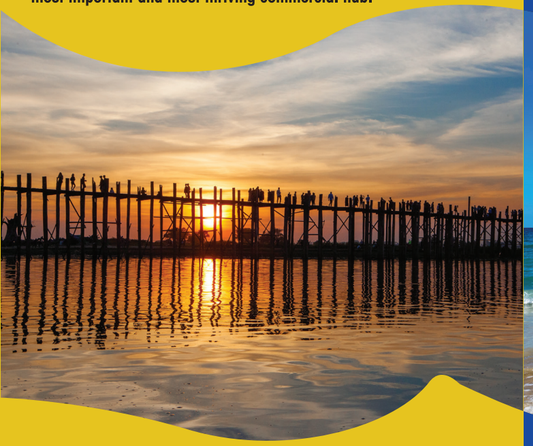
Mandalay

Mandalay is given its status as the last royal capital as mystical and regal as. It is located 668 km North from Yangon. The metropolis has a rich and vibrant history that boasts the citadel of the former royal palace, spectacular pagodas, beautiful teak monasteries and fabulous scenic panoramas. Mandalay is the home and guardian of the best traditions of Myanmar music and choreography. It is Upper Myanmar's most important and most thriving commercial hub.



The tourist attractions are Mandalay Hill, U Bein Bridge, the Golden Palace, the old city walls, Mahamuni Buddha Image, which is the most revered and sacred site of Mandalay, Kuthodaw Pagoda with the entire Buddhist scriptures inscribed on 729 marble slabs, known as the "World's Biggest Book" and Shwenandaw Kyaung (Golden Palace Monastery) a superb example of a traditional Myanmar wooden monastery.

Travel Info

How to get there

Domestic airlines operate daily between Yangon and Mandalay. The flight time is about an hour. It will take about 12 hours by Express coaches and 14 hours by train from Yangon.

Ngapali Beach

Ngapali is perfect choice for the beach lovers who dream about: tranquility, palm tree-lined coast, white sand and the quiet rural surroundings. It is situated on the coast of the Bay of Bengal in Rakhine State. Visitors can relax under a palm tree. Stroll on its white sand beach and enjoy occasionally swimming in its crystal clear water.



Ngapali is famous for its turquoise water wide stretch of white sand, palm tree, groves and fishing village, it is relatively unspoilt. Trips on local fishing boats: kayaking, snorkeling and scuba diving can also be enjoyed. There are several places to visit such as Thandwe market, Nandaw and Sandaw Pagodas, where visitors can enjoy the magnificent sunrise, Jadetaw fishing village and Black Sand Island called Zalat Htone Island.

Travel Info

How to get there

Ngapali is accessible by flight which takes about 45 minutes from Yangon. There are daily direct flights from Bagan & Heho (Inle Lake) as well. This beach can also be reached by cars.

Bagan

Bagan, located on the east bank of the Ayeyarwady River, is home to the largest and densest concentration of Buddhist temples, monuments and ruins with many dating from the 11th and 12th centuries. The thousands of temples spreading across the plains are the most impressive testament to the religious devotion of Myanmar's people over the centuries.



Panoramic view of Bagan can be seen from top terrace of Bagan viewing tower. A finger pointed in any direction will not miss a temple or monument. At present, there are more than 2000 temples with their distinct architectural features and combine to form one of the richest archaeological sites in Asia provides a view quite unlike anywhere else on earth.

Travel Info

How to get there

There can be visited all year round because of not so much rain. With more than 1500 years of history, beautiful local art, such as lacquer ware, basket and cloth weaving, it is the most fascinating place for travellers. Most of the tourists get Nyaung U by air but it is also accessed by car or by river cruises.

Nay Pyi Taw

Nay Pyi Taw, the administrative capital, is located in central Myanmar, 376 km from Yangon and 274 km from Mandalay. It is the third largest city in Myanmar and fascinatingly known to be one of the 10 fastest growing cities in the world.



Major attractions in Nay Pyi Taw include Uppatasanti Pagoda, the Gem Museum, Water Fountain Garden, the National Landmark Garden, Zoological Garden, Safari Park, National Museum, National Archive, National Herbal Park and Defense Service Museum.

Travel Info

How to get there

It is easily accessible from all parts of the country by car or by train or by air.

Ministry of Hotels & Tourism

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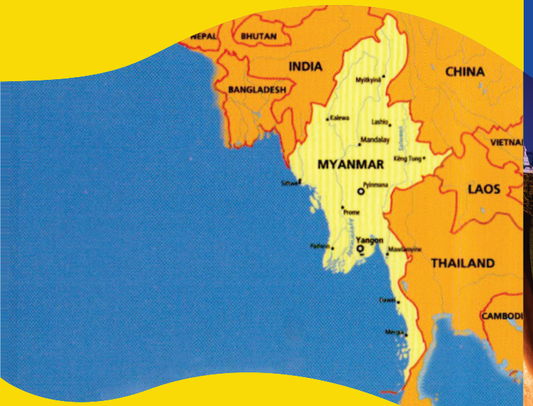


Welcome to the Golden Land Myanmar



About Myanmar

Country Name	: The Republic of the Union of Myanmar
Location	: South East Asia
Borders	: Bangladesh, India, China, Laos & Thailand
Country size	: 676,578 sq km
Administrative Capital	: Nay Pyi Taw
Commercial Capital	: Yangon
Language	: Myanmar/ Burmese, Ethnic Languages & English
Religion	: Theravada-Buddhism, Christian, Muslim, Hindu & Animist



Travel Info

How to get there

Most tourists arrive in Myanmar by air at Yangon, Mandalay and Nay Pyi Taw International Airports. There is also border crossings via neighboring countries and arrives via cruise ships.

Visa Formalities

A valid Passport with Entry Visa is required for all visitors. The entry visa to Myanmar is applicable at Myanmar Embassies and Consulate General Offices abroad.

E-Visas are also available by applying at the following website.

https://evisa.moip.gov.mm

Yangon

Yangon, the former capital of Myanmar, and the largest city, is often the first point of entry for most international visitors: usually arriving via its' international airport or seaport. Yangon is still Myanmar's Centre of business and commerce. This city is a melting pot- a diversity of cultures and communities in terms of people, settlements and religions.



There are many attractive places to visit among them Shwedagon Pagoda is the country's most prominent and landmark. It was built more than 2,500 years ago and situated as a tower above the green landscape of Yangon. In the heart of downtown, Sule Pagoda is of both historical and cultural significance. Yangon highlights include; Bogyoke Market, Kandawgyi Garden, Inya Lake, National Races Village, Allied War Memorial Cemetery.

Travel Info

How to get there

Yangon International airport has direct air link with Bangkok, Singapore, Kuala Lumpur, Chiang Mai, Kokata, Gaya, Hong Kong, Tokyo, Seoul, Doha, Dhaka, Kunming, Nanning, Taipei, Ho Chi Minh, Ha Noi, Siem Reap, Phnom Penh and Guangzhou.

Inlay Lake

Inlay Lake is a wetland wildlife sanctuary and located in Nyaung Shwe, Pinlanug and Pehkon Townships, the heart of the Shan Plateau. It covers an area of 116 sq km and was established in 1985. This sanctuary is to conserve and protect natural vegetation, wetland birds and fresh water fishes.



It is a beautiful highland lake, 900 m above sea level and inhabited by many different ethnic nationals of the area. The Intha are the Lake dwellers who are unique for their leg rowing. Leg rowed traditional boats are the main ceremonial attractions of the Inlay Lake.

Travel Info

How to get there

Inlay Lake (also known as Inle Lake) is a scenic highland lake. It is easily accessible by plane from Yangon, Bagan, or Mandalay via Heho airport. From there it is a 35 km journey by car to Nyaung Shwe, the main "marina" for pick-up by boat. There can get by waterway from Kayah State, Loikaw. Inlay highlights include; Phaung Daw Oo Pagoda, Shwe Inthein Pagoda, floating gardens, floating markets, Nyaung Shwe, Pindaya and Kalaw.

Mon & Kayin State

Mon State covers the upper part of the Tanintharyi Region. It consists of islands, hills, tropical forests, crop lands and plantations. Mawlamyine, Myanmar's fourth largest city, is the capital of Mon State. Kyaikhtiyo (Golden Rock) Pagoda, the most famous site for pilgrimage and trekking, is located to the north of Kyaikhto Township. There are beautiful beaches in the area, including at Kyaikkami and Setse.



Kayin, also called Karen State, covers a total area of 11,731 sq km. The capital is Hpa-An and Mount Zwegabin is its most famous landmark. Kayin State offers many scenic spots comprising of hills and rivers, and farmlands.

It also famous for natural limestone caves. Lumbini Garden on the western side of the Mt. Zwegabin, is the most popular place to start the ascent, and is home to over 1100 Buddha statues. Thandaunggyi is a picturesque hill station in the north of the state. It is developing into a popular resort town. Saden Cave, Kawgun Cave, Bayin Nyi Cave and Yathepyan Cave are famous natural limestone caves.

Travel Info

How to get there

There can be accessed by car or train from Yangon and Nay Pyi Taw and many parts of the country.

World Heritage Pyu Ancient Cities

Three of the Pyu ancient cities are the first site in Myanmar being inscribed on the World Heritage List during the 38th session of world heritage committee in June 2014. It is comprised of three brick walled and moated cities of Hanlin, Beikthano and Sriksetra in the vast irrigated landscape of the dry zone of Ayeyarwaddy river basin. They represent the Pyu Kingdoms that were prosperous for over a thousand year between BC 200 and AD 900.



Travel Info

How to get there

Hanlin City

It is remarkable large 3.2 km from North to South and 1.6 km from East to West. It was founded the most abundantly evidence of pre-urban prehistoric habitation. This city is located 112 km away from Mandalay and has to enter 18 km from Mandalay-Shwebo Road. It is easily accessible by car.

Sriksetra City

It is twice as large as Hanlin and the most elaborately constructed. It can be considered as the most important & influential of the ancient cities. This city is approximately 8 km Southeast of Pyay and can be accessed by car.

Beikthano City

Of these 3 Pyu ancient cities, Beikthano is probably the earliest as it flourished from about 1st to 5th century A.D. Located 19 km from Northwest of Tauntwingyi Township and can be accessed by car.