

PAKISTAN MYANMAR, ECONOMIC, TRADE AND POLITICO RELATIONS

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Abstract

This research paper is written with a purpose to analyze the position of Pakistan-Myanmar; it is clear from the official documents of both the countries that there was a 8.5% growth in Pakistan and 12.2% growth in the Myanmar's economy in 2006 but international sources say differently; they forecast a slim growth of 2 to 3% increase. Production and exploration in the oil and gas sector is active, but the rest of the economy remains weak in Myanmar. Agriculture of both countries suffers from the poor productivity, with an output below their potentials. Manufacturing is constrained by inadequate quantity and quality of inputs, due to problems of power shortages in both the countries. Weak Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth reflects poor prospects for consumption and investment.

This paper starts with the introduction and the organization of the paper is as follows; section 2 has analyzed Neighboring Countries of Myanmar and Pakistan. Section 3 shows Population of Pakistan and Myanmar. Sections 4 and 5 indicate the Research Methodology and Review of Literature, section 6 shows Pakistan Myanmar Economic and Political Relations, section-7 shows more visits of the officials of both the countries. Section 8 explains Trade with ACU. Section 9 describes Myanmar Trade with ACU countries. Section 10 investigates the economy of Myanmar. Section 11 mentions Pakistan as a Major Export and Major Trade Partner of Myanmar and finally section 12 draws conclusions/suggestions.

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Introduction

Pakistan Myanmar relations have a long history of substantive political, cultural, and social relations. During the British colonial period Pakistan was administered as a part of British till 1935. Till the end of the Second World War, Pakistan merchants, professionals and administrators had followed the British to work in Myanmar. The Pakistani freedom movement encouraged the freedom great endeavors in Myanmar.¹

Pakistan and Myanmar again established their diplomatic relations before their independence on 01st of August 1947. And interestingly Pakistan was second country after United Kingdom to recognize Myanmar's existence foreseeing their geographically and culturally impractical plan of creation of East Pakistan or present Bangladesh in new Pakistan and its proximity with emerging Myanmar. Even during early years of independence, Pakistan's father of the nation and creator of Pakistan, Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah tried hard to come closer with Myanmar.² However, Myanmar new democratic leader U Nu's close relations with India's Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru didn't allow Pakistan to find space in Myanmar politics against India's national interest. When Myanmar's great assassinated leader, Aung San's wife – Daw Khin Kyi (Mother of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi) took the ambassadorial position of Myanmar in India.³ So, from 4th January 1948 to March 1962, the golden land enjoyed further strengthening of relations between India and Myanmar.

Neighboring Countries of Myanmar and Pakistan

Myanmar shares common borders with five countries such as: Bangladesh 193 km, China 2,185 km, India 1,463 km, Laos 235 km, and Thailand 1,800 km. India dominates Myanmar's western borders, just as China dominates its north eastern borders. Thailand borders the entire eastern part of Myanmar except for narrow strip that borders Laos, Thailand. And this makes Myanmar a strategic

land bridge linking South, and Southeast Asia.⁴ And Pakistan share common borders with four countries. The total borders area of Pakistan is 6,774 Km out of it with Afghanistan 2,430 Km, China 523 Km, India, 2912 Km, and Iran 909 Km.

Population of Pakistan and Myanmar

It is surprising to look at human history until 1830 for world population to reach one billion. The second billion was achieved in 100 years, the third billion in 30 years, the fourth billion in 15 years, and the fifth billion in only 12 years. Today, the world's population is approximately 6.5 billion and grows by nearly 80 million people every year.⁵ The population of Pakistan in 2005 was estimated at 153.96 million, 77.59 million male, and 76.36 million female. The total population in urban areas was 52.41 million and in rural area it was 101.55 million.⁶

The population of Myanmar in 2005 was estimated at 52.17 million, 25.94 million male, and 26.23 million female. The total population in urban areas was 26.6%, rural areas were 73.4%.⁷ The population was composed of 32.68. In the 0-14 age group, 59.27% in the 15-59 age group and 8.05 per cent in the 60+ age group, indicating that at least 60.2 the population can be considered as potential human resources for Burma's economic development.⁷

Methodology

This kind of research is the descriptive research, which answers the questions of who, what, when and where. For this research data was collected through secondary and tertiary sources, first the data was arranged in ascending order, and then it was tabulated; and finally data was added according to years and then graphs, and diagrams were drawn.⁸

Review of Literature

Myanmar Review (2007), it is seen that Pakistan Myanmar trusted strategic friendship has entered a new phase with the visit of Burma's Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr. U. Kyaw Thu to Pakistan Islamabad in December 2006.⁹ Pakistan's Ministry of Foreign Affairs was kind enough to warm welcome U Kyaw Thu's above visit, and it was successful for the both nations. Government of Myanmar (2003) has investigated and found that it wants to continue to register a favorable trade balance with Pakistan and other ACU countries in 2001-2006.¹⁰ The trade surplus increased to US Dollars 345.6 million in 2001-2002 from that of US Dollars 250.8 million in 2000-2001. Dr Udai Bhanu Singh (2004) has pointed out that Pakistan is Myanmar's smallest export market and it absorbs very little of its exports. Myanmar exports primary and semi-finished iron and steel, pharmaceuticals, but as relations between the two countries deepen so the cooperation will be extended in other areas like human resource development, education, and biotechnology.¹¹ According to Myanmar economic review (2005-06), the Myanmar's military junta appears to be at a crucial point in its existence. It seems that efforts are underway to make the National Convention a success and reach some kind of understanding with the opposition. How Myanmar is able to steer through the domestic political storm would depend as much on its flexibility as on its strength and resilience. In August (2000), Pakistani ambassador to Myanmar, Mr. Zaigham Uddin Azam in an exclusive interview with the Myanmar Times, said that, "Pakistan wants closer cultural and religious ties with Myanmar, inviting local Buddhists to make the pilgrimage to Gandhara, the religion's second most holy land. Pakistan embassy at Rangoon would provide all help to Myanmar's Buddhists who wanted to visit Gandhara and other sites including Taxila and Swat.¹² Pakistan embassy also offered the introduction of a subsidized package to cut pilgrims travel cost. Theravada Buddhism, which is widely practiced in Myanmar has so many similarities with the stupas and monasteries in my home province and nearby Punjab province of

Pakistan.¹³

Pakistan's Dr Muhammad Shafique Chaudhary Excise and Taxation Minister of Punjab visited Rangoon, and met Vice-President of the Union of Burma Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry – Mr. U Aung Lwin and General Secretary- U Sein Win Hlaing and CEC Member- U Tun Aung to enhance economic cooperation. Pakistani delegation led by Mr. Javed Hassan, visited Myanmar to enhance cooperation in Civil Services management, which was more of military intelligence cooperation.¹⁴ Myanmar, a resource-rich country, suffers from pervasive government controls, inefficient economic policies, and rural poverty. Myanmar does not have monetary or fiscal stability, so the economy suffers from serious macro-economic imbalances including inflation, multiple official exchange rates that overvalue the Myanmar kyat, and a distorted interest rate regime. (CIA Fact book, June 2006). Myanmar trade with Thailand, China, Pakistan, and India is increasing. Though the Myanmar government has good economic relations with its neighbors, better investment and business climates and an improved political situation are needed to promote foreign investment, exports, and tourism.¹⁵

Pakistan Myanmar Economic and Political Relations

Pakistan and Myanmar are enjoying fine development of political relations, which was marked with a recent exchange of high level visits and signing of a number of agreements. It has no doubt that Pakistan strongly supported Myanmar from very beginning.¹⁶ Myanmar's Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr. U. Kyaw Thu visited Islamabad on 21st December 2006. Pakistan's Ministry of Foreign Affairs was kind enough to hype his visit. Mr. Makhdum Khusro Bakhtyar, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, emphasized excellent existing political relations and deepening of economic relations together with proposal to sign an early harvest programme to be followed by the Free Trade Agreement with Myanmar.¹⁷ It is

important to note that, presently Pakistan enjoys and has interest in Myanmar's telecommunication, pharmaceutical, cement industry, sugar industry, pesticides, fertilizer, paper industry, tourism and cultural sectors as announced policy, and military-defense cooperation as unannounced strategic policy. In return Myanmar had always good relations with Pakistan.¹⁸ Myanmar's Generals, interest in promoting Pakistan's case in ASEAN forum is not new undermining Indian interest in ASEAN or ASEAN+1 agenda. Even during the inaugural meeting on the establishment of ASEAN-Pakistan Sectoral Dialogue Relations on 5-7 November 1997 held at Islamabad, then Myanmar Charge d' Affairs, Embassy of the Union of Myanmar in Islamabad, Mr. Khin Maung Lynn was very supportive of Pakistan's case in ASEAN.¹⁹

Myanmar Generals had tried to utilize every available opportunity to strengthen ties with Pakistani counterparts, which is more trustworthy and reliable system of governance for them than India and serving Chinese foreign policy interest in South Asian region as well as in Asia.²⁰ For Myanmar Generals, Pakistan provides more opportunity than India, it provides Generals the opportunity to go with officers like them in Pakistan, denying rights of democracy and accountability of the governance to the people. Myanmar General's are shrewd enough to calculate that both Pakistan and China provide more stable political homogeneity of courtship than India, which has multi-party democracy.²¹ Moreover constructive engagement policy could change in future with the change of government or key policy makers at New Delhi. So, when Pakistan was struck with unfortunate earthquake on 8th of October 2005, Myanmar's Generals were quick to respond with donating syringes and medicines valuing US dollars 200,000,²² although Myanmar health care system had been always in need for other's donations under military junta. In the same year in August 2005, Pakistan's Excise and Taxation Minister, Dr. Muhammad Shafique Chaudhary of Punjab visited Rangoon and met Vice-President of the Union of Myanmar Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry – Mr

U Aung Lwin and General Secretary- U Sein Win Hlaing and CEC Member- U Tun Aung to enhance economic cooperation.²³ And in May 2005, Pakistani goodwill delegation led by Lt-Gen (Retd.) Mr. Javed Hassan, Principal of Pakistan Administrative Staff College visited Myanmar's Generals and had a meeting with U Hla Kyi, Director-General of Civil Service Selection and Training Department, Myanmar to enhance cooperation in Civil Services management,²⁴ which was more of military intelligence cooperation.

More visits of the both Countries Officials

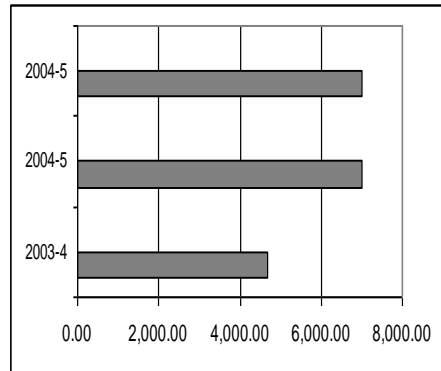
It is important to note that after the visit of the Secretary-1 of the Myanmar's ruling SPDC (State Peace and Development Council) General Khin Nyunt to Pakistan in July 2000, the official newspaper of Myanmar – The Myanmar Times and Business Review reported in glorifying terms about the 'cementing of ties and promotion of cooperation between the two armed forces.'²⁵ As it was expected, General Khin Nyunt's visit to Pakistan not only cemented ties in the areas of economic and defense spheres, but it also provided renewal of the commitment to define and suppress 'democracy' in both the countries agreeing to see it as a US and western propaganda in Asia. The relationship between Generals got further strengthened next year in May 2001 with the visit of Pakistan's Chief Executive and Chairman of Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee - General Pervez Musharraf to Rangoon on the invitation of General. Than Shwe.²⁶ Among Musharraf's high level team, which signed different agreements of cooperation between Myanmar and Pakistan, from Science and technology to trade, the one person – Mr. Javed Hassan, who visited Myanmar again in May 2005 as a Principal of Pakistan Administrative Staff College was earlier in-charge of Pakistan's weapons & equipments in Musharraf's government. Again in August 2002, an eleven member high level trade delegation of Pakistan visited Myanmar under - Mr. Mohammed Yahya, the Director of Pakistan's Export Promotion Bureau and hosted Pak Product exhibition at the Sofiatel Plaza Hotel in Rangoon on 7th

August. Although, the main objective of the visit was to increase Pakistan's presence in Myanmar's medicine market, which registered US \$ 300,000 export growth in the year 2001.²⁶ Even in March 2004, an invitation to Pakistan's - Islamabad Chamber of Commerce and Industry (ICCI) was extended by Myanmar's Ambassador to Pakistan – U Maung Nyo to promote trade and investment between two countries.²⁷ One of the interesting aspects of the military rule in any nation is that those who head the economic, trade or other portfolios of ministry could also negotiate and secretly take initiative for defence-military-intelligence cooperation and the case of Pakistan and Myanmar nexus is not exception to this. Apart from trade maneuverings, Pakistan's High Level thirty-three member delegation from Pakistan's National Defence College, Civil Servants, Parliamentarians under the leadership of Lieutenant-General Tariq Waseem Ghazi visited Rangoon on 15th August, 2004 in the name of two nation study tour, which met Myanmar's top military officers including Commandant of Yangon's National Defence College Major-General Moe Hein and Deputy Foreign Minister – U Khin Maung Win. Most interesting part of the visit was that after their three day study tour for China on 18th August.²⁸ Myanmar Balance of Payments Goods and Services Account (Million Kyats).

Trade with Asian Clearing Union (ACU) Countries

Table-1: Goods and Services Account (Million Kyats)

Year	2003-4	2004-5	2004-5
Trade Balance	4,689.5	6,994.0	6,994.0
Exports	16,656.0	17,286.4	17,286.4
Imports	-11,966.5	-10,292.4	-10,292.4
Service Balance	-5,833.7	-5,225.2	-5,225.2
Receipts	1,619.8	1,650.9	1,650.9
Payments	-7,453.5	-6,876.1	-6,876.1



Source: Central bank of Myanmar

It is evident from the above Table-1: that the Myanmar exports were up to 16656.0 million Kyats in the year 2003-04 and imports were 11966.5 million Kyats in the above same period. The balance of trade was 4689.5 million Kyats which was favorable in the above same period. Again in the year 2004-05 Myanmar's exports were 17286.4 million Kyats and imports were 10,292.4 million Kyats and balance of payments was favorable of 6994.0 million Kyats.²⁹

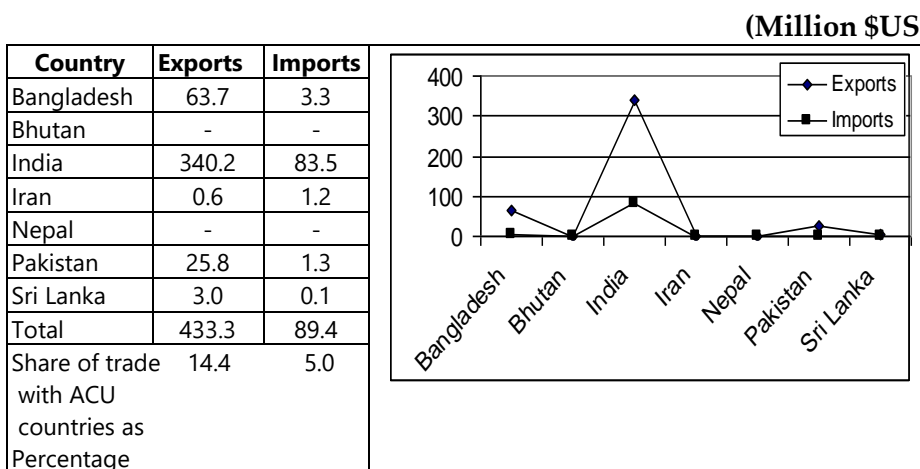
Study reveals that the payments were 7453.5 million Kyats out of it service balance was deducted of the amount of 5,833.7 million Kyats then occurs receipts of work 1619.8 million Kyats. Similarly, in the year 2004-05 the payments were 6876.1 million Kyats when service balance was deducted then receipts were remaining of 1650.9 million Kyats³⁰ according to the annual report of central bank of Myanmar.

Trade with ACU

Although Myanmar continued to face with favorable trade balance with ACU countries in 2004-2005, the trade surplus declined slightly by 4.9% compare to the preceding year. Myanmar's trade surplus

with other ACU countries decreased to US\$ 343.9 million in 2004-2005 from that of US\$ 361.6 million in 2003-2004. Exports to ACU countries decreased by 10.3 percent in 2004-2005 while imports from ACU countries decreased 26.5% during the same period. India remained the leading ACU buyer with a share of 78.5% in Myanmar's total exports to ACU countries while the share of 93.4% in Myanmar's imports from ACU countries.³¹ The following table-2 shows the Myanmar's export and import by ACU countries in 2004-05.

Table -2: Myanmar's export and import by ACU countries in (2004-2005)



Source: Central Bank of Myanmar

It is evident from the above table-2 that Bangladesh had exported merchandised to Myanmar of 3.3 Million US\$ in the year 2004-05, in the same way Myanmar imports from Bangladesh of the worth of 63.7 Million US\$. Study reveals that India exported merchandised worth of 83.5 Million US\$ to Myanmar and imported from Myanmar Million US\$ 340.2 in the above same period. Study further reveals that Iran exported 1.2 Million US \$ to Myanmar and Myanmar exported merchandised of the worth of 0.6 Million US\$. Study further reveals that Pakistan had exported merchandised of the

worth of 1.3 US Million US\$ and imported from Myanmar 25.8 Million US\$. In the same year Sri Lanka exported merchandised to Myanmar or the worth of 0.1 million US\$ and Imported from Myanmar of the worth of 3.0 Million US\$.³²

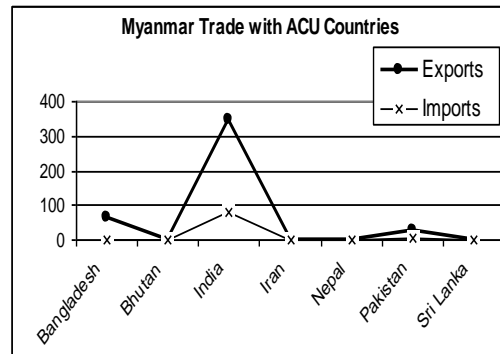
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Myanmar Trade with ACU countries

Myanmar continued to register a favorable trade balance with other ACU countries in 2001-2002. The trade surplus increased to US Dollars 345.6 million in 2001-2002 from that of US Dollars 250.8 million in 2000-2001, mainly reflecting a sharp growth in exports to Pakistan, India, and Bangladesh. Exports to ACU countries increased by 28.4% in 2001-2002 while imports from ACU countries grew by 1.6% during the same period. Among ACU members Pakistan is the third leading buyer of Myanmar's exports.³⁴ The following Table -3: shows the evidence.

Table -3: Myanmar Trade with ACU countries in 2001-2002
(Million US\$)

S.No.	Countries	Exports	Imports
1.	Bangladesh	61.7	2.4
2.	Bhutan	-	-
3.	India	345.7	82.3
4.	Iran	2.3	2.2
5.	Nepal	0.5	0.1
6.	Pakistan	24.4	2.8
7.	Sri Lanka	0.8	0.2
	Total	435.4	89.8



Share of trade with ACU countries as percentage of total trade 1753.7

Source: Central Statistical Organization 1/ Provisional data 2/ less than US Dollars 0.1 million

Myanmar has been able to achieve significant growth and maintain its economic momentum. In order to maintain the growth momentum, measures are being continued to promote the development of human resources, infrastructure, production and services, and export- promotion. Myanmar's economy grew by 11.3%, 12.0%, 13.8%, and 13.6% respectively in the first four years of the present five-year short - term plan mainly attributable to the good performance in the agriculture, livestock and fishery, manufacturing and processing, and construction sector.³⁵ 2005-2006 was the final year of the Third Five Year Plan and economic growth was forecast to achieve over 12 percent based on the previous years' good economic performances in all sectors.

The Economy of Myanmar

Agriculture sector is the main pillar of the economy of Pakistan and Myanmar, it is still the single largest sector, contributing 21 percent and 41.2 (2004-05) to GDP and employing 44%, 75% of the workforce. Poverty in Pakistan and Myanmar is largely a rural

phenomenon therefore, development of agriculture will be a principal vehicle for alleviating rural poverty.³⁶ Empirical evidence suggests that higher growth in agriculture on a sustained basis had a lasting impact on poverty reduction in Asia in the 1970s and the 1980's. In later decades the impact of agriculture on poverty reduction became weaker as the Asian countries in general, and South Asia in particular, began to witness productivity gains stagnating on account of structural issues, including limited investment in research. The global food crises in 2008, while creating difficulties for net food importing countries is equally providing opportunities for developing countries like Pakistan and Myanmar to get their acts together and benefit from the current situation by giving more serious attention to agriculture.³⁷ To benefit from the current global food crises, Pakistan and Myanmar need to change its policy-orientation from the current practice of yield enhancement and address, structural issues such as poor crop management skills of farmers, use of cheaper seeds, lack of agricultural infrastructure and higher post-harvest losses, limited research as well as the gap between available research and practical applications, and inadequate funding for research and development in both the countries. Agriculture will continue to acquire the highest priority from the government for its role in poverty reduction as well as from a food security point of view.

Pakistan is Major Export Trade Partner of Myanmar

It is a fact that Myanmar carried on to face with favorable trade balance with ACU countries from 2001-2002 to 2004-2005, the trade surplus decreased to some extent by 4.9% compared to the preceding year.³⁸ The following table shows major export partners and major trade partners, the evidence is given in the following Table-

Table -4: The Major Export Partner The Major Trade Partners

S.No.	Partners	Mio euro	Percentage	Partners	Mio euro	Percentage
	World	3.455	100.0	World	6.502	100.0
1.	Thailand	1.694	49.0	Thailand	2.359	36.3
2	India	441	12.8	China	1.236	19.0
3	EU	258	7.5	India	560	8.6
4	China	182	5.3	Singapore	542	8.3
5	Japan	179	5.2	EU	346	5.3
6	Malaysia	90	2.6	Japan	270	4.1
7	Korea	50	1.5	Malaysia	234	3.6
8	Singapore	50	1.5	Korea	180	2.8
9	Vietnam	41	1.2	Indonesia	98	1.5
10	Hong Kong	39	1.1	Hong Kong	74	1.1
11	Pakistan	35	1.0	Korea (Dem Rep)	62	1.0
12	Korea	28	0.8	Vietnam	54	0.8
13	Bangladesh	26	0.8	Pakistan	38	0.6
14	United Arab Emir.	16	0.5	Australia	35	0.5
15	Australia	13	0.4	Bangladesh	28	0.4
16	Indonesia	13	0.4	Ukraine	19	0.3
17	Argentina	7	0.2	United Arab Emir.	16	0.2
18	Canada	6	0.2	Philippines	12	0.2
19	Ghana	5	0.2	Russia	8	0.1
20	Turkey	5	0.1	Saudi Arabia	7	0.1

Source: Central Bank of Myanmar

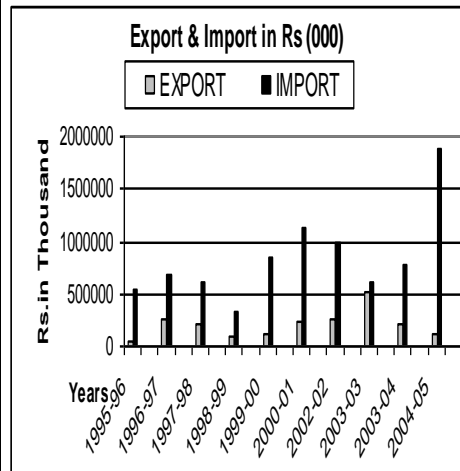
The table-4 shows that the major export partners of Myanmar are Thailand 49%, India 12.8%, EU 7.5%, China 5.3%, Japan 5.2 %, Malaysia 2.6 %, Korea 1.5%, Singapore 1.5%, Vietnam 1.2%, Hong Kong 1.1%, Pakistan 1.0 %, Korea 0.8%, Bangladesh 0.8%, UAE 0.5 %, Australia 0.4%, Indonesia 0.4%, Argentina 0.2%, Canada 0.2%, and Turkey 0.1%.³⁹

Thus it is noted that among 20 countries Pakistan stands at 11th number, if Pakistan's export value added commodities are to Myanmar counted then it would be 2nd exporting country of Myanmar. Table-3: depicts that the major trade partners of Myanmar are: Thailand shares near about to 36.3%, China 19.0%, India 8.6% Singapore 8.3%, UE 5.3%, Japan 4.1%, Malaysia 3.6%, Korea 2.8%, Indonesia 1.5%, Hong Kong 1.1%, Korea Dep. Republic 1%, Vietnam 0.8%, Pakistan 0.6%, Australia 0.5%, Bangladesh 0.4%, Ukraine 0.3%, United Arab Emirate: 0.2%, Philippines 0.2%, Russia 0.1%, and Saudi

Arabia 0.1%.

Table-5: Import in Pakistan and Export to Myanmar

Year	Export	Import	Balance of Trade
95-96	55,411	538,412	-483,001
96-97	264,800	689,039	-424,239
97-98	215,603	619,969	-404,366
98-99	98,118	340,621	-242,503
99-00	111,965	845,092	-111,965
00-01	227,554	1134,252	-906,698
02-02	251,134	977,945	-726,811
03-03	508,852	608,790	-99,938
03-04	208,800	767,587	558,787
04-05	117,996	1873,884	-69,392
Total	2,060,233	8,395,591	% of import (+) 307.5
X	187294	763236	
(+)(-) over the period			



Source: Government of Pakistan (2006) Pakistan Statistical Year Book, Government of Pakistan Statistical Division, Federal Bureau of Statistics, pp., 183-196

It is clear from the above Table that Pakistan's balance of payment is unfavorable as compared to Myanmar. Pakistan had exported Rs. (000) 206,0233 to Myanmar from the period of 1995-96 to 2004-05 and Myanmar exported different merchandise to Pakistan of the worth of Rs.(000) 395,591. In the last 11years Pakistan averagely exported to Myanmar of Rs. (000) 187,294 and its import is the higher as compared to export.⁴⁰ So it is clear that Pakistan had imported averagely worth of Rs. (000) 763,236 from the business point of view it is good that Pakistan is buying from near to neighboring countries but this practice is unacceptable and harmful for Pakistan, Pakistan

must rely on its own resources and export value added commodities to abroad.

Conclusion/Suggestions

It is concluded from the above study that according to the government of Myanmar every effort will be made to top enormous potential to boost Pakistan and Myanmar trade. Therefore, both countries must further promote the economic and trade relations, and at this stage there is need for frequent and close interaction between the two countries both at the public and private sector levels. Pakistan must develop mega projects in different fields, life in agro industry, and energy from Thar coal, information and internet technology, housing project, engineering goods, textile industry, electrical and electronic goods. So it is advice to Myanmar investors to invest in joint venture. Study further reveals that Myanmar officials and investors want to promote bilateral cooperation between the two countries in various sectors because cordial bilateral relations are deep roots in common history. These bonds provided a sound foundation for fostering economic relations between the two friendly countries. Pakistan and Myanmar both are agreed that the economists and traders must sit to identify the merchandise exchanges to each other. At present Pakistan imports primary and semi finished iron and steel, pharmaceuticals, telecommunication, cement industry, sugar industry, fertilizer, paper industry, tourism and cultural sector but as relations between the two countries deepen cooperation in other areas will grow further like human resource development, education and biotechnology. Pakistan Myanmar has close cultural and religious ties. Pakistan embassy offered to provide all help to Myanmar's Buddhists who wanted to visit Gandhara and other sites including Taxila and Swat. Pakistan embassy offered package to cut pilgrims travel cost.

Pakistan and Myanmar are resource rich countries but suffer from pervasive military controls, incompetent economic policies, and

rural poverty. Pakistan and Myanmar do not have monetary stability, so the economy suffers from serious macroeconomic imbalances including inflation, multiple official exchange rates that overvalue the Pakistani Rupee and Myanmar kyat.

In the light of above study it is finally concluded that both countries are agreed to promote the political, economic and trade relations. The Pakistan and Myanmar lay a firm foundation for the enhancement of bilateral cooperation in various sectors. Though the trade between two countries has increased but still there is a room for development.

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