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Report Highlights:

This report provides an overview of Burma's food service, retail, and processing industries and highlights opportunities for U.S. food and beverage products. Although a policy-level push for greater indigenous manufacturing of food and feed products and regulatory challenges, such as a rigid import licensing regime, constrain imports, opportunity for imported food and feed products and ingredients in Burma remains. Burma's urbanization and expanding digital platforms are driving new consumption patterns for market niches.

Section I: Market Overview

Burma is a frontier market with a [GDP of approximately \\$65](#) billion in 2024 with a 1.9 percent growth rate as parts of the economy gradually stabilized following the February 2021 military coup. With a per capita GDP of approximately \$1,180, Burma remains the least developed country in Southeast Asia. Nevertheless, the country's young population, expanding urban centers, and evolving consumer preferences point to untapped potential in specific sectors, especially food and beverages. The formal economy continues to face headwinds from a combination of natural disasters—including Typhoon Yagi in 2024 and a major earthquake in the Sagaing–Mandalay region in 2025—alongside persistent inflation, currency depreciation, and ongoing internal conflict. Outward migration and the implementation of the [Myanmar's People Military Service Law](#) have further impacted workforce stability. According to BMI (Business Monitor International), the economy is expected to contract by 2.5 percent in fiscal year (FY) 2025 (April–March) and be flat in FY2026.

Although per capita consumer spending fell marginally in 2023 due to high inflation and reduced disposable incomes, urban centers, especially in Rangoon (known as Yangon), continue to show relative resilience. Yangon is expected to remain the country's largest consumer market through 2028, accounting for 17.8 percent of total spending. According to Euromonitor, food and non-alcoholic beverages will continue to dominate household consumption, accounting for over 50 percent of expenditure, while the hotels and catering sectors are forecast to grow the fastest. Even though 28.3 percent of the population lived below the national poverty line in 2023, middle-income youth are projected to lead in top-income spending segments and influence emerging trends, particularly in premium and experiential food consumption. Food and the non-alcoholic beverages categories are the largest consumer spending areas occupying 54 percent of total expenditures.

Burma's biggest trading partners in agricultural and related products are Thailand, Indonesia, China, India, and Malaysia. Burma participates in several Free Trade Agreements (FTAs), primarily through the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and regional arrangements including China, South Korea, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, and India. Since the February 2021 coup, the United States, the United Kingdom, and the EU imposed continuous [targeted sanctions](#). The United States suspended its trade and investment framework agreement (TIFA) with Burma and instituted more stringent export controls in response to the coup. Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) Rangoon reported on some of these challenges in the report [Burma: Update on Regulatory Challenges and Opportunities for U.S. Products in Burma](#). Despite these challenges, Burmese importers remain interested in high-quality U.S. food and beverage products, often sourcing via third countries such as Thailand and Singapore to navigate logistical constraints. Although the overall political and economic climate remains uncertain, Burma presents select opportunities for U.S. exporters who are willing to engage with local partners and focus on quality-driven niche goods.

Burma's food trends are shaped by local traditions, regional migration, and global influences. A significant portion of internally displaced people have entered the food and beverage sector, often through small food stalls, promoting traditional regional dishes in recent years. Burmese food chains like YKKO and Rangoon Tea House have expanded into Thailand. Dining formats like hotpot restaurants, bubble tea shops, and entertainment bars are expanding in urban centers. Street food remains central,

offering a mix of traditional and international items like sushi, burgers, *teokbokki*, and Chinese *mala* dishes. Health-conscious eating is another growing trend, with increasing demand for nutritious, low-fat, and organic foods, as well as functional items like whey protein and detox drinks. Urbanization continues to push food preferences toward convenience and digital ordering, with Facebook pages and TikTok accounts serving as informal ordering platforms.

Advantages and Challenges

ADVANTAGES	CHALLENGES
• A dynamic, eager, and young population is willing to try new products and is receptive to trends that fit their increasingly westernized lifestyles. • Growing restaurants, bars, fast food stalls and cafés which require a wide range of imported food products and ingredients. • U.S. products have a good reputation among experienced food and beverage importers. • Restaurants are offering more niche products to appeal to consumers with higher incomes by offering premium products. • Burma generally has tariffs that are comparable or lower than those of other countries in the region.	• As the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) blacklists Burma, disruptions in the banking sector complicate money transfers. • Consumer purchasing power has declined due to falling income among workers. • Unstable electric power supply with consistent outages. • U.S. goods are more expensive due to the depreciation of the kyat against the U.S. dollar. • Limited direct shipping lines from the United States. • A lack of transparency and predictability in Burma's regulations. • U.S. and EU sanctions cause exporters to feel less confident about doing business in Burma. • Strong government protection of local agricultural products complicates market access for imported products. • Importers tend to buy small quantities because of the demand and logistics accessibility in Myanmar. U.S. companies are usually expecting large quantities. • U.S. exporters are sometimes reluctant to change product specifications to comply with Burma regulatory requirements or consumer preferences.

Section II: Exporter Business Tips

Market Research: Market data is limited in Burma; however, some official trade and market data are available in the statistical data section of the [Burma Central Statistical Organization](#) and the [Ministry of Commerce](#) websites. Burma market sector reports and market and policy updates are available at [Burma | USDA Foreign Agricultural Service](#). FAS Rangoon (AgRangoon@usda.gov) can provide contact information for potential importers, and recommends new-to-market U.S. exporters refer to the Burma: FAIRS Country Report Annual and [Burma's country commercial guide](#).

Business Partners: The best way to enter the Burma market is to partner with a representative, agent, importer, wholesaler, or distributor willing to introduce products and establish strong local connections with major retailers and restaurants. Importers prefer to review product samples whenever possible and will often place small initial shipments to test the market. All imported products must conform to local

standards and labeling regulations. A local agent or distributor can assist with obtaining the necessary certifications and permits. Complex regulations, costly and burdensome import procedures, and logistical concerns are some of the critical issues that most domestic HRI stakeholders are unlikely to handle.

Local Business Customs and Trends: Burmese consumers have a good impression of U.S. food products and regard them as premium and high-quality items. Most imported food and beverage products are from Thailand, Indonesia, and China, which offer affordable price points for the middle-class population. U.S. firms need to be mindful with their pricing strategy as the Burmese market is very price sensitive. Fluctuating exchange rates and an irregular supply of consumer goods are the main factors contributing to retail prices.

General Customer Tastes and Preferences: Staple foods like rice, noodles, and oily curries dominate, but there is growing demand for processed foods, snacks, dairy, and health-conscious items, especially among urban and middle-income consumers. Street food and ready-to-eat meals are popular due to affordability and convenience. Influenced by popular cooking programs and Asian dramas, Burmese consumers increasingly explore international flavors. Italian, Indian, Chinese, Thai, Korean, Japanese, and American cuisines are commonly tried both in restaurants and at home. With [33.4 million internet users](#) and 35.9 percent social media penetration as of early 2025, online platforms especially food bloggers and influencers play an important role in piquing this curiosity. According to [Data Reportal – Global Digital Insights](#), TikTok had 16.7 million users aged 18 and above in early 2025, accounting for 58.8 percent of internet users, while Facebook accounted for 23.9 percent of internet users. Advertising via videos, along with recommendations from social influencers have become increasingly effective tools for promoting products and engaging with consumers.

At the same time, the market remains price-sensitive, though urban, educated, and higher-income consumers are willing to pay more for quality and food safety. The rising health-conscious middle and upper classes are gravitating toward nutritious, low-fat, and organic options. Urbanization and the growing popularity of on-demand food delivery apps like [Food Panda](#), [Grab Food](#), and others have accelerated adoption of ready-to-eat and ready-to-cook meals. Both dine-in and digital orders have grown notably in the past year, as has at-home consumption with boosting retail sales.

Section III: Import Food Standards, Regulations and Procedures

Different ministries and departments in Burma are involved in establishing food standards and procedures for imported foods (see table in Section V). Since the coup, the regime has tried to control the supply of U.S. dollars and reduce its trade deficit by curbing imports. The Central Bank of Myanmar (CBM) allowed importers and exporters to have bank accounts in both Chinese yuan and Thai baht at Authorized Dealer Licensed (AD) banks to facilitate border trade. Burma is a member of the WTO and Codex Alimentarius (CODEX). Burma food regulations follow the CODEX guidelines. Burma cooperates with both organizations and attends WTO and CODEX meetings, conferences, and trainings. The Burmese government requires all importers to apply for an import license through [Tradenet 2.0](#) according to the [Export/Import Bulletin \(9/2023\)](#). Sources report that Burma continues to restrict the import of goods that compete with domestically produced items.

For additional information, see [Burma: FAIRS Country Report Annual](#) and [Myanmar's export and import trade rules and regulations, Dissolution of Agricultural and Trade Related Committees in Burma and Burmese Government Tightens Enforcement of Import License Procedures.](#)

Customs Clearance: Burma utilizes the [Burma Automated Cargo Clearance System \(MACCS\)](#) at international ports, as well as the Yangon Airport International Cargo Terminal, and Thilawa Special Economic Zone operations. The importer must submit the customs declaration and supporting documents to Customs at the time that the goods arrive, as Customs has not yet adopted pre-arrival processing. The customs duty tariff assessed on imported goods is a percentage of their declared value and ranges from 0-15 percent for agricultural products, except wine, which is 30 percent. The Myanmar Customs Department published the latest version of [Myanmar Customs Tariff 2022](#) in October 2022. The import tariff for wheat, soybean meal, DDGS, and wine did not change, while the tariff rates for other food items increased.

Imports must be accompanied by a customs declaration and the following documents:

- 1) An Import License/Permit ([See the required documents for most agricultural products](#))
- 2) Invoice
- 3) Bill of lading, air consignment note, or truck note
- 4) Packing list
- 5) Other certificates, permits or import recommendations, which vary by product category.

Documents Generally Required by the Country Authority for Imported Food: The Burma Food and Drug Administration is responsible for issuing import recommendations (IR) and import health certificates (IHC) for imported packaged food and beverage products. The administration has overall responsibility for quality control of processed food, imported food, and food for export. Most product categories require third-party certificates, such as good manufacturing practices (GMP) plus Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point (HACCP), or ISO 22000 (food safety management) certificates in addition to federal phytosanitary, sanitary, or health certificates. In addition, import licenses are required for [most agricultural products that the United States currently exports to Burma](#). For processed food and beverage products, product testing must be conducted in the country of origin. Additional information is available in Burma: FAIRS Annual Country Report.

Country Language Labeling Requirements: Burma follows CODEX guidelines and the ASEAN Common Principles and Requirements. Burma's Consumer Protection Law and a notification by its Food and Drug Administration require specific information to be presented in Burmese on the label. Additional information is available in [Burma: Burma Releases Labeling Order for Prepackage Food and draft guidelines on nutrition labeling and nutrition claims for prepackaged foods](#), which are parts of the National Food Law.

Tariffs and FTAs: Burma is a member of the ASEAN free trade area and is therefore party to the ASEAN agreements with Australia, New Zealand, China, India, Japan, and South Korea. Burma also has bilateral trade agreements with several East European countries but does not have a bilateral taxation treaty with the United States. Burma is a member of the WTO, and U.S. products are subject to Most Favored Nation tariffs.

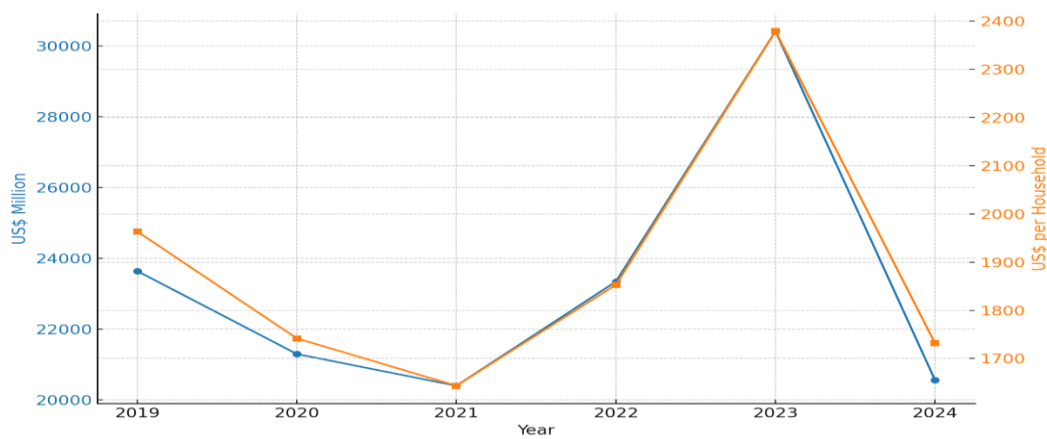
Trademarks and Patents Market Research: Burma enacted the Trademark Law on January 30, 2019, establishing the Intellectual Property Rights Central Committee and the Intellectual Property Rights Agency under the Ministry of Commerce. Information about the application process for the registration of trademarks is available in [Burma: FAIRS Country Report Annual](#) and [Burma: FAIRS Export Certificate Report Annual](#).

Section IV: Market Sector Structure and Trends

Burma’s consumer market is shaped by low-income levels, urban-rural divides, and shifting consumer behavior. The food and beverage sector continues evolving amidst ongoing political instability, high inflation, and a broader economic crisis. Shifts in urban consumer behavior, the expansion of digital platforms, and growing interest in regional cuisines and wellness trends are contributing to new sales opportunities, particularly in niche and premium product categories. The effects of the COVID-19 pandemic accelerated online food delivery, changed dining habits, and increased interest in safe, convenient, and health-focused food options.

In 2024, consumer expenditure in Burma on food and non-alcoholic beverages declined to \$20.6 billion, a 48 percent decrease from the previous year, according to Euromonitor. Per-household spending also fell by 37 percent, dropping to \$1,731, reflecting the impact of ongoing economic challenges. Despite widespread price sensitivity and a contracting economy, demand for quality and branded products persists, particularly among educated, urban middle-class consumers. Inflation remains a key concern, with the 2025 rate reaching 28 percent, exerting upward pressure on food prices and shaping purchasing behavior. As a result, many consumers are gravitating toward value-for-money options, while a smaller but resilient segment continues to spend on health-oriented, indulgent, and convenience-driven products.

Chart 1. Burma: Consumer Expenditures on Food and Non-alcoholic beverages in 2019 – 2024



Unit	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
U.S. \$ Billion	23.6	21.3	20.4	23.3	30.4	20.6
U.S. \$ per Household	1,964	1,742	1,643	1,853	2,379	1,732

Source: Euromonitor

Retail: The retail sector remains the fastest-growing segment of Burma's food market, followed by the Hotel, Restaurant, and Institutional (HRI) sector and the food processing sector. According to Euromonitor, total retail sales in Burma reached \$10.4 billion in 2024, with grocery retail accounting for 82 percent of that value. Forecasted growth for the retail sector between 2024 and 2029 stands at a modest 0.6 percent. Since 2018, [Burma has permitted 100 percent foreign-owned retailers and wholesalers](#) to distribute both locally produced and imported goods, opening significant opportunities for international brands. The retail sector has emerged as the largest growth opportunity for imported food products in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic and the 2021 military coup. Increased home cooking, rising demand for ready-to-eat meals, healthy food options, and food delivery services are driving shifts in consumer behavior. Notably, around 70 percent of traditional brick-and-mortar stores now offer online shopping, primarily through Facebook and TikTok platforms.

Following the pandemic, the development of supermarket infrastructure has influenced rural purchasing behavior, with more households now shopping at supermarkets in the evenings for fresh meat and vegetables. Nevertheless, approximately 80 percent of Burmese households still rely on wet markets, with Thiri Mingalar Market and Danyingone Market in Yangon serving as key wholesale hubs, particularly for fruit importers. While some foreign retail project operations such as the UK's Tesco and Japan's Aeon Mall, were suspended following the coup in 2021, other players have expanded. France's Carrefour Easy Convenience Stores (operating as "Easy Mart" in Burma) grew to over 30 outlets by 2024, and One Stop Supermarket expanded to 20 locations. Makro Myanmar is also planning to open its second wholesale market by late 2025. Among domestic players, City Mart Holding Group remains the market leader in grocery retail, holding a 1.1 percent share, followed by Capital Diamond Star Group (0.4 percent), Creation Myanmar Group (0.3 percent), with all other players collectively accounting for 98.3 percent, according to Euromonitor.

Tourism: International tourism to Burma has significantly declined in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic and the 2021 military coup. According to the [Tourism Myanmar's 2024 statistics](#), a total of 1,063,072 international visitors visited Burma, representing a 17 percent decrease compared to 2023. Ongoing civil unrest and armed conflict have prompted the U.S. government to issue a [Level 4: Do Not Travel](#) advisory, warning against all travel to Burma. Despite these challenges, the ruling military regime remains eager to revive the tourism industry. The top six nationalities visiting Burma in 2024 were led by travelers from Thailand (30 percent) and China (26 percent), followed by Russia (7 percent), India (4 percent), and the United States, United Kingdom, and France (each at 3 percent), and the remaining 24 percent from other countries. On average, international visitors spend \$127 per day during their stay. Most visitors traveled for holiday or leisure time (58 percent), followed by business (21 percent) and visits to friends and relatives (15 percent). Smaller segments included meetings or conferences (4 percent), meditation and pilgrimage (2 percent), and other reasons (1 percent). Despite low overall arrivals, regional tourism continues to support modest economic activity and presents niche export opportunities.

HRI: Since the pandemic, Burma's Hotel, Restaurant, and Catering (HORECA) sector experienced a strong resurgence. As of 2025, the country hosts approximately 9,661 restaurants, marking a 3.5 percent increase from 2023. Mandalay leads with 2,118 outlets, followed by Yangon (1,912) and Shan State (979). Nationwide, there are over 2,300 registered hotels and guesthouses, with 21 percent located in Yangon, 12 percent in Mandalay, 7 percent in Bagan, 4 percent in Nay Pyi Taw, 5 percent in Nyaungshwe, and the remaining 20 percent spread across other regions. The country hosts 13

international hotel chains, while foreign investment in hospitality, primarily from Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam, amounted to \$3.2 billion (3.5 percent of total foreign direct investment) by June 2025. Food service sales reached \$2.7 billion in 2024, with Euromonitor forecasting 12 percent growth in 2025. Despite thriving demand, the sector faces persistent challenges including rising food prices, an erratic electricity supply, and inconsistent deliveries in foreign food supplies. Post-coup economic shifts and pandemic-driven pressures resulted in several high-end property sales, yet local and international dining businesses continue expanding. The market supports numerous foreign quick-service franchises such as KFC, Pizza Hut, Burger King, Bonchon, Lotteria, Marry Brown, The Pizza Company, Ya Kun Coffee & Toast, Gloria Jean's, and Gong Cha and strong domestic brands like YKKO, Yangon Teahouse which now operate across neighboring countries. For comprehensive insight into these dynamics, see the full report at [Burma Food Service - Hotel Restaurant Institutional](#).

Food and Feed Processing: Burma's food and beverage industry is comprised of [23,887 registered private industrial enterprises](#), which account for nearly 50 percent of the total manufacturing industry. Imports of soybeans for animal feed meals and of wheat for instant noodle production and the bakery sector have increased. These are the top U.S. exported products with insufficient domestic supply. Additionally, there are limited resources to produce dairy products like cheeses, butter, milk, and long-shelf-life milk products domestically and import demand for these goods persists.

Burma mostly processes basic staple commodities, such as rice, beans, maize and other agricultural products, and exports excess products. Domestic production includes cooking oil, spirits, beer, soft drinks, instant noodles, confections, coffee, tea, and ready-to-eat traditional foods and processed meats. Almost 90 percent of food processing sales are focused on the domestic market. Industrial production data can be found in the [Ministry of Planning and Finance: Quarterly Statistics Bulletin](#). Though the military regime tries to encourage production of export quality products, the small and medium-sized enterprises are struggling to survive due to power outages, difficulty in getting import licenses for manufacturing inputs, higher raw material prices, and labor shortages resulting from [Myanmar's People Military Service Law](#).

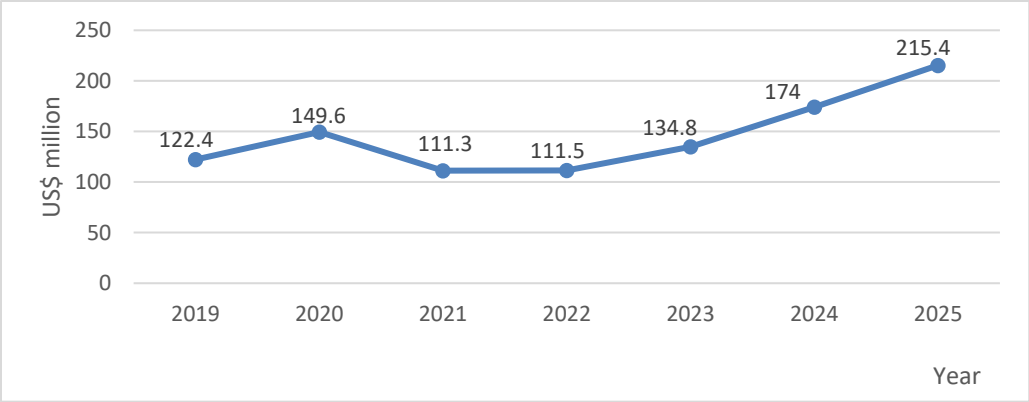
Food Preparations: In 2024, imports of food preparations increased significantly, making up 90 percent of total consumer-oriented product imports from the United States. This growth reflects strong demand from domestic food manufacturers, as the regime continues to encourage local production. Although overall U.S. consumer-oriented imports declined by 34 percent compared to 2023, food preparation imports alone rose by 8 percent, reaching \$2.3 million in 2024. The increase was driven by products containing butterfat, protein, and sugar, syrups or sweetened ingredients commonly used in baking and cooking mixes by food processors, bakeries, and ingredient manufacturers.

Dairy Products: The importation of dairy products in Burma is primarily driven by demand for dried whey, cheddar cheese, mozzarella cheese, whey protein, nonfat dry milk, and infant formula. Since May 1, 2021, the Burmese government has banned the import of certain food items such as milk, yogurt, and condensed milk via land borders with Thailand and China, citing food safety concerns and the desire to promote local production. While imports by sea and air are still permitted, obtaining import licenses has become increasingly difficult due to the regime's tight control over foreign currency usage. Despite these challenges, demand for imported cheese, dry milk powder, and whey remains strong, as there is no local production of these products. In 2024, dairy products accounted for 7 percent of Burma's imports

of total U.S. consumer-oriented goods but experienced a 63 percent decline in 2024 compared to 2023, largely due to the regime’s increasingly restrictive import licensing policies.

Alcoholic Drinks: Consumer spending on alcoholic beverages is experiencing notable growth in Burma. Beer remains the most widely consumed alcoholic drink, with the market dominated by international brands such as Heineken, ThaiBev, and Carlsberg, all of which produce locally. While the importation of wine and spirits is permitted, beer imports are restricted to protect domestic producers. However, both liquor and beer can be imported through duty-free channels. According to the Euromonitor, the total value of alcoholic drink sales was \$ 215.4 million in 2025, with the compound annual growth rate (CAGR) from 2021 to 2025 at approximately 18 percent. U.S. liquor exports to Burma have shown promising growth, reaching \$82,000 in 2024, more than doubling since 2019 (pre-Covid and pre-coup) and now representing 3 percent of total U.S. consumer-oriented exports to Burma.

Chart 2. Burma: Consumer Expenditures on Alcoholic Beverages in 2019-2024



Source: Euromonitor International

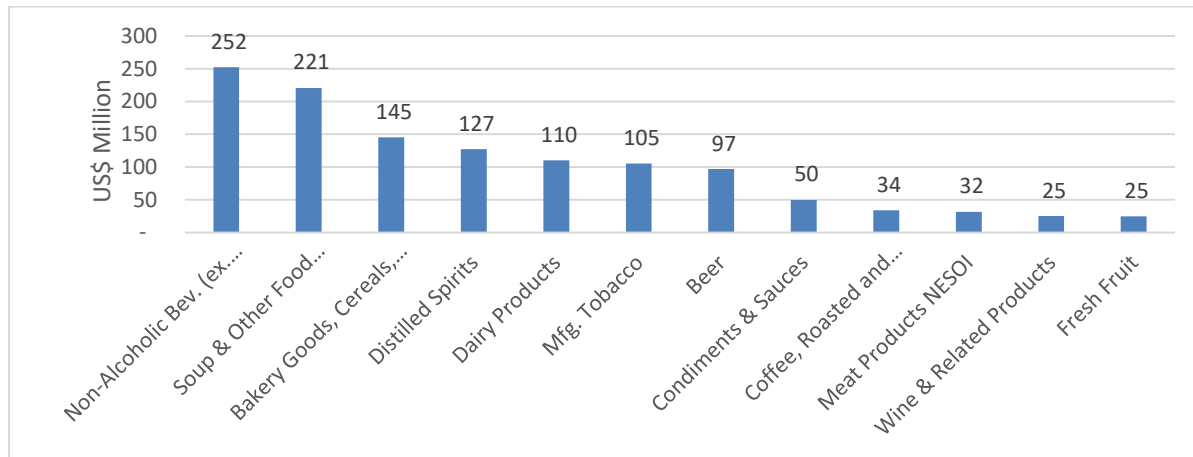
Section V: Agricultural and Food Imports

Importation in Burma depends heavily on government-issued licenses, but trade regulations are often unclear and frequently change. There is no official ban for certain food items, however, slow to issue and withheld licenses creates uncertainty for importers. Licenses are especially hard to obtain for luxury items like wine and processed foods. Sea shipment licenses can take 3–5 months, while border trade is faster, around one month. Licenses for raw materials intended for local processing are more likely to be approved. Since border licenses are processed more quickly, importers increasingly prefer to use border trade routes for bringing in goods. As a result, imports from Thailand are 8 percent higher than in 2019, before the COVID-19 pandemic and the military coup. In 2024, the United States was ninth largest supplier of agricultural and related products to Burma. Burma’s top foreign suppliers for agricultural and related products in 2024 included Thailand (\$ 1.2 billion), Indonesia (\$0.52 billion) and China (\$0.45 billion).

Feed ingredients, including soybean meal, distiller’s dried grains with solubles (DDGS), and soybeans, account for two-thirds of U.S. agricultural exports to Burma. Soybean meal remains the top U.S. agricultural export to Burma, accounting for 51 percent of total U.S. imports and holding a 37 percent market share in 2024. The United States primarily competes with Brazil (23 percent market share) and Bolivia (11 percent). In the wheat grain market, Australia dominates with an 85 percent share of Burma’s total imports, while U.S. wheat holds a comparatively smaller share at 13 percent.

Overall consumer-oriented food imports from the United States fell by 34 percent to \$2.6 million in 2024 compared to 2023. Thailand, China, Singapore, Philippines, Malaysia, India and Indonesia are the top suppliers benefitting from their proximity to Burma. Still, the United States, New Zealand and EU effectively compete with Asian suppliers in exports of dairy products, food preparations, and processed vegetables. The top ten consumer-oriented product imports by country market share in 2024 can be found in **Appendix II**. Please refer BICO table for U.S. agricultural exports to the country over the last 5 years in **Appendix I**.

Chart 3. Burma: Top Consumer-Oriented Products Exported to Burma in 2024 by Reporting Countries



Source: Trade Data Monitor

Best High-Value, Consumer-Oriented Product Prospects

- Food Preparations: food colors, food mix, can foods, sugar, gelatin
- Eggs & products: eggs of chicken, powdered egg
- Dairy products: cheese, cream cheese, whipped cream, cheese dip, nonfat dry milk, condensed milk
- Fresh fruits: apples, oranges, grapes, cherry, blueberries (Burma: [Fresh Fruit Production Consumption and Export Opportunities](#) dated May 15, 2025)
- Condiments and sauces: vinegar, tomato sauce, chili sauce
- Wine & related
- Distilled Spirits

Table 1. Burma: Leading U.S. Agricultural Product Exports to Burma in 2020 – 2024

Product Categories	U.S. Exports to Burma (million US\$)				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
<i>Soybean meal</i>	87.45	56.39	42.25	75.96	19.74
<i>Wheat</i>	28.03	15.76	24.53	32.65	11.84
<i>Soybeans</i>	14.84	2.06	6.93	5.59	0.8
<i>Distillers Grains</i>	14.47	6.32	3.89	4.2	1.83
Chocolate & Cocoa Products	0.04	0.03	0.21	0	0
<i>Dairy Products</i>	1.20	0.67	1.70	0.48	0.18
Eggs & Products	0.30		0.04	0.64	0
Non-Alcoholic Bev. (ex. juices, coffee, tea)	1.27	1.12	0	0.08	0
Fresh Fruit	0.55	0.14	0.15	0	0
Processed Vegetables	0.70	0.32	0.42	0.04	0
<i>Food Preparations</i>	1.77	2.11	2.25	2.19	2.36
Wine & Related Products	0.10	0.06	0.15	0	0
<i>Condiments & Sauces</i>	0.14	0.11	0.44	0.13	0.04
<i>Distilled Spirits</i>	0	0	0	0	82
Total Consumer-oriented Products	6.98	4.85	5.03	3.97	2.63
Agricultural Products	166.78	90.47	86.79	125.90	39.08
Seafood Products	0.23	0.02	0.16	0.95	0
Agricultural and Related Products	167.03	90.53	86.96	126.87	39.08

Source: [GATS](#)

Section VI: Key Contacts and Further Information

Different ministries within the Burmese government establishing import requirements for agricultural products. A general breakdown of government oversight is provided below:

Plants and plant products, plant-based feed ingredients, seeds, pesticides, fertilizers	Department of Agriculture (DOA) under Ministry of Agriculture Livestock and Irrigation (MOALI)
Live animals, meat and poultry products, animal-based feed ingredients, veterinary medicine/pharmaceuticals	Livestock Breeding and Veterinary Department (LBVD) under Ministry of Agriculture Livestock and Irrigation (MOALI)
Seafood and seafood products, feed ingredients for aquaculture	Department of Fisheries (DOF) under Ministry of Agriculture Livestock and Irrigation (MOALI)
Packaged food and beverage products, including distilled spirits and wine	Department of Food and Drug Administration (FDA) under Ministry of Health and Sports (MOHS)
Import licenses	Ministry of Commerce , Tradenet 2.0
Customs	Burma Customs Department

The Foreign Agricultural Service office in Rangoon, Burma maintains current information about import requirements and food and agricultural import opportunities. The office can provide lists of potential importers and distributors, associations, and other key contacts. Please contact our office with questions or comments:

Agricultural Affairs Office

Physical Address:

U.S. Embassy

110 University Avenue, Kamayut Township
11041, Yangon, Burma

Phone: +95-1-536509

Email: AgRangoon@fas.usda.gov

<http://www.fas.usda.gov>

Attachments:

[Appendix I. U.S. Exports of Agricultural & Related Products to Burma 2019 – 2024.docx](#)

[Appendix II. Top ten consumer-oriented products importation in 2024 .docx](#)