

# COUNTRY PROFILE



## Location

Myanmar, approximately the size of France and England combined, is the largest country in mainland South-East Asia with a total land area of 676,578 square kilometers. It stretches 2200 kilometers from north to south and 925 kilometers from east-west at its widest point. Lying between 09°32' N and 28°31'N latitudes and 92°10' E and 101°11' E longitudes, it is bounded on the north and north-east by the People's Republic of China, on the east and south-east by the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the Kingdom of Thailand, on the west and south by the Bay of Bengal and Andaman Sea, on the west by the People's Republic of Bangladesh and the Republic of India.

## Geography

The country is divided administratively, into 14 States and Divisions. It consists of 66 districts, 325 townships, 60 subtownships, 2781 wards, 13714 village tracts and 64910 villages. Myanmar falls into three well marked natural divisions, the western hills, the central belt and the Shan plateau on the east, with a continuation of this high land in the Tanintharyi.

Three parallel chains of mountain ranges from north to south divide the country into three river systems, the Ayeyarwaddy, Sittaung and Thanlwin. Myanmar has abundant natural resources including land, water, forest, coal, mineral and marine resources, and natural gas and petroleum. Great diversity exists between the regions due to the rugged terrain in the hilly north which makes communication difficult. In the southern plains and swampy marshlands there are numerous rivers and tributaries criss-crossing the land in many places.

## Climate

Myanmar enjoys a tropical climate with three distinct seasons, the rainy, the cold and the hot season. The rainy season comes with the southwest monsoon, lasting from mid-May to mid-October, followed by the cold season from mid-October to mid-February. The hot season precedes rainy season and lasts from mid-February to mid-May.

During the 10 years period covering 1995-2004, the average rainfall in the Coastal regions of the Rakhine and Tanintharyi was ranging between 4000 mm and 5600 mm annually. The Ayeyarwady delta had a rainfall of about 3300 mm, the mountains in the extreme north had between 1800 mm and 2400 mm and the hills of the east between 1200 mm and 1400 mm. The dry zone had between 600 and 1400 mm due to the Rakhine Yomas (hills) cutting off the monsoon. The average temperature experienced in the delta ranged between 22°C to 32°C, while in the dry zone, it was between 20°C and 34°C. The temperature was between 16°C and 29°C in hilly regions and even lower in Chin state ranging between 10°C and 23°C.

## Demography

The population of Myanmar in 2006-2007 is estimated at 56.515 million with the growth rate of 2.02 percent. About 70 percent of the population resides in the rural areas, whereas the remaining are urban dwellers.

The population density for the whole country is 77 per square kilometers and ranges from 595 per square kilometers in Yangon Division, where in lies the city of Yangon, to 14 per square kilometers in Chin State, the western part of the country.

### Estimates of population and it's structure (1980-2006)

| Population /<br>Structure (in million) | 1980-81  |       | 1990-91  |       | 2000-01  |       | 2005-06  |       | 2006-07  |       |
|--|----------|-------|----------|-------|----------|-------|----------|-------|----------|-------|
|  | Estimate | %     | Estimate | %     | Estimate | %     | Estimate | %     | Estimate | %     |
| 0-14 years                             | 13.03    | 38.77 | 14.70    | 36.05 | 16.43    | 32.77 | 18.04    | 32.57 | 18.37    | 32.50 |
| 15-59 years                            | 18.44    | 54.86 | 23.47    | 57.55 | 29.72    | 59.29 | 32.74    | 59.10 | 33.41    | 59.11 |
| 60 years and above                     | 2.14     | 6.37  | 2.61     | 6.4   | 3.98     | 7.94  | 4.62     | 8.33  | 4.74     | 8.39  |
| Total                                  | 33.61    | 100   | 40.78    | 100   | 50.13    | 100   | 55.40    | 100   | 56.52    | 100   |
| Female                                 | 16.93    | 50.37 | 20.57    | 50.28 | 25.22    | 50.31 | 27.86    | 50.29 | 28.42    | 50.28 |
| Male                                   | 16.68    | 49.63 | 20.21    | 49.72 | 24.91    | 49.69 | 27.54    | 49.71 | 28.10    | 49.72 |
| Sex Ratio (M /100 F)                   | 98.52    |       | 98.25    |       | 98.77    |       | 98.86    |       | 98.87    |       |

Source: Planning Department, Ministry of National Planning and Economic Development

## People and Religion

The Union of Myanmar is made up of 135 national groups speaking over 100 languages and dialects. The major ethnic groups are Kachin, Kayah, Kayin, Chin, Mon, Bamar, Rakhine and Shan. About 89.4% of the population mainly Bamar, Shan, Mon, Rakhine and some Kayin are Buddhists. The rest are Christians, Muslims, Hindus and Animists.

## Economy

Myanmar is a country with a large land area rich in natural and human resources. Cognizant of the fact that the agricultural sector can contribute to overall economic growth of the country the government has accorded top priority to agricultural development as the base for all round development of the economy as well.

Following the adoption of market oriented economy from centralized economy the government has carried out liberal economic reforms to ensure participation of private sector in every sphere of economic activities.

Encouragement for the development of the industrial sector has been provided since 1995. In order to support and to render assistance to small and medium size industries scattered all over the countries in an organized manner, the government has established 19 industrial zones in states and divisions.

## Social Development

Development of social sector has kept pace with economic development. Expansion of schools and institutes of higher education has been considerable especially in the States and Divisions. Adult literacy rate for the year 2005 was 94.1% while school enrolment rate was 97.58%, increasing respectively from 79.7% and 67.13% in 1988. Expenditure for health and education have risen considerably, equity and access to education and health and social services have been ensured all over the country.

With prevalence of tranquility, law and order in the border regions, social sector development can be expanded throughout the country. Twenty four special development regions have been designated in the whole country where health and education facilities are developed or upgraded along with other development activities. Some towns or villages in these regions have also been upgraded to sub-township level with development of infrastructure to ensure proper execution of administrative, economic and social functions.

### Gross Domestic Product (kyats in million)

| GDP                        | 1998-99              | 1999-00              | 2000-01               | 2001-02                | 2002-03                | 2003-04                | 2004-05 <sup>▲</sup>   |
|----------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Current                    | 1609775.6            | 2190319.7            | 2552732.5             | 3548472.2              | 5625254.7              | 7716616.2              | 9078928.5              |
| Constant Producers' Prices | 79460.2 <sup>▲</sup> | 88157.0 <sup>▲</sup> | 100274.8 <sup>▲</sup> | 2842314.4 <sup>▲</sup> | 3184117.3 <sup>▲</sup> | 3624926.4 <sup>▲</sup> | 4119434.8 <sup>▲</sup> |
| Growth (%)                 | 5.8                  | 10.9                 | 13.7                  | 11.3                   | 12.0                   | 13.8                   | 13.6                   |

Source: Statistical Year Book 2005, CSO

▲ Provisional actual    ▲ 1985-86 Constant Producers' Prices    ▲ 2000-01 Constant Producers' Prices