



The Government of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar  
Ministry of Planning and Finance  
Central Statistical Organization



# Quarterly Statistics Bulletin

Quarterly Time Series, 2018-2019 (Q1)



## **Quarterly Statistics Bulletin** **Quarterly Time Series, 2018-2019(Q1)**

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**CENTRAL STATISTICAL ORGANIZATION**

**Office No.32, Nay Pyi Taw**

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**[www.csostat.gov.mm](http://www.csostat.gov.mm)**

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## FOREWORD

*The Quarterly Statistics Bulletin* is the 11<sup>th</sup> edition statistical issue presenting the outcomes of Myanmar economic activities and support of sustainable economic growth. It provides estimates based on the observed the economic indicators obtained from respective agencies and paves the way for the further improvement in the quality of estimates with respect to benchmarking and seasonal adjustment. It includes developments in GDP, production and trade sectors performance, inflation, CPI, banking sector, exchange rates, interest rates, labour exchange and transportation and travel sector.

This publication presents quarterly indices to show up-to-date trends of output of the respective sectors and a reference to help readers to study and note the performance and characteristics of the Myanmar economy.

In addition to the printed version, the Quarterly Bulletin is available on a web page of the Central Statistical Organization institutional site [www.csostat.gov.mm](http://www.csostat.gov.mm) and Myanmar Statistical Information Service ([www.mmsis.gov.mm](http://www.mmsis.gov.mm)).

We hope *the Quarterly Statistics Bulletin* will remain a valuable resource for monitoring of the trend of Myanmar economy, addressing issues and overcoming its development challenges. We will continue to make our best effort to improve this issue depends on data availability and welcome your comments and suggestions on this publication.



(San Myint)

Director General

Central Statistical Organization  
Ministry of Planning and Finance



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## EXECUTIVES SUMMARY

Myanmar has achieved an average growth rate of 7.3% in the last five years after a series of major economic and political reforms. In FY 2017/2018, real GDP growth picked up to 6.8%, from 5.9% in the previous year as the economy recovered from floods and exports increased. In 2017-2018, the share of Agriculture sector was 23.3%, Industry sector 36.3% and Services sector 40.4% in the GDP respectively. Despite notable reforms and strong foreign investment commitments, investment demand decelerated as private investors bided their time pending greater clarity in the government's economic agenda.

### Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) estimates the economic activities of the three main sectors, Agriculture sector, Industry sector and Services sector. The quarterly percentage change in the first quarter (October to December) of 2018-2019 was 14.4% over the (October to December) of FY 2017-2018. The progress was due to the change in the three main economic sectors, 9.1% in the Agriculture sector, 13.4% in the Industry sector and 17.9% in the Services sector respectively.

### Inflation

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose by 2.62% in the first quarter of FY 2018-2019 compared with the fourth quarter of FY 2017-2018. Comparing with the same period last year, CPI increased by 8.00%.

In the first quarter of FY 2018-2019, the average rate of inflation was 8.01%. This was a slight decrease in the average rate (0.10 percentage points) compared with the fourth quarter of 2017-2018.

### Trade

Myanmar is currently trading goods with over 100 countries. The merchandise trade statistics show that the trade deficit has fallen 29.5% between the first quarter of 2017-2018 and the first quarter of 2018-2019, and the outflow of domestic currency to foreign markets has fallen to 33.0% over the same period.

Over the last year, total imports have fallen to \$ 4,460.2 million, compared to \$ 4,562.1 million at the same time last year. Changes in total imports can be broken down into three importing categories: capital goods, intermediate goods and consumer goods. The import of capital goods decreased by 10.5% from the October to December of 2017-2018 to the first quarter of 2018-2019. Over the same period, the import of intermediate goods increased by 18.7% and consumer goods decreased by 19.0%.

Exports, a crucial component of a country's economy, increased by 6.5% from \$ 3,455.2 million in the first quarter of last year to \$ 3,680.1 million in the first quarter of 2018-

2019. Across the seven major export categories, the largest increase was animal products 1,667.3% followed by manufactured products 16.9%, marine products 14.1% and agricultural products 0.1%. The export of forest products, other products and mineral products were declined by 4.8%, 22.3% and 22.7% over the same period of 2017-2018.

### **International Currency Exchange**

In the first quarter of FY 2018-2019, the performance of the US dollar against the Myanmar kyat was 13.8% stronger over the same period of FY 2017-2018. Similarly, other currencies performed stronger against the kyat including the Thai Baht 14.3%, the Singapore Dollar 11.0%, and the Euro 9.0%.

### **Custom Duties and Revenue from Taxes**

In the first quarter of FY 2018-2019, customs duties decreased by 17.8% compared with the same period of last year. Also, revenue from taxes increased by 9.42%, mainly due to large increases in income taxes and specific good taxes.

### **Myanmar Citizen and Foreign Investment of Permitted Enterprise by Sector**

In the first quarter of 2018-2019, the largest value of investment by Myanmar Citizen was in Livestock & Fisheries sector with 200,200.00 kyat million and the largest volume of foreign investment by sector was in the Transport & Communication sector by 51.93% of the total investment.

### **Foreign Investment of Permitted Enterprise by Country**

In the first quarter of 2018-2019, Singapore was the top source of foreign investment in Myanmar with the amount of 606.64 US\$ million, followed by China with the second highest amount at 106.27 US\$ million.

### **Myanmar Citizen and Foreign Investment of Permitted Enterprise by State and Region**

In the first quarter of 2018-2019, the largest value of Myanmar Citizen investment by State and Region was in the Ayeyawady Region with 212,859.53 kyat million and the largest value of foreign investment by State and Region was in the Yangon Region with 371.09 US\$ million.

### **Foreign Investment of Actual Enterprise by Sector**

In the first quarter of 2018-2019, the first leading sector of foreign investment of actual enterprise by sector is transport & communication sector amount with 281.04 US\$ million.

### **Foreign Investment of Actual Enterprise by Country**

In the first quarter of 2018-2019, Singapore was the top source of foreign investment of actual enterprise in Myanmar with the amount of 297.61 US\$ million.

### **Production**

There was a strengthening of economic activity across a range of areas indicated by increases in the production of selected commodities in the first quarter of 2017-2018 compared with the first quarter of 2018-2019. These include the productions of Biological, Electric Power Generation, Electric Power Generation by Gas, Sales of Electric Power (Value), Liquefied Petroleum Gas, Fertilizer(Urea), Motor Spirit, Furnace Oil, Limestone, Beer, Alcohol, Salt

(Crude+Fine), Cooking Oil and Instant Noodles. The Production of Kerosene was not changing in the first quarter of 2017-2018 compared with the first quarter of 2018-2019. Particularly, the production of some commodities decreased in the fourth quarter of 2017-2018, compared with the first quarter of 2018-2019 including the productions of Cotton Yarn, Biological, Electric Power Generation, Sales of Electric Power (Value), Liquefied Petroleum Gas, Fertilizer(Urea), Crude Oil, Motor Spirit, Diesel Oil, Aviation Turbine, Kerosene, Cigarettes and Instant Noodles.

### **Meat, Fish, Milk And Egg Production**

The production of meat includes Beef, Mutton, Pork, Chicken and Duck. Fish includes both products of marine water fisheries and fresh water fisheries. Egg includes chicken eggs and duck eggs. These data consists of private sector.

### **Transportation**

There are four main modes of domestic public transport: railways, road transport, inland water transport and airways. Over the last year, the use of public transport decreased across all four modes, with a halving of inland water freight ton-miles contributing the majority of this decrease. However, the total passenger miles for airways transport increased by 8.4% indicating that overall people are choosing to travel further distances by airplane.

The number of registered motor vehicles has rapidly risen over the last decade, increasing by 1.7% in the year to 2018. This has been driven by a strong increase in the number of registered motorcycles, with 107,942 newly registered in the first quarter of 2018-2019 alone. There has also been a rapid increase in the number of new trucks, buses and other registrations over the same period.

Merchant Shipping includes only coastal trade between ports in Myanmar. In the first quarter of 2018-2019, coastal shipping increased with vessel entries increasing by 2.4% and tonnage decreasing by 17.4% compared with a year ago.



## Standard Symbols Used

The following symbols are used in this publication:

c	Corrected
FY	Fiscal Year (Apr.1 - Mar.31)
n.a	Not available
p	Provisional
p.a	Provisional actual
R	Revised
-	Nil or negligible
#	Less than half the unit employed



1

# GDP & Prices





# GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT & PRICES

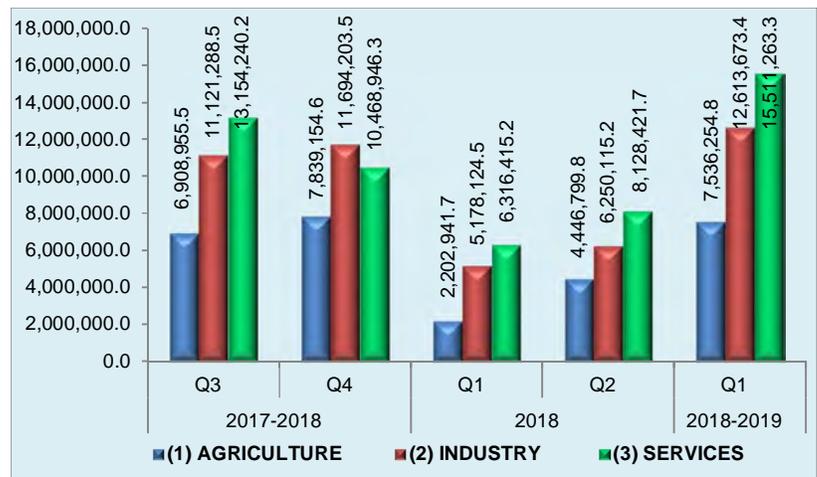
## 1.1 Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (Current Producers' Prices)

In Myanmar, GDP comprises production from the three main sectors of Agriculture, Industry and Services. In the first quarter of 2018-2019, the Agriculture sector represented 21.1 %, the Industry sector at 35.4 % and the Services sector at 43.5 % of GDP respectively.

**Chart 1.1 Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (Kyat Million)**



Source: Planning Department.



Source: Planning Department.

**Table 1.1 Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (Current Producers' Prices)  
(Kyat Million)**

F.Y	2017-2018 (April- March)		2018 (April-September)		2018-2019 (October - September)
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q1
<b>GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT</b>	<b>31,184,484.2</b>	<b>30,002,304.4</b>	<b>13,697,481.4</b>	<b>18,825,336.7</b>	<b>35,661,191.5</b>
<b>(1) AGRICULTURE</b>	<b>6,908,955.5</b>	<b>7,839,154.6</b>	<b>2,202,941.7</b>	<b>4,446,799.8</b>	<b>7,536,254.8</b>
Agriculture	4,894,288.0	5,793,244.0	682,624.7	2,625,793.0	5,260,083.8
Livestock and Fisheries	1,995,706.3	2,004,885.4	1,511,074.7	1,808,036.6	2,260,168.9
Forestry	18,961.2	41,025.2	9,242.3	12,970.2	16,002.1
<b>(2) INDUSTRY</b>	<b>11,121,288.5</b>	<b>11,694,203.5</b>	<b>5,178,124.5</b>	<b>6,250,115.2</b>	<b>12,613,673.4</b>
Energy	931,265.3	923,250.2	936,382.6	772,804.0	1,057,323.7
Mining	218,415.3	255,741.6	253,880.0	212,522.6	255,329.7
Processing and Manufacturing	7,734,500.2	7,888,850.7	3,020,448.6	3,825,917.8	8,992,580.4
Electric Power	288,405.3	312,223.3	320,263.4	340,929.3	324,886.4
Construction	1,948,702.4	2,314,137.7	647,149.9	1,097,941.5	1,983,553.2
<b>(3) SERVICES</b>	<b>13,154,240.2</b>	<b>10,468,946.3</b>	<b>6,316,415.2</b>	<b>8,128,421.7</b>	<b>15,511,263.3</b>
Transportation	3,165,592.3	2,696,353.3	1,998,732.5	2,451,870.4	3,716,706.3
Communications	384,368.0	505,877.8	476,284.0	486,941.8	434,743.7
Financial Institutions	79,441.8	92,949.2	63,639.9	97,512.2	73,836.6
Social and Administrative Services	812,720.9	824,799.8	667,981.1	819,241.1	841,937.4
Rental and Other Services	715,348.4	828,088.0	695,218.9	701,769.6	863,005.6
Trade	7,996,768.8	5,520,878.2	2,414,558.8	3,571,086.6	9,581,033.7

Source: Planning Department.

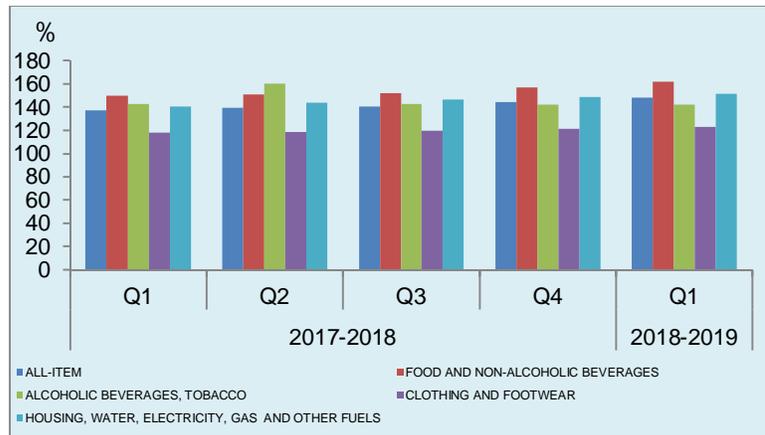
## 1.2 Consumer Price Index and Rate of Inflation

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures the average change in the retail prices of goods and services purchased and consumed by households. The weighting is based on 2012 Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) conducted by the Central Statistical Organization (CSO). According to COICOP Classification, weighting and description are grouped into twelve major categories of goods and services in the 2012 base. For computing the CPI, the respective CPI groups are selected on the basis of their importance and representativeness. The computation of the 2012 base CPI is based on 274 commodities which are commonly used by most of the households.

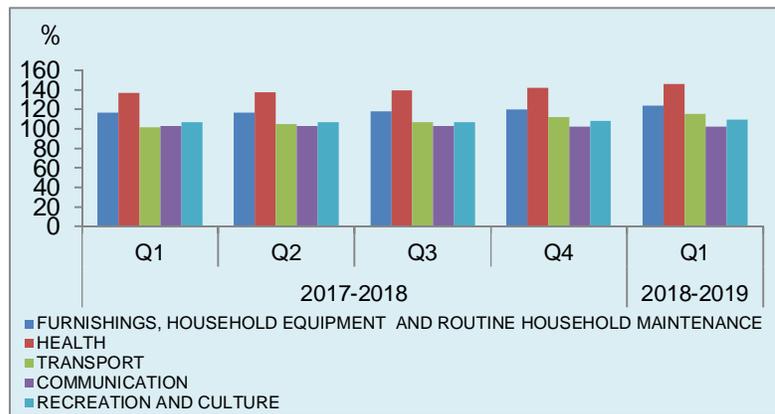
### 1.2.1 Quarterly Change

In the first quarter of 2018-2019 compared with the first quarter of 2017-2018: According to 2012 Base, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) in Myanmar increased to 148.13 Index Points in the first quarter of 2018-2019 from 137.16 Index Points in the first quarter of 2017-2018. Year on Year the Inflation Rate is 8.00 for the first quarter of 2018-2019. We found that basic food prices have increased in the first quarter of 2018-2019. Also the gold price has continued to rise in this quarter.

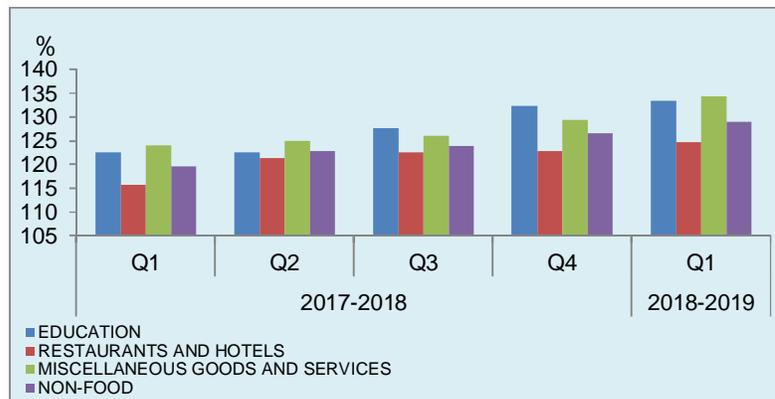
**Chart 1.2.1: Consumer Price Index (%) (2012=100)**



Source: Central Statistical Organization.



Source: Central Statistical Organization.

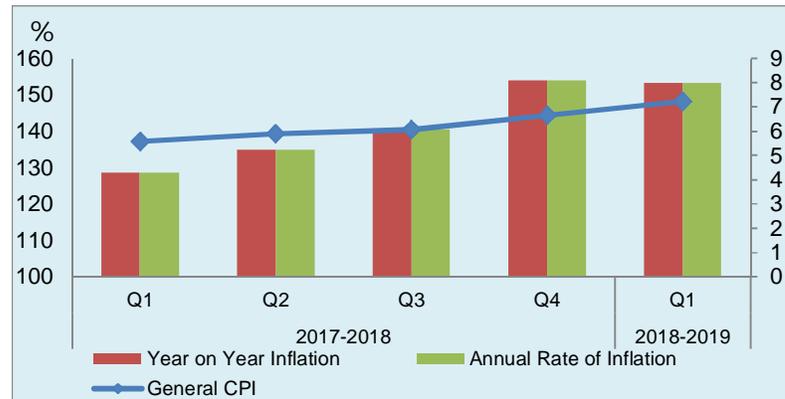


Source: Central Statistical Organization.

**Table 1.2.1 Consumer Price Index and Rate of Inflation (2012 = 100)**

Group	2017-2018 (October-September)				2018-2019 (October-September)
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
ALL-ITEM	137.16	139.32	140.40	144.35	148.13
FOOD AND NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES	149.66	151.05	152.12	157.04	161.73
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES, TOBACCO	142.76	160.18	142.94	142.14	142.35
CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR	117.94	118.58	119.63	120.99	122.95
HOUSING, WATER, ELECTRICITY, GAS AND OTHER FUELS	140.14	144.04	146.60	148.51	151.43
FURNISHINGS, HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT AND ROUTINE HOUSEHOLD MAINTENANCE	116.15	117.06	117.86	119.96	123.77
HEALTH	136.22	137.74	139.43	141.98	145.30
TRANSPORT	101.35	104.51	106.78	112.10	114.88
COMMUNICATION	102.76	102.63	102.51	102.22	102.01
RECREATION AND CULTURE	106.14	106.11	106.88	108.30	109.34
EDUCATION	122.53	122.67	127.68	132.36	133.40
RESTAURANTS AND HOTELS	115.72	121.31	122.46	122.85	124.74
MISCELLANEOUS GOODS AND SERVICES	124.04	124.98	125.98	129.38	134.26
NON-FOOD	119.54	122.81	123.91	126.49	129.00
INFLATION (Y-o-Y)	4.31	5.25	6.08	8.11	8.00

Source: Central Statistical Organization.

**Chart 1.2.2: Consumer Price Index and Rate of Inflation**

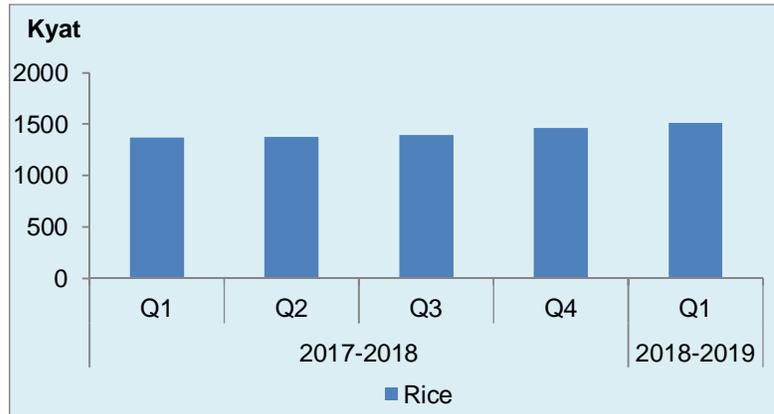
Source: Central Statistical Organization.

**Table 1.2.2 Consumer Price Index and Rate of Inflation**

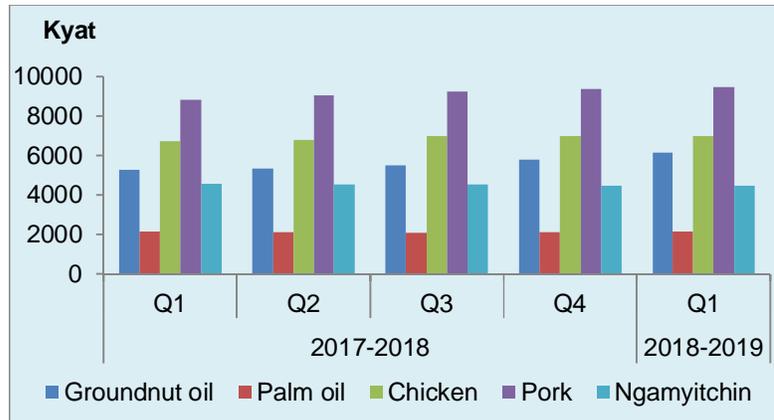
Group	2017-2018 (October-September)				2018-2019 (October-September)
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
General CPI	137.16	139.32	140.40	144.35	148.13
Year on Year Inflation	4.31	5.25	6.08	8.11	8.00
Annual Rate of Inflation	4.31	5.25	6.08	8.11	8.01

Source: Central Statistical Organization.

**Chart 1.3.1: Retail Price of Selected Commodities**



Source: Central Statistical Organization.



Source: Central Statistical Organization.

**Table 1.3.1 Retail Price of Selected Commodites  
(Value = Kyat)**

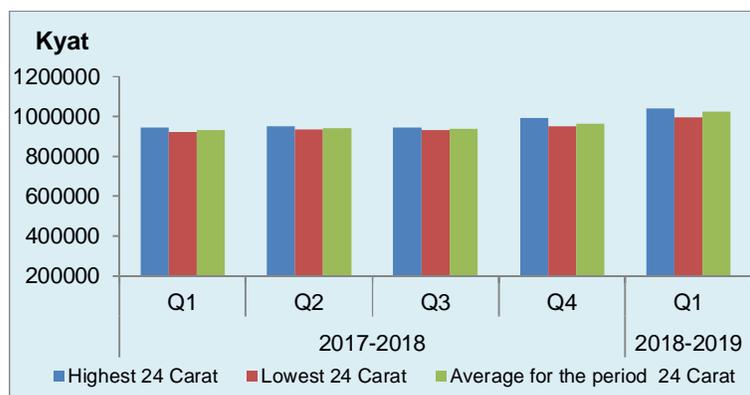
Commodity	Unit	2017-2018 (October-September)				2018-2019 (October-September)
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Rice	Pyi	1,372.26	1,378.41	1,394.59	1,464.69	1,508.59
Ngayan	Viss	7,710.41	7,710.65	8,056.65	8,456.82	8,099.83
Ngakhu	Viss	7,443.58	7,441.44	8,040.74	8,556.30	8,062.96
Ngagi	Viss	8,827.45	8,764.71	9,450.59	9,889.02	8,878.43
Ngathalauk	Viss	10,120.92	9,567.97	10,133.99	10,641.18	10,924.84
Ngamyitchin	Viss	4,550.68	4,521.86	4,518.45	4,447.92	4,465.33
Pazundoke	Viss	16,232.99	16,535.41	16,937.65	16,857.69	16,919.90
Pazunkyawt	Viss	9,204.75	9,526.56	9,746.17	9,748.84	9,812.83
Ngayan dried	Viss	27,411.22	27,602.72	28,542.69	29,229.35	29,535.29
Ngakumshutchauk dried	Viss	18,633.12	18,768.12	18,994.57	19,509.06	19,222.83
Prawn dried	Viss	27,932.76	28,310.95	29,588.51	30,728.09	31,582.27
Ngapiyegyo	Viss	3,174.70	3,214.31	3,299.26	3,308.11	3,304.42
Ngapi-seinza (2nd. Quality)	Viss	3,691.37	3,709.75	3,745.13	3,767.07	3,770.90
Mutton	Viss	14,558.79	15,131.69	16,091.52	17,134.13	18,715.62
Beef	Viss	10,509.68	10,601.45	10,742.92	11,099.37	12,048.84
Pork	Viss	8,811.16	9,019.97	9,211.45	9,360.05	9,448.20
Chicken	Viss	6,706.33	6,795.11	6,985.80	6,979.09	6,963.88
Chicken eggs	(10.Nos)	1,172.31	1,173.91	1,240.16	1,339.32	1,334.72
Duck eggs	(10.Nos)	1,626.01	1,621.26	1,621.41	1,687.86	1,739.51
Groundnut Oil	Viss	5,267.47	5,337.72	5,497.14	5,803.22	6,117.39
Palm Oil	Viss	2,131.95	2,107.10	2,079.12	2,103.38	2,114.28

Source: Central Statistical Organization.

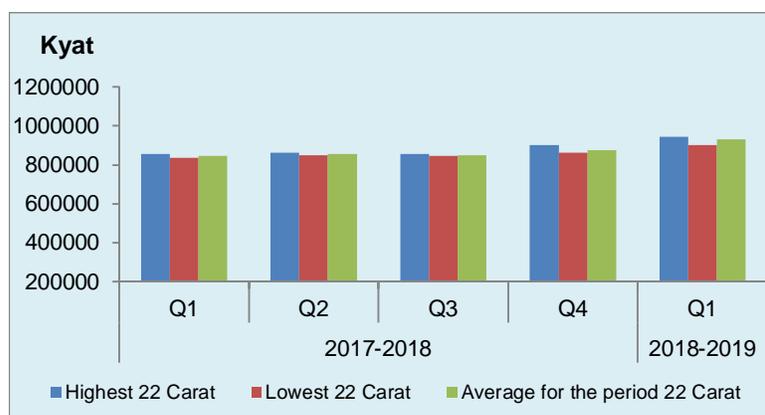
**Table 1.3.1 Retail Price of Selected Commodites  
(Value = Kyat)**

Commodity	Unit	2017-2018 (October-September)				2018-2019 (October-September)
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Gram(split)	Viss	3,201.83	2,980.60	2,604.69	2,448.54	2,440.27
Peyi(whole)	Viss	2,825.00	3,163.73	3,254.41	3,113.73	3,155.88
Penilay(whole)	Viss	4,067.67	3,831.50	3,590.33	3,559.83	3,683.60
Sadawpe(lonethay)	Viss	2,329.12	2,390.09	2,223.87	2,204.32	2,214.90
Chillies(short)	Viss	8,094.79	8,350.21	8,723.54	9,468.95	10,569.58
Onion(big)	Viss	2,806.79	2,407.08	1,178.73	1,132.53	1,423.73
Garlic(single)	Viss	4,320.66	3,829.35	2,792.23	2,389.35	2,257.77
Potatoes(medium)	Viss	1,090.58	1,065.63	1,031.59	1,091.92	1,137.55
Tomatoes	Viss	1,441.60	1,121.92	1,109.45	1,294.68	1,255.25
Cabbage	Viss	681.44	557.91	531.30	725.91	614.01
Longbean	Viss	1,164.64	1,234.03	1,305.39	1,315.20	1,248.32
Betel leaves	Viss	6,499.28	10,305.78	6,656.17	5,683.46	5,835.21
Betelnut(split)	Viss	8,312.22	8,256.83	7,604.37	7,450.27	7,368.85
Cheroots	(per 100)	1,538.16	1,575.43	1,632.53	1,695.77	1,749.35
Sugar	Viss	1,529.29	1,503.07	1,484.87	1,490.06	1,499.23
Tea, Shan	Viss	6,289.48	6,310.84	6,377.86	6,492.58	6,606.12
Firewood	Viss	299.32	309.82	319.52	321.86	325.46
Charcoal	Viss	600.87	614.14	623.54	638.81	650.73
Petro	Gallon	3,688.76	3,899.78	4,080.34	4,478.14	4,496.87
Diesel	Gallon	3,631.42	3,886.18	4,122.94	4,557.65	4,818.76
Washing Soap	(Each)	228.24	228.94	230.70	232.43	238.10
Body Soap	(Each)	446.13	447.38	451.51	456.79	469.08
Tooth Paste	(Each)	544.60	547.84	559.11	577.69	606.41

Source: Central Statistical Organization.

**Chart 1.3.2: Spot Price of Gold at Yangon**

Source: Central Statistical Organization.



Source: Central Statistical Organization.

**Table 1.3.2 Spot Price of Gold at Yangon**  
(Value = Kyat per tical)

Commodity	2017-2018 (October-September)				2018-2019 (October-September)
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
<b>Highest</b>					
24 Carat	942,667	949,500	942,833	993,500	1,040,333
22 Carat	854,292	860,485	854,292	900,362	942,803
<b>Lowest</b>					
24 Carat	922,167	935,833	932,500	950,667	996,000
22 Carat	835,735	848,098	845,078	861,543	902,627
<b>Average for the period</b>					
24 Carat	933,286	942,033	938,043	964,756	1,025,484
22 Carat	845,774	853,718	850,041	874,311	929,358

Source: Central Statistical Organization.



# 2 Trade





# TRADE

## 2.1 Merchandise Trade

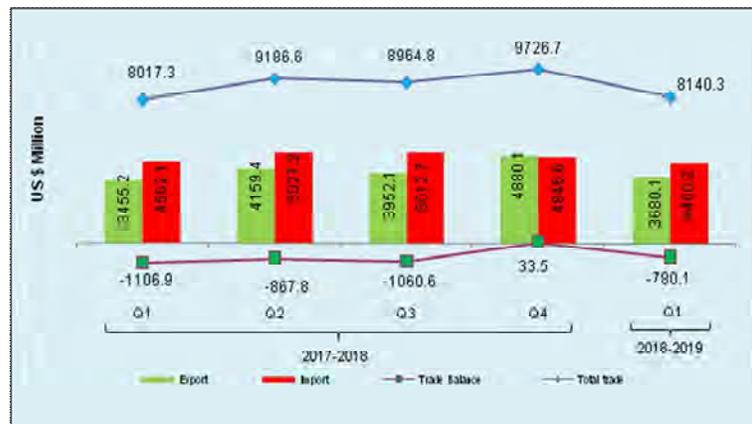
The total value of Myanmar's international merchandise trade was \$ 8,140.3 million in the first quarter of 2018-2019, a decrease of 16.3% from \$ 9,726.7 million in the previous quarter. Merchandise trade also increased by 1.5% when compared with the same quarter of the previous year.

Myanmar's economy has suffered a trade deficit since 2012-2013. In the first quarter of 2018-2019, the trade deficit stood at \$ 780.1 million.

The total value of exports in the first quarter of 2018-2019 was \$ 3,680.1 million, a decrease of 24.6% from \$ 4,880.1 million in the previous quarter. Exports also increased by 6.5% from \$ 3,455.2 million when compared with the same quarter of 2017-2018.

The total value of imports in the first quarter of 2018-2019 was \$ 4,460.2 million, a decrease of 8.0% from \$ 4,846.6 million in the previous quarter. Imports decreased by 2.2% from \$ 4,562.1 million when compared to the same quarter of 2017-2018.

**Chart 2.1: Value of Merchandise**



Source: Customs Department.

**Table. 2.1 Value of Merchandise Trade**  
(Value = US\$ Million)

	2017-2018 (October-September)				2018-2019 (October-September)
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
<b>Total trade</b>	8,017.3	9,186.6	8,964.8	9,726.7	8,140.3
<b>Trade Balance</b>	-1,106.9	-867.8	-1,060.6	33.5	-780.1
<b>Export</b>	3,455.2	4,159.4	3,952.1	4,880.1	3,680.1
Domestics export	2,414.0	2,947.7	2,531.3	2,498.4	2,236.9
All export	3,455.2	4,159.4	3,952.1	4,880.1	3,680.1
All export by type					
Normal	1,932.5	2,491.4	2,617.6	3,484.3	2,180.6
Border	1,522.7	1,668.0	1,334.5	1,395.8	1,499.5
All import by Sector					
Government	1,025.9	1,443.1	780.1	1,388.6	696.7
Private	2,429.3	2,716.3	3,172.0	3,491.5	2,983.4
<b>Import</b>	4,562.1	5,027.2	5,012.7	4,846.6	4,460.2
General imports	4,130.3	4,506.5	4,448.4	4,362.5	3,857.9
All Import	4,562.1	5,027.2	5,012.7	4,846.6	4,460.2
All import by type					
Normal	3,901.9	4,130.2	4,305.5	4,075.8	3,782.4
Border	660.2	897.0	707.2	770.8	677.8
All import by Sector					
Government	215.7	339.0	362.9	765.5	238.8
Private	4,346.4	4,688.2	4,649.8	4,081.1	4,221.4

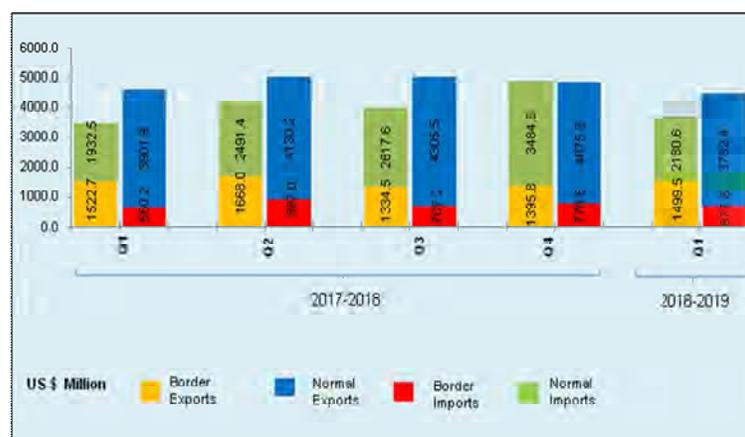
Include border trade

Source: Customs Department.

### 2.1.1 Trade by Type

Myanmar has strengthened its merchandise trade relations with normal and border countries. The border countries of Myanmar are Bangladesh, China, India, and Thailand. In the first quarter of 2018-2019, normal exports increased by 12.8% and border exports decreased by 1.5% and normal imports decreased by 3.1% and border imports increased by 2.7%, compared to the same quarter of the previous year.

**Chart 2.1.1: Normal and Border Trade**



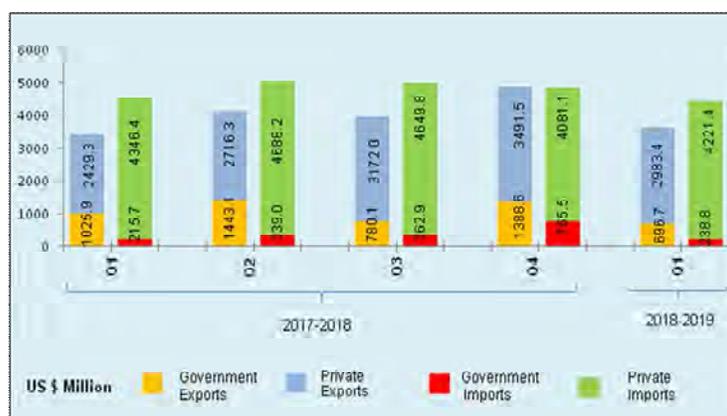
Source: Customs Department.

Note: Normal refers to all trade by sea and air.

### 2.1.2 Trade by Sector

Myanmar merchandise trade has two main sectors: the government and private sectors. In the first quarter of 2018-2019, the exports of the government sector decreased by 32.1% and imports of the government sector increased by 10.7% when compared to the same quarter of the previous year. Over the same period, there was an increase in private exports 22.8% and a decrease in private imports 2.9%.

**Chart 2.1.2: Trade by Sector**



Source: Customs Department.

### 2.2 Direction of Trade

Myanmar is a member of the World Trade Organization and its main trading partner groups are Asia, Europe, America, Central East Asia, Africa and others. The largest share of trade with Myanmar was with Asia at 83.8%, followed by Europe at 11.5%. All the other regional groups had relatively small shares of trade (3.4% or less). Myanmar's largest bilateral trading partners are all in the Asia region and are China, Thailand, Singapore, Japan and India.

**Table. 2.2 Direction of Trade**  
(Value = US\$ Million)

	2017-2018 (October-September)				2018-2019 (October-September)
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
<b>Trade Volume</b>	8,017.3	9,186.6	8,964.8	9,726.7	8,140.3
<b>Trade Balance</b>	-1,106.9	-867.8	-1,060.6	33.5	-780.1
<b>Export</b>	3,455.2	4,159.4	3,952.1	4,880.1	3,680.1
Asia	2,895.5	3,439.9	3,002.2	3,782.4	2,703.3
Europe	387.1	480.8	681.7	849.5	727.9
America	87.6	102.0	195.4	170.2	155.6
Central East Asia	37.5	35.9	26.7	35.2	46.2
Africa	38.2	85.5	35.8	32.2	39.1
Other	9.3	15.3	10.3	10.6	8.0
<b>Import</b>	4,562.1	5,027.2	5,012.7	4,846.6	4,460.2
Asia	4,086.3	4,564.5	4,495.0	4,306.4	3,985.6
Europe	237.5	220.3	253.5	297.5	206.9
America	101.0	118.5	134.6	118.0	121.4
Central East Asia	71.9	80.7	83.3	74.9	89.6
Africa	18.6	3.5	4.2	6.0	6.2
Other	46.8	39.7	42.1	43.8	50.5

Include border trade

Source: Customs Department.

## 2.3 Destination of Exports

In the first quarter of 2018-2019, the largest share of exports from Myanmar was Asia at 74.7%, followed by Europe at 19.8%. All the other regional groups had relatively small shares of exports from Myanmar (4.2% or less). China, Thailand, Japan, India and Germany are the top five destinations for Myanmar's exports in the first quarter of this year.

China was the largest export destination with 27.1% of total exports. Myanmar's exports to China decreased by 36.2% when compared with the same quarter of the previous year from \$ 1,562.54 million to \$ 997.27 million. A large amount of this export growth to China was due to decreases in exports of gas, rice, jade, maize and base metal and ore.

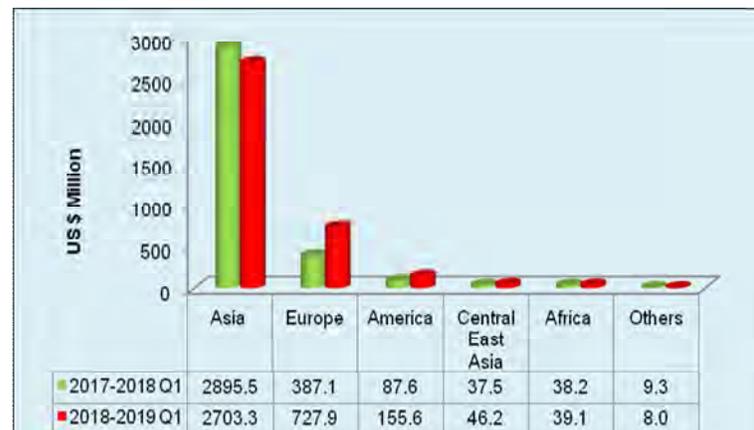
Thailand was the second largest export destination with 21.4% of total exports. The value of exports to Thailand has increased by 5.3% when compared with the same quarter of the previous year from \$ 747.23 million to \$ 786.81 million. This increase was mainly due to rise in the export of gas, fish and fished products, fresh and dried prawn, and garment.

Myanmar's exports to Japan increased by 57.3% from \$ 207.48 million to \$ 326.3 million. This increase was mainly due to growth in the export of garment and fish and fish products.

Myanmar's exports to India increased by 197.4% from \$ 66.94 million to \$ 199.10 million. This increase was mainly due to the increase in the exports of matpe, gram whole, pesingon, teak conversion and green mung bean.

Myanmar's exports to Germany increased by 34.8% from \$ 96.94 million to \$ 130.71 million. This increase was mainly due to growth in exports of garment, footwear, and rice.

**Chart 2.3: Destinations of Exports**



Source: Customs Department.

**Table. 2.3 Export by major Trading Country**  
(Value = US\$ Million)

	2017-2018 (October-September)				2018-2019 (October-September)
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Thailand	747.23	700.13	718.50	851.44	786.81
China	1,562.54	1,657.88	1,374.75	1,529.72	997.27
Malaysia	39.54	85.89	68.69	53.29	54.95
India	66.94	83.01	106.44	185.59	199.10
Singapore	47.46	57.15	130.17	244.42	58.68
Japan	207.48	300.37	317.36	443.62	326.30
Republic of Korea	54.49	93.78	82.32	148.52	121.22
Germany	96.94	91.89	120.37	162.45	130.71
Hong Kong	14.20	309.45	77.27	152.79	27.84
Indonesia	27.82	37.95	35.45	27.37	22.29
United States	65.89	74.83	156.94	136.20	121.37
United Kingdom	63.63	97.74	106.04	127.06	92.14
Vietnam	16.27	29.61	35.08	98.63	47.88
United Arab Emirates	22.25	17.07	14.83	17.33	27.95
Bangladesh	65.73	50.76	19.06	16.34	13.30
Spain	32.65	55.54	61.09	108.16	96.79
Netherlands	39.38	54.42	103.38	109.61	92.87
Sweden	6.15	9.87	14.68	20.38	19.30
Saudi Arabia	7.38	8.71	1.51	3.82	4.18
Pakistan	16.10	15.68	16.46	7.76	6.29
Italy	27.84	22.24	53.84	51.63	48.05
Australia	4.67	4.08	5.87	6.19	6.05
France	19.05	17.03	33.10	37.58	85.12
Taiwan	4.49	7.90	7.21	11.41	7.29
Iran	0.17	0.08	0.19	0.06	0.11
Other countries	198.89	276.28	291.45	328.76	286.23
Total	3,455.18	4,159.34	3,952.05	4,880.13	3,680.09

Include border trade

Source: Customs Department.

## 2.4 Origin of Imports

In the first quarter of 2018-2019, the largest share of imports was from Asia at 89.8%, followed by Europe with 5.5%. All the other regional groups had relatively small shares of imports to Myanmar (3.2% or less). China, Singapore, Thailand, Indonesia and India are the top five countries of origin for imports to Myanmar in the first quarter of this year.

Myanmar's imports from China increased by 6.1% when compared with the same quarter of the previous year from \$ 1,427.77 million to \$ 1,514.70 million with imports of non-electric machinery and transport equipment, electrical machinery and apparatus, base metals and manufactures, fabric of artificial and synthetics fabric and plastic all increasing in this period.

Myanmar's total imports from Singapore increased by 1.5% from \$ 818.81 million to \$ 831.35 million. This increase was mainly due to rise in the import of refined mineral oil, non-electric machinery and transport equipment, chemical elements and compounds, milk condensed and plastic.

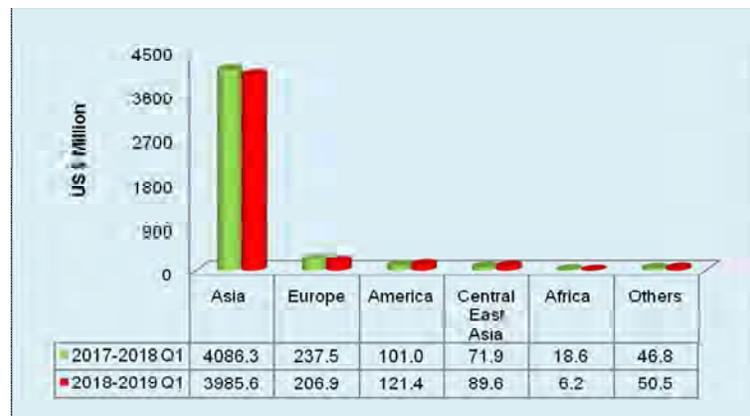
Thailand was the third largest country of origin for imports with 11.9% of total imports. The value of imports from

Thailand increased by 6.7% when compared with the same quarter of the previous year from \$ 499.37 million to \$ 532.72 million with imports of non-electric machinery and transport equipment, refined mineral oil, plastic, electrical machinery and apparatus, base metals and manufactures, pharmaceutical products, and fertilizers.

Myanmar's total imports from Indonesia decreased by 8.4% from \$ 264.63 million to \$ 242.33 million with imports of cement, tobacco and tobacco manufactures, milk condensed, dyeing tanning and colouring materials, scientific instruments, cotton fabric, and refined mineral oil.

Moreover, Myanmar's total imports from India increased by 3.6% from \$ 230.74 million to \$ 239.13 million with imports of refined mineral oil, pharmaceutical products, non-electric machinery and transport equipment, base metals and manufactures, electrical machinery and apparatus, and fertilizers all increasing over this period.

**Chart 2.4: Origin of Imports**



Source: Customs Department.

**Table.2.4 Import by major Trading Country**  
(Value = US\$ Million)

	2017-2018 (October-September)				2018-2019 (October-September)
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Thailand	499.37	663.78	542.53	856.06	532.72
China	1,427.77	1,594.24	1,678.07	1,437.19	1,514.70
Malaysia	261.90	168.29	367.61	110.83	168.06
India	230.74	242.67	194.34	314.06	239.13
Singapore	818.81	1053.73	933.71	873.12	831.35
Japan	247.65	242.06	199.57	135.30	119.16
Republic of Korea	114.87	133.10	104.59	89.32	112.92
Germany	44.97	52.97	50.57	39.87	41.32
Hong Kong	5.42	4.42	4.68	3.87	4.31
Indonesia	264.63	233.53	231.92	228.41	242.33
United States	49.34	76.03	87.13	75.46	83.86
United Kingdom	9.14	12.35	24.25	14.59	19.76
Vietnam	145.11	146.32	146.77	145.77	147.60
United Arab Emirates	17.41	14.77	25.80	19.45	19.34
Bangladesh	5.35	6.65	6.83	5.81	8.81
Spain	3.86	6.67	7.04	3.29	3.99
Netherlands	10.06	8.96	6.58	10.37	8.75
Sweden	5.95	4.90	14.31	18.52	20.85
Saudi Arabia	31.93	48.08	31.64	33.13	33.62
Pakistan	15.34	12.20	23.57	47.50	8.85
Italy	20.52	34.43	17.99	52.47	16.78
Australia	34.88	27.90	27.64	34.99	41.02
France	28.69	44.39	76.15	82.45	17.20
Taiwan	38.14	52.28	47.48	46.55	38.23
Iran	17.25	13.41	17.48	16.83	13.57
Other countries	213.05	129.07	144.43	151.42	172.00
Total	4,562.15	5,027.20	5,012.68	4,846.63	4,460.23

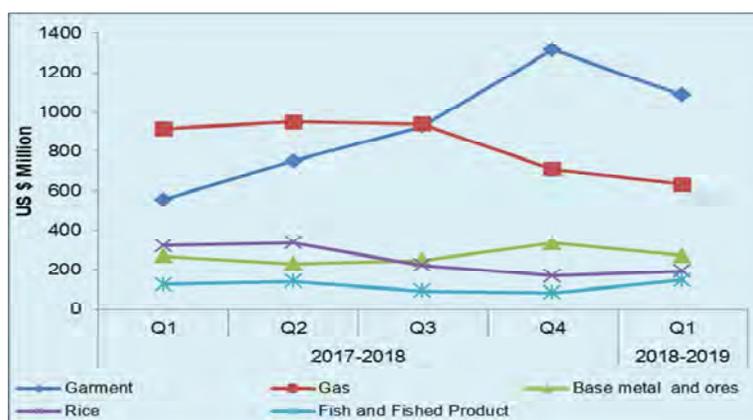
Include border trade

Source: Customs Department.

## 2.5 Export by Principal Commodities

In the first quarter of 2018-2019, garment was the largest export commodity, with 29.5% of the total exports. The remaining commodities in the top four were gas, base metal and ores, rice, and fish and fished product. While garment was the most valuable exported commodity, the total value of garment exports increased by 95.1% from the same quarter of 2017-2018.

**Chart 2.5: Top 5 Export Commodities**



Source: Customs Department.

**Table.2.5 Export by Principal Commodities**  
(Value = US\$ Million)

	2017-2018 (October-September)				2018-2019 (October-September)
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Rice	323.8	338.6	221.5	167.2	191.9
Maize	118.6	81.5	44.7	39.7	72.1
Matpe	46.7	31.0	45.7	82.4	125.6
Green mung bean	24.3	85.9	88.6	54.0	29.1
Pesingon	8.3	7.6	14.5	36.5	12.1
Gram	2.9	3.9	11.3	10.8	10.8
Other pulses	2.7	29.3	32.6	16.0	10.5
Sesame seeds	58.3	27.8	11.9	31.9	81.4
Onion	0.3	2.6	5.4	4.6	1.1
Tamarind	0.1	5.8	4.0	0.4	0.3
Raw rubber	57.1	52.9	50.2	36.1	71.0
Hide and skin	3.1	2.7	1.4	1.0	1.4
Fresh and dried Prawns	24.1	21.7	20.8	23.2	34.8
Fish and Fished Product	125.0	139.8	91.8	83.8	145.4
Crab	19.9	19.3	18.8	19.5	17.2
Teak Conversion	14.2	15.9	17.2	15.9	14.7
Hardwood Conversion	6.2	3.5	3.3	2.7	3.7
Plywood and Veneer	20.3	20.5	13.8	16.2	16.2
Base metal and ores	268.3	230.3	247.9	335.5	270.8
Gas	915.0	949.8	937.8	710.6	633.6
Jade	85.0	470.3	49.5	367.0	0.0
Sugar	7.6	0.2	95.9	50.6	21.3
Garment	556.9	750.2	930.9	1,315.7	1,086.5
Other commodities	766.5	868.3	992.6	1,458.8	828.6
Total	3,455.2	4,159.4	3,952.1	4,880.1	3,680.1

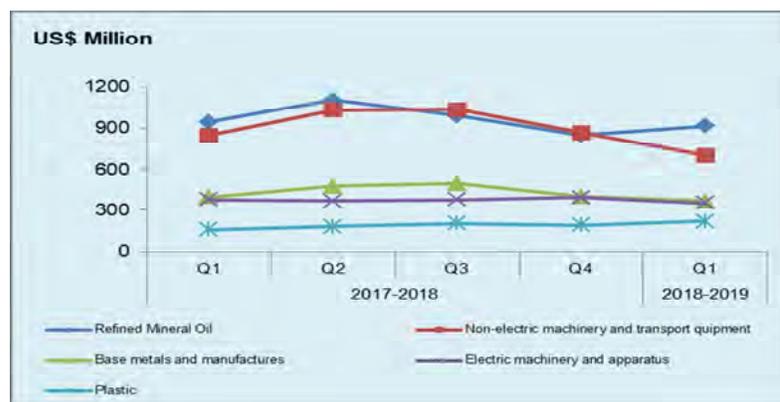
Include border trade

Source: Customs Department.

## 2.6 Import by Principal Commodities

In the first quarter of 2018-2019, the top five of import commodities were refined mineral oil, non-electric machinery and transport equipment, base metals and manufactures, electrical machinery and apparatus, and plastic. Refined mineral oil accounted for 20.6% of the total imports. While refined mineral oil was the most imported commodity, its' value decreased by 2.9% from the same quarter of 2017-2018.

**Chart 2.6: Top 5 Import Commodities**



Source: Customs Department.

**Table.2.6 Import by Principal Commodities**  
(Value = US\$ Million)

	2017-2018 (October-September)				2018-2019 (October-September)
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Milk, Condensed	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.4	17.4
Milk and evaporated	1.5	2.5	1.8	1.6	0.9
Milk Powder	8.2	9.9	8.5	4.8	6.8
Others Milk, food including malted milk	4.7	3.7	5.5	4.8	16.4
Taste Powder	6.0	4.6	7.9	5.9	6.8
Spices	2.5	3.1	3.8	4.4	2.4
Edible vegetable oil and other hydrogenated oils	171.0	153.5	135.7	141.4	155.6
Pharmaceutical products	130.4	134.0	138.7	135.9	150.1
Cement	9.8	20.2	17.9	8.1	10.2
Dyeing tanning and colouring materials	9.1	11.4	11.4	9.0	8.8
Chemical elements and compounds	32.1	38.9	39.5	59.2	89.8
Fertilizers	70.9	70.6	112.3	100.5	96.8
Scientific instrument	104.4	60.1	51.6	55.8	32.5
Base metals and manufactures	396.1	474.6	493.6	399.5	367.2
Non-electric machinery and transport equipment	848.0	1,031.3	1,034.1	869.8	704.0
Electric machinery and apparatus	376.9	366.2	375.7	392.5	350.4
Paper, paperboard and manufactures	78.3	75.1	70.1	71.6	81.4
Rubber manufactures	36.3	36.7	45.4	39.6	2.0
Crude Oil	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0
Coal and Coke	57.4	52.4	38.9	44.1	15.5
Refined Mineral Oil	944.5	1,104.8	989.9	848.4	917.2
Wheat Flour	4.0	3.3	3.8	2.7	6.5
Tobacco and Tobacco Manufactures	15.9	15.3	18.4	11.9	19.5
Cotton Fabric	15.4	45.4	21.4	20.2	36.7
Fabric of Artificial and Synthetics Fabric	217.7	247.0	230.2	258.7	217.3
Woven and Special Woven Fabrics	47.3	55.9	81.2	57.7	60.6
Garment and laced Fabrics	31.6	46.0	29.2	25.2	22.3
Plastic	161.0	183.9	206.1	190.9	220.8
Other commodities	780.3	776.2	838.1	1,082.0	844.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,562.1</b>	<b>5,027.2</b>	<b>5,012.7</b>	<b>4,846.6</b>	<b>4,460.2</b>

Include border trade

Source: Customs Department.



3

# Finance



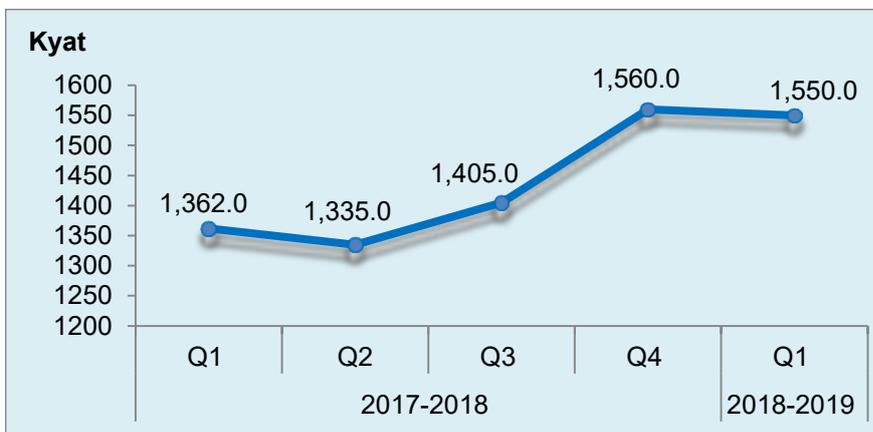


# FINANCE

## 3.1 International Currency Exchange

The exchange rate of US\$ was 1,550 kyat per US\$ in first quarter of 2018-2019. The exchange rate increased year-on-year by 13.8% compared with the same period in 2017-2018.

**Chart 3.1: International Currency Exchange**



Source: Central Bank of Myanmar.

**Table 3.1 International Currency Exchange (Kyat)**

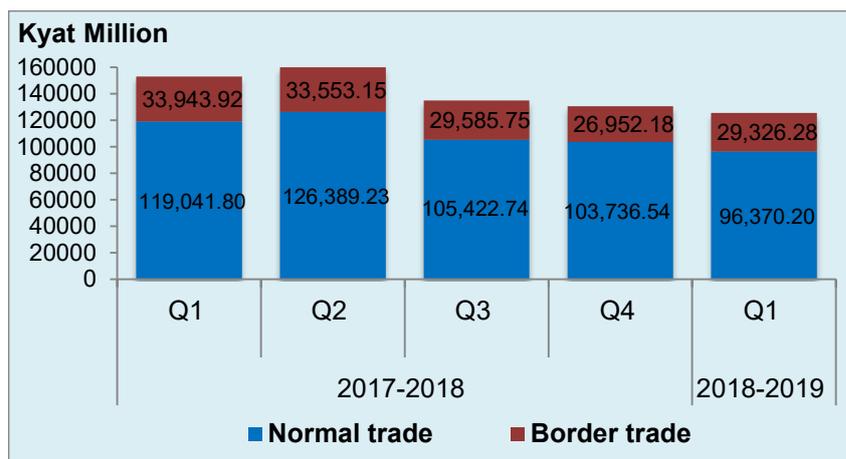
F.Y	2017-2018 (October-September)				2018-2019 (October-September)
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Australian dollar	1,061.90	1,025.90	1,032.40	1,124.60	1,091.00
Canadian dollar	1,084.20	1,036.00	1,060.30	1,197.10	1,138.20
Chinese yuan	208.47	212.25	212.01	226.41	225.74
Europe euro	1,626.80	1,642.40	1,626.10	1,816.30	1,773.30
English pound	1,831.90	1,870.80	1,837.90	2,040.30	1,960.50
Hong Kong dollar	174.24	170.11	179.02	199.54	197.89
Indian rupee	21.26	20.50	20.41	21.50	22.03
Japanese 100 yen	1,206.40	1,254.30	1,272.50	1,375.40	1,397.70
Malaysian ringgit	335.39	345.59	347.47	376.40	372.33
Pakistani rupee	12.30	11.54	11.54	12.66	11.08
Singapore dollar	1,018.20	1,018.00	1,027.70	1,140.50	1,130.70
Thai baht	41.69	42.71	42.41	48.12	47.66
U.S dollar	1,362.00	1,335.00	1,405.00	1,560.00	1,550.00
C.I.S roubles	23.65	23.20	22.28	23.74	22.38

Source: Central Bank of Myanmar.

## 3.2 Customs Duties

In the first quarter of 2018-2019, customs duties decreased by 3.8% compared with the previous quarter. When compared with the same time last year, customs duties showed a year-on-year decrease of 17.8%.

**Chart 3.2: Customs Duties**



Source: Customs Department.

**Table 3.2 Customs Duties (Kyat Million)**

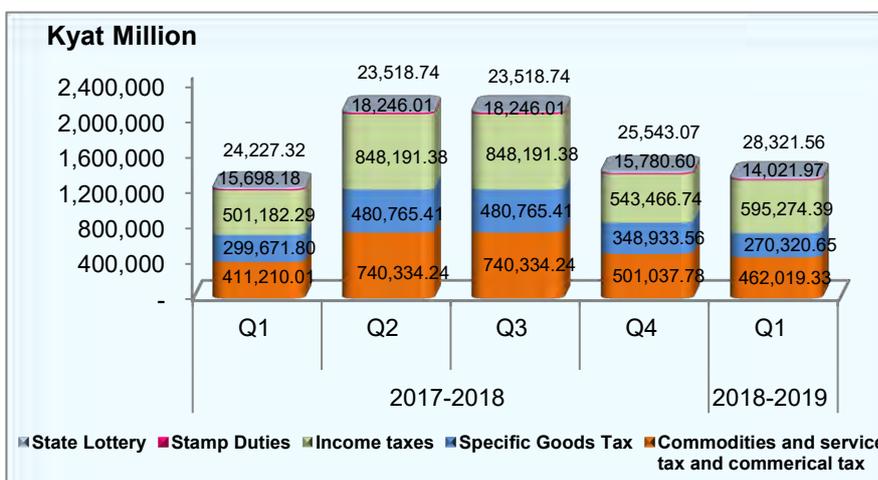
F.Y	2017-2018 (October-September)				2018-2019 (October-September)
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
<b>Custom Duties</b>	<b>152,985.71</b>	<b>159,942.38</b>	<b>135,008.48</b>	<b>130,688.72</b>	<b>125,696.48</b>
<b>Import Duty</b>					
Normal trade	119,041.80	126,389.23	105,422.74	103,736.54	96,370.20
Border trade	33,943.92	33,553.15	29,585.75	26,952.18	29,326.28

Source: Customs Department.

**3.3 Revenue from Taxes**

Revenue from taxes come from five major sources (1) commodities and service tax and commercial tax, (2) specific goods tax, (3) income tax, (4) stamp duties and (5) state lottery tax. Total Revenue from taxes has increased by 9.42% between the first quarter of 2017-2018 and the first quarter of 2018-2019. The largest proportion of revenue was from Income Tax at 595,274.39 million kyat.

**Chart 3.3: Revenue from Taxes**



Source: Internal Revenue Department.

**Table 3.3 Revenue from Taxes**  
(Kyat Million)

F.Y	2017-2018 (October-September)			2018-2019 (October-September)	
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
<b>Revenue From Taxes</b>	<b>1,251,989.59</b>	<b>2,111,055.78</b>	<b>1,161,507.60</b>	<b>1,434,761.74</b>	<b>1,369,957.90</b>
State-Owned Enterprises	316,385.77	326,340.62	198,032.82	299,759.72	287,838.48
Cooperative	519.68	1,064.19	353.68	172.58	536.59
Private	935,084.14	1,783,650.96	963,121.10	1,134,829.44	1,081,582.83
<b>(1) Commodities and service tax and commercial tax</b>	<b>411,210.01</b>	<b>740,334.24</b>	<b>425,973.06</b>	<b>501,037.78</b>	<b>462,019.33</b>
State-Owned Enterprises	58,626.69	72,831.72	61,939.44	87,943.88	63,895.03
Cooperative	13.83	31.03	16.93	11.35	15.51
Private	352,569.49	667,471.49	364,016.69	413,082.54	398,108.79
<b>(2) Specific Goods Tax</b>	<b>299,671.80</b>	<b>480,765.41</b>	<b>255,992.78</b>	<b>348,933.56</b>	<b>270,320.65</b>
State-Owned Enterprises	112,553.19	150,386.48	55,953.64	102,367.29	67,763.26
Cooperative	-	0.06	-	-	-
Private	187,118.60	330,378.87	200,039.14	246,566.27	202,557.39
<b>(3) Income taxes</b>	<b>501,182.29</b>	<b>848,191.38</b>	<b>441,303.77</b>	<b>543,466.74</b>	<b>595,274.39</b>
State-Owned Enterprises	145,205.89	103,122.43	80,139.74	109,448.55	156,180.20
Cooperative	505.85	1,033.10	336.76	161.23	521.08
Private	355,470.56	744,035.85	360,827.28	433,856.96	438,573.11
<b>(4) Stamp Duties</b>	<b>15,698.18</b>	<b>18,246.01</b>	<b>13,558.27</b>	<b>15,780.60</b>	<b>14,021.97</b>
Private	15,698.18	18,246.01	13,558.27	15,780.60	14,021.97
<b>(5) State Lottery</b>	<b>24,227.32</b>	<b>23,518.74</b>	<b>24,679.72</b>	<b>25,543.07</b>	<b>28,321.56</b>
Private	24,227.32	23,518.74	24,679.72	25,543.07	28,321.56

Source: Internal Revenue Department.

### 3.4 Government Securities

A government security is a bond issued by a government authority with a promise of repayment upon maturity. Government securities such as savings bonds, treasury bills and notes also promise periodic coupon or interest payments. These securities are considered low-risk, since they are backed by the taxing power of the government.

#### 3.4.1 Domestic Interest Rate

The interest rate of Myanmar was 8% per annum for minimum bank deposit interest rate, 13% per annum for maximum lending rate and 10% per annum for Central Bank Rate.

#### 3.4.2 Government Treasury Bonds

The Central Bank of Myanmar has issued treasury bonds to provide the opportunity for public and private enterprises to accumulate capital as well as support the developing a capital market. The Central Bank of Myanmar has issued two-year treasury bonds since 1 January 2010. Three-year treasury bonds and Five-year treasury bonds have been issued from 1 December 1993. In the first quarter of 2018-2019, the outstanding value of three-year bonds was 4500.00 and five-year treasury bonds 568173.35 million kyat respectively. In the first quarter of 2018-2019 auction time, the total sale was kyats 1206.440 billion and outstanding was kyats 5207.670 billion.

**Table 3.4 Government Securities  
(Kyat Million)**

Particulars	2017-2018 (October-September)								
	Q1			Q2			Q3		
	Two year Bonds	Three year Bonds	Five year Bonds	Two year Bonds	Three year Bonds	Five year Bonds	Two year Bonds	Three year Bonds	Five year Bonds
<b>Total Sales</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Discharged</b>	73494.41	39821.30	224606.50	-	565.79	5426.03	-	15400.50	180506.42
<b>Outstanding</b>	-	325978.59	1204979.04	-	325412.80	1199553.01	-	310012.30	1019046.59
<b>Amount Held by</b>									
<b>Public</b>	-	5678.59	22749.04	-	5112.80	17323.01	-	4712.30	15276.59
<b>Private Enterprises</b>	-	320300.00	1182230.00	-	320300.00	1182230.00	-	305300.00	1003770.00

(Cont'd)

**Table 3.4 Government Securities  
(Kyat Million)**

Particulars	2017-2018 (October-September)			2018-2019 (October-September)		
	Q4			Q1		
	Two-year Bonds	Three-year Bonds	Five-year Bonds	Two-year Bonds	Three-year Bonds	Five-year Bonds
<b>Total Sales</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Discharged</b>	-	3587.00	2056.70	-	301925.30	448816.54
<b>Outstanding</b>	-	306425.30	1016989.89	-	4500.00	568173.35
<b>Amount Held by</b>						
<b>Public</b>	-	1125.30	13219.89	-	-	12223.35
<b>Private Enterprises</b>	-	305300.00	1003770.00	-	4500.00	555950.00

Annual Interest Rate: 8.75 % (Two-year Bonds)

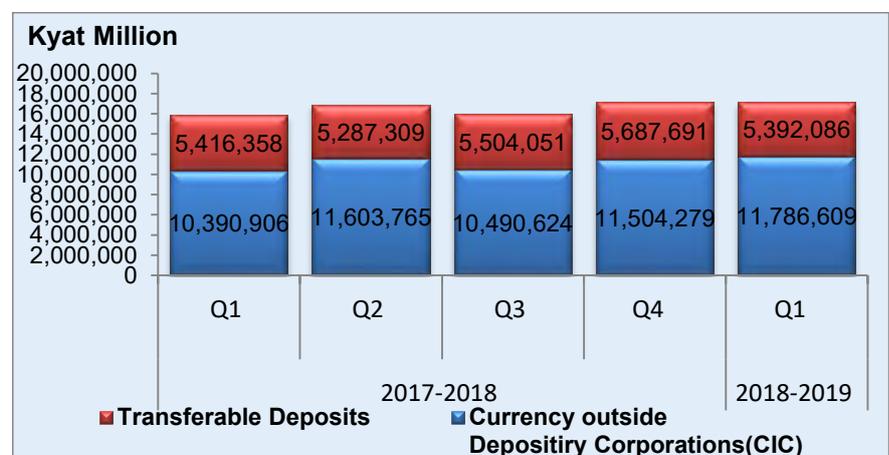
Source: Central Bank of Myanmar.

Annual Interest Rate: 9 % (Three-year Bonds)

Annual Interest Rate: 9.5 % (Five-year Bonds)

**3.5 Money Supply**

Money supply in Myanmar reached 17,178,695 million kyat in the first quarter of 2018-2019. This was a year-on-year increase of 8.68% compared with the first quarter of the previous year.

**Chart 3.5: Money Supply**

Source: Central Bank of Myanmar.

**Table 3.5 Money Supply**  
(Kyat Million)

F.Y	2017-2018 (October-September)				(r)	2018-2019 (October-September)
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Q1
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,807,264</b>	<b>16,891,074</b>	<b>15,994,675</b>	<b>17,191,970</b>		<b>17,178,695</b>
<b>Currency outside Depository Corporations(CIC)<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>10,390,906</b>	<b>11,603,765</b>	<b>10,490,624</b>	<b>11,504,279</b>		<b>11,786,609</b>
<b>Transferable Deposits</b>	<b>5,416,358</b>	<b>5,287,309</b>	<b>5,504,051</b>	<b>5,687,691</b>		<b>5,392,086</b>
State Owned Banks	1,591,582	1,570,703	1,669,177	1,542,295	(r)	1,405,944
Private Banks	2,815,989	2,726,405	2,766,740	2,860,350	(r)	3,017,413
Foreign Banks	1,008,787	990,201	1,068,134	1,285,046		968,729

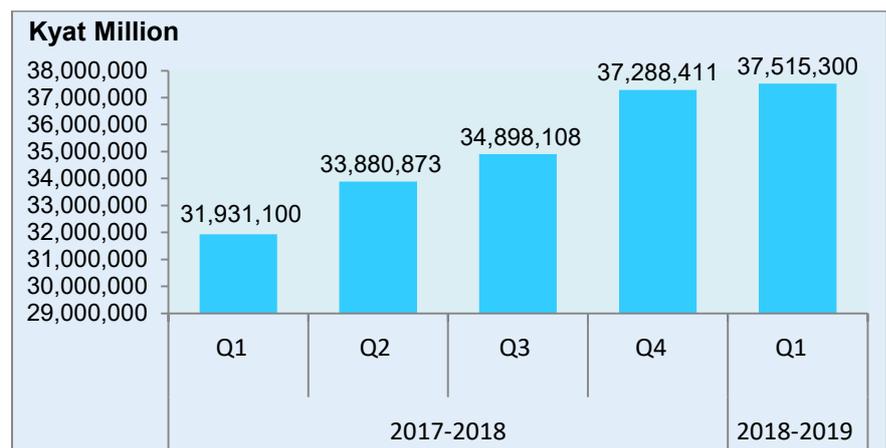
Note: <sup>1</sup> According to the Monetary and Financial Statistics Manual

Source: Central Bank of Myanmar.

Currency outside Depository Corporations means currency outside Central Bank less currency holding of other depository corporation.

**3.6 People's Savings**

People's Savings in Myanmar reached 37,515,300 million kyat in the first quarter of 2018-2019. This was a year-on-year increase of 17.5% compared with the first quarter of the previous year.

**Chart 3.6: People's Savings**

Source: Central Bank of Myanmar.

**Table 3.6 People's Savings**  
(Kyat Million)

F.Y	2017-2018 (October-September)				(r)	2018-2019 (October-September)
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Q1
<b>Total</b>	<b>31,931,100</b>	<b>33,880,873</b>	<b>34,898,108</b>	<b>37,288,411</b>		<b>37,515,300</b>
<b>Savings Deposits</b>	<b>19,462,206</b>	<b>20,418,701</b>	<b>20,949,572</b>	<b>22,411,210</b>		<b>22,877,124</b>
State Owned Banks	3,975,126	4,331,615	4,424,603	4,854,266		4,902,048
Private Banks	14,983,135	15,304,162	15,629,676	16,904,211	(r)	17,335,125
Foreign Banks	503,945	782,924	895,293	652,733		639,951
<b>Savings Certificates</b>	<b>53,643</b>	<b>53,418</b>	<b>52,663</b>	<b>51,890</b>		<b>51,673</b>
State Owned Banks	53,643	53,418	52,663	51,890		51,673
Private Banks	-	-	-	-		-
Foreign Banks	-	-	-	-		-
<b>Time Deposits</b>	<b>10,658,225</b>	<b>8,786,258</b>	<b>9,521,129</b>	<b>10,251,334</b>		<b>10,307,112</b>
State Owned Banks	394,794	431,228	473,527	508,863		536,170
Private Banks	9,328,429	7,712,229	8,069,270	8,321,363	(r)	8,394,951
Foreign Banks	935,002	642,801	978,332	1,421,108		1,375,991
<b>Other Deposits</b>	<b>1,757,026</b>	<b>4,622,496</b>	<b>4,374,744</b>	<b>4,573,977</b>		<b>4,279,391</b>
State Owned Banks	1,184,158	1,407,833	809,115	1,034,692		751,987
Private Banks	572,868	3,214,663	3,565,629	3,539,285	(r)	3,527,404
Foreign Banks	-	-	-	-		-

Source: Central Bank of Myanmar.



# 4

# Investment





# INVESTMENT

## 4.1 Myanmar Citizen Investment of Permitted Enterprise By Sector

In the first quarter of 2018-2019, the largest value of investment by Myanmar Citizen was livestock & fisheries sector with 200,200.00 kyat million in investment. This was followed by manufacturing sector with 190,973.10 kyat million in investment.

**Chart 4.1: Myanmar Citizen Investment of Permitted Enterprise By Sector (2018-2019, Q1)**



Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

**Table 4.1 Myanmar Citizen Investment of Permitted Enterprise By Sector (Million)**

Sectors	2017-2018 (October-September)								
	Q1			Q2			Q3		
	No. of Enterprises	US\$	Total Investment (Kyat)	No. of Enterprises	US\$	Total Investment (Kyat)	No. of Enterprises	US\$	Total Investment (Kyat)
Agriculture	1	-	80.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Livestock & Fisheries	1	-	500.00	3	-	1,062.00	1	22.56	66,435.66
Mining	-	-	-	1	3.99	5,836.17	-	-	-
Manufacturing	11	27.36 *	133,592.86 *	13	44.58	131,318.96	21	49.51	117,513.36 *
Power	2	59.51	114,431.35	-	-	-	2	1.18	8,070.03
Transport & Communication	1	29.51	44,715.27 *	2	66.68	110,892.06	-	-	-
Hotel & Tourism	6	12.03	41,214.89	7	94.29	247,610.60 *	12	6.75	54,002.62 *
Real Estate Development	2	219.39	1,341,285.44	2	-	7,918.64	4	28.18	179,398.11
Industrial Estate	-	-	-	1	-	65,052.66	-	-	-
Construction	-	-	-	-	15.72 *	69,327.02 *	-	-	-
Other Services	4	5.47	12,958.66	11	34.01	177,380.25	6	27.03	279,046.91
<b>Total</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>353.26 *</b>	<b>1,688,778.47 *</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>259.27 *</b>	<b>816,398.36 *</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>135.20</b>	<b>704,466.69 *</b>

(Cont'd)

**Table 4.1 Myanmar Citizen Investment of Permitted Enterprise By Sector (Million)**

Sectors	2017-2018 (October-September)			2018-2019 (October-September)		
	Q4			Q1		
	No. of Enterprises	US\$	Total Investment (Kyat)	No. of Enterprises	US\$	Total Investment (Kyat)
Agriculture	1	-	700.00	-	-	-
Livestock & Fisheries	3	-	2,860.00	3	88.48	200,200.00
Mining	1	2.93	25,750.00 *	3	-	16,096.39
Manufacturing	13	34.77	68,402.72 *	20	85.52	190,973.10 *
Power	1	5.49	9,569.31	2	6.78	16,652.00
Transport & Communication	1	2.48	5,000.00	-	-	-
Hotel & Tourism	13	4.68	75,505.68 *	11	0.73	27,837.48
Real Estate Development	1	-	2,490.42	1	-	2,107.53
Industrial Estate	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Services	25	33.44	100,657.18 *	10	5.90	71,674.89 *
<b>Total</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>83.79</b>	<b>290,935.31 *</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>187.41</b>	<b>525,541.39 *</b>

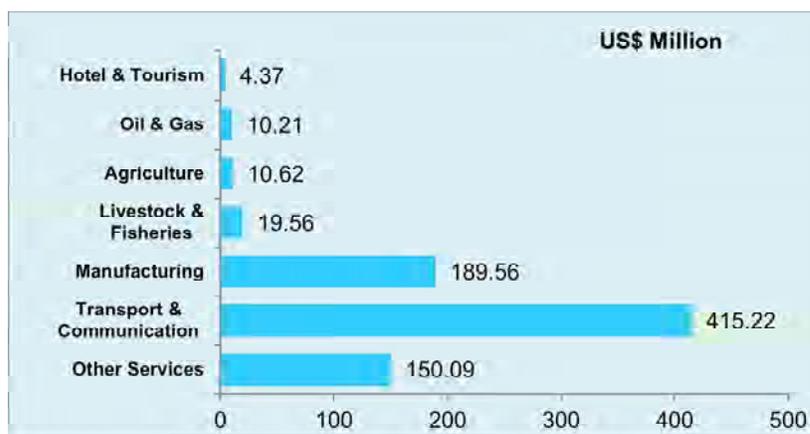
\* Including the value of increased in investment.

Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

#### 4.2 Foreign Investment of Permitted Enterprise By Sector

In the first quarter of 2018-2019, 51.93% of foreign investment was in the transport & communication sector totaling 415.22 US\$ million. This was followed by large investment in the manufacturing sector at 189.56 US\$ million.

**Chart 4.2: Foreign Investment of Permitted Enterprise By Sector (2018-2019, Q1)**



Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

**Table 4.2 Foreign Investment of Permitted Enterprise By Sector  
(US\$ Million)**

Sectors	2017-2018 (October-September)					
	Q1		Q2		Q3	
	No. of Enterprise	Foreign Investment	No. of Enterprise	Foreign Investment	No. of Enterprise	Foreign Investment
Agriculture	2	2.07	1	2.21	1	5.65
Livestock & Fisheries	3	7.40	3	3.85	-	-
Mining	-	1.31 *	-	-	-	6.00 *
Oil & Gas	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	29	105.52 *	28	212.70 *	19	275.66 *
Power	2	246.08	2	42.78	-	-
Transport & Communication	2	229.21 *	1	248.54 *	-	-
Hotel & Tourism	-	-	2	22.33 *	1	9.27 *
Real Estate Development	-	-	1	199.54 *	1	2.88
Industrial Estate	1	28.71	-	-	-	6.48 *
Construction	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Services	5	28.00	8	200.84	4	88.93 *
<b>Total</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>648.29 *</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>932.79 *</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>394.87 *</b>

(Cont'd)

**Table 4.2 Foreign Investment of Permitted Enterprise By Sector  
(US\$ Million)**

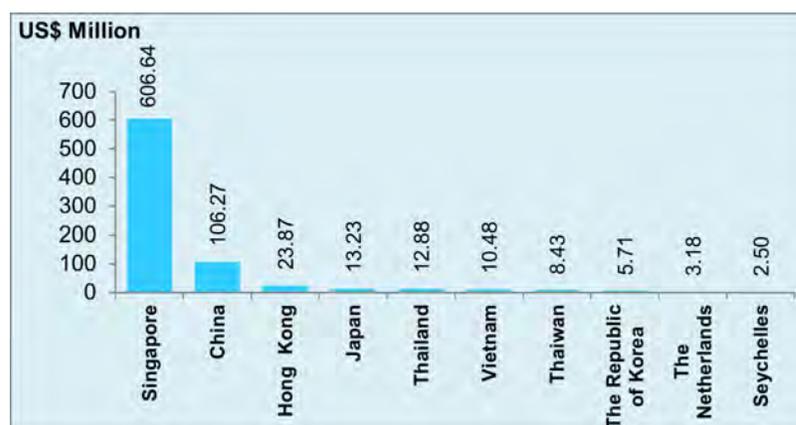
Sectors	2017-2018 (October-September)		2018-2019 (October-September)	
	Q4		Q1	
	No. of Enterprise	Foreign Investment	No. of Enterprise	Foreign Investment
Agriculture	1	5.00	3	10.62
Livestock & Fisheries	3	32.96 *	3	19.56 *
Mining	-	-	-	-
Oil & Gas	-	-	-	10.21 *
Manufacturing	41	431.01 *	48	189.56 *
Power	1	92.68	-	-
Transport & Communication	1	314.16 *	2	415.22
Hotel & Tourism	1	0.27	1	4.37 *
Real Estate Development	3	277.50 *	-	-
Industrial Estate	1	28.00	-	-
Construction	-	-	-	-
Other Services	7	188.25 *	6	150.09 *
<b>Total</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>1369.83 *</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>799.63 *</b>

\*Including the value of increased in investment.

Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

### 4.3 Foreign Investment of Permitted Enterprise by Country

In the first quarter of 2018-2019, Singapore was the top source of foreign investment with the amount of 606.64 US\$ million, followed by China with the second highest amount at 106.27 US\$ million.

**Chart 4.3: Top Ten Countries in Foreign Investment of Permitted Enterprise By Country (2018-2019, Q1)**

Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

**Table 4.3 Foreign Investment of Permitted Enterprise By Country (US\$ Million)**

Country	2017-2018 (October-September)					
	Q1		Q2		Q3	
	No. of Enterprise	Foreign Investment	No. of Enterprise	Foreign Investment	No. of Enterprise	Foreign Investment
Afghanistan	-	-	-	-	-	-
Austria	-	-	-	-	-	-
Australia	-	-	1	0.74	-	-
Bangladesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belize	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brunei Darussalam	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada	-	-	1	1.36	-	-
China	19	461.00	17	107.60 *	11	75.34
Cook Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-
France	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hong Kong	4	20.24 *	5	38.49 *	2	23.71 *
India	-	-	-	-	1	1.35
Indonesia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-
Japan	4	70.97 *	4	287.98 *	3	85.16 *
Lebanon	-	-	-	-	-	-
Luxembourg	-	-	-	1.53 *	-	-
Macau	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	1	1.69	1	0.50	-	-
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	-	6.00 *	-	-	-	-
Qatar	-	-	-	-	-	-
Republic of Marshall Island	-	-	-	-	-	-
Samoa	-	-	-	18.36 *	-	42.04 *
Seychelles	1	7.50	-	0.68 *	-	-
Singapore	2	19.14 *	11	437.99 *	4	53.72 *
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	-	-	-	-	-	-
Switzerland	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	2	18.57 *	2	14.90	-	33.00 *
Taiwan	3	8.52	1	0.78	-	-
The Netherlands	1	14.60	-	-	-	-
The Republic of Korea	6	13.05 *	2	19.87 *	2	7.81 *
U . K **	-	5.14 *	1	2.00	-	10.60 *
U.S.A	-	-	-	-	1	55.90
United Arab Emirates	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	1	0.90	-	-	2	6.25
<b>Total</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>647.30 *</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>932.79 *</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>394.87 *</b>

(Cont'd)

**Table 4.3 Foreign Investment of Permitted Enterprise By Country  
(US\$ Million)**

Country	2017-2018 (October-September)		2018-2019 (October-September)	
	Q4		Q1	
	No. of Enterprise	Foreign Investment	No. of Enterprise	Foreign Investment
Afghanistan	-	-	-	-
Austria	-	1.87 *	-	-
Australia	1	2.40	-	-
Bangladesh	-	-	-	-
Berlize	-	-	-	-
Brunei Darussalam	-	3.36 *	-	-
Cambodia	1	22.50	-	-
Canada	-	-	-	-
China	17	227.00 *	33	106.27 *
Cook Islands	-	-	-	-
France	-	-	-	-
Germany	-	-	-	-
Hong Kong	6	44.19 *	6	23.87 *
India	3	18.57	-	-
Indonesia	1	0.95	-	-
Ireland	-	-	-	-
Japan	2	49.46 *	3	13.23 *
Lebanon	-	-	-	1.04 *
Luxembourg	-	-	-	-
Macau	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	1	7.34	2	1.18
New Zealand	-	-	-	-
Norway	-	-	-	-
Qatar	-	-	-	-
Republic of Marshall Island	-	-	-	0.20 *
Samoa	-	-	-	-
Seychelles	1	4.05	-	2.50 *
Singapore	6	670.70 *	8	606.64 *
South Africa	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	-	-	-	-
Switzerland	1	0.27	1	1.97
Thailand	3	31.60 *	2	12.88
Thailand	2	8.16	5	8.43
The Netherlands	-	-	1	3.18
The Republic of Korea	10	69.20	1	5.71 *
U . K **	3	164.10 *	-	2.05 *
U.S.A	-	-	-	-
United Arab Emirates	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	1	44.11	1	10.48
<b>Total</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>1369.83 *</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>799.63 *</b>

\*Including the value of increased in investment.

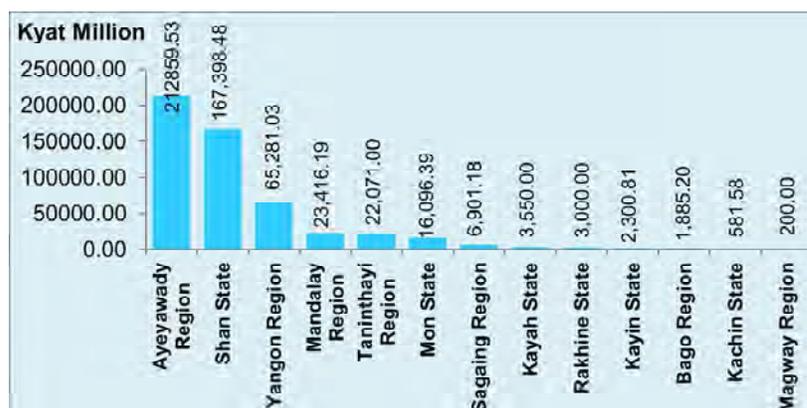
Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

\*\*Includes British Virgin Island and Bermuda Island.

#### 4.4 Myanmar Citizen Investment of Permitted Enterprise by State & Region

In the first quarter of 2018-2019, among Myanmar Citizen investment by State and Region, the first leading is Ayeyawady Region with total investment amount of 212,859.53 kyat million, second one is Shan State with 167,398.48 kyat million and the third leading is Yangon Region with 65,281.03 kyat million.

**Chart 4.4: Myanmar Citizen Investment of Permitted Enterprise By State & Region (2018-2019, Q1)**



Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

**Table 4.4 Myanmar Citizen Investment of Permitted Enterprise By State & Region (Million)**

Sectors	2017-2018 (October-September)								
	Q1			Q2			Q3		
	No. of Enter-prises	US\$	Total Investment (Kyat)	No. of Enter-prises	US\$	Total Investment (Kyat)	No. of Enter-prises	US\$	Total Investment (Kyat)
Kachin State	1	0.29	1,688.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kayah State	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	6,700.00
Kayin State	-	-	-	1	2.14	4,225.36	3	1.81	17,990.03
Chin State	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sagaing Region	1	-	23,801.05	2	0.65	800.00	3	0.08	2,060.00
Taninthayi Region	5	-	5,400.00	1	0.13	2,000.00	3	0.84	4,899.23
Bago Region	-	-	-	-	15.72 *	66,619.53 *	-	-	-
Magway Region	2	-	472.70	3	-	3,769.49 *	2	8.11	12,499.64
Mandalay Region	4	241.83 *	1,438,401.71 *	8	90.09 *	238,635.39 *	8	6.14	26,225.50
Mon State	1	10.81	22,500.00	4	3.99 *	54,336.17 *	1	2.93	6,800.00 *
Rakhine State	1	-	3,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yangon Region	6	23.31 *	41,702.52 *	14	78.53 *	286,488.47 *	14	84.16	524,882.79
Shan State	3	61.02	117,846.60	-	-	26,080.00 *	-	0.07 *	91.00 *
Ayeyawady Region	3	-	7,475.62	5	15.52	51,072.64	9	31.06 *	102,318.49 *
Nay Pyi Taw	1	16.01	26,490.27	2	52.51	82,371.31 *	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>353.26 *</b>	<b>1,688,778.47 *</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>259.27 *</b>	<b>816,398.36 *</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>135.20 *</b>	<b>704,466.69 *</b>

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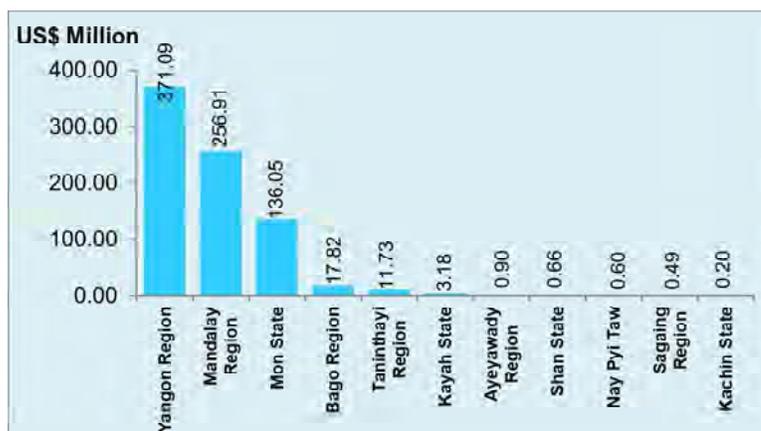
**Table 4.4 Myanmar Citizen Investment of Permitted Enterprise By State & Region (Million)**

Sectors	2017-2018 (October-September)			2018-2019 (October-September)		
	Q4			Q1		
	No. of Enter-prises	US\$	Total Investment (Kyat)	No. of Enter-prises	US\$	Total Investment (Kyat)
Kachin State	1	-	900.00	2	0.22	581.58
Kayah State	4	-	21,700.00 *	3	-	3,550.00
Kayin State	1	1.46	5,520.00	2	0.16	2,300.81
Chin State	1	-	833.42	-	-	-
Sagaing Region	9	0.41	6,091.35	6	1.31	6,901.18
Taninthayi Region	3	5.49	22,419.31	6	2.72	22,071.00
Bago Region	1	0.39	1,143.25	2	0.02	1,885.20
Magway Region	3	-	2,283.00	2	-	200.00
Mandalay Region	7	4.25	13,707.97	3	5.66 *	23,416.19 *
Mon State	3	1.24	2,467.33	3	-	16,096.39
Rakhine State	-	-	-	1	-	3,000.00
Yangon Region	14	66.95	193,759.59 *	14	3.33	65,281.03 *
Shan State	6	2.97	9,474.40	3	81.05 *	167,398.48 *
Ayeyawady Region	5	0.41	9,921.78	3	92.94	212,859.53
Nay Pyi Taw	1	0.21	713.92	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>83.78</b>	<b>290,935.32 *</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>187.41 *</b>	<b>525,541.39 *</b>

\*Including the value of increased in investment. Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

#### 4.5 Foreign Investment of Permitted Enterprise by State & Region

In the first quarter of 2018-2019, among Foreign investment by State and Region, the first leading is Yangon Region with total investment amount of 371.09 US\$ million, second one is Mandalay Region with 256.91 US\$ million and the third leading is Mon State with 136.05 US\$ million.

**Chart 4.5: Foreign Investment of Permitted Enterprise By State & Region (2018-2019, Q1)**

Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

**Table 4.5 Foreign Investment of Permitted Enterprise By State & Region (US\$ Million)**

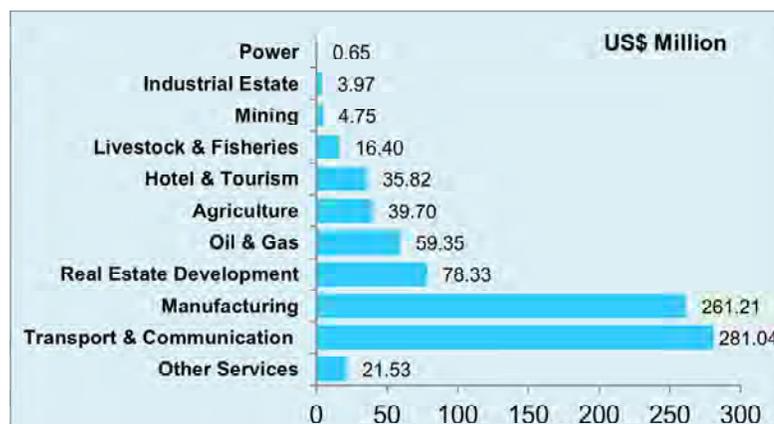
Sectors	2017-2018 (October-September)								2018-2019 (October-September)	
	Q1		Q2		Q3		Q4		Q1	
	No. of Enterprises	Foreign Investment	No. of Enterprises	Foreign Investment	No. of Enterprises	Foreign Investment	No. of Enterprises	Foreign Investment	No. of Enterprises	Foreign Investment
Kachin State	1	242.39	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.20
Kayah State	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3.18
Kayin State	-	-	-	-	1	1.35	1	22.50	-	-
Chin State	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sagaing Region	-	1.31 *	1	1.30	1	4.50	2	19.50	-	0.49 *
Taninthayi Region	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	19.36	2	11.73
Bago Region	5	20.49 *	5	46.74 *	1	77.41 *	6	183.08 *	3	17.82 *
Magway Region	2	1.50	-	-	1	55.90	1	2.60 *	-	-
Mandalay Region	2	157.87	5	24.99 *	2	17.21	4	189.27 *	3	256.91
Mon State	1	12.00	3	30.10	-	-	1	1.15	2	136.05 *
Rakhine State	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yangon Region	28	173.27 *	30	789.21 *	16	221.96 *	39	872.97 *	48	371.09 *
Shan State	1	0.75	-	-	1	8.65	-	-	1	0.66
Ayeyawady Region	3	33.71	1	40.00	2	4.69	2	29.39	1	0.90
Nay Pyi Taw	1	5.00	1	0.45	1	3.20	-	30.00 *	1	0.60
<b>Total</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>648.29 *</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>932.79 *</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>394.87 *</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>1369.82 *</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>799.63 *</b>

\*Including the value of increased in investment.

Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

**4.6 Foreign Investment of Actual Enterprise by Sector**

In the first quarter of 2018-2019, the first leading sector is transport & communication sector actual amount with 281.04 US\$ million, the second leading sector is manufacturing sector actual amount with 261.21 US\$ million, and the third leading sector is real estate development sector actual amount with 78.33 US\$ million.

**Chart 4.6: Foreign Investment of Actual Enterprise By Sector (2018-2019, Q1)**

Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

**Table 4.6 Foreign Investment of Actual Enterprise By Sector (US\$ Million)**

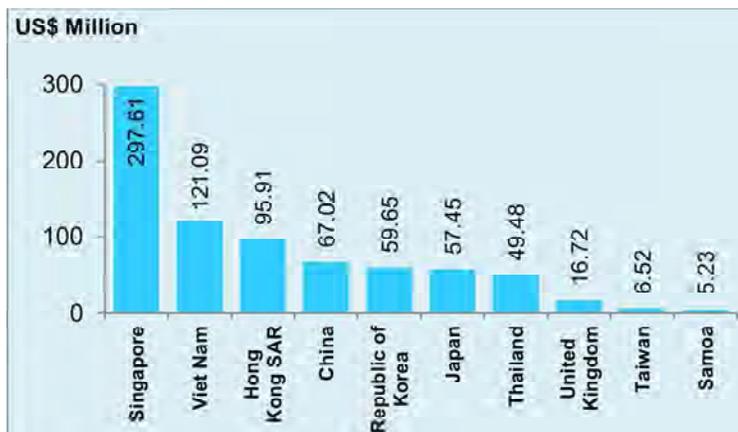
Sectors	2017-2018 (October-September)				2018-2019 (October-September)
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
	Foreign Investment	Foreign Investment	Foreign Investment	Foreign Investment	Foreign Investment
Agriculture	-	0.01	4.53	100.98	39.70
Livestock & Fisheries	18.74	14.54	25.18	25.79	16.40
Mining	54.33	12.36	93.14	11.18	4.75
Oil & Gas	22.68	36.35	98.03	20.45	59.35
Manufacturing	190.72	194.66	224.91	174.12	261.21
Power	24.99	195.40	218.95	163.99	0.65
Transport & Communication	268.68	161.20	377.33	251.27	281.04
Hotel & Tourism	131.56	31.65	35.52	41.32	35.82
Real Estate Development	96.44	46.03	114.79	47.25	78.33
Industrial Estate	0.11	0.10	-	31.95	3.97
Construction	-	-	-	-	-
Other Services	21.00	39.42	62.66	22.04	21.53
<b>Total</b>	<b>829.25</b>	<b>731.72</b>	<b>1255.04</b>	<b>890.34</b>	<b>802.75</b>

Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

#### 4.7 Foreign Investment of Actual Enterprise by Country

In the first quarter of 2018-2019, Singapore was the top source of foreign investment with the actual amount of 297.61 US\$ million, followed by Viet Nam with the second highest actual amount at 121.09 US\$ million and then Hong Kong with the third highest actual amount at 95.91 US\$ million.

**Chart 4.7: Top Ten Countries in Foreign Investment of Actual Enterprise By Country (2018-2019, Q1)**



Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

**Table 4.7 Foreign Investment of Actual Enterprise By Country (US\$ Million)**

Country	2017-2018 (October-September)				2018-2019 (October-September)
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
	Foreign Investment	Foreign Investment	Foreign Investment	Foreign Investment	Foreign Investment
America	4.30	-	-	-	-
Austria	-	-	4.33	1.54	1.82
Australia	-	0.02	-	0.03	0.01
Brunei Darussalam	0.42	9.65	1.58	0.76	0.70
Bangladesh	0.89	-	0.01	1.98	0.11
China	41.47	203.80	229.70	55.28	67.02
Canada	0.05	0.20	-	-	0.03
Cambodia	0.53	-	0.24	-	0.08
France	4.22	1.66	2.33	8.94	2.81
Germany	-	-	-	0.01	-
Hong Kong SAR	72.78	29.28	118.73	65.17	95.91
Indonesia	1.29	0.17	0.76	2.24	4.87
India	1.61	0.28	1.68	0.29	-
Ireland	-	-	2.05	-	-
Japan	18.04	16.36	43.31	13.42	57.45
Lebanon	0.40	-	2.82	2.82	-
Republic of the Marshall Island	0.12	-	-	-	0.70
Malaysia	46.16	5.74	1.51	3.20	5.22
Macau	-	-	-	-	-
The Netherlands	0.13	2.55	0.15	3.39	3.39
Norway	-	-	-	-	-
Republic of Korea	45.71	25.76	68.15	21.82	59.65
Seychelles	-	-	-	3.08	3.18
Samoa	0.56	13.86	3.09	5.46	5.23
Singapore	397.19	282.49	593.86	407.13	297.61
Switzerland	6.31	0.50	0.50	-	0.50
Sri Lanka	0.02	6.09	-	-	-
Thailand	25.52	37.77	155.59	56.00	49.48
Taiwan	0.01	1.42	2.78	27.84	6.52
United Kingdom	20.85	26.79	15.40	126.12	16.72
United Arab Emirates	-	1.15	-	1.68	2.65
Viet Nam	140.68	66.18	6.39	82.14	121.09
<b>Total</b>	<b>829.25</b>	<b>731.72</b>	<b>1,255.04</b>	<b>890.34</b>	<b>802.75</b>

Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.



5

**Production**





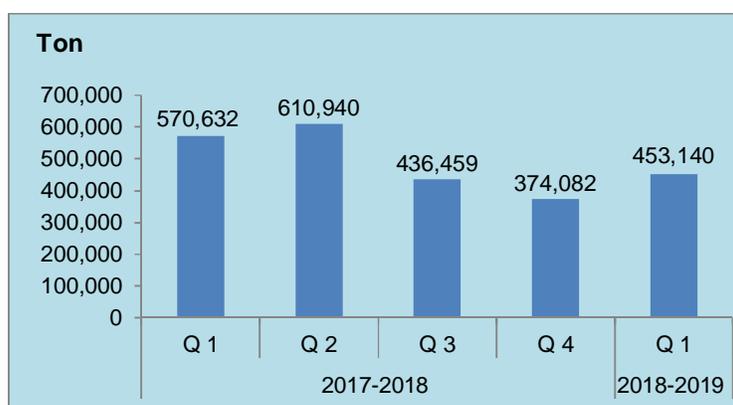
# PRODUCTION

This chapter presents quarterly indices on production for various major industry manufacturing groups. Quarterly Production shows change in the volume or real output of the Industrial Sector comprising Mining and quarrying, Manufacturing, Electricity and Natural gas.

## 5.1 Cement Production (State-Owned and Joint Venture)

In the first quarter of 2018-2019 compared with the first quarter of 2017-2018, Cement production decreased 20.59%. However, in the first quarter of 2018-2019 compared with the fourth quarter of 2017-2018, Cement production increased by 21.13%. As some of cement producing factories is leased to the private sectors, production statistics from both State-Owned factories and joint-ventures are shown.

**Chart 5.1: Cement Production**

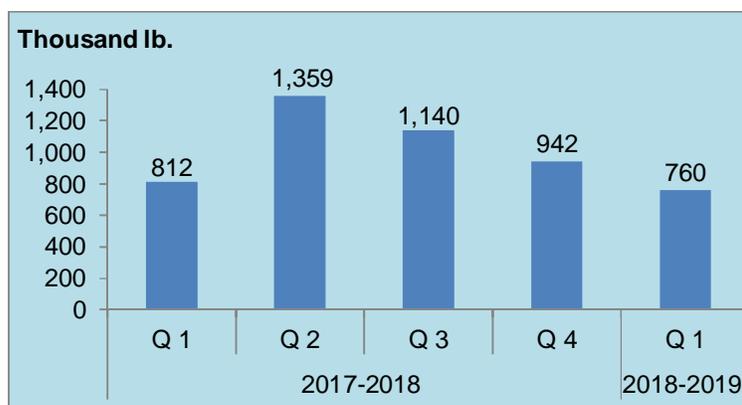


Source: No. (2) Heavy Industries Enterprise.

## 5.2 Cotton Yarn (State-Owned)

The production of Cotton yarn decreased 6.40% in the first quarter of 2018-2019 compared with the first quarter of 2017-2018. The production of Cotton yarn decreased 19.32% in the first quarter of 2018-2019 compared with the fourth quarter of 2017-2018.

**Chart 5.2: Cotton Yarn Production**

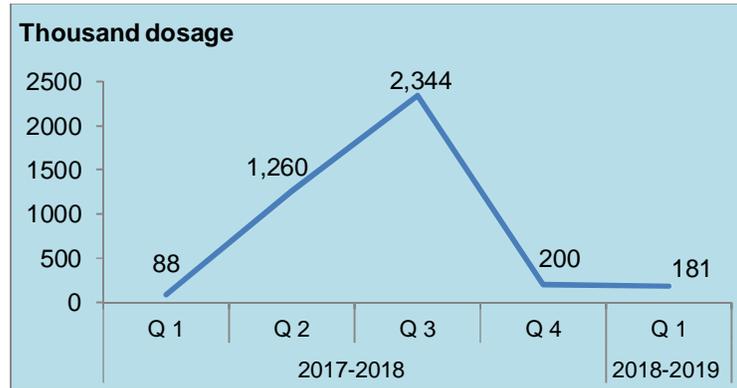


Source: No. (3) Heavy Industries Enterprise.

### 5.3 Biological Products (State-Owned)

Production of Biological products increased by 105.68% in the first quarter of 2018-2019 compared with the first quarter of 2017-2018. Production of Biological products decreased by 9.50% in the first quarter of 2018-2019 compared with the fourth quarter of 2017-2018.

**Chart 5.3: Biological Products**

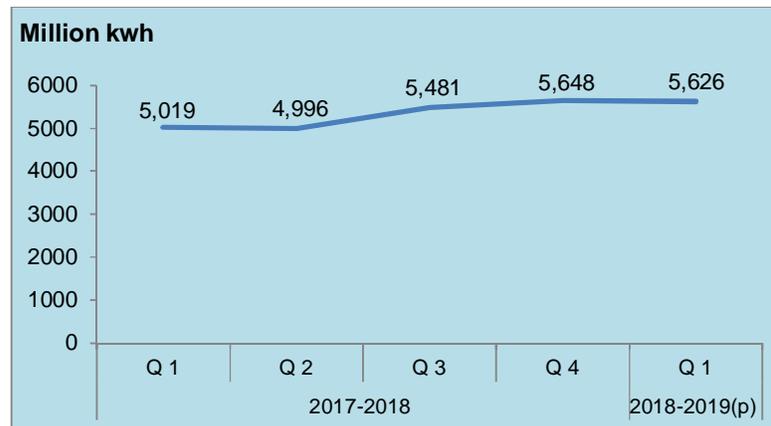


Source: Myanma Pharmaceutical Industries.

### 5.4 Electric Power Generation (State-Owned - 49.84%, Joint Venture - 18.18%, Private - 31.98%)

Generation of Electric Power increased by 12.09% in the first quarter of 2018-2019 compared with the first quarter of 2017-2018. Generation of Electric Power decreased by 0.39% in the first quarter of 2018-2019 compared with the fourth quarter of 2017-2018.

**Chart 5.4: Electric Power Generation**



Source: Department of Electric Power Planning.

### 5.5 Electric Power Generation by Gas (State-Owned - 32.22%, Private - 67.78%)

Electric Power Generation by Gas increased by 9.47% in the first quarter of 2018-2019 compared with the first quarter of 2017-2018. Electric Power Generation by Gas increased by 23.69% in the first quarter of 2018-2019 compared with the fourth quarter of 2017-2018.

**Chart 5.5: Electric Power Generation by Gas**

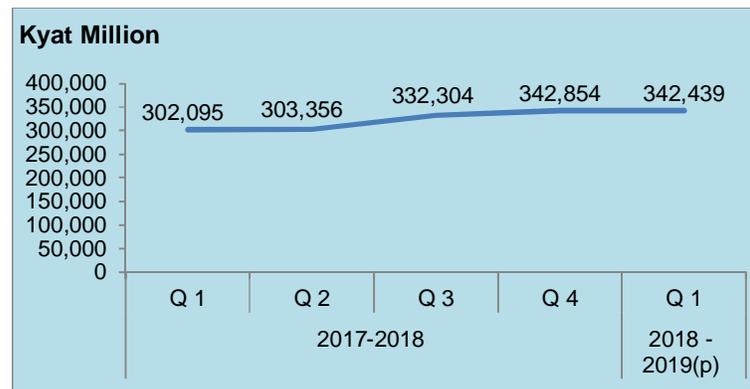


Source: Department of Electric Power Planning.

**5.6 Sales of Electric Power- Value (State-Owned)**

The total value of Electricity sales increased by 13.40% in the first quarter of 2018-2019 compared with the first quarter of 2017-2018. The total value of Electricity sales decreased by 0.10% in the first quarter of 2018-2019 compared with the fourth quarter of 2017-2018.

**Chart 5.6: Sales of Electric Power**



Source: Ministry of Electricity and Energy.

**5.7 Petroleum Coke (State-Owned)**

The Petroleum Coke Production decreased by 5.01% in the the first quarter of 2018-2019 compared with the 2017-2018, first quarter. The Petroleum Coke Production decreased by 23.58% in the first quarter of 2018-2019 compared with the fourth quarter of 2017-2018.

**Chart 5.7: Petroleum Coke**

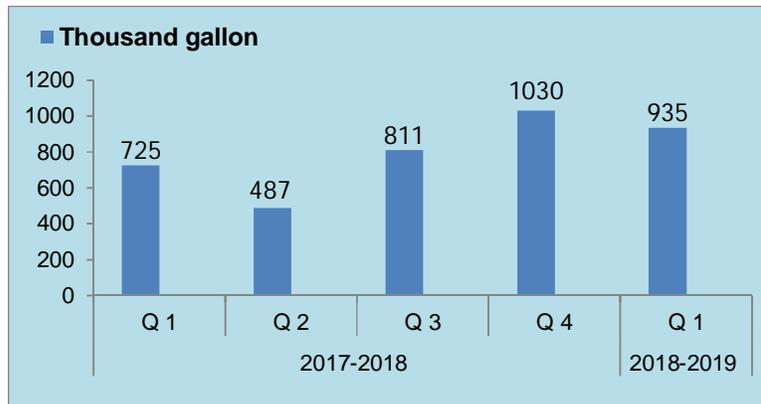


Source: Myanma Petrochemical Enterprise.

**5.8 Liquefied Petroleum Gas (State-Owned)**

Liquefied Petroleum Gas production increased by 28.97% in the first quarter of 2018-2019 compared with the first quarter of 2017-2018. Liquefied Petroleum Gas production in the first quarter of 2018-2019 decreased by 9.22% compared with the fourth quarter of 2017-2018.

**Chart 5.8: Liquefied Petroleum Gas**



Source: Myanma Petrochemical Enterprise.

**5.9 Fertilizer (Urea) (State-Owned)**

Fertilizer (Urea) production increased by 35.36% in the first quarter of 2018-2019 compared with the first quarter of 2017-2018. Fertilizer (Urea) production decreased by 3.18% in the first quarter of 2018-2019 compared with the fourth quarter of 2017-2018.

**Chart 5.9: Fertilizer (Urea) Production**

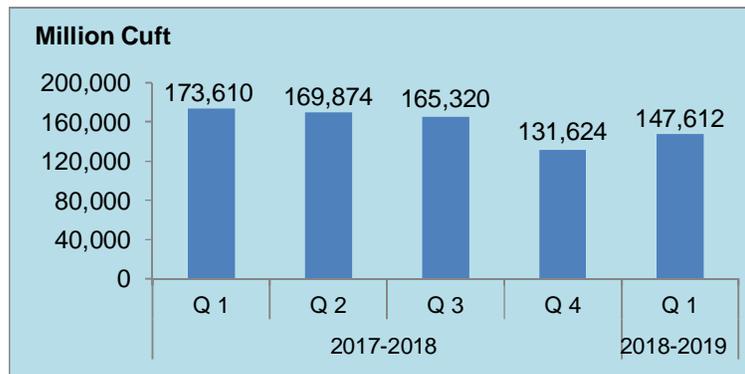


Source: Myanmar Petrochemical Enterprise.

**5.10 Natural Gas (State-Owned)**

The production of Natural Gas decreased by 14.97% in the first quarter of 2018-2019 compared with the first quarter of 2017-2018. The production of Natural Gas increased by 12.15% in the first quarter of 2018-2019 compared to the fourth quarter of 2017-2018.

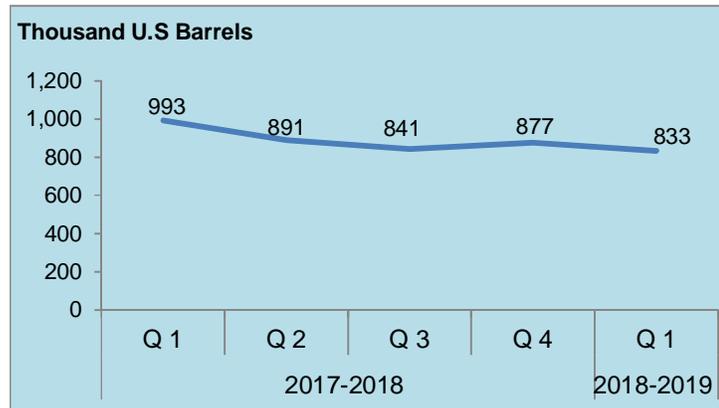
**Chart 5.10: Natural Gas Production**



Source: Oil and Gas Planning Department.

**5.11 Crude Oil (State-Owned)**

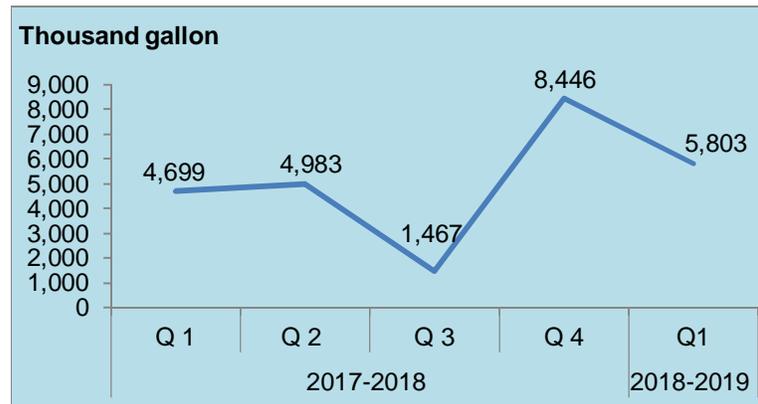
Production of Crude Oil decreased by 16.11% in the first quarter of 2018-2019 compared with the first quarter of 2017-2018. Production of Crude Oil decreased by 5.02% in the first quarter of 2018-2019 compared with the fourth quarter of 2017-2018.

**Chart 5.11: Crude Oil Production**

Source: Oil and Gas Planning Department.

### 5.12 Motor Spirit (State-Owned)

Production of Motor Spirit increased by 23.49% in the first quarter of 2018-2019 compared with the first quarter of 2017-2018. Production of Motor Spirit decreased by 31.29% in the first quarter of 2018-2019 compared with the fourth quarter of 2017-2018.

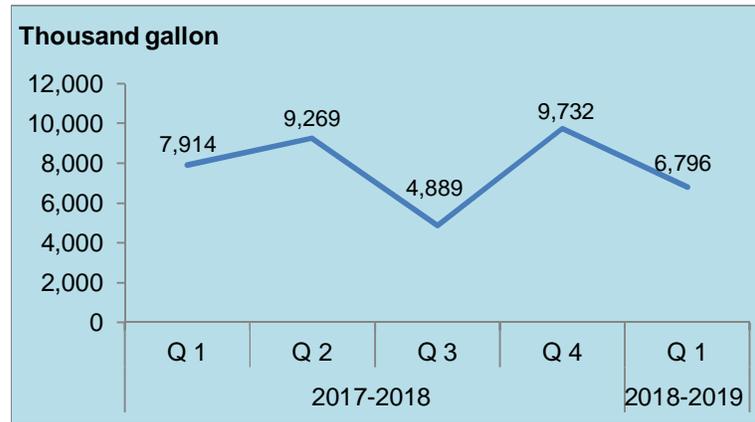
**Chart 5.12: Motor Spirit Production**

Source: Oil and Gas Planning Department.

### 5.13 Diesel Oil (State-Owned)

The Production of Diesel Oil decreased by 14.13% in the first quarter of 2018-2019 compared with the first quarter of 2017-2018. The Production of Diesel Oil decreased by 30.17% in the first quarter of 2018-2019 compared with the fourth quarter of 2017-2018.

**Chart 5.13: Diesel Oil Production**

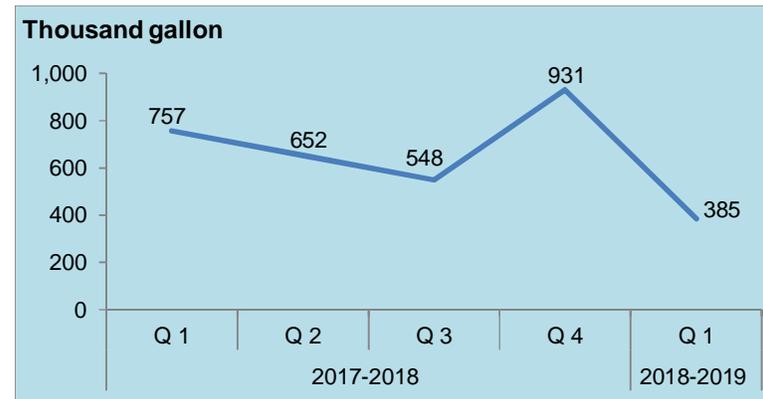


Source: Oil and Gas Planning Department.

**5.14 Aviation Turbine (State-Owned)**

Aviation Turbine production decreased by 49.14% in the first quarter of 2018-2019 compared with the first quarter of 2017-2018. Aviation Turbine production decreased by 58.65% in the first quarter of 2018-2019 compared with the fourth quarter of 2017-2018.

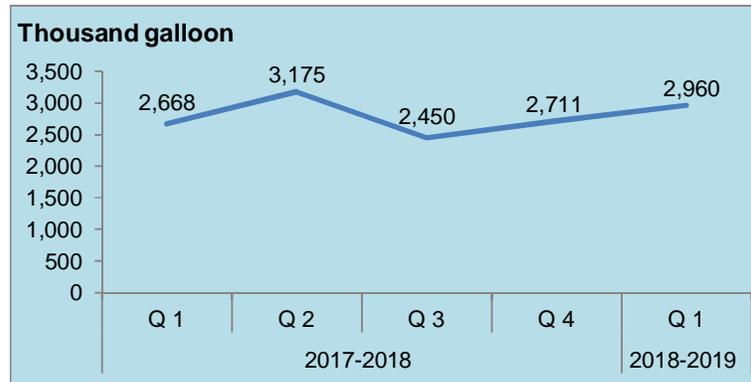
**Chart 5.14: Aviation Turbine Production**



Source: Oil and Gas Planning Department.

**5.15 Furnace Oil (State-Owned)**

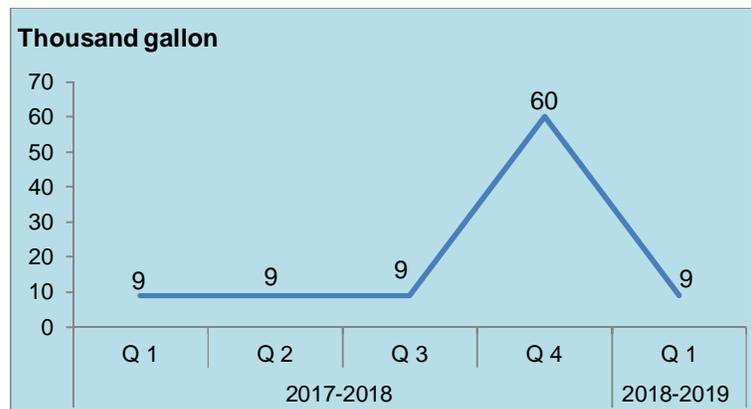
The production of Furnace Oil increased by 10.94% in the first quarter of 2018-2019 compared with the first quarter of 2017-2018. The production of Furnace Oil increased by 9.18% in the first quarter of 2018-2019 compared with the fourth quarter of 2017-2018.

**Chart 5.15: Furnace Oil Production**

Source: Oil and Gas Planning Department.

### 5.16 Kerosene (State-Owned)

Kerosene production data does not change in the first quarter of 2018-2019 compared with the first quarter of 2017-2018. Moreover, Kerosene production decreased by 85.00% in the first quarter of 2018-2019 compared with the fourth quarter of 2017-2018.

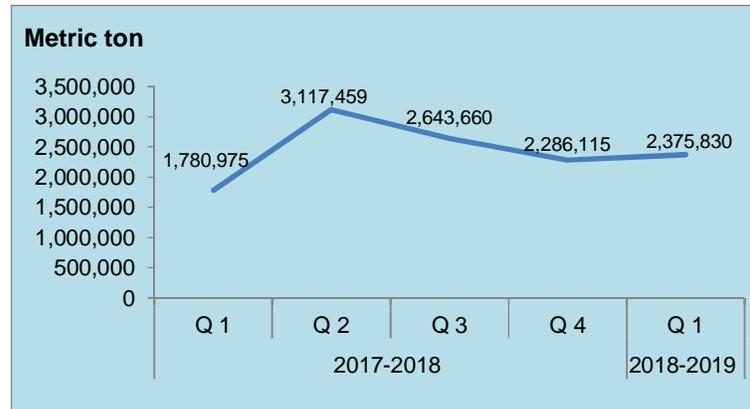
**Chart 5.16: Kerosene Production**

Source: Oil and Gas Planning Department.

### 5.17 Limestone (State-Owned, Joint Venture, Private)

The production of Limestone increased by 33.40% in the first quarter of 2018-2019 compared with the first quarter of 2017-2018. The production of Limestone increased by 3.92% in the first quarter of 2018-2019 compared with the fourth quarter of 2017-2018.

**Chart 5.17: Limestone Production**

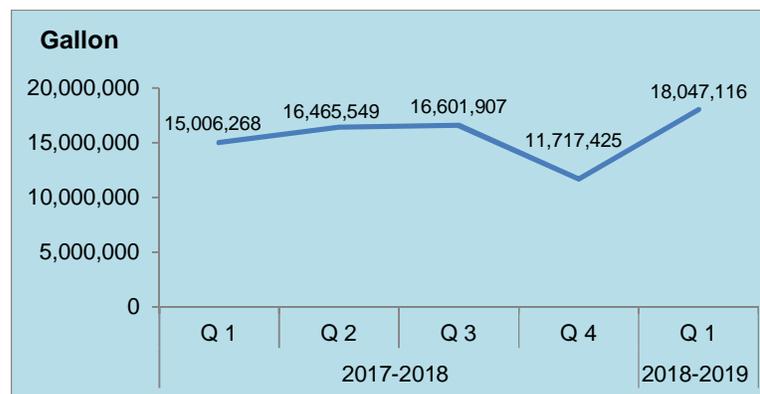


Source: No.(1) Mining Enterprise.

**5.18 Beer (Private)**

The production of Beer increased by 20.26% in the first quarter of 2018-2019 compared with the first quarter of 2017-2018. The production of Beer increased by 54.02% in the first quarter of 2018-2019 compared with the fourth quarter of 2017-2018.

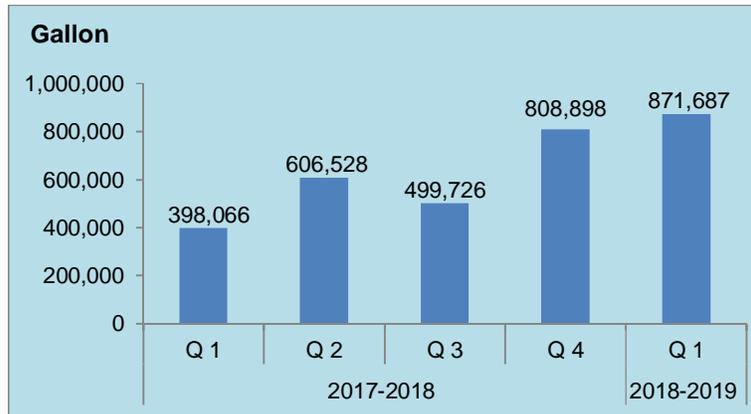
**Chart 5.18: Beer Production**



Source: Myanmar Economic Holdings Limited.

**5.19 Alcohol (State-Owned, Joint Venture, Private)**

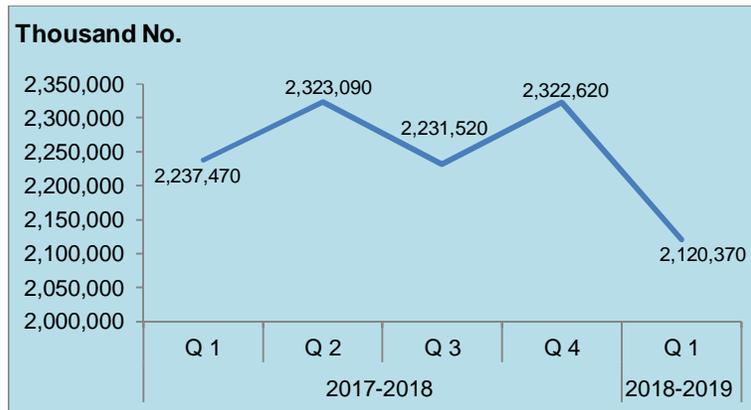
The production of Alcohol increased by 118.98% in the first quarter of 2018-2019 compared with the first quarter of 2017-2018. The production of Alcohol increased by 7.76% in the first quarter of 2018-2019 compared with the fourth quarter of 2017-2018.

**Chart 5.19: Alcohol Production**

Source: Myanmar Economic Holdings Limited.

## 5.20 Cigarettes (Private)

The production of Cigarettes decreased by 5.23% in the first quarter of 2018-2019 compared with the 2017-2018 in the first quarter. The production of Cigarettes decreased by 8.71% in the first quarter of 2018-2019 compared with the fourth quarter of the 2017- 2018.

**Chart 5.20: Cigarettes Production**

Source: Myanmar Economic Holdings Limited.

## 5.21 Salt (Crude + Fine) (Private)

The production of Salt (Crude + Fine) increased by 9.94% in the first quarter of 2018-2019 compared with the 2017-2018 in the first quarter. Fine Salt production increased by 15.62% in the first quarter of 2018-2019 compared with the fourth quarter of 2017-2018.

**Chart 5.21: Salt (Crude + Fine) Production**

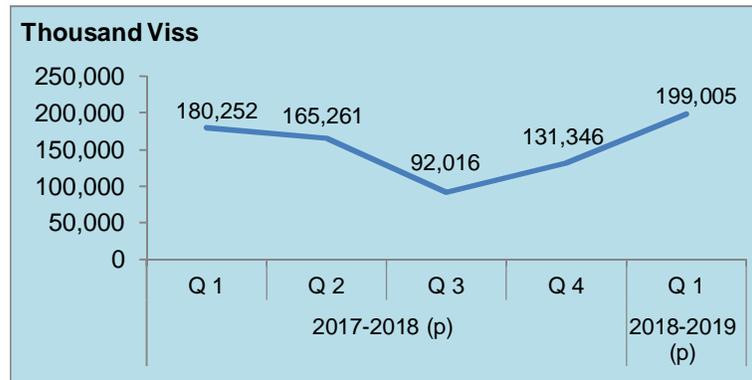


Source: Department of Mines (Salt Section).

**5.22 Cooking Oil (Private)**

The production of Cooking Oil increased by 10.40% in the first quarter of 2018-2019 compared with the 2017-2018 first quarter. The production of Cooking Oil increased by 51.51% in the first quarter of 2018-2019 compared with the fourth quarter of 2017-2018.

**Chart 5.22: Cooking Oil Production**

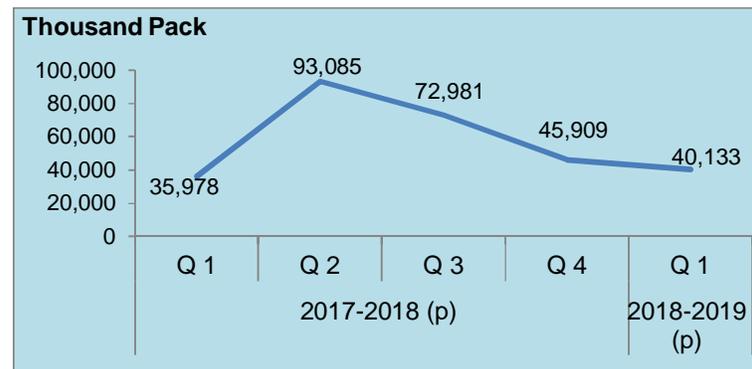


Source: Planning Department.

**5.23 Instant Noodles (Private)**

The production of Instant Noodles increased by 11.55% in the first quarter of 2018-2019 compared with the 2017-2018 first quarter. The production of Instant Noodles decreased by 12.58% in the first quarter of 2018-2019 compared with the fourth quarter of 2017-2018.

**Chart 5.23: Instant Noodles Production**



Source: Planning Department.

**Table 5.1: Production Statistics**

Commodity	Unit	2017-2018 (October-September)				2018-2019 (October-September)
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Cement	Ton	570,632	610,940	436,459	374,082	453,140
Cotton Yarn	Thou;lb.	812	1,359	1,140	942	760
Biological Products	Thou; dosage	88	1,260	2,344	200	181
Generation	Million kwh	5,019	4,996	5,466	5,648	5,626
Electric Power Generation by Gas	Million kwh	1,774	2,121	2,209	1,570	1,942
Sales of Electric Power Value	Kyat million	302,095	303,356	338,825	342,854	342,439
Petroleum Coke	Metric ton	3,132	2,735	1,445	3,893	2,975
Gas	Thou; gallon	725	487	811	1,030	935
Fertilizer (Urea)	Metric ton	28,589	30,158	14,188	39,967	38,698
Natural gas(total)	M.Cu.ft	173,610	169,874	165,320	131,624	147,612
Crude Oil	(000) U.S Barrels	993	891	841	877	833
Motor Spirit	Thousand gallon	4,699	4,983	1,467	8,446	5,803
Diesel Oil	Thousand gallon	7,914	9,269	4,889	9,732	6,796
Aviation Turbine	Thousand gallon	757	652	548	931	385
Furnace Oil	Thousand gallon	2,668	3,175	2,450	2,711	2,960
Kerosene	Thousand gallon	9	9	9	60	9
Limestone	Metric ton	1,780,975	3,117,459	2,643,660	2,286,115	2,375,830
Beer	gallon	15,006,268	16,465,549	16,601,936	11,717,425	18,047,116
Alcohol	gallon	398,066	606,528	499,726	808,898	871,687
Cigarettes	Thou; No	2,237,470	2,323,090	2,231,520	2,322,620	2,120,370
Salt(Crude)	Ton	0	88,412	100,734	0	0
Salt(Fine)	Ton	45,847	76,260	49,354	43,595	50,405
Salt(total)	Ton	45,847	164,672	150,088	43,595	50,405
Cooking Oil	Thou; viss	180,252 *	165,261 *	92,016 *	131,346 *	199,005 *
Instant Noodles	Thou; pack	35,978 *	93,085 *	72,981 *	45,909 *	40,133 *

\* provisional

Sources: Ministry of Industry.  
Ministry of Electricity and Energy.  
Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental  
Conservation.  
Myanmar Economic Holdings Public Company Limited.  
Planning Department.

### 5.24 Production of Beef, Mutton, Pork, Chicken and Fish

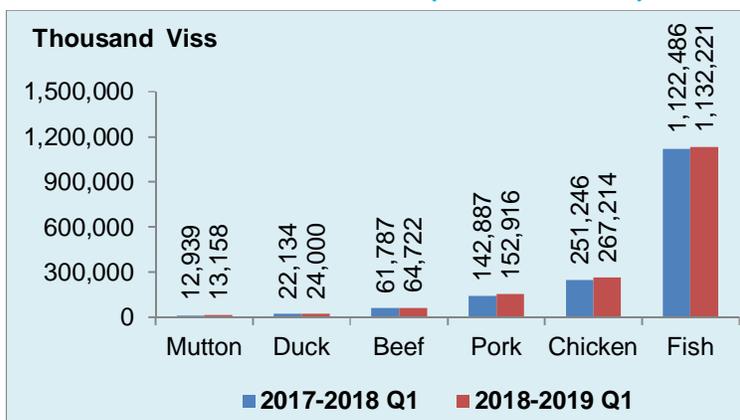
In the first quarter of 2018-2019, the production of fish increased by 26.99%, in comparison to the fourth quarter of 2017-2018, to stand at 1,132,221 thousand viss. Fish is the largest meat by total production, accounting for 68.44% of all meat production. In contrast, for this same period, there were increases in the production of duck (3.53%), chicken (3.53%), beef (3.40%), pork (3.37%) and mutton (2.46%). Similarly, there were increases in the production of eggs (3.73%) and milk (0.89%) in the first quarter of 2018-2019 compared to fourth quarter of 2017-2018.

For the first quarter of 2018-2019 compared to the first quarter of 2017-2018, there was an increase in the production of duck (8.43%), pork (7.02%), chicken (6.36%), beef (4.75%), mutton (1.69%) and fish (0.87%) and Over the same year, the production of eggs and milk increased by (7.61%) and (7.57%).

Production data for meat is collected from the Livestock Breeding and Veterinary Department of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation which is recorded from the private sector.

(1viss = 1.6329 Kilogram)

**Chart 5.24: Production of Beef, Mutton, Pork, Chicken and Fish (2018-2019, Q1)**



Source: Livestock Breeding and Veterinary Department.

**Table 5.2 Production of Meat, Fish, Milk and Egg (Value = thousand viss)**

Particular	2017-2018 (October-September)				2018-2019 (October-September)
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Beef	61,787	62,498	63,472	62,592	64,722
Mutton	12,939	11,856	12,787	12,842	13,158
Pork	142,887	138,241	148,827	147,927	152,916
Chicken	251,246	239,180	256,193	258,108	267,214
Duck	22,134	22,646	23,675	23,181	24,000
Fish	1,122,486	932,630	682,463	891,556	1,132,221
Milk	382,083	369,957	397,867	407,371	410,999
Eggs(thou.No)	3,168,629	3,032,615	3,267,302	3,287,166	3,409,641

Source: Livestock Breeding and Veterinary Department.



# 6

## Transportation & Tourism





# TRANSPORTATION AND TOURISM

## 6.1 Domestic Public Transport

There are four main modes of domestic public transport: railways, road transport, inland water transport and airways. The year-on-year changes in the use of public transport for the first quarter of 2017-2018 and 2018-2019 were:

- railways transport increased by 6.8% for freight ton-miles and decreased by 1.4 % for passenger-miles,
- road transport increased by 11.34% for freight ton-miles and decreased by 1.53 % for passenger -miles,
- inlandwater transport increased by 18.05 % for freight ton-miles and decreased by 6.04% for passenger-miles.
- airways transport decreased by 1.7% for freight ton-miles and increased by 8.4% for passenger-miles.

When comparing the fourth quarter of 2017-2018 and the first quarter of 2018-2019, the changes in public transport use were:

- railways transport increased by 5.3% for freight ton-miles and 28.9 % for passenger-miles,
- road transport increased by 8% for freight ton-miles and 26.8% for passenger-miles,
- inland water transport increased by 11.30% for freight ton-miles and increased by 2.76% for passenger-miles, airways transport increased by 9.3% for freight ton-miles and 29.3% for passenger-miles.

**Chart 6.1: Domestic Public Transport (2018-2019, Q1)**



Sources: Myanmar Railways.  
Road Transport.  
Inland Water Transport.  
Myanmar National Airlines.

**Table 6.1 Transportation**  
(Value = Thousand)

	2017-2018 (October-September)				2018-2019 (October-September)
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
<b>Railways</b>					
Freight ton-miles	103,872	119,033	120,126	105,321	110,930
Passenger-miles	512,633	517,655	505,312	392,095	505,575
<b>Road Transport</b>					
Freight ton-miles	47,678	47,950	49,266	49,185	53,087
Passenger-miles	112,156	105,894	94,354	87,099	110,435
<b>Inland Water</b>					
Freight ton-miles	14,007	17,134	15,997	14,856	16,535
Passenger-miles	10,642	9,500	8,868	9,730	9,999
<b>Airways</b>					
Freight ton-miles	60	55	55	54	59
Passenger-miles	89,598	95,747	89,751	75,149	97,137

Sources: Inland Water Transport.  
Road Transport.  
Myanmar National Airlines.  
Myanma Railways.

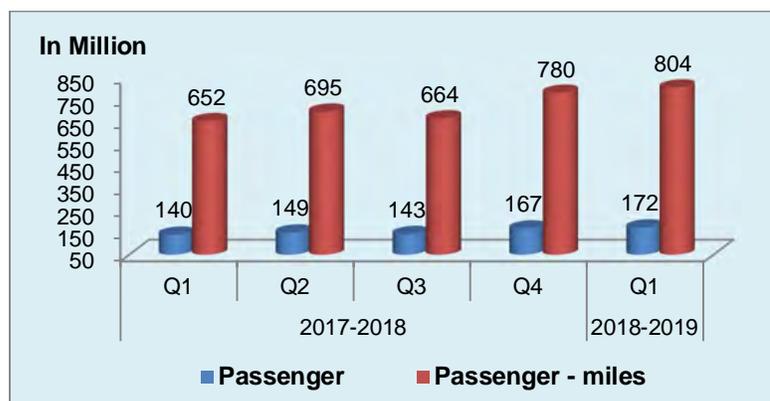
## 6.2 Yangon City Private Transport

Yangon City private transport is measured by the number of passenger, passenger-miles travelled, number of buses and pick-ups in operation per day, number of trips per day and gross earnings of the private transportation system.

For the first quarter of 2018-2019 compared to the first quarter of 2017-2018, private transport in Yangon City increased across all measures with gains of 23.3% for both the number of passengers and passenger-miles, up 14.8% for number of buses and pick-up in operation per day, 9.2% for number of trips per day and 27% for gross earnings.

When comparing the fourth quarter of 2017-2018 and the first quarter of 2018-2019 private transport across Yangon City increased based on the measures of passengers and passenger-miles 3.1% and the number of buses and pick-up in operation per day (up 0.3%). Over the same period, number of trips per day increased by 4.1% and 5.2% for gross earnings.

**Chart 6.2: Yangon City Private Transport  
(Bus Service)**



Source: Yangon Region Transport Authority.

**Table 6.2 Yangon City Private Transport (Bus Service)**

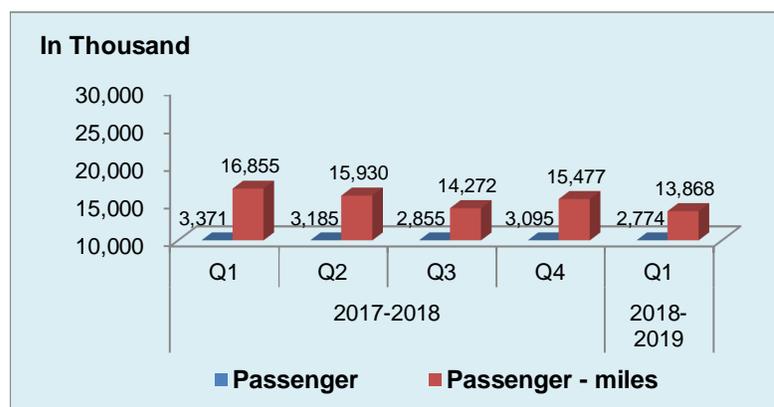
	2017-2018 (October-September)				2018-2019 (October-September)
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Passenger (Thousand)	139,825	149,068	142,543	167,262	172,403
Passenger-miles (Thousand)	651,781	694,870	664,447	779,673	803,637
Number of buses and pick-ups in operation per day	3,972	4,323	4,205	4,547	4,559
Number of trips per day	15,438	15,813	15,176	16,199	16,859
Gross Earnings (K million)	27,947.86	30,150.40	28,275.38	33,740.19	35,500.30

Source: Yangon Region Transport Authority.

### 6.3 Mandalay City Private Transport

Mandalay City private transport is measured by the number of passenger, passenger-miles travelled, number of buses and pick-ups in operation per day, number of trips per day and gross earnings of the private transportation system.

For the first quarter of 2018-2019 compared to the first quarter of 2017-2018, private transport in Mandalay City decreased across all measures with falls of 17.7% for both the number of passengers and passenger-miles, 16.8% for number of buses and pick-up in operation per day, 17.1% for number of trips per day and 17.5% for gross earnings. When comparing the fourth quarter of 2017-2018 and the first quarter of 2018-2019, private transport across Mandalay City decreased based on the measures of passengers and passenger-miles 10.4% and the number of buses and pick-up in operation per day (down 9.2%). Over the same period, number of trips per day decreased by 9.3% and 9.9% for gross earnings.

**Chart 6.3: Mandalay City Private Transport (Bus Service)**

Source: Mandalay Region Buses Control Committee.

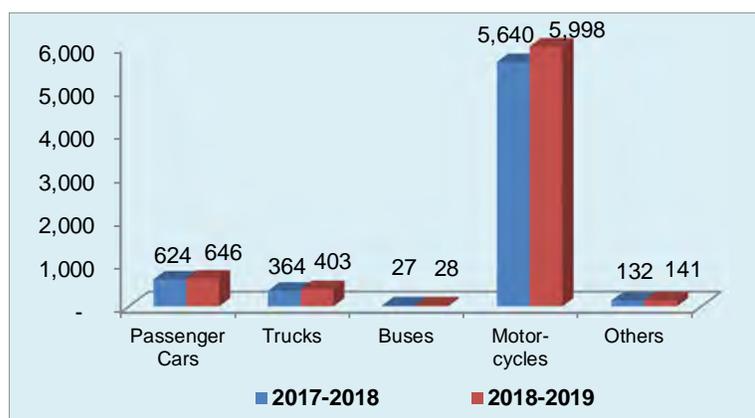
**Table 6.3 Mandalay City Private Transport (Bus Service)**

	2017-2018 (October-September)				2018-2019 (October-September)
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Passenger (Thousand)	3,371	3,185 (r)	2,855	3,095	2,774
Passenger-miles (Thousand)	16,855	15,930	14,272	15,477	13,868
Number of buses and pick-ups in operation per day	321	309	287	294	267
Number of trips per day	985	926	832	901	817
Gross Earnings (K million)	231.15	217.91	195.52	211.83	190.80

Source: Mandalay Region Buses Control Committee.

#### 6.4 Registered Motor Vehicles by Type

Over the last year, there has been a steady increased in the number of vehicles licenses issued for use on the roads. In the first quarter of 2018-2019, there were a total of 7.2 million licensed vehicles. This was a 1.7% increased compare to the previous quarter and increased by 6.3% compare to the same period of 2017-2018.

**Chart 6.4: Registered Motor Vehicles by Type (Q1)**

Source: Department of Road Transport Administration.

**Table 6.4 Registered Motor Vehicles by Type**

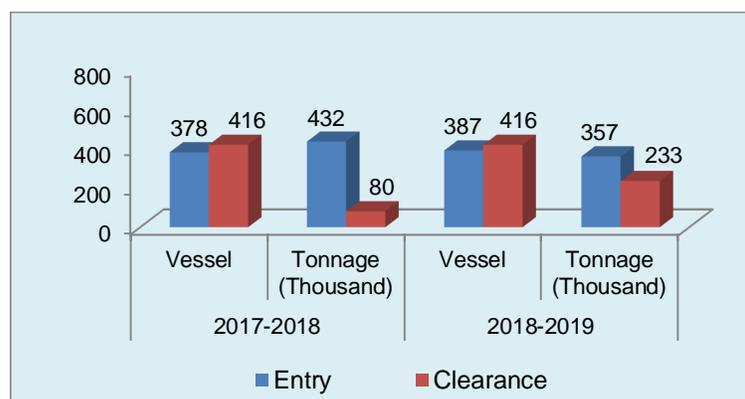
	2017-2018 (October-September)				2018-2019 (October-September)
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Passenger Cars	624,049	628,054	628,966	637,405	646,191
Trucks	364,384	374,287	394,403	399,474	403,393
Buses	26,733	28,010	27,599	27,552	27,781
Motorcycles	5,640,067	5,690,773	5,741,509	5,889,577	5,997,519
Others	131,688	132,871	137,927	138,835	140,612
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,786,921</b>	<b>6,853,995</b>	<b>6,930,404</b>	<b>7,092,843</b>	<b>7,215,496</b>

Source: Department of Road Transport Administration.

## 6.5 Merchant Shipping

**Coastal Shipping:** Coastal shipping trade decreased in the first quarter of 2018-2019, with vessel entries increasing by 2.4% and tonnage decreasing by 17.4% compare to the same time in 2017-2018. There was also a short term decrease in coastal shipping between the first quarter of 2018-2019 and the fourth quarter of 2017-2018, with a 22.1% increase in the number of vessels entering and a 8.5% increase in related tonnage. Clearance coastal shipping also increased by 36.8% for vessels and 62.9% for tonnage.

**Chart 6.5: Merchant Shipping (Coastal Trade, Q1)**



Source: Customs Department.

**Table 6.5 Merchant Shipping**

	2017-2018 (October-September)				2018-2019 (October-September)	
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	
<b>Coastal Trade</b>						
<b>Entry</b>						
Vessel	378	469	426	317		387
Tonnage(Thousand)	432	570	476	329		357
<b>Clearance</b>						
Vessel	416	518	406	304		416
Tonnage(Thousand)	80	226	179	143		233

Source: Customs Department.

## 6.6 Tourism

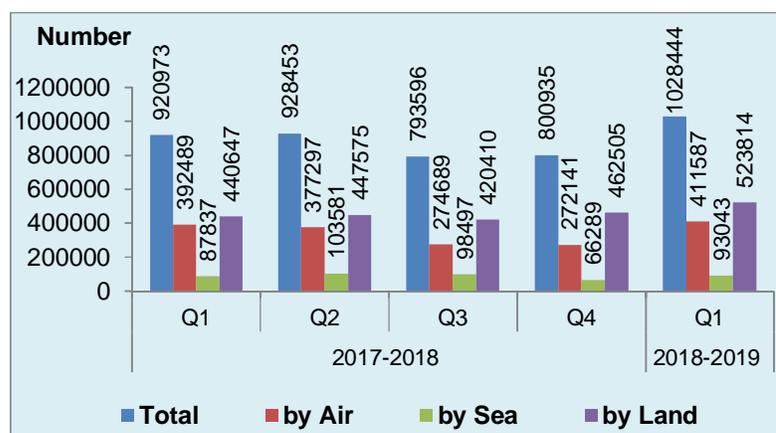
In the first quarter of 2018-2019, a total of 1,028,444 visitors entered Myanmar. This was increased by 28.4% compared with the preceding quarter and it represented a 11.7% year-on-year increase compared with the same quarter of previous year of 2017-2018.

**Air arrivals:** In the first quarter of 2018-2019, number of visitor arrivals by air totaled 411,587, this was increased of 4.9% compared with the same quarter in 2017-2018 and increase of 51.2% compared with the previous quarter.

**Land arrivals:** The majority of visitors arrived in Myanmar by land 50.9%, this was an increase of 13.3% compared with the previous quarter. This was increased by 18.9% compared with the same quarter of 2017-2018.

**Sea arrivals:** In the first quarter of 2018-2019, the number of arrivals by sea stood at 93,043, which was increase of 40.4% compared with the previous quarter. This was increased by 5.9% compared with the same quarter of last year.

**Chart 6.6: International Tourist Arrival**



Source: Ministry of Hotels and Tourism.

**Table 6.6 International Tourist Arrival**

	2017-2018 (October-September)				2018-2019 (October-September)
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
<b>Total</b>	<b>920973</b>	<b>928453</b>	<b>793596</b>	<b>800935</b>	<b>1028444</b>
by Air	392489	377297	274689	272141	411587
by Sea	87837	103581	98497	66289	93043
by Land	440647	447575	420410	462505	523814

Source: Ministry of Hotel and Tourism.

7

# Labour





# LABOUR

*Employment service and recruitment centers* have played an increasingly important role in matching the demand and supply of labour. By the first quarter of 2018-2019, there were 82 labour exchange offices in the whole country and more than 256 overseas employment agencies.

There were 54,197 job placements in first quarter of 2018-2019, which were a 20.8% decrease compared to the preceding quarter and a 21.2% year-on-year decrease compared with the first quarter of 2017-2018.

The number of new registered job seekers decreased by 11.8% in the first quarter of 2018-2019, and was 7.8% lower than the same quarter of previous year.

The number of submissions made for the vacancies decreased by 21.1% compared with the previous quarter. The number of submissions made for the vacancies were 69,205 and 54,586 were recorded in Q1: 2017-2018 and Q1: 2018-2019 respectively.

There were 60,657 overseas workers in the first quarter of 2018-2019, representing a 7.9% decrease compared with the previous quarter. The number of overseas workers also increased by 50.1% compared with the same period of the previous year.

Thailand was the largest overseas worker market accounting for 47,432 or 78.2% of all overseas workers in the first quarter of 2018-2019. This reflects a 13.1% decrease from the previous quarter.

Malaysia was the second largest market for overseas workers with 10,420 of 17.2% of all overseas workers for the same period, representing an increasing by 22.3% from the previous quarter.

In the first quarter of 2018-2019, increases in overseas employment were recorded in the Korea (1,295 people), UAE (67 people), Jordan (121 people) and Qatar (24 people).

## 7.2 Labour force, child labour and school-to-work transition survey

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population and the Central Statistical Organization of Myanmar conducted a labour force, child labour and school-to-work transition survey (LF-CLSWTS) from 1st January to 31st March 2015, with the financial and technical support of the International Labour Organization (ILO).

### 7.2.1 Working age population and Labour Force Participation

In 2015, the working age population was 33.9 million, of which females constituted 54.2% and males 45.8%. Rural areas have 71% of the working age population while urban areas have 29 percent. The labour force participation rate was 64.7%. However, the rate for males was 80.2%, considerably higher than that for females by 51.6%. In terms

of rural and urban areas, rural areas are covered by 67% of the labour force participation while urban areas cover 60%.

### **7.2.2 Employment**

Employment totaled 21.8 million, with females accounting for only 43.1%. More than one third (38.5%) of all persons in employment were wage employees, 3.8% were employers, 45.9% were own account workers and 11.8% were contributing family workers.

### **7.2.3 Unemployment and labour underutilization**

The overall unemployment rate was 0.8%, with a male rate of 0.7% and female 0.9%. The aggregate measure of the labour underutilization rate, which comprises unemployment, underemployment and potential labour force, was 6.9% and higher for females compared to males.

### **7.2.4 Wage/salary per month**

At the national level the average monthly income is 124,100 Kyats, out of which the share of basic pay is 109,700 Kyats. Fixed allowances account for 6,600 Kyats, while bonuses and overtime account for 5,200 Kyats and 4,100 Kyats respectively.

### **7.2.5 Internal migration**

Most of the people responded that they were born in the same village or ward as where they live now. About 20% of the people were not born in the same village-tract/ward they are currently living, 5.7% in the same township and 14.4% in another township. However, in rural areas the proportion of persons working in the same village-tract/ ward is very high 89.1% but the same is only 58.9% in urban areas.

### **7.2.6 International migration**

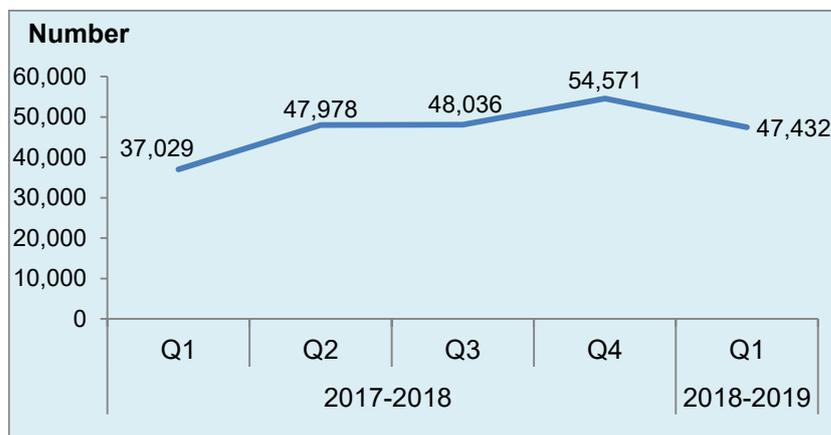
At the national level about 6 % of households had at least one member currently living abroad. The percentage from rural areas is almost double in urban areas. However, on average 1.7 persons in these households are living abroad. The overwhelming majority (98%) of the persons living abroad went for employment, either to search for a job or to take up a job or to transfer to a job. Out of these 98%, 74.0% are searching for a job and 23.4 % of them went to join a job. The next important reason is associated with moving family members and accounts for 1.2%.

### **7.2.7 Child labour**

Children (5-17 years) comprised 27% of the population with over 12 million with boys and girls accounting for 6 million each. Of the 12 million children, more than half (55%) are in the youngest age group 5-11 years, while the children in the oldest age group 15-17 account for just about 21%. Gender balance exists in all the age groups. Three quarters (74%) of children reside in the rural areas, only a third in urban areas. Sex composition of the urban and rural children is close with urban boys and girls 25% each, rural boys and girls 75%

each. Wide variations are observed in the distribution of children in the seven States and seven regions/UTs. The highest percentage of Myanmar children live in Shan (13.0%) and the lowest in Kayah (0.7%). The percentage shares of all others fall within one and ten.

**Chart 7.1: Thai Oversea Workers from Myanmar**



Source: Department of Labour.

**Table 7.1 Employment Through Labour Exchange Offices**

	2017-2018 (October-September)				2018-2019 (October-September)
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
<b>Domestic</b>					
New Registered	299,686	244,095	321,225	313,363	276,346
Job vacancies	68,272	58,611	50,180	67,988	54,170
Submitted for vacancies	69,205	60,561	50,909	69,162	54,586
Person placed	68,784	58,964	50,306	68,437	54,197
Registered live and pending at the end of the period	900,289	879,795	894,070	885,069	877,030
<b>Overseas Workers*</b>					
Thai	37,029	47,978	48,036	54,571	47,432
Malaysia	563	1,480	4,352	8,521	10,420
Korea	1,684	1,455	2,134	1,221	1,295
Singapore	71	87	218	129	70
Japan	1,016	468	843	1,350	1,228
UAE	39	82	36	26	67
Macau	-	-	9	-	-
Jordan	-	35	232	46	121
Qatar	22	46	16	10	24
<b>Total Overseas Workers</b>	<b>40,424</b>	<b>51,631</b>	<b>55,876</b>	<b>65,874</b>	<b>60,657</b>

Note: \*Overseas Workers were sent by 256 overseas employment agencies.

Source: Department of Labour.



# **GLOSSARY**

# **AND METHODOLOGICAL NOTES**



# GLOSSARY AND METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

## CHAPTER 1 | GDP & PRICES

### ■ GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP)

The monetary value of all the finished goods and services produced within a country's borders in a specific time period. Though GDP is usually calculated on an annual basis, it can be calculated on a quarterly basis as well. GDP includes all private and public consumption, government outlays, investments and exports minus imports that occur within a defined territory. GDP is a broad measurement of a nation's overall economic activity.

### ■ CONSUMER PRICE INDEX AND RATE OF INFLATION

Consumer Price Index measures the average change in the retail prices of goods and services purchased and consumed by the households. The weights are based on 2012 Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) conducted by the Central Statistical Organization (CSO).

According to COICOP Classification, weights and composition are grouped into twelve major categories of goods and services in 2012 base. For computing, the respective CPI groups are selected on the basis of their importance and representativeness. The computation of 2012 base CPI is based on 274 commodities which are commonly used by most of the households.

### ■ RETAIL PRICES OF SELECTED COMMODITIES

The Central Statistical Organization collects retail prices of about 274 items of selected commodities for computation of Monthly Consumer Price Index at Union, 15 States and Regions and 3 major cities of Yangon, Mandalay and Naypyitaw.

The commodities prices are collected from 82 townships from States and Regions in the entire country. The collected prices are sent to CSO Head Office every month.

### ■ SPOT PRICE OF GOLD

The spot price of gold obtained from gold dealer.

## CHAPTER 2 | TRADE

### ■ EXPORTS

**Domestic exports:** exports of national products.

**All exports** (i.e. Total exports): domestic exports plus re-exports from bond and other than from bond.

Exports are credited to the country of final destination or of ultimate consumption. Exports formerly recorded according to the date of shipment have, since November 1967, been recorded according to the date of completion of consignment.

Figures about exports include government and private exports on trade account. Sale of goods, whether foreign or national to all foreign trading companies are included. All data exclude exports under military accounts. Exports under diplomatic privileges have been excluded since 1966. Exports are valued at F.O.B, Free on Board (ship or other means of international transport), at port or place of dispatch in the exporting country (including export duties, internal taxes and similar charges to the extent that they remain charged on the goods and passed on to the importers).

### ■ FOREIGN TRADE

The major source of information in compiling foreign trade statistics are export declaration forms and import declaration forms filled-in by the respective exporters and checked by customs officials.

Starting from November 1988, when border trade was opened, exports and imports recorded at border posts were included in the total foreign trade data, in addition to trade registered in Customs declarations. From 1990 onwards, border trade assessment values are determined by Customs Department.

### ■ IMPORTS

All imports is the sum of goods released directly from Customs wharves for domestic consumption (direct imports for consumption), presented under import and goods passed to the bonded (imports into bond).

Imports are credited to the country of primary origin or production. Imports which had formerly been recorded according to the date of payment of duty have, since November 1967, been recorded as of the date of completion of consignment.

Figures about imports include government and private imports on trade account. All data exclude imports under military accounts. Imports under diplomatic privileges have been excluded since 1966. Imports are valued at C.I.F, Cost, Insurance and Freight, ship or other means of international transport, at port or place of arrival into the country (excluding customs duty and other import charges).

## CHAPTER 3 | FINANCE

### ■ DOMESTIC INTEREST RATES

Domestic Interest Rates include central bank rate, interest on treasury bills and bonds, deposit rates and lending rates.

### ■ FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Starting from 2012-2013, managed the floating foreign exchange rate is used. Starting from 1<sup>st</sup> April 2013, the daily reference foreign exchange rates are obtained from Central Bank of Myanmar. The daily reference rate for the last day of the month is used for valuation.

### ■ MONEY SUPPLY

Money supply is the aggregates money within an economic system in a given period.

Money supply is classified as M1, M2 and M3, according to the type and size of the account in which the instrument is kyat.

**Money supply (M1)** or narrow money consists of currency outside depository corporations and transferable deposits.

$$M1 = \text{currency outside depository corporations} + \text{Transferable Deposits}$$

**Money supply (M2)** or broad money covers M1 and other (or nontransferable) deposits which include savings certificates, saving deposits, time deposits and other types of deposits.

$$M2 = M1 + \text{Other (or nontransferable) Deposits}$$

### ■ PEOPLE'S SAVINGS

People's savings are savings deposits, time deposits and certificates of Savings Division at the Myanmar Economic Banks and private banks, which also accept savings deposits and time deposits. Savings deposits and time deposits are accepted at all Myanmar Economic Banks savings branches as well as at all private banks to promote domestic saving under the new Savings Bank Law which was enacted on 11 June 1992.

Savings certificates are issued by the state-owned banks under the new Savings Bank Law 1992, and they are currently issued in varied denominations of Kyat 1000, Kyat 10,000, Kyat 100,000,

Kyat 500,000 and Kyat 1,000,000 which will mature after completion of twelve years from the date of issue. At the option of the owner, savings certificates may be redeemed at any time after twelve months from the date of issue with accrued interest for relevant period.

### ■ REVENUE FROM TAXES

Revenue from Taxes consists of commodities and services tax, commercial tax, state lottery, stamp duties and income taxes.

### ■ TREASURY BONDS

The Central Bank of Myanmar has issued two-year treasury bonds since 1<sup>st</sup> January 2010. Three-year treasury bonds and five-year treasury bonds are issued with effect from 1<sup>st</sup> December 1993 at the Central Bank of Myanmar with a view to giving an opportunity for the public and private enterprises to save and developing a capital market.

## CHAPTER 4 | INVESTMENT

### ■ MYANMAR INVESTMENT LAW

The Myanmar Investment Law was enacted on 18<sup>th</sup> October 2016, integrating Foreign Investment Law (2012) and the Myanmar Citizens Investment Law (2013) to create a fairer and more level playing field between foreign and domestic investors as well as to create a better investment environment.

### ■ MYANMAR CITIZEN INVESTMENT

Myanmar Citizen Investment means any assets owned or controlled by a Myanmar Citizen investor within the Republic of the Union of Myanmar. Myanmar Citizen investor includes Myanmar companies, branch offices, and other enterprises established and registered in accordance with the Myanmar Companies Law.

### ■ FOREIGN INVESTMENT

Foreign Investment means any direct investment made by a foreign investor within the Union. The direct investment means the investment in which the investors has the right to control, influence or manage, of such assets which are invested by the investor within the Union in accordance with the Myanmar Investment Law.

### ■ PERMITTED AMOUNT

The permitted amount means the investment amount of the approved investment projects by the Myanmar Investment Commission.

### ■ ACTUAL AMOUNT

The amounts are compiled from the submitted quarterly performance report to the Investment Monitoring Division by the FDI Companies registered in the Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

## CHAPTER 5 | PRODUCTION

### ■ PETROLEUM COKE

Since 1995-96 data are expressed in Metric Tons.

## CHAPTER 6 | TRANSPORTATION AND TOURISM

### ■ AIRWAYS TRANSPORT

The data include all traffic for the public sector both revenue and non-revenue, performed by the Myanmar Airways on scheduled services, non-scheduled services, special and charter services.

### ■ INLAND WATER TRANSPORT

Data relate to all traffic of powered vessels of the government functioning on commercial lines.

### ■ PASSENGER CAR

Cars which can accommodate a maximum of 8 passengers are classified as passenger cars. Ambulance, fire fighter, hearse, water bowser, oil bowser, pole carrier, vehicles for drilling, dump truck, concrete mixer truck and tractor head and trailer are also included.

### ■ PASSENGER-MILE

One passenger-mile corresponds to the transport of one passenger over one mile.

### ■ RAILWAY TRANSPORT

Data include the operation on all railway lines in the country except railways serving plantation, forests, mines or industrial plants. Statistics relating to diesel locomotives do not include diesel rail cars.

### ■ SHIPPING

Data exclude vessels on government duty including military, pleasure craft and fishing vessels. A ship entering or leaving Myanmar waters from or to a foreign port is counted only once, irrespective of the number of ports it enters.

Registered tonnage is the total volume of all enclosed space of vessel (gross tonnage) minus space not used for passenger or cargo.

### ■ TON-MILE

One ton-mile corresponds to the transport of one ton of freight over one mile.

### ■ TOURISM

A tourist is defined as a person travelling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for one purpose (United Nation World Tourism Organization's).

As of 1<sup>st</sup> August 2018, visa-free travel is only permitted for countries like Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam, Macao and Hongkong. On October, adding on to the visa-free entry are Japan and South Korea. Japanese and South Korean visitors are able to enter by air and land without a visa.

## CHAPTER 7 | LABOUR

### ■ EMPLOYMENT THROUGH LABOUR EXCHANGE OFFICES

Employment through Labour Exchange Offices means job-seekers who are registered at 17 Labour Exchange Offices in Yangon Region and 66 Labour Exchange Offices in Other States and Regions.

### ■ OVERSEAS EMPLOYMENT

Department of Labour is providing services (through overseas employment licensed agencies) for overseas employment in fast and easy way and signing MoUs and Bi-lateral agreements with labour receiving countries.



