar Power Project in Minbu, Magway Region.
- ❖ VDB / Loi, Client briefing note 3 May 2016, "Myanmar Concludes Five New Power Purchase Agreements".
- ❖ Duane Morris & Selvam, "Developing PPA and IPP in Myanmar's Power Infrastructure Sector", 4th Myanmar Oil, Gas and Power Summit, November 2016.

Project Financings in Myanmar

Local banking practices

- ❖ Primitive banking system. Few individuals had personal bank accounts in 2012.
- ❖ The local banking sector does not provide financial services required to support major project financings.
- ❖ Prior to 2015, there was no branch or subsidiary of a foreign commercial bank. In 2015, preliminary approval was given to 9 foreign banks to open branch offices. The Central Bank of Myanmar announced that a second round be conducted in 2016, for foreign banks from jurisdictions which have no branch licenses. As of November 2016, 13 foreign bank branch offices are operating.
- ❖ 4 State owned banks, 24 privately owned banks and 48 representative offices.
- ❖ Financial Institutions Law (1990) was revoked by the Financial Institution Law which enacted on 25 January 2016.

Regulatory approvals are required for foreign loans

- ❖ Approvals of MIC and Central Bank of Myanmar.
- ❖ 15% withholding tax rate on interest on offshore loans.

Foreign exchange regime

- ❖ Until 1 April 2012, the official rate was US\$1 to 6 Kyats, but the unofficial rate US\$1 to approximately 800 Kyats. Dual exchange rates posed problems for accounting, determination of taxable income, etc. A new floating foreign exchange regime was adopted in April 2012. As of 29 June 2018, the floating exchange rate was US\$1 to 1,405 Kyats.
- ❖ Foreign Exchange Management Law requires prior approval by the Central Bank of Myanmar for remittances. Approval by the Myanmar Investment Commission is also necessary for companies operating under the Myanmar Investment Law, formerly Foreign Investment Law. Myanmar Investment Law, section 56 allows to remit funds abroad.

Insurance

- ❖ In the past, insurance must be procured from the sole state-owned insurance organization, Myanma Insurance Corporation.
- ❖ Under the MIL and its Rules, an investor may procure insurance from any insurance company in Myanmar.
- ❖ Recently Myanma Insurance has issued a number of licenses to Myanmar companies. It is not clear whether standard cover for CAR, delay in start up and business interruption is available, nor what rules apply to reinsurance by foreign insurance companies.
- ❖ Myanma Insurance Law, Section 12 (c), permits re-insurance in and outside of Myanmar. Myanma Insurance Corporation provides re-insurance cover, according to the Ministry of Planning and Finance.

Public – Private Partnership

- ❖ There is no PPP-enabling legislation governing contracts between a public sector regulator and a private party, in which the private party provides a public service or project, and assumes substantial financial, technical and operational risk.

Forms of security available

- ❖ Forms of security available under British colonial law are provided for in the Burma Code. However, practice has taken over in many respects.
- ❖ Most forms of security must be registered and stamp duty affixed.
- ❖ MIC and Central Bank approvals must be obtained for offshore security.
- ❖ As general rule, foreigners are prohibited from owning or taking any interest in immoveable property.
- ❖ Forms of security over immovable property.
 - Registered or equitable mortgage or a charge.
 - Six types of mortgages are provided for, with varying enforcement processes. In practice, the “Mortgage by deposit of title deed” and “Simple mortgage” are used.
- ❖ Forms of security over moveable property.
 - Mortgages
 - Charges
 - Transfer of actionable claims
 - Floating charges
- ❖ Other forms of security.
 - Negative pledge
 - Guarantees
 - Charge on shares
 - Offshore security

Precedent "project financings"

- ❖ Yadana gas pipeline
- ❖ Yetagun gas pipeline
- ❖ MICCL S&K copper mine (1997)
- ❖ Shwe gas and oil pipelines (2010)
- ❖ MPRL E&P office building (March 2014)
- ❖ Kempinski Hotel, Yangon (November 2014)
(Rosewood Hotel 2018)
- ❖ GEP (M) Minbu Solar (October 2016)

Issues in project financings in Myanmar

Different types of land

- ❖ State owned Land
- ❖ Freehold Land
- ❖ Grant Land
- ❖ Farm Land
- ❖ Religious Land
- ❖ Vacant Land, Fallow Land, and Virgin Land
- ❖ Town Land
- ❖ Village Land

Different laws applicable to land

- ❖ Transfer of Property Act 1882
- ❖ Land Acquisition (Mines) Act 1885 (Repealed) by Law No. 19/12 the Law revoking the Land Acquisition (Mines) Act, on 1/11/12
- ❖ Upper Burma Land and Revenue Regulations 1889
- ❖ Land Acquisition Act 1894, latest amendment issued on 13 July 2015
- ❖ Code of Civil Procedure 1908
- ❖ Water Power Act 1927
- ❖ Disposal of Tenancies Law 1948
- ❖ Transfer of Immovable Property Restriction Act, 1987
- ❖ Procedures Conferring the Right to Cultivate Land / Right to utilize Land for Agriculture, Livestock Poultry Farming and Agriculture Purposes 1991
- ❖ Forest Law 1992
- ❖ Constitution 2008
- ❖ Right to Use Land Notification 39/2011
- ❖ Farm Land Law 2012 and its rules
- ❖ Vacant, Fallow and Virgin Management Law 2012
- ❖ Ward and Village Tract Administration Law 2012
- ❖ Myanmar Investment Law 2016, Section 50 and its rules

Different rules applicable to each sector

- ❖ In each project sector, there may be numerous laws, rules, regulations, orders and directives to be identified and complied with.

Absence of Environmental, Health and Safety Laws

- ❖ The Environmental Conservation Law was enacted in March 2012. Environmental Conservation Rules were issued in June 2014.
- ❖ No Myanmar bank has adopted the Equator Principles.

Restrictions on rights of foreigners

- ❖ Mortgages of immovable property may not be available in project financings if a lender is a foreign financial institution. Transfer of Immoveable Property Restriction Law of 1987. A local bank can act as a Security Agent for such mortgages.
- ❖ Land owned by government that is leased to investors may only be mortgaged with the approval of the concerned government department. Government directive no. 3/90.
- ❖ Land within SEZ may be mortgaged or sold only with approvals of concerned government regulators.
- ❖ Foreign investors under the MIC Rules.
- ❖ Under 2016 MIL, foreign investors may mortgage leasehold interests in immovable property with the prior approval of the MIC. MIL Section 72.
- ❖ The transfer of shares of a MIC company to a foreigner is subject to approval of the MIC. MIL Section 72.
- ❖ Draft new law concerning Foreigners and Foreign Workers.

Project Financings in Myanmar *(cont'd)*

❖ Current contracting issues in Myanmar

- What is the model form of JVA with designated organization of MOEE?
- What are model forms of PPA? And who will be government counterparty?
- How will the new Arbitration Law, No. 5/2016 (based on UNCITRAL Model Law) be used in practice? What will be choices of venue for dispute settlement by arbitration?
- What are choices of governing law?
- Will Myanmar government guarantees of performance of Myanmar counterparties be available?
- How will acquisition of land for transmission lines be facilitated?
- What is scope of business of the new branches of foreign banks which opened in 2015 and 2016?
- There is a requirement for mortgages of immoveables to be held by a Myanmar bank as security agent for foreign lenders.
- Requirement for existing companies and branches to re-register after 1 August 2018.
- New forms of company documents under new Companies Law (2017) effective 1 August 2018.

❖ Due Diligence Challenges

- Access to DICA records of Myanmar companies
- Litigation searches
- Title deed searches
- Limited electronic capacity of regulators
- Translations (English / Myanmar)
- Failure to affix stamp duty (prior to or on date of document)
- Failure to register documents
- New regulatory practices after change of government 2016

Reference:

- ❖ VDB / Loi, Client briefing note, 3 May 2016, "Myanmar Concludes Five New Power Purchase Agreements"
- ❖ A&O, Myanmar IPP: "An important milestone in the development of Myanmar's power sector", July 2016
- ❖ HSF, Investing in Myanmar, 17 May 2017

MLSL Profile

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