

**Voluntary Report** – Voluntary - Public Distribution

**Date:** May 19, 2026

**Report Number:** BM2026-0010

**Report Name:** Tariff Increases on Consumer Food Products

**Country:** Burma - Union of

**Post:** Rangoon

**Report Category:** FAIRS Subject Report, MISC-Commodity, Trade Policy Monitoring, Dairy and Products, Fishery Products

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**Report Highlights:**

On May 1, 2026, Burma increased import duties on various consumer goods, including food products, effective immediately. The new, higher rates are within Burma's World Trade Organization committed bound rates but represent a near doubling from previously applied tariffs. In 2025, Burma's imports of all agricultural and related food products reached \$3.5 billion of which 1.2 percent originated from the United States. United States exporters should discuss potential application and commercial ramifications of these higher duties with their Burmese importers.

### Overview of Key Changes

Burma’s (also known as Myanmar) Customs Department (BCD) reviews and updates the country’s tariff classification and schedule every five years. Prior to the 2021 coup, the tariff policy reflected a focus on trade openness, ASEAN integration, and imports of machinery and raw materials. BCD’s last update of the tariff schedule took place in 2022, when Burma began to raise tariffs on consumer and luxury goods while keeping tariffs lower on essential imports and industrial inputs. Reportedly, the action was designed to reduce utilization of foreign currency reserves and support domestic manufacturing. Between 2023 and 2024, the regime implemented more trade-restrictive import controls through both tariff rate adjustments and stricter import licensing controls, particularly for sectors, such as ready-to-eat food products, plastics, and light manufacturing.

In late March 2026, the Ministry of Planning and Finance issued [Notification No. \(49/2026\)](#) (Cover letter in Burmese and tariff table in English) with new tariff rate levels to be implemented on May 1, 2026. The new duties are within with Burma’s bound tariff rates under its World Trade Organization (WTO) commitments and generally equate to doubling of the previous applied tariff rates (See Table 1).

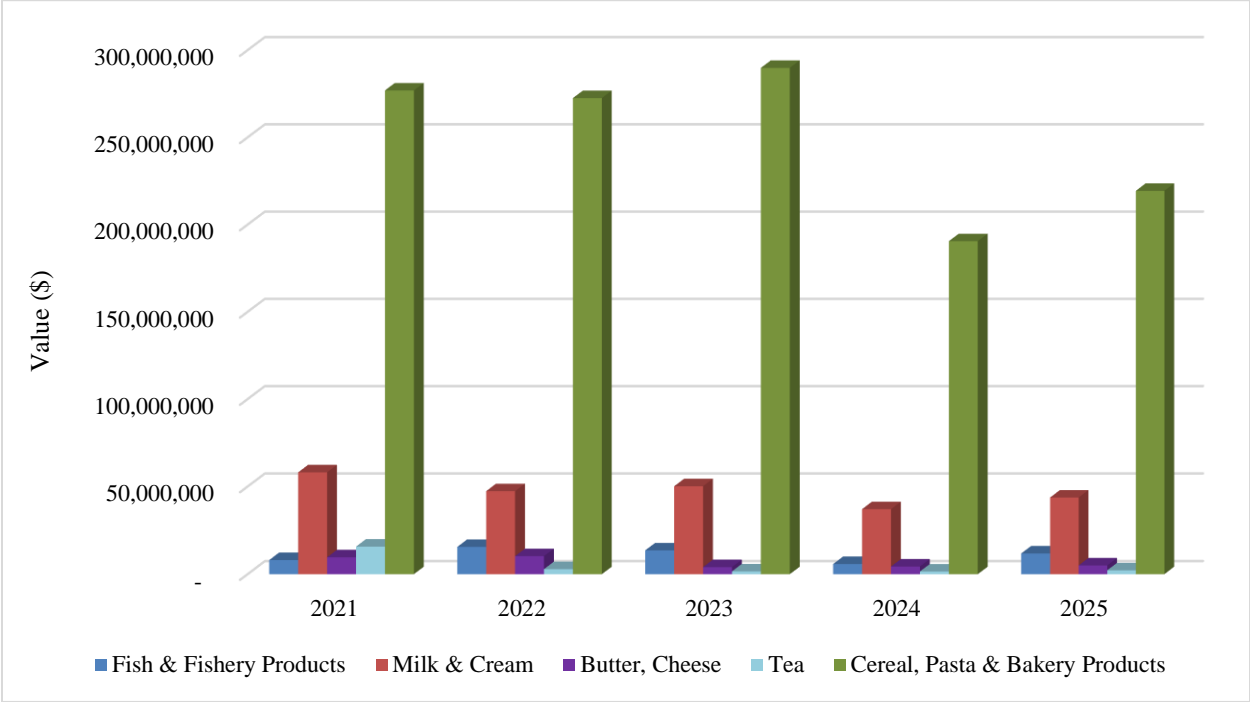
**Table 1. Burma: Comparison of Previous and New Tariffs for Impacted Food Products**

Product Category	HS Code Range	Rate Applied in 2022 (%)	New Applied Rate (%)	Change (%)	WTO Maximum Bound Rate (%)
Fish & Fishery Products (Frozen Fish & Fillets)	0303.11.00 – 0305.49.90	5	15	+10	165
Milk & Cream (≥20 kg packages)	0402.10.41, 0402.21.20, 0402.29.20	3	5	+2	35
Butter and Cheese	0405.20.00 – 0406.90.00	5	10	+5	Butter: 38.5 Cheese: 30
Tea	0902.20.10 – 0902.40.90	5	10	+5	165
Cereal, Pasta & Bakery Products	1901.20.10 – 1905.90.90	15	20	+5	165

Source: Notification No. 49/2026 and FAS Analysis

Chart 1, below, shows Burma's total imports over the last few years of the food categories now subjected to higher import duties.

**Chart 1. Burma: Historical Imports for Selected Food Categories with Tariff Adjustments**



Source: Trade Data Monitor

**Attachments:**

No Attachments.