



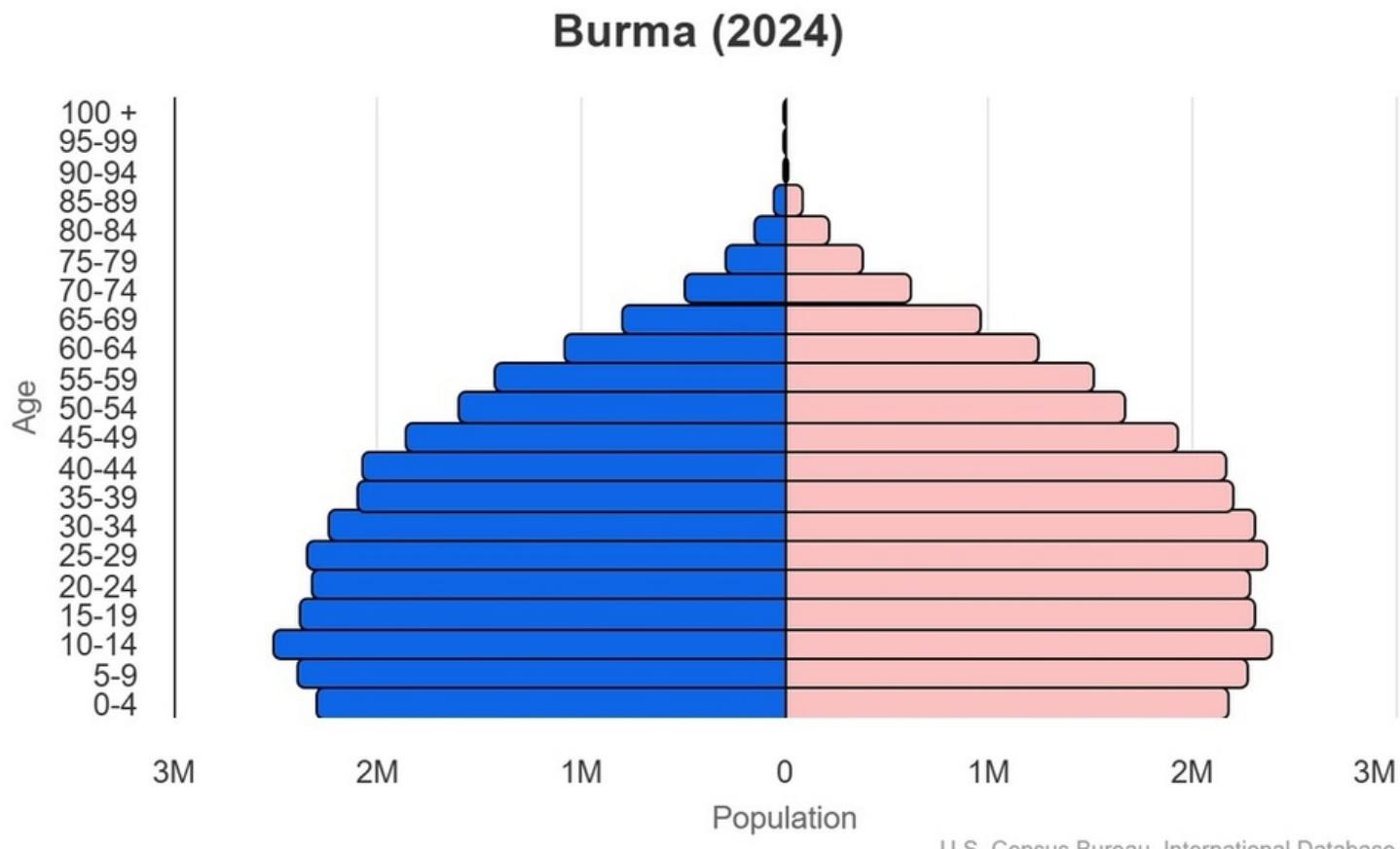
# Burma



|  |   |
|--|---|
| <b>Background</b>                            | Burma is home to ethnic Burmans and scores of other ethnic and religious minority groups that have resisted external efforts to consolidate control of the country throughout its history. Britain conquered Burma over a period extending from the 1820s to the 1880s and administered it as a province of India until 1937, when Burma became a self-governing colony. Burma gained full independence in 1948. In 1962, General NE WIN seized power and ruled the country until 1988 when a new military regime took control.<br><br>In 1990, the military regime permitted an election but then rejected the results after the main opposition National League for Democracy (NLD) and its leader AUNG SAN SUU KYI (ASSK) won in a landslide. The military regime placed ASSK under house arrest until 2010. In 2007, rising fuel prices in Burma led pro-democracy activists and Buddhist monks to launch a "Saffron Revolution" consisting of large protests against the regime, which violently suppressed the movement. The regime prevented new elections until it had drafted a constitution designed to preserve the military's political control; it passed the new constitution in its 2008 referendum. The regime conducted an election in 2010, but the NLD boycotted the vote, and the military's political proxy, the Union Solidarity and Development Party, easily won; international observers denounced the election as flawed.<br><br>Burma nonetheless began a halting process of political and economic reforms. ASSK's return to government in 2012 eventually led to the NLD's sweeping victory in the 2015 election. With ASSK as the de facto head of state, Burma's first credibly elected civilian government drew international criticism for blocking investigations into Burma's military operations -- which the US Department of State determined constituted genocide -- against its ethnic Rohingya population. When the 2020 elections resulted in further NLD gains, the military denounced the vote as fraudulent. In 2021, the military's senior leader General MIN AUNG HLAING launched a coup that returned Burma to authoritarian rule, with military crackdowns that undid reforms and resulted in the detention of ASSK and thousands of pro-democracy actors. |
| <b>Capital</b>                               | name: Rangoon (aka Yangon, continues to be recognized as the primary Burmese capital by the US Government); Nay Pyi Taw is the administrative capital   |
| <b>Government type</b>                       | military regime   |
| <b>Area</b>                                  | total : 676,578 sq km<br>land: 653,508 sq km<br>water: 23,070 sq km   |
| <b>Climate</b>                               | tropical monsoon; cloudy, rainy, hot, humid summers (southwest monsoon, June to September); less cloudy, scant rainfall, mild temperatures, lower humidity during winter (northeast monsoon, December to April)   |
| <b>Natural resources</b>                     | petroleum, timber, tin, antimony, zinc, copper, tungsten, lead, coal, marble, limestone, precious stones, natural gas, hydropower, arable land  |
| <b>Population</b>                            | total: 57,527,139 (2024 est.)   |
| <b>Population growth rate</b>                | 0.71% (2024 est.)   |
| <b>Ethnic groups</b>                         | Burman (Bamar) 68%, Shan 9%, Karen 7%, Rakhine 4%, Chinese 3%, Indian 2%, Mon 2%, other 5%  |
| <b>Religions</b>                             | Buddhist 87.9%, Christian 6.2%, Muslim 4.3%, Animist 0.8%, Hindu 0.5%, other 0.2%, none 0.1% (2014 est.)  |
| <b>Languages</b>                             | Burmese (official)  |
| <b>Executive branch</b>                      | chief of state: Acting President Sr. Gen. MIN AUNG HLAING (since 31 July 2025)<br>head of government: Prime Minister NYO SAW (since 31 July 2025)   |
| <b>Legislative branch</b>                    | legislature name: Assembly of the Union (Pyidaungsu Hluttaw)  |
| <b>Diplomatic representation in the US</b>   | chief of mission: Ambassador (vacant); Chargé d'Affaires Soe Thet NAUNG (since 24 June 2025)  |
| <b>Diplomatic representation from the US</b> | chief of mission: Ambassador (vacant); Chargé d'Affaires Susan STEVENSON (since 10 July 2023)   |
| <b>Economic overview</b>                     | prior to COVID-19 and the February 2021 military coup, massive declines in poverty, rapid economic growth, and improving social welfare; underdevelopment, climate change, and unequal investment threaten progress and sustainability planning; since coup, foreign assistance has ceased from most funding sources  |
| <b>Real GDP (purchasing power parity)</b>    | \$287.559 billion (2024 est.)<br>\$290.381 billion (2023 est.)<br>\$287.624 billion (2022 est.)   |
| <b>Real GDP per capita</b>                   | \$5,300 (2024 est.)<br>\$5,400 (2023 est.)<br>\$5,400 (2022 est.)   |
| <b>Exports</b>                               | \$20.4 billion (2021 est.)<br>\$17.523 billion (2019 est.)<br>\$15.728 billion (2018 est.)  |

|                              |  |
|------------------------------|--|
| <b>Exports - partners</b>    | China 32%, Thailand 16%, Japan 7%, Germany 6%, India 5% (2023)                             |
| <b>Exports - commodities</b> | garments, natural gas, dried legumes, rare-earth metal compounds, precious stones (2023)   |
| <b>Imports</b>               | \$23.1 billion (2021 est.)<br>\$17.356 billion (2019 est.)<br>\$18.664 billion (2018 est.) |
| <b>Imports - partners</b>    | China 40%, Thailand 18%, Singapore 15%, Indonesia 4%, Malaysia 4% (2023)                   |
| <b>Imports - commodities</b> | refined petroleum, synthetic fabric, fertilizers, crude petroleum, fabric (2023)           |

## Population Pyramid



U.S. Census Bureau, International Database