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Report Highlights:

This report incorporates changes in import requirements since the 2024 FAIRS Burma report. Specifically, the following sections contain new information: Food Additive Regulations (Section IV), Other Requirements, Regulations and Registration Measures (Section VI), Geographical Indicators, Trademarks, Brand Names, and Intellectual Property Rights (Section VIII), and Import Procedures (Section IX).

Table of Contents

Executive Summary.....	4
Section I: Food Laws	5
Section II: Labeling Requirements	5
Section III: Packaging and Container Regulations	7
Section IV: Food Additive Regulations.....	7
Section V: Pesticides and Contaminants	10
Section VI: Other Requirements, Regulations, and Registration Measures	13
Section VII: Other Specific Standards	14
Section VIII: Geographical Indicators, Trademarks, Brand Names, and Intellectual Property Rights	15
Section IX: Import Procedures.....	15
Section X: Trade Facilitation	24
APPENDIX I: Government Regulatory Key Agency Contacts	26
APPENDIX II: Other Import Specialist Technical Contact	28

Disclaimer

The Office of Agricultural Affairs of the USDA/Foreign Agriculture Service in Rangoon, Burma (i.e., Post) prepared this report for U.S. exporters of food and agricultural products. While every possible care has been taken in the preparation of this report, the information provided may not be completely accurate either because policies have changed since its preparation, or because clear and consistent information about these policies was not available. It is highly recommended that U.S. exporters verify the full set of import requirements with their foreign customers, who are normally best equipped to research such matters with local authorities, before any goods are shipped. In this report, Post uses the official exchange rate of \$1=2,100 Myanmar kyat.

FINAL IMPORT APPROVAL OF ANY PRODUCTS IS SUBJECT TO THE IMPORTING COUNTRY'S RULES AND REGULATIONS AS INTERPRETED BY BORDER OFFICIALS AT THE TIME OF PRODUCT ENTRY.

Executive Summary

Burma's (also known as Myanmar) Food and Drug Administration (BFDA) oversees compliance with the 1997 [National Food Law](#) and a few more recent regulations (e.g., [Labeling Order for Prepackaged Foods](#), Food Category Specifications (attached file on risk categorization contains the specifications in English) aligned with CODEX). In May 2024, to improve food safety and traceability, BFDA released a [Food Product Notification](#) and the [Food Product Notification \(PN\) User Guide](#) (English only versions are unavailable).

The regime requires all importers to apply for an import license through [Tradenet 2.0](#) (in Burmese), but delays the issuance of import licenses for non-essential goods, and sets an import quota. Importers must have the necessary licenses and permits before products leave the exporting port. Ministry of Commerce (MOC) blacklists importers whose goods arrive a port or airport without an import license and relevant permits. MOC's Department of Trade (DOT) revised the number of goods qualifying for automatic licensing and the automatic licensing system is only available for sea trade licenses.

Since 2023, the Burmese regime has implemented import restrictions to stem the utilization of foreign currency and reduce Burma's trade deficit. The Ministry of Commerce (MOC) suspended the issuance of import licenses for ready-to-eat products in 2024. Burma allows 685 tariff lines for bonded warehousing without prior import licenses. Burma limits daily import values per company for non-essential goods but exempts bulk items (e.g., wheat).

Starting in May 2024, plant and plant product importers can renew the Import Certificate (IC) issued for only three months if the IC expires.

Myanmar Customs Department published the latest tariff schedule in [2022](#).

Since 2022, the official exchange rate set by the Central Bank of Myanmar (CBM) has been \$1=2,100 Myanmar kyat and differs dramatically from the market rate.

Section I: Food Laws

The Burmese government enacted the [National Food Law](#) in 1997 and made minor amendments in 2013. Burma's Food and Drug Administration (FDA) latest food law dates to 2015. In 2022, FDA published [the Labeling Order for Prepackaged Food](#) and announced the National Food Safety Policy, which lists the following operational goals of implementation:

- 1) strengthen the national food control system;
- 2) enhance commitment of food businesses to only place safe food on the market;
- 3) implement a national integrated risk-based Food Safety Framework;
- 4) manage food safety information;
- 5) improve resources and competencies;
- 6) clarify legal powers and provisions; and
- 7) facilitate equivalence, mutual recognition, and harmonization.

The National Food Safety Policy also includes detailed requirements for the management of food safety inspections for domestic and imported food.

The Myanmar Food Authority (MFA), chaired by a Minister-level representative, oversees food safety enforcement activities and facilitates the cooperation and collaboration of official food safety control across government bodies. The MFA sets the national strategic food safety objectives and the National Food Safety Control Plan. MFA also periodically reviews and updates the National Food Safety Policy.

The following ministries and city committees make up the MFA:

1. Ministry of Health (MOH)
2. Ministry of Agriculture Livestock and Irrigation (MOALI)
3. Ministry of Commerce (MOC)
4. Ministry of Planning and Finance (MOPF)
5. Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST)
6. Ministry of Home Affairs (MOHA)
7. Ministry of Legal Affairs
8. City Development Committees (Nay Pyi Taw, Yangon, Mandalay - NCDC, YCDC, MCDC, respectively)

Section II: Labeling Requirements

Burma published the [Labeling Order for Prepackaged Food](#) (official translation) on January 20, 2022. The requirements mostly follow Codex guidelines and ASEAN Common Principles and Requirements. The Order specifies what information prepackaged foods must have on the labels and that labels must be in Burmese. The Labeling Order requires companies to include the following information on the label of all prepacked foods:

- a) name of food;
- b) list of ingredients;
- c) net content, quantity, and drained weight;
- d) name and address;
- e) country of origin;
- f) lot identification;

- g) date marking; and
- h) instructions for use.

The Labeling Order also stipulates the label must meet relevant government labeling requirements (e.g., claims and warnings relating to nutrients, fortified foods, genetically modified foods, non-communicable disease prevention and control). Nutritional claims (e.g., vitamins, minerals, and amino acids) and terms that denote quality (e.g., natural, genuine, pure, fresh, homemade, organic, and biologically) must follow Burmese and CODEX standards. Food labels may contain religious preparation claims (e.g., halal and kosher) so long as they conform to the requirements of the respective religious or ritual authorities.

On January 26, 2022, FDA released [directive 2/2022](#) on food ingredients and food additives that must be on food labels. Table 1 provides definitions of food ingredients.

Table 1. Food Ingredient Definitions

General class names	Class names
Refined oils other than olive oils	May be referred to as “oil” together with either the term “vegetable” or “animal”, qualified by the term “hydrogenated” or “partially hydrogenated”, as appropriate Examples: Vegetable oil, animal oil, oil from crops, partially hydrogenated animal oil
Refined fats	May be referred to as “fat” together with either the term “vegetable” or “animal”, as appropriate Examples: Vegetable fat, animal fat
Starch	Starches, other than chemically modified starches
Fish	All species of fish where the fish constitutes an ingredient of another food and no reference is made to a specific species of fish
Poultry meat	All types of poultry meat where the meat constitutes an ingredient of another food and no reference is made to a specific type of poultry meat
Cheese	All types of cheese where the cheese or mixture of cheeses constitutes an ingredient of another food and no reference is made to a specific type of cheese
Spice or Spices or mixed spices, as appropriate	All spices and spice extracts not exceeding 2% by weight either single or in combination in the food
Herbs or Mixed Herb, as appropriate	All herbs or parts of herbs not exceeding 2% by weight either single or in combination in the food
Gum base	All basic materials used in the production of chewing gum
Sugar	All types of sucrose
Dextrose or Glucose	Dextrose powdered sugar and dextrose monohydrate
Caseinates	All types of caseinates
Milk Protein	Dairy products containing at least 50% dry milk protein (quantitative determination: Kjeldahl nitrogen)
Cocoa butter	Press, expeller or refined cocoa butter

Crystallized fruit	All crystallized fruit not exceeding 10% of the weight of the food
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Section III: Packaging and Container Regulations

There are no specific regulations on the size or weight of imported food containers. Burma follows food grade container regulations in ASEAN and Codex guidelines.

Section IV: Food Additive Regulations

FDA defers to [Codex standards for food additives](#). The procedures for importation of food additives are the same as for food imports, except the minimum required sample size when shipment arrives to Burma (see attached flowcharts for details on the Import Health Certificate (IHC) application). The importer must submit 200 grams of a food additive sample.

The following food additive functional classes must be described with the specific name or code number according to the international numbering system for food additives ([CXG 36-1989](#)) of the products used.

- Acidity Regulator
- Anticaking Agent
- Antifoaming Agent
- Antioxidant
- Bleaching Agent
- Bulking Agent
- Carbonating Agent
- Color
- Color Retention Agent
- Emulsifier
- Emulsifying Salt
- Firming Agent
- Flour Treatment Agent
- Flavor enhancer
- Foaming Agent
- Gelling Agent
- Glazing Agent
- Humectant
- Preservative
- Propellant
- Sequestrant
- Stabilizer
- Sweetener

FDA specified banned food additives and the maximum level of approved food additives by food categories in the [Standard Operating Procedures for Food Importation and Exportation](#) (available in Burmese only, Tables 2-8).

Table 2. Banned Food Additives (Negative List)

Food Colorings	Food Preservatives
Sudan II	Formalin
Rhodamin B	Borax
Auramine O	Sodium Hydrosulphite
Orange II	Salicylic Acid

Table 3. Maximum Level of Cyclamate in Different Food Categories

Category	Maximum Level
Milk Drink/Dairy based desserts/Breakfast cereals/Alcoholic beverages	250 mg/kg
Carbonated and non-carbonated drinks	300 mg/kg
Energy drinks	350 mg/kg
Fruit and vegetables juice/concentrates/nectar	400 mg/kg
Confectionery/Processed meat/Processed fish and fish products/Sauces and like	500 mg/kg
Canned or bottled (pasteurized fruit)/Jams, Jellies, Marmalades	1000 mg/kg
Food supplements	1250 mg/kg

Table 4. Maximum Level of Sorbate in Different Food Categories

Kind of food	Maximum Level
Wines/Processed meat	200 mg/kg
Energy drinks/ Carbonated and non-carbonated drinks/ Alcoholic beverages/ Dried Fruit	500 mg/kg
Milk Drink/ Dairy based desserts/ Fruit in vinegar, oil or brine/Jams, Jellies, Marmalades, Fermented fruit products/ Herbs, spices, seasonings and condiments/ Soup and broth/ Sauces and like products/ Fruit and vegetables, juice, concentrates, nectar/ Wine other than grapes	1000 mg/kg
Confectionery	1500 mg/kg
Noodle and pasta/ Processed fish and fish products/ Food supplements	2000 mg/kg

Table 5. Maximum Level of Benzoate in Different Food Categories

Kind of Food	Maximum Level
Energy drinks	250 mg/kg
Dairy based desserts	300 mg/kg
Soup and broth	500 mg/kg
Dried Fruit	800 mg/kg

Fruit in vinegar, oil or brine/ Jams, Jellies, Marmalades/ Fermented fruit products/	1000 mg/kg
Noodle and pasta/ Processed meat/ Herbs, spices, seasonings and condiments/ Vinegars/ Sauces and like products/ Fruit and vegetables juice, concentrates, nectar/ Carbonated and non-carbonated drinks/ Wines/ Alcoholic beverages	

Table 6. Maximum Level of Aspartame in Different Food Categories

Kind of Food	Maximum Level
Dairy based desserts	100 mg/kg
Processed fish and fish products	300 mg/kg
Sauces and like products	350 mg/kg
Milk Drink/Fruit and vegetables juice, concentrates, nectar/Energy drinks/ Carbonated and non-carbonated drinks/ Alcoholic beverages	600 mg/kg

Table 7. Maximum Level of Saccharin in Different Food Categories

Food Category	Maximum Level
Milk Drink/Fruit and vegetables juice, concentrates, nectar/ Alcoholic beverages	80 mg/kg
Dairy based desserts/Breakfast cereals	100 mg/kg
Soup and broth	110 mg/kg
Fruit in vinegar, oil or brine/ Fermented fruit products/ Sauces and like products	160 mg/kg
Canned or bottled (pasteurized) fruit/ Jams, Jellies, Marmalades/ Confectionery/Carbonated and non-carbonated drinks	200 mg/kg
Energy drinks/ Vinegars	300 mg/kg
Confectionery/ Processed meat/ Processed fish and fish products	500 mg/kg
Food supplements	1200 mg/kg
Herbs, spices, seasonings and condiments	1500 mg/kg

Table 8. Maximum Level of Sulfite in Different Food Categories

Food Category	Maximum Level
Noodle and pasta	20 mg/kg

Food supplements/ Fruit and vegetables juice, concentrates, nectar/ Carbonated and non-carbonated drinks	50 mg/kg
Energy drinks	70 mg/kg
Jams, Jellies, Marmalades/ Fermented fruit products/ Vinegars	100 mg/kg
Processed fish and fish products/ Herbs, spices, seasonings and condiments	150 mg/kg
Wines other than grape wines	200 mg/kg
Alcoholic beverages	250 mg/kg
Sauces and like products	300 mg/kg
Wines	350 mg/kg

Section V: Pesticides and Contaminants

Burma defers to ASEAN and Codex standards for maximum residue levels (MRL) for pesticide residues and contaminants in food. Importers will often request that the government test imported products so that they can label imported products as being safe for human consumption, especially for mycotoxins (e.g., aflatoxins). Imported products generally do not undergo pesticide residue testing. On July 1, 2021, Burma pesticides registration board published the list of 55 Active Ingredients (AI), which are not allowed for import or use in Burma (Table 9).

The Department of Agriculture (DOA) banned the use of chlorpyrifos in Burma on July 1, 2021. The DOA stopped issuing import certificates for this pesticide on December 31, 2020. However, imported plant and plant products may still contain residues of chlorpyrifos so long as the residues do not exceed Codex MRLs for chlorpyrifos.

Table 9. [List of Prohibited Active Ingredients in Burma](#)

Name of Active Ingredient (AI)	Description of Concern	Usage
Aldrin	Carcinogenicity, Hazard to wildlife, Bioaccumulation, Chronic effects	Insecticide
Aldicarb	Highly Acute Toxicity	Insecticide
Alachlor	Carcinogenicity	Herbicide
Alpha Hexa-chlorocyclohexane	Adverse Liver, Fetotoxic and Reproductive Effects,	Insecticide
Arsenic Compound	Carcinogenicity, Neurotoxicity, Highly Acute	Rodenticid
Beta- Hexa chlorocyclohexane (BHC)	Oncogenecity, Carcinogenicity	Insecticide
Binapacryl	Carcinogenicity Fetotoxicity	Fungicide, Acaricide
Captafol	Oncogenecity, Carcinogenicity	Fungicide
Chlordimeform	Oncogenecity, Carcinogenicity	Insecticide

Chlordane	Carcinogenicity, Long Residual Effect, Hazard to	Insecticide
Chlordecone	Carcinogenicity	Insecticide
Chlorobenzilate	Carcinogenicity, Adverse Testicular Effects	Insecticide, Acaricide
Cyhexatin	Teratogenicity, High Risk to the Environment	Acaricide
Dieldrin	Carcinogenicity, Bioaccumulation, Hazard to wild life, Other Chronic effect, Long Residual	Insecticide
Dinoseb	Teratogenicity, Reproductive Effects, Acute Effects,	Herbicide
DNOC	Highly Acute Toxicity	Insecticide, Acaricide
Ethylene Dibromide (EDB)	Oncogenecity, Mutagenecity, Reproductive Effects,	Insecticide, Nematicide
Ethylene Dichloride	Neurotoxicity, Persistent In Environment, Chronic	Insecticide, (Fumigant)
Endosulfan	Volatile and Persistent, Bioaccumulation in Fatty	Insecticide,
Endrin	Oncogenecity, Teratogenicity, Reduction in Endangered and non- Target Species, Long Residual	Insecticide,
EPN	Neurotoxicity, Hazard to Aquatic Organisms, Cholinesterase Inhibitor, Dermal Toxicity	Insecticide, Acaricide
Ethylene Oxide	Carcinogenicity, Mutagenecity	Co-Formulant
Fluoroacetamide	Highly Acute Toxicity	Rodenticid
Hexachlorobenzene (HCB)	Carcinogenicity, Persistent in Environment	Fungicide
Heptachlor	Long Residual Effect, Bioaccumulation	Insecticide
Lindane (Gama Hexa-chlorocyclohexane)	Persistent in Environment, Bioaccumulation, Carcinogenic Potential	Insecticide
Methomyl	Acute Toxicity- humans, Cholinesterase Inhibitor,	Insecticide, Acaricide
Mercury Compounds	Highly Acute Toxicity, Persistent in Environment,	Fungicide
Methamidophos	Highly Acute Toxicity	Insecticide, Acaricide
Methyl Parathion	Highly Acute Toxicity, Dermal Toxicity	Insecticide
Monocrotophos	High Acute Toxicity, Cholinesterase Inhibitor	Insecticide, Acaricide
Mirex	Carcinogenicity, Persistent in Environment, Biomagnifications in Food Chain	Insecticide,
Parathion Ethyl	Toxic to Aquatic Organisms, Highly Acute	Insecticide,

Pentachlorophenol (PCP)	Highly Acute Toxicity, Persistent in Environment	Insecticide, Fungicide,
Phosphamidon	Highly Acute Toxicity	Insecticide,
Strobane (Polychloroterpenes)	Oncogenecity, Persistent In Environment, Bioaccumulation, Carcinogenicity	Insecticide,
2,4,5 –T and 2,4,5- TP	Oncogenecity, Carcinogenicity, Fetotoxicity, Long	Herbicide
Toxaphene	Oncogenecity, Acute Toxicity to Aquatic Organism, Chronic Effects to Wildlife, Carcinogenicity, Long	Insecticide, Acaricide
Tributyltin	Highly toxic to Aquatic Organism, Highly Acute	Fungicide
Trichlorfon	Cholinesterase Inhibitor, Reproductive Effects, Carcinogenicity, Highly Acute Toxicity,	Insecticide
D.D.T (Dichloro-diphenyl- trichloroethane)	Bioaccumulation, Persistent in Environment, Carcinogenicity	Insecticide
Tridemorph	Reproductive Effects, Highly Acute Toxicity,	Fungicide
Triflumizole	Reproductive Effects, Highly Acute Toxicity,	Fungicide
Diafenthuron	Persistent in Environment, Bioaccumulation	Insecticide
Terbufos	Highly Acute Toxicity, Inhibition of Brain Cholinesterase, Reproductive Effects	Insecticide
Borax Decahydrate	Reproductive Effects, Fetotoxicity, Possible Liver	Insecticide
Hydramethylnon	Reproductive Effects, Highly Acute Toxicity, Possible	Insecticide
Metaflumizone	PBT, Neurotoxicity (Block the sodium channel of the	Insecticide
Mineral oil	Carcinogenicity, Skin Burning, Dermal	Insecticide
Boric acid	Reproductive Effects, Chronic Effect, Kidney Damage,	Insecticide
Carbofuran	Highest Acute toxicities to humans, Cholinesterase inhibitor, Neurotoxin, Highly toxic to	Insecticide
Carbendazim	Mutagenecity, Reproductive Effects, Teratogenicity, Hepatocellular dysfunction, Endocrine-disrupting, Disruption of Haematological	Fungicide
Benomyl	Mutagenecity, Reproductive Effects, Skin irritation, in liver tumours	Fungicide
Glufosinate-ammonium	Reproductive Effects, Neurotoxicity Cardiovascular and CNS Adverse Effects, Inhibits Glutamine	Herbicide

Chlorpyrifos	Reproductive Effects, Neurotoxicity Cardiovascular and Blood Toxicant Adverse Effects, Highly Toxic by ingestion, Possible risks of exposure	Insecticide
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Pesticide Registration

The [Pesticide Law of 2016](#) is the main legislation governing pesticides in Burma and directs the DOA to manage the Registration Board. The Board's role is to evaluate pesticide labeling claims as well as their efficacy in crops. Applicants wanting to register new pesticides in Burma must submit an application form to the Registration Board specifying which of the following permits is sought: experimental registration, provisional registration, full registration, or special use permit. The Registration Board then issues a registration certificate that mandates pesticide labels including instructions on use, restriction on use, period of pesticide application before harvest, MRLs, and amount of active ingredients and fats.

On January 27, 2021, the DOA introduced the Myanmar Agricultural Inputs Registration System, allowing applicants to submit pesticide, fertilizer, and seed registration applications via <https://mairs.doa.gov.mm/>. The procedure for obtaining a pesticide registration certificate is at <https://myanmartradeportal.gov.mm/en/procedure/48>. Burma does not set its own MRLs and instead requires imported products to meet MRLs established by Codex and ASEAN guidelines.

Section VI: Other Requirements, Regulations, and Registration Measures

Per the [Plant Pest Quarantine Law](#), phytosanitary certificates must accompany the shipment of plant and plants products, including seeds for planting. The Plant Protection Division (PPD) of DOA is responsible for the importation of plant, plant products, and seeds. PPD tests plants and plant products upon arrival. Seeds also require pre-shipment testing and submission of non-GMO certificates. Except for planting seeds, the PPD does not require pre-shipment samples for plant and plant products. Please visit the [Myanmar National Seed Portal](#) site for more information about the registration of new plant varieties and required documents.

[The Livestock, Breeding, and Veterinary Department \(LBVD\)](#) within MOALI is responsible for the importation of feed ingredients, animals, and animal products. Imports of feed ingredients, animals, and animal products must have (i) Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) certificate and (ii) Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points (HACCP) or ISO 22000 certification. Feed ingredients also need a certificate of analysis (COA), and animal and animal products require a health certificate. LBVD tests animals and animal product samples on arrival. LBVD requires pre-shipment samples of feed ingredients to test nutritional value and aflatoxin levels, and to confirm that the tests results are consistent with the COA from the importer.

On January 15, 2025, the State Administration Council (SAC) enacted the [Animal Health and Livestock Development Amendment Law](#), introducing important changes affecting livestock farming, animal products, and related industries. The amendment includes a new chapter requiring registration for businesses involved in activities such as livestock farming, pedigree breeding, incubating, beekeeping, processing animal products, handling genetically modified

organisms, producing feed, manufacturing veterinary medicines, and operating slaughterhouses or butcheries.

The Department of Fisheries (DOF) within MOALI is responsible for the importation of raw fish, fish products, fish meal, and other aquatic animal products. DOF requires sample testing upon arrival of the shipment to confirm the product is free of pathogens and harmful diseases as indicated on the accompanying health certificate issued by the overseas competent authority. The required documents and the application of Import procedures for Fish and Fishery Products can be found at [Myanmar National Trade Portal](#).

FDA is responsible for the importation of packaged food and beverage products. Imported products must arrive with a COA and have (i) a GMP Certificate and (ii) HACCP or ISO 22000 certification. Importers do not need to submit pre-shipment samples. FDA will test products on arrival (see Section IX for additional information on product testing requirements). For certification requirements for each product category, please see [FAS Burma's 2025 FAIRS Certification Report](#).

Facility Registration

FDA does not explicitly mandate overseas facility registration for food importers.

Product Registration

In May 2024, FDA released the [Food Product Notification](#) (Registration) to improve food safety and traceability and the [Food Product Notification \(PN\) User Guide](#).

Importers must apply for an [import recommendation \(IR\)](#), which acts as a product registration and is valid for three years once granted. Food products that have already received certification for domestic food manufacturing and imported products that have obtained import certification do not need to apply for product notification. Importers of new seed or plant varieties must register with the DOA (see Section IX).

Section VII: Other Specific Standards

FDA released the terms and conditions for applying for import certificates for food and health supplements in February 2020 (see Section IX on import registration). The DOT released the national standards for imported edible oils (Table 10).

Table 10. Quality and Standard for Imported Edible Oil (released on October 26, 2022)

Parameters	Peanut oil	Sesame oil	Sunflower Oil	Soybean oil
Iodine Value (I.V)	86-107	104-120	118-141	124-139
Relative Density (2.0 C / water at 2.0 ° C)	0.909-0.920	0.915-0.924	0.918-0.923	0.919-0.925
Free Fatty Acid (F.F.A)	2% (max)	2% (max)	0.1% (max)	0.05% (max)
Saponification Value (mg KOH/g oil)	187-196	186-195	188-194	189-195
Unsaponification Matter	≤ 10	≤20	≤15	≤ 15

Peroxide Value (P.V) meq O2/kg oil	< 5	< 5	2 (at factory) <5 (at port)	2 (at factory) <5 (at port)
Rancidity	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative
Moisture and Volatile Matter (105°C}	0.1% (max)	0.1% (max)	0.1% (max)	0.1% (max)
Refractive - index (ND 40°C)	1.460-1.465	1.465-1.469	1.451- 1.468	1.461- 1.470
Insoluble Impurities	0.05 % (max)	0.05 % (max)	0.05 % (max)	0.05 % (max)

Section VIII: Geographical Indicators, Trademarks, Brand Names, and Intellectual Property Rights

Burma's [Trademark Law](#) (also known as the Trademark and Geographical Indications Law) went into effect in 2023 and established the Intellectual Property Rights Central Committee and the Intellectual Property Rights Agency under the MOC. Chapter 16 of this Law contains the primary legislation on the protection of geographical indications (GIs) in Burma. As of June 1, 2025, Burma has no official GI registrations.

To apply for a trademark registration, foreigners must appoint a local agent if their ordinary residence or principal place of business is outside of Burma. The term of trademark registration will be ten years from the filing date of the application for registration, and the protection is renewable every ten years.

In 2019, as part of a broader effort to modernize its intellectual property framework, Burma also passed an [Industrial Design Law](#) (in Burmese), a [Patent Law](#), and a [Copyright Law](#). The Industrial Design Law and Patent Law state that commercial production and trading in goods is not possible without permission of the people/companies that hold the patent or design rights outside of Burma.

The MOC issued [trademark registration rules](#) in 2023 under Notification No. 17/2023. These rules outline the procedures and requirements for trademark applications, including priority claims, examination processes, opposition, registration extensions, and the recordation of assignments and licenses. To implement the Patent Law, the Ministry of Commerce issued the [Patent rules](#) (only Burmese version available) under Notification No. 43/2024 on June 4, 2024, outlining the procedures and requirements for patent and utility model registrations. On December 1, 2024, Burma's Intellectual Property Department (IPD) issued its first trademark registration certificates under the Trademark Law. This marked the start of the country's first official trademark registration system, replacing the previous system of recording declarations of ownership. This system follows a "first-to-file" rule, giving rights to the first applicant. Trademarks are valid for 10 years and can be renewed, offering stronger protection for brand owners.

Section IX: Import Procedures

Import procedures for food and agricultural products are managed by several government agencies and private association, such as, but not limited to, MOC's Department of Trade (DOT), FDA, PPD, the Seed Division, LBVD, DOF, the Myanmar Livestock Federation, the

Myanmar Fishery Federation, and the Central Bank of Myanmar (CBM). Importers must seek approval from the relevant government agency before applying for an import license (see the import guide at [Myanmar National Trade Portal](#)).

Import Licenses & Permits

DOT is responsible for issuing import licenses for agricultural items and requires all importers to use [Tradenet 2.0](#) to apply for import licenses (in exceptional circumstances, importers can be granted special import permits). The validity of most import licenses is three months. Importers can request extensions through Tradenet 2.0 but are limited to two extensions and then must pay an extension fee, which is the same amount as the original license. The first extension is valid for two months, while the second extension is valid for one month.

Since 2022, the State Administration Council (SAC) instructed all stakeholders not to import products that compete with domestically produced products. By discouraging imports, the SAC seeks to reduce the trade deficit, to limit the utilization of the U.S dollar and to prevent the devaluation of the Myanmar kyat (MMK). The DOT announced that it would require importers to obtain an import license on all imported goods from June 1, 2023. The DOT reduced the number of HS code lines for the goods qualifying for automatic licensing from 3,075 to 1,525 via export/import [newsletter 9/2023](#) (Burmese version). Furthermore, the automatic licensing system is now only available for sea trade. In border trade, the import of all goods is subject to non-automatic licensing. The process remains the same for the rest of the goods (10,324 individual HS codes), for which importers previously had to get a license to import.

Since 2022, the CBM set the official exchange rate at \$1=2,100 MMK. In 2023, the CBM instructed exporters to exchange 25 percent of export earnings at the official exchange rate. The MMK continues to weaken with the average market exchange rate of \$1=4,400-4,420 MMK in June 2025.

The DOT announced [Notification 50/2020](#) (only Burmese version available) in 2020 that it will no longer accept applications for import licenses and permits for products that have already arrived at port and notified importers that they cannot begin shipment without receiving an import license. In March 2025, MOC announced plans to blacklist importers and cancel business owner registration certificates for those whose goods arrive a port or airport before an import license is issued ([MOC notification no. 16/2025](#)).

The requirement to obtain import licenses and permits before a shipment leaves the port of the exporting country has made it difficult for importers to plan shipments. Transit times of shipments are hard to predict given the current logistical challenges and uncertainties that importers face. On November 30, 2024, the MOC significantly revised the list of commodities that can be stored in custom bonded warehouses without requiring an import license in advance ([export/import bulletin no. 7/2024](#)). The [revised list](#) went into effect on January 1, 2025 and includes 685 tariff lines across five categories, for which MOC permitted storage in bonded warehouses without prior import licenses. This bulletin supersedes previous bulletins no.16/2023 and 2/2024. Five categories are organic and industrial chemical materials, food raw materials, animal and vegetable fats, raw material for food and beverage production and raw materials, machinery and accessories for garment manufacturing under the Cut-Make-Pack (CMP) system.

In November 2022, the CMB required importers to use earnings from exports to pay for imports. Some importers have had to start exporting to have the credit to import. The CMB's foreign currency controls have limited the ability of importers to secure foreign currency to purchase goods. Myanmar importers must attach credit advice and original bank statements proving the receipt of export earnings or other foreign income when applying for an import license. The Department of Consumer Affairs directed all private associations in April 2023 not to import goods that are available domestically to avoid a trade deficit.

The Foreign Exchange Supervisory Committee (FESC) reviews the applications of import licenses and issues import licenses at its weekly meeting. The FESC limits the amount of import licenses it issues each week based on the total U.S. dollar amount. Once the limit is reached, the FESC is likely to suspend issuing import licenses, and all pending requests have to wait until the next meeting. The FESC does not publicly share notes of its weekly meetings. Burma's industry sources report that the FESC limits food import applications to a maximum value of \$50,000 per company per day for border trade, and \$100,000 per company per day for seaborne (ocean) trade. However, bulk commodities, such as wheat, are likely exempt from these restrictions. Obtaining an import license for ready-to-eat foods is significantly more difficult than securing a license for raw food ingredients or other raw materials used by local manufacturers and food processors. Burma makes it extremely difficult to receive import licenses for some food items but does not publicly identify these items.

Importers report significant delays when requesting an import license for sea freight (1-5 months) compared to overland trade (1-2 weeks). The delays in obtaining an import license have caused some goods to sit at port for months waiting for the MOC to approve the license, often resulting in products expiring while waiting or expiring soon after the time they enter the country. Trade sources report that import license applications through a border check point are more flexible than the application of import licenses through overseas channels. Sources confirmed that the regime is trying to reduce imports and encourage the use of locally produced products. For instance, the regime restricted the import quota for soymeal to 300,000 MT for Fiscal Year (FY) 2024/25 (April-March) and encouraged livestock farmers to use locally produced oilcakes.

Import license fees range from 30,000-90,000 MMK (\$14-43) depending on the CIF values (Table 11). The import procedures and documents required are different depending on the type of commodities and purpose of importation. For example, processed products also require an import recommendation, which acts as product registration. General import procedures for food and agricultural products are described in the attached flow chart. For more information, please consult <https://myanmartradeportal.gov.mm/en>. If the product is imported for diplomatic uses, duty-free shops, high-end hotels and restaurants, or for non-commercial purposes (i.e., research, donations, or exhibition), importers should apply for an import permit instead of an import license. Import license/permit application via Tradenet 2.0 can be seen at <https://myanmartradeportal.gov.mm/en/procedure/35>.

Table 11. Current Import License Application Fee

CIF Value (Myanmar kyat)	Import License Fee (MMK)	Import License Fee (\$)
Up to 5,000,000	30,000	14.2
5,000,001-10,000,000	50,000	23.8
10,000,001-50,000,000	60,000	28.5
50,000,001-150,000,000	80,000	38.0
150,000,001 to higher	90,000	42.8

Source: Ministry of Commerce

Burma prohibits the importation of certain articles that endanger public morals (e.g., beer); threaten human, plant, or animal life; or involves the importation of gold, silver, arms, ammunition, and similar items. Prohibited goods cannot be imported, exported, transited, sold, or circulated in Burma. In addition, the MOC periodically bans imports of sensitive agricultural products by refusing to issue import licenses or limiting the quantities of these goods to protect local producers. Currently, whole corn grains, beans, and pulses are not receiving import permits, creating a de-facto ban. Import licenses have been withheld on a temporary basis for fresh potatoes and poultry for the same reason. Burma temporarily banned the import of beverages, coffee mix and tea mix, instant coffee, condensed milk, and evaporated filled milk through all border trade points starting from May 1, 2021, with the stated reason of lacking food safety inspection facilities. However, imports of those items can continue through sea freight.

Food (not including plant and plant products)

FDA is responsible for issuing import recommendations (IR) and import health certificates (IHC) for imported packaged food and beverage products, as well as overall quality control of processed food, imported food, and food for export.

The IR acts as product registration. Importers can apply for an IR via e-submission system at <https://esubmission.fda.gov.mm/>. Documents required for an IR application are:

- 1) Receipt for application fee;
- 2) specifications or COA from an accredited laboratory;
- 3) list of ingredients if not already specified on label;
- 4) certificate of GMP plus HACCP, or ISO 22000;
- 5) original label;
- 6) list of type and size of packaging; and
- 7) letter of acknowledgement of procedures on importer's letter head.

Importers who receive an IR must then apply for an import license at MOC. Importers who receive an import license must then apply for an IHC for each shipment via <https://esubmission.fda.gov.mm/> and send the sample to the FDA office in Yangon. For foodstuffs intended for particular nutritional use, importers must select the FDA office in Nay

Pyi Taw when they complete the online application for IHC and send a sample to the FDA office in Nay Pyi Taw. FDA published Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for Food Importation and Exportation in December 2019, which established product testing requirements on a per shipment basis that must occur in the country of origin. The SOP is based on a data-based assessment and contains the following guidance:

- 1) Importers do not need to submit pre-shipment samples for testing but must submit a COA with required testing that varies by product category.
- 2) The same product and brand with different packing sizes from one producer is considered one item, with one application fee (50,000 MMK or about \$23.8).
- 3) The IR is valid for three years (it was previously two).
- 4) Importers must pay a laboratory test fee for each different packaging size at a flat rate (200,000 MMK, about \$95).

FDA published the Minimum Requirements of Laboratory Parameters for Food Safety in April 2020 that established microbiological, chemical, and/or heavy metal testing, depending on the product category. This testing must be completed in the country of origin on a per shipment basis and be documented by a COA and is a key requirement for receiving the IHC. Based on concerns from importers and international trade partners, the FDA has informally stated that the policy is on hold while it works to adopt a more risk-based approach to product testing.

FDA repeats the testing done in the country of origin when the imported products arrive using a sample of each batch. Importers must provide a sample of the food item with original packaging or a photograph of the packaging if the food item package is too big to provide. The sample amount is 1,500 grams per item for food, 1.5 liters per item for liquids, and 15 to 600 grams for food additives, depending on the type of additive. In October 2018, FDA increased laboratory testing fees. Once granted, FDA uploads the IHC to the online customs declaration system called Myanmar Automated Cargo Clearance System (MACCS). Importers must submit the following documents for an IHC application:

- 1) Receipt for application fee and lab test fee;
- 2) valid IR;
- 3) bill of lading, invoice, packing list, import declaration, release order notification;
- 4) COA;
- 5) health certificate if applicable; and
- 6) sample of label used for domestic distribution.

FDA allows importers to send samples directly to the FDA office for testing and distribute the imported products while waiting for the test results since there are not enough inspectors to manage the trade flow following the military coup. The MOC suspended the import of various beverages (e.g., coffee and tea mixes, instant coffee, condensed milk, and evaporated milk) via the Burma-Thailand border on May 1, 2021. However, importers can still import these products via maritime trade.

Wine, Beer, and Liquor

Burma allows the importation of wine and distilled spirits meeting certain criteria, but beer imports remain illegal. Since March 2015, wine can enter Burma by airfreight and sea freight but may not enter through land border crossings. The shipment documentation must declare the country of origin, and the alcohol percentage must be between seven and 20 percent.

Burma issued specific procedures for importing liquor in May 2020. Liquor may only enter Burma through the Yangon Port and Yangon Airport, and the minimum CIF Value is \$8 per liter. In addition to the general requirements for packaged food and beverages, importers must present a company registration, a trading license, and an official contract with the supplying company from which they are importing. Importers must have an excise license, or FL 11, issued by the General Administrative Department from the Ministry of Home Affairs. According to Burmese Excise Rules, only Burmese citizens are eligible to apply for a FL 11. Before applying for an import license, the importer must apply for a wine and liquor import registration card after receiving the FL 11 excise license. The validity of a Wine and Liquor Import Registration Certificate is one year with an option for extension every year. The registration and extension fees are 50,000 MMK (\$23.8) per year. A tax is also levied on imports. The import of liquor and wine from duty-free shops is permitted in [separate procedures issued by MOC](#). Importers can apply for an IR for wine and distilled spirits via <https://esubmission.fda.gov.mm/>. Please consult attached flowcharts for details about IR process before shipping (Figure 2) and IHC process after a shipment arrives (Figure 3).

Plants and Plant Products

DOA's PPD is responsible for regulating the importation of plants and plant products. The PPD is also responsible for the inspection and import authorizations of plant products via issuance of Import Certificates (IC) for plants and plant products such as fruits, vegetables, and seeds. Importers must apply for an IC from PPD with supporting documents and must pay an application fee of 30,000 MMK (\$14.2). It takes three days to two weeks to issue the IC. The validity of the IC is three months. Starting from May 2024, PPD allowed importers to renew the IC if the IC expired before the shipment arrives. It takes three days to get the new IC. The importers must present the expired IC when they apply to renew their IC and must pay an application fee again. After receiving an IC from PPD, the importer must apply for an import license or permit from MOC. When the shipment arrives, the importer should inform PPD, which will then take a random sample from the consignment and conduct an inspection for pests and diseases. If the test is clear, PPD provides a recommendation letter to allow the commodities to enter the country. The importer collects the resulting certificate from PPD and can proceed for custom clearance. The importer must present the original phytosanitary certificate from the country of origin, which must accompany the shipments.

The DOA issues ICs for 40 fresh fruits, 21 cereals and legumes, 57 vegetables and herbs to be imported for human consumption without a pest risk analysis (PRA). The allowable import list without a PRA is available on the [PPD website](#). Canola, sorghum, soybeans, and wheat for animal feed consumption are also allowed to be imported from any country without a PRA. In addition, tuber seed potatoes for planting from Argentina, Australia, India, Korea, and the United States do not need to provide PRA data information.

PPD drafted the Plant Pest Quarantine Law in an attempt to bring it more in line with international standards. In August 2023, the PPD released updated [Standard Operating Procedures](#) (available in Burmese only) for plants and plant products importers.

Although Burma does not allow the importation of genetically modified (GM) crops for human consumption, Burma does allow the importation of GM soy products and corn byproducts to support the domestic livestock sector.

Seeds

In September 2019, Burma passed a Plant Variety Protection Law, which aims to protect the rights of breeders of new plant varieties, develop the activities of plant breeders, encourage investment in and development of the breeding of new plant varieties in both the public and private sectors, and to support agricultural sector development through the production and cultivation of new improved varieties.

There are [117 types of seeds and seedlings](#) for planting that are allowed to be imported without a PRA. According to the revised seed law approved in February 2016, all imported seeds for commercial planting must be accompanied by a non-GMO certificate. All imported seeds must be registered at the National Seed-related Committee (NSC), and a value for cultivation and use (VCU) test needs to be performed on about [17 crops](#) in three different locations that are recommended by the Seed Division (within DOA) in April 2018. On November 17, 2020, the seed division announced that importers of watermelon, muskmelon, chili, and tomato seeds can apply for recognition certificates with just documentation and no VCU test. [There are only 17 crops that require a VCU test for recognition](#) certificates. However, importers must perform a VCU test on new varieties if they want them to be labeled as being resistant to pest and diseases.

The Technical Seed Committee (TSC) reviews the data from the VCU test and submits it to the NSC. If the results are significant, the NCS issues a recognition certificate (RC), and the importer can apply for an import license and seed business license for commercialization and distribution. After receiving the RC, importing procedures for the seed are the same as other plants and plant products. The fee for the RC ranges from 300,000-500,000 MMK (\$142-238). The RC is valid for five years with an extension option. Importing procedures and application of RC seed business license can be seen in the national seed portal at <http://www.myanmarseedportal.gov.mm/en/final-variety-list>.

For more Information about the procedures for importing new seeds, please consult:

- [Procedures in accordance with Seed Law & Regulations](#)
- [Procedure for Recognition Certificate](#)
- [Procedure for Seed Testing Laboratory](#)
- [Procedure for Seed Business License](#)
- [Procedure for Seed Export and Import Recommendation](#)

SOP for Import and Inspection for Plants and Plant Products

Importers should apply for an [IC](#) for plants and plant products at the Plant Quarantine Office, PPD in Yangon. If the plants or plant products are not included in the PRA exempting lists,

importers must submit pest risk data for the PRA when they apply for an IC. The IC must be sent by the national plant protection office of the exporting country, which issues phytosanitary certificates. The validity of an IC is three months with no options for extension. If the IC expires before the shipment arrives, the importer must reapply for a new IC and pay the application fee of 30,000 MMK (\$14.2).

Documents needed to apply for an IC are:

- Completed application form from the DOA-PPD;
- approved letter of company (if company assigns representative for application); and
- registration of a maximum (2) representatives per company.

If the import is for planting, recommendation letters are required from the relevant ministerial offices:

- Perennial crops: recommendation letter from the Perennial Crops Division
- Other agricultural crops: recommendation letter from the Seed Division
- Forest plants: recommendation letter from the Department of Forestry

The application will be registered and accepted if the documents listed above are complete and submitted. The processing time for ICs is about three working days (excluding official non-working public holidays).

Procedures for inspection of commodities upon arrival under the MACCS:

- Importers must inform the DOA-PPD and apply for testing using the “Other Government Agency (OGA) test application” available at the Burmese Customs Department.
- Submission of the original phytosanitary certificate (attach scanned copy into MACCS and submit the original to PPD).
(Note: IC number must be included in the phytosanitary certificate)
- Inspection of whether phytosanitary certificate matches the IC, visual inspection of 0.005-0.01% of imported commodities, laboratory test (if needed, especially for seeds).
- If shipment is pest free and phytosanitary certificate matches the IC, then PPD approves it in MACCS, and the shipment is cleared.
- If any quarantine pest is found, the imported commodities must be disinfected or destroyed at the exporters’ cost. (Note: If non-quarantine pests are found in the representative sample, PPD can consider clearing the shipment without any treatment, but it depends on the percentage of pest infestation).

Animals, Animal Products, Raw Feed, and Veterinary Pharmaceuticals

Burma is an OIE member and follows OIE guidelines and requirements. The LBVD is responsible for the inspection of imported meat and poultry, meat products, eggs, and animal feed. The importer must be a member of the Myanmar Livestock Federation, an association of local livestock firms, before they can import meat and meat products. Importers must obtain a recommendation from the Myanmar Meat Inspection Board (MMIB). Importers also need to obtain an IR from the LBVD, then apply for an import license from the DOT. In addition to the

import recommendation and permit, each shipment must be accompanied by a health certificate and a declaration of the shipment's contents. In addition, a GMP certificate and a HACCP or ISO 22000 certificate or other food safety management certificate issued by a third-party accreditation body is required. After shipment arrives, the LBVD conducts laboratory testing on a sample.

The process for receiving a recommendation from LBVD takes 7-10 days. The current application fee for an import recommendation is 1,500 MMK (\$0.8) per metric ton and the inspection fee for the laboratory test is 15,000 MMK (\$7.14).

Feed and Feed Additives

The procedures for the importation of animal feed and feed additives are currently through two channels between PPD and LBVD. Importation of raw feed, such as sorghum, feed wheat, and soybeans, must comply with the same procedures for the importation of plants and plants products through PPD, while the importation of processed feed, such as soybean meal, distiller's dried grains with soluble (DDGS), corn gluten meal, sunflower meal, bone meal, and feed additives, must comply with the same procedures for the importation of meats through LBVD, except for the submission of pre-shipment samples. Exporters of feed and feed ingredients must submit pre-shipment samples while applying for an IR at LBVD. An importer must apply for an IR for raw feed, such as feed wheat, and feed grade whole soybeans, at LBVD and an IC at PPD. If the importer imports the raw feed for aquaculture, then the importer must apply for an IR at DOF. More information about the application procedures for IR at FDA and DOF is available at:

- Fish and fish products: <https://www.myanmartradeportal.gov.mm/en/procedure/86>
- Fish feed: <https://www.myanmartradeportal.gov.mm/my/procedure/88>
- Meat and animal products: <https://www.myanmartradeportal.gov.mm/en/procedure/74>
- Food Import Recommendation: <https://www.myanmartradeportal.gov.mm/en/procedure/1>
- Food Import Health Certificate: <https://www.myanmartradeportal.gov.mm/en/procedure/10>
- Import Declaration Procedures: <https://customs.gov.mm/wp-content/uploads/2024/10/Import-Procedure.jpg>

Table 12. Required Import Document, by Product Grouping

Product Grouping	Overseeing Authority	Required Document
Meat and poultry (frozen or raw), animal products, feeds, and veterinary medicine/pharmaceuticals, day old chicks	LBVD, MOALI	Import Recommendation
All plants and plant product imports, Seeds and seedlings for planting	DOA, MOALI	Import Certificate
All sea food	DOF, MOALI	Import Recommendation
Dairy, semi-processed and other processed products, as well as beverages, distilled spirits, and wine	FDA	Import Recommendation

Customs Declaration

Burma utilizes the [MACCS](#) at international ports, the Yangon Airport International Cargo Terminal, and Thilawa Special Economic Zone operations. This system includes user registration, clearance of goods, cargo management, fee payments, and a helpdesk. To clear Customs, imports must be accompanied by a customs declaration and required accompanying documents. All imports must be cleared through Customs using the CUSDEC-1 Import Declaration Form along with the CUSDEC-4 Customs Valuation Form.

Required accompanying documents include:

- 1) Invoice;
- 2) Packing list;
- 3) Sale contract;
- 4) Bill of lading, air consignment note, or truck note;
- 5) Import License/Permit (when required);
- 6) other certificates, permits or import recommendations, as applicable (e.g., a phytosanitary or health certificate, IC, IR and country of origin documentation).

The importer must submit the customs declaration and supporting documents to Customs at the time that the goods arrive. Customs has not yet adopted pre-arrival processing. The customs duty 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 [Myanmar Customs Tariff Schedule](#) in October 2022.

Other Policies

Burma passed the [Law to Prevent Increased Quantity of Imports](#) on December 24, 2019 which was effected on July 1, 2021. This law aims to protect domestic producers from increased imports. MOC leads the committee, and the Union of Myanmar Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry (UMFCCI) works as a member of the committee representing the private sector. According to the law, the committee will impose additional tariffs for preliminary prevention, increased tariffs for prevention, and will restrict the import (specify import quota) to prevent serious injury, or threat of a serious injury to domestic producers. An importer can apply for an appeal in accordance with the law to reconsider the preventive tariff and the restriction imposed on an imported good. At the other end, a local manufacturer or its representative affected by increased imports may apply to the committee for the application of a safeguard measure initiative.

Section X: Trade Facilitation

Burma does not allow advanced declaration for any food products. Burma does not use e-certification, and importers still need to submit a hard copy of certificates to clear the shipment. Importers must pay port surcharges, inspection fees, taxes, tariffs, and custom clearance fees. Incoming shipments can be cleared within one week if the required documentation is complete. There is no average release time for shipments that arrive without proper documentation given

the complexities and variation of requirements depending on the imported product. Demurrage and detention fees are another cost for the importer if containers are detained for over a week.

Common delays include difficulties in obtaining import licenses, duplicate laboratory testing to confirm the COA, incidence of pests and further treatments, requirements of multiples third-party certificates according to the SOP, and unclear import procedures and documentation requirements. MOC provides training on Tradenet.2.0 for importers.

APPENDIX I: Government Regulatory Key Agency Contacts

Food and Drug Administration

Ministry of Health
Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar
Tel: +(95) 67 403350
Fax: +(95) 67 403165
Website: <http://www.fda.gov.mm/>
FDA food section email – fdafood@mohs.gov.mm

IPPC

Plant Protection Division
Department of Agriculture
Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Irrigation
Bayintnaung Road, west Gyogone, Insein P.O 11011
Yangon, Myanmar
Tel: (+95) 1 644214/ 640344
Fax: (+95) 1 667991

WTO-SPS Contact Point

Directorate of Investment and Company Administration (DICA) Ministry of National Planning
and Economic Development Office No. (1) (32)
Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar
Tel: (+95) 67 3407342, 407147
Fax: (+95) 67 3407027, 407434
<https://www.dica.gov.mm/>

Codex Contact Point

Dr Pyei Phyo
Director (Food)
Department of Food and Drug Administration
Ministry of Health
Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar
Tel: (+95) 67 3403467

OIE

Dr. Ye Tun Win
Director General
Livestock Breeding and Veterinary Department Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and
Irrigation Office No. (36)
Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar
Tel: (+95) 67 3408466
Fax: (+95) 67 3408044
lbvd@mpt.net.mm, ir.lbvd@gmail.com

National Notification Authority (NNA) Director, WTO, and International Organization
Directorate of Trade – Ministry of Commerce Tel: (+95) 6740 83 15
dotbilateral1@gmail.com

APPENDIX II: Other Import Specialist Technical Contact

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service

Post in Rangoon, Burma maintains current information about Burma's food and agricultural import policies and opportunities. Questions or comments regarding this report should be directed to

Office of Agricultural Affairs

U.S. Embassy

110 University Avenue

Kamayut Township 11041

Yangon, Myanmar

Tel: +95-1-536509

Fax: +95-1-511069

AgRangoon@usda.gov or AgRangoon@state.gov

Attachments: [Risk Categorization for GSFA Online Food Category Lists \(15-12-2020\) updated.pdf](#)

[Flowcharts Detailing Import Documentation Application Processes.pdf](#)