



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



Quarterly Statistics Bulletin

Quarterly Time Series, 2019-2020 (Q1)



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Quarterly Time Series, 2019-2020 (Q1)

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FOREWORD

The Quarterly Statistics Bulletin is the 15th 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 Statistics Bulletin is available on a web page of the Central Statistical Organization institutional site www.csostat.gov.mm and Myanmar Statistical Information Service (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, Finance and Industry

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EXECUTIVES SUMMARY

Myanmar has achieved a real GDP growth rate of 6.8% in FY 2018-2019, supported by better performance in the industry and services sectors. Export increased 3.1% in 2018-2019, leading to a decrease in the trade deficit of 63.5% and a decrease in total trade of 2.4%. Over the same period, the year on year inflation was 8.81%. But also, Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflow increased 24.33% in FY 2018-2019 due to company registration system in Myanmar has improved as compared to previously introduced scheme.

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 changed in the fourth quarter of FY 2018-2019 was happened 15.3% over the fourth quarter of FY 2017-2018. The progress was due to the changed in the three main economic sectors, 4.0% in the Agriculture sector, 26.9% in the Industry sector and 12.7% in the Services sector respectively.

Inflation

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose by 1.29% in the first quarter of FY 2019-2020 compared with the fourth quarter of FY 2018-2019. Compared with the same period last fiscal year, CPI increased by 8.81%.

In the first quarter of FY 2019-2020, the average rate of inflation was 8.81%. This was an decrease in the average rate (1.44 percentage points) compared with the fourth quarter of FY 2018-2019.

Trade

Myanmar is currently trading goods with over 100 countries. The merchandise trade statistics show that the trade deficit has fallen 69.9% between the first quarter of 2018-2019 and the first quarter of 2019-2020, and the outflow of domestic currency to foreign markets has fallen to 79.4% over the same period.

Over the last year, total imports have increased to \$ 4,990.3 million, compared to \$ 4,469.9 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 increased by 28.3% from the first quarter of 2019-2020. Over the same period, the import of consumer goods increased by 3.1% and intermediate goods increased by 5.7%.

Exports, a crucial component of a country's economy, increased by 28.3% from \$ 3,712.1 million in the first quarter of last year to \$ 4,762.1 million in the first quarter of 2019-

	<p>2020. Across the seven major export categories, the largest increase was mineral products 165.0 % followed by manufactured products 24.8%, agricultural products 22.6%, marine products 16.7% and other products 12.0%. The export of animal products and forest products were declined by 73.0% and 7.4% over the same period of 2018-2019.</p>
International Currency Exchange	<p>In the first quarter of the FY 2019-2020, the Myanmar kyat was stronger against most currencies compared to the same quarter of the previous year, including the US dollar dropping 4.5%, the Euro 6.6% and the Singapore dollar 3.0%. A small number of currencies increased compared to the Myanmar kyat, including the Thai baht which was 3.3% stronger.</p>
Custom Duties and Revenue from Taxes	<p>In the first quarter of FY 2019-2020, customs duties increased by 13.64% compared with the same period of last year. Also, revenue from taxes increased by 20.80%, mainly due to large increases in income taxes and specific goods taxes.</p>
Myanmar Citizen and Foreign Investment of Permitted Enterprise by Sector	<p>In the first quarter of 2019-2020, the total investment by Myanmar Citizen is increased by 98.10% compared with the same period of last year. Because of the increasing in the real estate development sector, it contributes the majority of the increase. Foreign investment is increased 364.60 million US\$ compare with the same period of 2018-2019. Power sector is mostly contributed by 46.26% in total investment of this quarter.</p>
Foreign Investment of Permitted Enterprise by Country	<p>Hong Kong, Singapore and China are the top foreign investors for Myanmar in first quarter of 2019-2020 and Singapore, China and Hong Kong are the top investors in same quarter of last year.</p>
Myanmar Citizen and Foreign Investment of Permitted Enterprise by State and Region	<p>In the first quarter of 2019-2020, Yangon region is mostly invested region in both Myanmar Citizen and Foreign Investment. Shan state is second and Mandalay region is third in Myanmar Citizen Investment and Rakhine State is second and Bago region is third in Foreign Investment.</p>
Foreign Investment of Actual Enterprise by Sector	<p>In the first quarter of 2019-2020, the sectors with the largest actual amount of Foreign Investment are Manufacturing sector, Oil & Gas sector and Real Estate Development sector. In the first quarter of 2018-2019, Transport & Communication sector topped the list at 281.04 million US\$.</p>
Foreign Investment of Actual Enterprise by Country	<p>In the first quarter of 2019-2020, the countries by the largest actual amount of Foreign Investment are Singapore, Thailand and Korea.</p>
Production	<p>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 2019-2020 compared with the first quarter of 2018-2019. These include the productions of Electric Power Generation, Electric Power Generation by Gas, Sales of Electric Power (Value),</p>

Petroleum Coke, Liquefied Petroleum Gas, Fertilizer (Urea), Aviation Turbine, Furnace Oil, Beer and Cooking Oil. The Production of some commodities decreased in the first quarter of 2019-2020, compared with the fourth quarter of 2018-2019 including the productions of Cotton Yarn Production, Biological products, Sales of Electric Power (Value), Natural Gas Production, Crude Oil, Motor Spirit, Diesel Oil, Alcohol and Cigarettes.

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 24.8% 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, decreasing by 1.2% in the year to 2019. This has been driven by a strong decrease in the number of registered motorcycles, with 7,2663 registered in the first quarter of 2019-2020 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 2019-2020, coastal shipping increased with vessel entries increasing by 4.4% and tonnage decreasing by 0.8% compared with a year ago.

Standard Symbols Used

The following symbols are used in this publication:

c	Corrected
FY	Fiscal Year (Oct.1 - Sep.30)
n.a	Not available
p	Provisional
p.a	Provisional actual
R	Revised
-	Nil or negligible
#	Less than half the unit employed

1

GDP & Prices

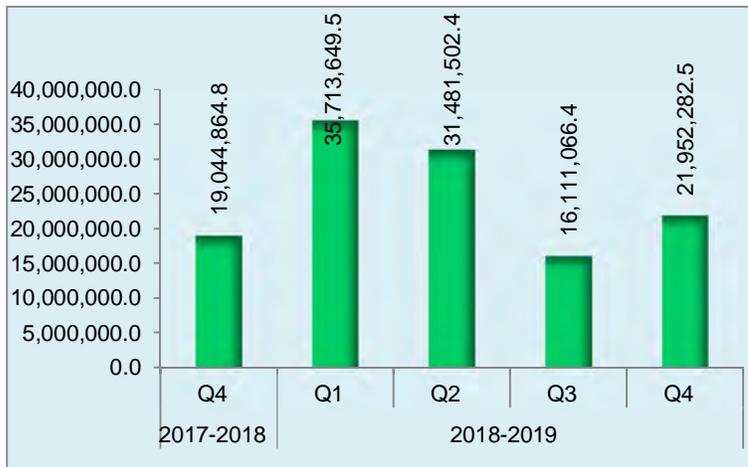


GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT & PRICES

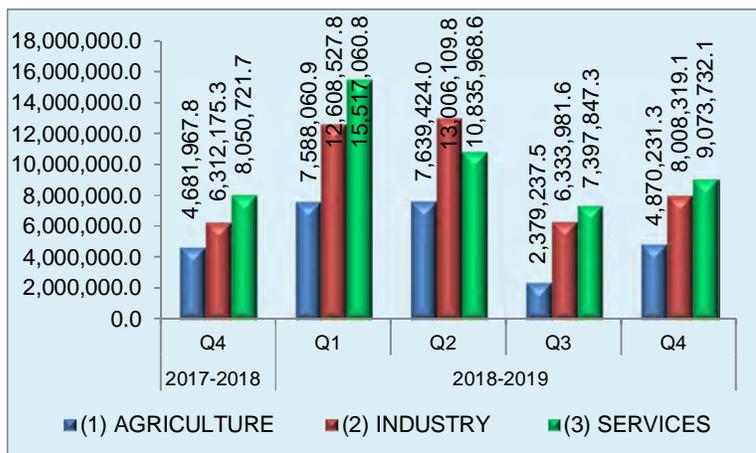
1.1 Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (Current Producers' Prices)

In Myanmar, GDP is comprised of production from the three main sectors; Agriculture, Industry and Services. In the fourth quarter of 2018-2019, the Agriculture sector represented 22.2%, the Industry sector at 36.5% and the Services sector at 41.3% of GDP respectively.

Chart 1.1 Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (Million Kyats)



Source: Planning Department.



Source: Planning Department.

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

F.Y	2017-2018		2018-2019		
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	19,044,864.8	35,713,649.5	31,481,502.4	16,111,066.4	21,952,282.5
(1) AGRICULTURE	4,681,967.8	7,588,060.9	7,639,424.0	2,379,237.5	4,870,231.3
Agriculture	2,826,347.0	5,260,083.8	5,584,431.6	691,324.9	2,890,750.1
Livestock and Fisheries	1,842,622.6	2,311,975.0	2,021,471.8	1,669,695.6	1,959,716.2
Forestry	12,998.2	16,002.1	33,520.6	18,217.0	19,765.0
(2) INDUSTRY	6,312,175.3	12,608,527.8	13,006,109.8	6,333,981.6	8,008,319.1
Energy	772,804.0	1,057,323.7	1,205,768.9	1,236,583.8	1,186,591.9
Mining	210,078.9	255,329.7	288,502.9	240,385.7	242,255.6
Processing and Manufacturing	3,907,799.7	8,987,434.8	9,130,855.2	3,438,794.4	4,505,253.6
Electric Power	342,905.1	324,886.4	338,867.2	360,388.2	450,557.2
Construction	1,078,587.6	1,983,553.2	2,042,115.6	1,057,829.5	1,623,660.8
(3) SERVICES	8,050,721.7	15,517,060.8	10,835,968.6	7,397,847.3	9,073,732.1
Transportation	2,509,624.6	3,716,706.3	3,199,072.5	2,210,712.7	2,712,322.1
Communications	377,084.6	434,743.7	523,805.6	630,420.7	488,872.9
Financial Institutions	100,437.5	79,634.1	106,340.0	93,484.4	113,202.3
Social and Administrative Services	841,494.1	841,937.4	847,187.9	868,536.7	900,745.2
Rental and Other Services	701,769.6	863,005.6	857,324.5	840,694.6	857,561.4
Trade	3,520,311.3	9,581,033.7	5,302,238.1	2,753,998.2	4,001,028.2

Source: Planning Department.

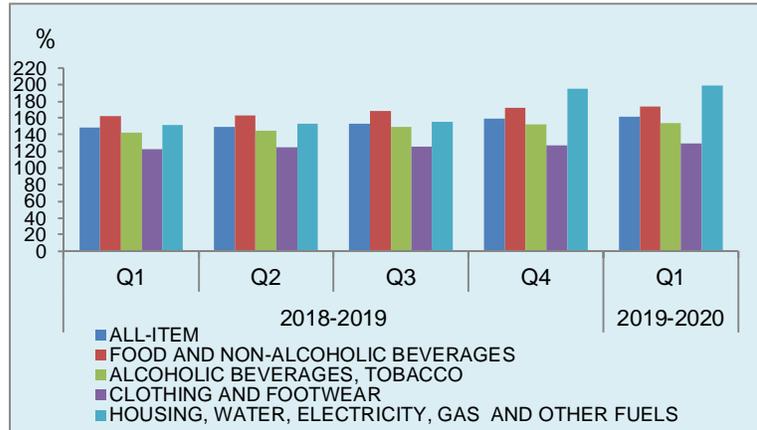
1.2 Consumer Price Index and Rate of Inflation

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, goods and services are grouped into twelve major categories 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.

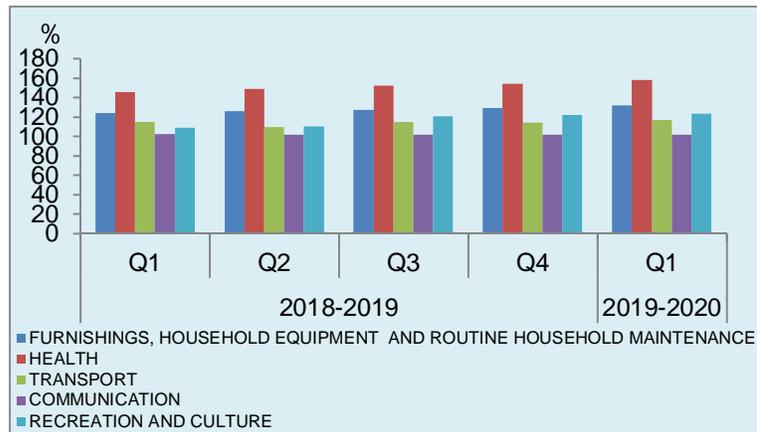
1.2.1 Quarterly Change

In the first quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the first quarter of 2018-2019; According to 2012 Base, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) in Myanmar increased to 161.18 Index Points from 148.13 Index Points. Year on Year the Inflation Rate was 8.81 for the first quarter of 2019-2020. Although basic food price such as rice, meat, fish and eggs have dropped, some food prices are rising. Furthermore garlic, onion and dried chillies are rising significantly. However, gold price rising slightly.

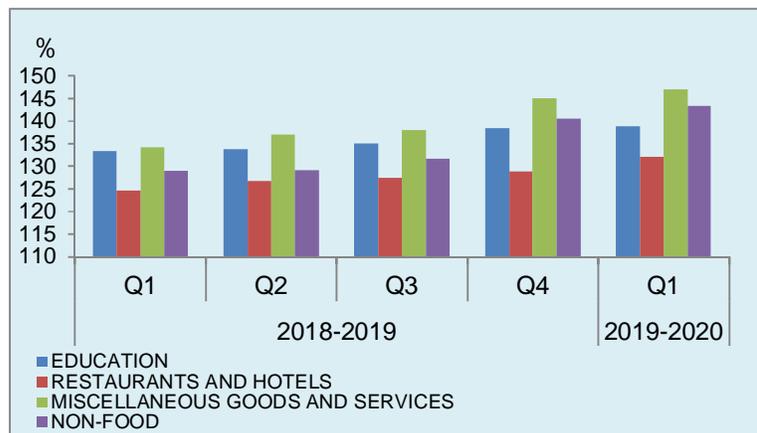
Chart 1.2.1: Consumer Price Index (%) (2012=100)



Source: Central Statistical Organization.



Source: Central Statistical Organization.

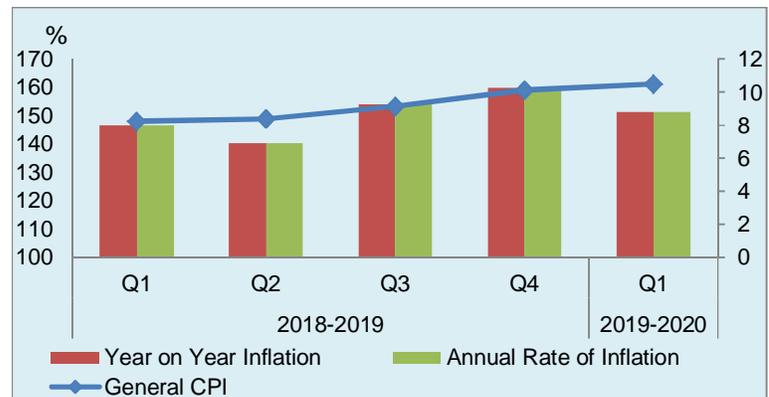


Source: Central Statistical Organization.

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

Group	2018-2019				2019-2020
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
ALL-ITEM	148.13	148.96	153.41	159.14	161.18
FOOD AND NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES	161.73	163.04	168.79	172.29	173.81
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES, TOBACCO	142.35	145.15	149.01	151.66	154.22
CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR	122.95	124.54	125.81	127.10	128.71
HOUSING, WATER, ELECTRICITY, GAS AND OTHER FUELS	151.43	152.97	155.43	194.76	198.74
FURNISHINGS, HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT AND ROUTINE HOUSEHOLD MAINTENANCE	123.77	126.03	127.45	129.37	131.79
HEALTH	145.30	149.02	152.16	154.26	158.60
TRANSPORT	114.88	109.78	114.51	113.97	116.98
COMMUNICATION	102.01	101.77	101.59	101.45	101.44
RECREATION AND CULTURE	109.34	110.05	120.61	121.73	123.01
EDUCATION	133.40	133.80	135.09	138.44	138.90
RESTAURANTS AND HOTELS	124.74	126.77	127.53	128.77	132.09
MISCELLANEOUS GOODS AND SERVICES	134.26	136.95	138.07	145.10	147.07
NON-FOOD	129.00	129.14	131.78	140.63	143.41
INFLATION(Y-o-Y)	8.00	6.92	9.27	10.25	8.81

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

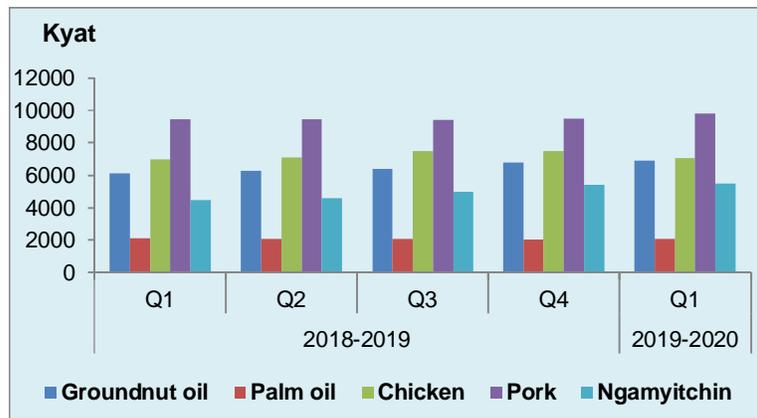
Group	2018-2019				2019-2020
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
General CPI	148.13	148.96	153.41	159.14	161.18
Year on Year Inflation	8.00	6.92	9.27	10.25	8.81
Annual Rate of Inflation	8.01	6.92	9.27	10.25	8.81

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 Commodities
(Value = Kyat)

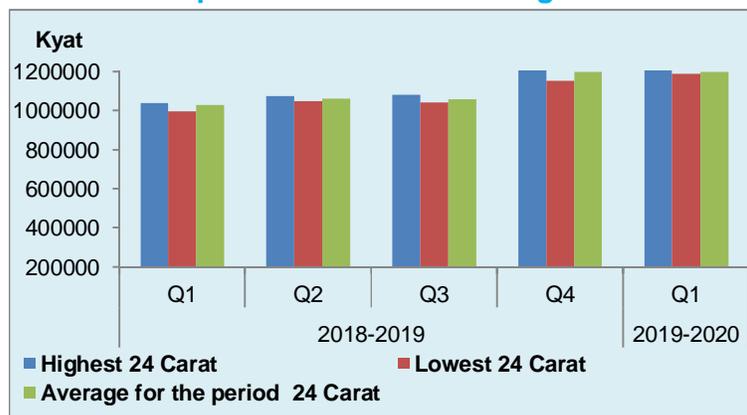
Commodity	Unit	2018-2019				2019-2020
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Rice	Pyi	1,508.59	1,490.63	1,506.41	1,510.36	1,503.98
Ngayan	Viss	8,099.83	8,170.47	8,857.86	9,226.60	8,954.40
Ngakhu	Viss	8,062.96	8,204.26	8,884.07	9,706.85	9,155.00
Ngagyi	Viss	8,878.43	9,364.71	10,278.43	11,307.84	10,625.71
Ngathalauk	Viss	10,924.84	11,584.97	12,252.94	13,404.58	13,115.03
Ngamyitchin	Viss	4,465.33	4,595.39	4,980.21	5,394.94	5,468.30
Pazundoke	Viss	16,919.90	17,644.62	18,111.11	18,505.73	18,357.67
Pazunkyawt	Viss	9,812.83	10,402.14	10,940.46	11,265.06	11,094.52
Ngayan dried	Viss	29,535.29	29,660.29	30,858.82	32,184.15	32,607.03
Ngakumshutchauk dried	Viss	19,222.83	19,490.94	19,724.64	19,952.40	20,363.59
Prawn dried	Viss	31,582.27	32,018.16	32,581.13	33,443.26	33,909.22
Ngapiyegyo	Viss	3,304.42	3,311.21	3,336.87	3,361.36	3,411.36
Ngapi-seinza (2nd. Quality)	Viss	3,770.90	3,781.39	3,815.23	3,867.85	3,975.51
Mutton	Viss	18,715.62	20,315.62	21,162.29	21,994.29	22,615.01
Beef	Viss	12,048.84	12,837.98	13,507.60	13,889.46	14,202.18
Pork	Viss	9,448.20	9,479.39	9,408.11	9,489.75	9,793.69
Chicken	Viss	6,963.88	7,121.67	7,475.16	7,484.16	7,082.51
Chicken eggs	(10.Nos)	1,334.72	1,336.21	1,392.83	1,450.85	1,325.96
Duck eggs	(10.Nos)	1,739.51	1,826.65	1,890.37	1,927.66	1,844.18
Groundnut Oil	Viss	6,117.39	6,268.48	6,404.83	6,761.17	6,904.54
Palm Oil	Viss	2,114.28	2,073.35	2,049.40	2,020.52	2,072.93

(Cont'd)

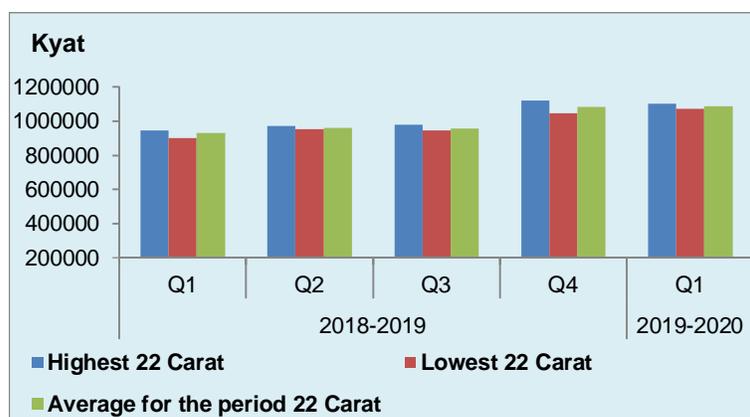
Table 1.3.1 Retail Price of Selected Commodities
(Value = Kyat)

Commodity	Unit	2018-2019				2019-2020
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Gram(split)	Viss	2,440.27	2,361.19	2,354.76	2,386.78	2,373.78
Pegyi(whole)	Viss	3,155.88	3,157.35	3,135.29	3,090.20	3,083.82
Penilay(whole)	Viss	3,683.60	3,634.17	3,666.40	3,696.90	3,740.44
Sadawpe(lonethay)	Viss	2,214.90	2,157.19	2,106.35	2,145.14	2,121.36
Chillies(short)	Viss	10,569.58	11,071.46	10,965.63	11,173.75	11,455.64
Onion(big)	Viss	1,423.73	1,105.93	940.07	1,162.47	2,518.40
Garlic(single)	Viss	2,257.77	2,217.42	2,744.74	3,526.00	3,817.29
Potatoes(medium)	Viss	1,137.55	1,157.43	1,114.99	1,202.28	1,245.05
Tomatoes	Viss	1,255.25	854.34	1,660.15	1,508.05	1,559.45
Cabbage	Viss	614.01	485.15	880.46	894.19	769.18
Longbean	Viss	1,248.32	1,213.52	1,419.40	1,336.55	1,292.23
Betel leaves	Viss	5,835.21	6,054.53	5,405.64	4,327.69	4,437.45
Betelnut(split)	Viss	7,368.85	7,239.34	7,304.92	7,459.02	7,671.64
Cheroots	(per 100)	1,749.35	1,853.57	1,960.44	2,111.03	2,153.29
Sugar	Viss	1,499.23	1,447.83	1,409.38	1,382.91	1,348.88
Tea, Shan	Viss	6,606.12	6,628.62	6,706.95	6,822.01	6,981.70
Firewood	Viss	325.46	331.07	340.95	353.43	368.93
Charcoal	Viss	650.73	651.75	668.41	680.42	694.03
Petro	Gallon	4,496.87	3,729.27	4,209.31	4,015.74	4,198.17
Diesel	Gallon	4,818.76	4,304.69	4,563.94	4,338.45	4,450.60
Washing Soap	(Each)	238.10	238.66	239.33	240.25	240.74
Body Soap	(Each)	469.08	468.58	478.82	487.57	496.97
Tooth Paste	(Each)	606.41	632.09	641.52	654.36	683.38

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	2018-2019				2019-2020
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Highest					
24 Carat	1,040,333	1,073,333	1,079,167	1,236,500	1,215,833
22 Carat	942,803	972,708	977,995	1,120,577	1,101,850
Lowest					
24 Carat	996,000	1,049,333	1,041,167	1,152,833	1,184,833
22 Carat	902,627	950,960	943,343	1,044,755	1,073,755
Average for the period					
24 Carat	1,025,484	1,060,350	1,058,398	1,197,037	1,198,856
22 Carat	929,358	960,947	959,084	1,084,815	1,086,464

Source: Central Statistical Organization.

2 Trade



TRADE

2.1 Merchandise Trade

The total value of Myanmar's international merchandise trade was \$ 9,752.4 million in the first quarter of 2019-2020, an increase of 10.3% from \$ 8,838.7 million in the previous quarter. Merchandise trade also increased by 19.2% when compared with the same quarter of the previous year.

Myanmar's economy has suffered a trade deficit since 2012-2013. However, in the first quarter of 2019-2020, the trade deficit stood at \$228.2 million.

The total value of exports in the first quarter of 2019-2020 was \$ 4,762.1 million, an increase of 8.1% from \$ 4,404.6 million in the previous quarter. Exports also increased by 28.3% from \$ 3,712.1 million when compared with the same quarter of 2018 - 2019.

The total value of imports in the first quarter of 2019-2020 was \$ 4,990.3 million, an increase of 12.5% from \$ 4,434.1 million in the previous quarter. Imports increased by 11.6% from \$ 4,469.9 million when compared to the same quarter of 2018-2019.

Chart 2.1: Value of Merchandise



Sources: Customs Department.
Department of Electric Power Planning.
Myanmar Petroleum Product Enterprise.
Myanmar National Airlines.
Myanmar Airways International.

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

	2018-2019 (r)			2019-2020	
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Total trade	8,182.0	8,926.6	9,199.7	8,838.7	9,752.4
Trade Balance	-757.8	235.8	-474.7	-29.5	-228.2
Export	3,712.1	4,581.2	4,362.5	4,404.6	4,762.1
Domestics export	2,268.9	2,895.4	2,977.7	2,378.6	3,166.5
All export	3,712.1	4,581.2	4,362.5	4,404.6	4,762.1
All export by type					
Normal	2,200.5	2,455.3	2,296.4	2,889.0	2,722.3
Border	1,511.6	2,125.9	2,066.1	1,515.6	2,039.8
All export by Sector					
Government	708.8	1,299.8	1,504.6	1,124.4	1,440.2
Private	3,003.3	3,281.4	2,857.9	3,280.2	3,321.9
Import	4,469.9	4,345.4	4,837.2	4,434.1	4,990.3
General imports	3,867.6	3,689.8	4,069.3	3,812.1	4,047.1
All Import	4,469.9	4,345.4	4,837.2	4,434.1	4,990.3
All import by type					
Normal	3,787.1	3,579.7	3,939.6	3,712.8	4,173.0
Border	682.8	765.7	897.6	721.3	817.3
All import by Sector					
Government	246.0	237.1	257.2	181.0	429.4
Private	4,223.9	4,108.3	4,580.0	4,253.1	4,560.9

Include border trade

Sources: Customs Department.
Department of Electric Power Planning.
Myanmar Petroleum Product Enterprise.
Myanmar National Airlines.
Myanmar Airways International.**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, Thailand and Laos. In the first quarter of 2019-2020, normal exports increased by 23.7% and border exports increased by 34.9% and normal imports increased by 10.2% and border imports increased by 19.7%, compared to the same quarter of the previous year.

Chart 2.1.1: Normal and Border Trade



Sources: Customs Department.
 Department of Electric Power Planning.
 Myanmar Petroleum Product Enterprise.
 Myanmar National Airlines.
 Myanmar Airways International.

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 2019-2020, the exports of the government sector increased by 103.2% and imports of the government sector increased by 74.6% when compared to the same quarter of the previous year. Over the same period, there was an increase in private exports 10.6% and an increase in private imports 8.0%.

Chart 2.1.2: Trade by Sector



Sources: Customs Department.
 Department of Electric Power Planning.
 Myanmar Petroleum Product Enterprise.
 Myanmar National Airlines.
 Myanmar Airways International.

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 81.7%, followed by Europe at 11.0%. All the other regional groups had relatively small shares of trade (4.0% or less). Myanmar's largest bilateral trading partners are all in the Asia region and are China, Thailand, Japan, India and Hong Kong.

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

	2018-2019 (r)				2019-2020
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Trade Volume	8,182.0	8,926.6	9,199.7	8,838.7	9,752.4
Trade Balance	-757.8	235.8	-474.7	-29.5	-228.2
Export	3,712.1	4,581.2	4,362.5	4,404.6	4,762.1
Asia	2,724.4	3,553.1	3,211.1	2,921.6	3,519.6
Europe	727.9	714.6	768.4	1,096.0	823.6
America	157.1	204.5	255.9	281.3	254.4
Central East Asia	46.9	39.3	52.6	48.5	37.9
Africa	43.0	53.6	58.1	37.5	108.2
Other	13.0	16.0	16.4	19.8	18.4
Import	4,469.9	4,345.4	4,837.2	4,434.1	4,990.3
Asia	3,995.3	3,842.4	4,258.5	3,902.7	4,447.0
Europe	206.9	221.4	282.3	259.7	247.6
America	121.4	121.3	140.1	121.8	134.8
Central East Asia	89.6	95.3	100.9	105.6	119.3
Africa	6.2	17.5	12.7	11.5	5.3
Other	50.5	47.5	42.7	32.8	36.3

Include border trade

Sources: Customs Department.
Department of Electric Power Planning.
Myanmar Petroleum Product Enterprise.
Myanmar National Airlines.
Myanmar Airways International.

2.3 Destination of Exports

In the first quarter of 2019-2020, the largest share of exports from Myanmar was Asia at 73.9%, followed by Europe at 17.3%. All the other regional groups had relatively small shares of exports from Myanmar (5.3% or less). China, Thailand, Japan, United States and India are the top five destinations for Myanmar's exports in the first quarter of this year.

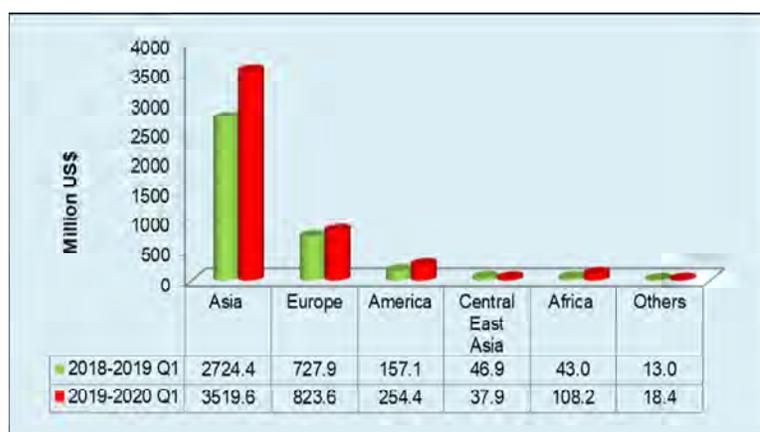
China was the largest export destination with 35.6% of total exports. Myanmar's exports to China increased by 67.5% when compared with the same quarter of the previous year from \$ 1,011.00 million to \$ 1,693.91million. A large amount of this export growth to China was due to increasing in exports of gas, jade, sesame seeds, fish and fished product, and base metals, ores.

Thailand was the second largest export destination with 16.1% of total exports. The value of exports to Thailand has decreased by 2.6% when compared with the same quarter of the previous year from \$ 787.06 million to \$ 766.42 million. This decrease was mainly due to fall in the export of gas, fish and fished products, fresh and dried prawn, green mung bean, and hide and skin.

Myanmar's exports to Japan increased by 6.0% from \$ 329.61 million to \$ 349.43 million. This increase was mainly due to growth in the export of fresh and dried prawn, sesame seeds, and green mung bean.

Myanmar's exports to United States increased by 79.4% from \$ 122.84 million to \$ 220.37 million. This increase was mainly due to the increase in the exports of garment, fish and fished product, and maize.

Myanmar's exports to India decreased by 23.9% from \$ 199.10 million to \$ 151.56 million. This decrease was mainly due to growth in exports of matpe, gram, and teak conversion.

Chart 2.3: Destinations of Exports

Sources: Customs Department.
 Department of Electric Power Planning.
 Myanmar Petroleum Product Enterprise.
 Myanmar National Airlines.
 Myanmar Airways International.

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

	2018-2019 (r)				2019-2020
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Thailand	787.06	794.74	882.65	813.12	766.42
China	1,011.00	1,548.06	1,493.92	1,010.57	1,693.91
Malaysia	54.95	50.29	50.54	38.99	58.42
India	199.10	138.37	113.26	232.05	151.56
Singapore	61.60	184.84	51.09	46.07	55.36
Japan	329.61	392.39	263.73	429.98	349.43
Republic of Korea	121.22	153.51	105.35	142.94	128.84
Germany	130.71	133.16	143.56	217.25	147.76
Hong Kong	27.85	77.53	81.59	27.98	144.10
Indonesia	22.29	41.93	30.07	43.73	44.29
United States	122.84	170.53	211.55	232.68	220.37
United Kingdom	92.14	115.22	123.31	178.17	119.16
Vietnam	48.67	94.73	45.24	46.36	43.76
United Arab Emirates	28.00	17.61	34.96	25.94	20.94
Bangladesh	13.37	19.45	16.62	13.76	16.25
Spain	96.79	118.68	95.14	197.02	139.56
Netherlands	92.87	99.54	116.59	156.35	108.55
Sweden	19.30	19.67	17.63	26.91	22.59
Saudi Arabia	4.18	6.34	5.25	6.42	3.93
Pakistan	6.29	7.73	20.12	1.93	19.55
Italy	48.05	42.53	57.15	60.02	54.47
Australia	6.05	6.93	5.87	9.24	6.08
France	85.12	34.29	26.97	37.68	32.84
Taiwan	7.29	10.12	5.85	14.45	11.41
Iran	0.11	0.06	0.02	0.01	0.04
Other countries	295.66	303.00	364.43	394.96	402.55
Total	3,712.12	4,581.25	4,362.46	4,404.58	4,762.14

Include border trade

Sources: Customs Department.
 Department of Electric Power Planning.
 Myanmar Petroleum Product Enterprise.
 Myanmar National Airlines.
 Myanmar Airways International.

2.4 Origin of Imports

In the first quarter of 2019-2020, the largest share of imports was from Asia at 89.1%, followed by Europe with 5.0%. All the other regional groups had relatively small shares of imports to Myanmar (2.7% or less). China, Singapore, Thailand, India and Indonesia 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 7.7% when compared with the same quarter of the previous year from \$ 1,515.32 million to \$ 1,632.22 million with imports of woven and special woven fabrics, paper, paperboard and manufactures, non- electric machinery and transport equipment, artificial and synthetic fabrics and garment and laced fabrics all increasing in this period.

Myanmar's total imports from Singapore increased by 27.5% from \$ 832.98 million to \$ 1,062.33 million. This increase was mainly due to rise in the import of non-electric machinery and transport equipment, electric machinery and apparatus, plastic, chemical elements and compounds and base metals and manufactures.

Thailand was the third largest country of origin for imports with 10.9% of total imports. The value of imports from Thailand increased by 0.9% when compared with the same quarter of the previous year from \$ 539.12 million to \$ 543.88 million with imports of electrical machinery and apparatus, base metals and manufactures, refined mineral oil, plastic and cement.

Myanmar's total imports from Malaysia increased by 82.5% from \$ 168.06 million to \$ 306.76 million with imports of refined mineral oil, base metals and manufactures, fertilizers, chemical elements and compounds and plastic.

Moreover, Myanmar's total imports from Indonesia increased by 0.4% from \$ 242.33 million to \$ 243.28 million with imports of edible vegetable oil and other hydrogenated oils, paper, paperboard and rubber manufacturers, non-electric machinery and transport equipment, base metals and manufactures, and cements all increasing over this period.

Chart 2.4: Origin of Imports



Sources: Customs Department.
 Department of Electric Power Planning.
 Myanmar Petroleum Product Enterprise.
 Myanmar National Airlines.
 Myanmar Airways International.

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

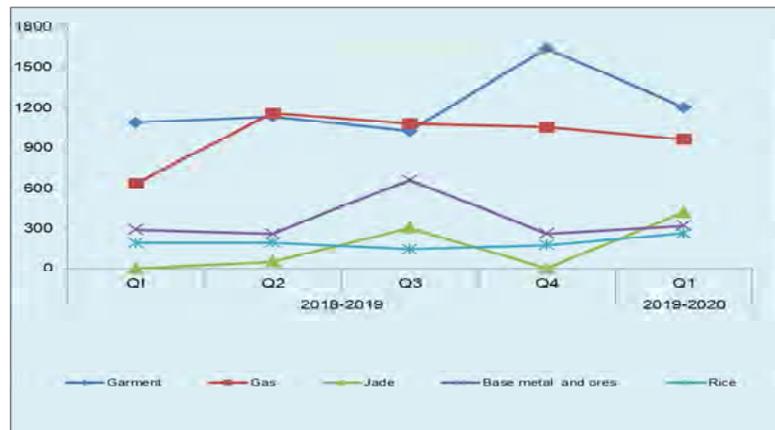
	2018-2019 (r)				2019-2020
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Thailand	539.12	515.61	627.17	505.70	543.88
China	1,515.32	1,498.37	1,684.68	1,631.60	1,632.22
Malaysia	168.06	148.61	265.49	223.83	306.76
India	239.77	206.22	166.27	149.05	180.36
Singapore	832.98	814.25	830.04	685.08	1062.33
Japan	119.16	130.52	111.00	119.89	140.09
Republic of Korea	112.91	105.42	115.08	119.96	110.12
Germany	41.32	43.99	59.01	52.54	54.56
Hong Kong	4.64	6.66	3.48	2.66	2.02
Indonesia	242.33	223.80	213.54	225.83	243.28
United States	83.86	78.00	88.27	77.43	101.17
United Kingdom	19.76	14.06	14.30	13.36	15.09
Vietnam	147.60	131.33	177.15	164.32	152.11
United Arab Emirates	19.35	39.68	36.65	52.80	67.51
Bangladesh	8.81	6.02	6.67	6.47	12.03
Spain	3.99	3.64	6.03	5.69	4.26
Netherlands	8.75	8.33	9.21	11.93	9.15
Sweden	20.85	4.41	6.22	11.58	6.09
Saudi Arabia	33.62	37.55	41.33	37.39	31.40
Pakistan	8.85	5.52	4.77	4.87	5.11
Italy	16.78	21.88	25.01	19.50	17.64
Australia	41.02	37.82	31.70	23.63	22.58
France	17.20	65.79	97.32	67.38	79.33
Taiwan	38.23	34.48	37.75	38.67	40.94
Iran	13.57	13.05	14.55	11.90	4.00
Other countries	171.99	150.48	164.50	171.02	146.23
Total	4,469.84	4,345.49	4,837.19	4,434.08	4,990.26

Include border trade

Sources: Customs Department.
Department of Electric Power Planning.
Myanmar Petroleum Product Enterprise.
Myanmar National Airlines.
Myanmar Airways International.

2.5 Export by Principal Commodities

In the first quarter of 2019-2020, garment was the largest export commodity, with 25.2% of the total exports. The remaining commodities in the top four were gas, jade, base metals, ores, and rice. While garment was the most valuable exported commodity, the total value of garment exports increased by 10.6% from the same quarter of 2018-2019.

Chart 2.5: Top 5 Export Commodities

Sources: Customs Department.
 Department of Electric Power Planning.
 Myanmar Petroleum Product Enterprise.
 Myanmar National Airlines.
 Myanmar Airways International.

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

	2018-2019 (r)				2019-2020
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Rice	191.9	196.0	145.1	176.6	264.7
Maize	72.1	63.5	75.0	66.6	32.2
Matpe	125.6	48.9	48.3	103.8	96.9
Green mung bean	29.1	140.5	108.3	68.9	34.6
Pesingon	12.1	14.4	10.7	63.8	15.0
Gram	10.8	15.3	10.7	1.3	2.3
Other pulses	10.4	47.5	43.2	22.8	17.8
Sesame seeds	81.7	40.2	27.9	62.9	119.7
Onion	1.1	3.5	7.7	8.0	11.6
Tamarind	0.3	6.9	3.3	0.3	0.2
Raw rubber	71.9	82.0	73.0	36.8	63.9
Hide and skin	1.4	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.1
Fresh and dried Prawns	32.0	25.1	22.3	21.1	35.4
Fish and Fished Product	145.4	129.9	101.1	66.9	168.4
Crab	17.2	21.3	19.9	16.6	19.3
Teak Conversion	14.7	12.6	12.4	13.8	13.1
Hardwood Conversion	3.7	3.5	3.0	3.1	2.9
Plywood and Veneer	16.2	15.3	11.3	13.5	14.8
Base metal, ores	270.7	175.9	310.1	234.4	319.6
Gas	633.5	1,159.4	1,079.2	1,052.9	965.2
Jade	#	50.5	306.4	0.0	418.6
Sugar	21.3	15.8	2.1	4.2	25.2
Garment	1,086.5	1,130.2	1,024.7	1,638.6	1,201.2
Other commodities	862.4	1,182.3	916.5	729.4	919.4
Total	3,712.1	4,581.2	4,362.5	4,404.6	4,762.1

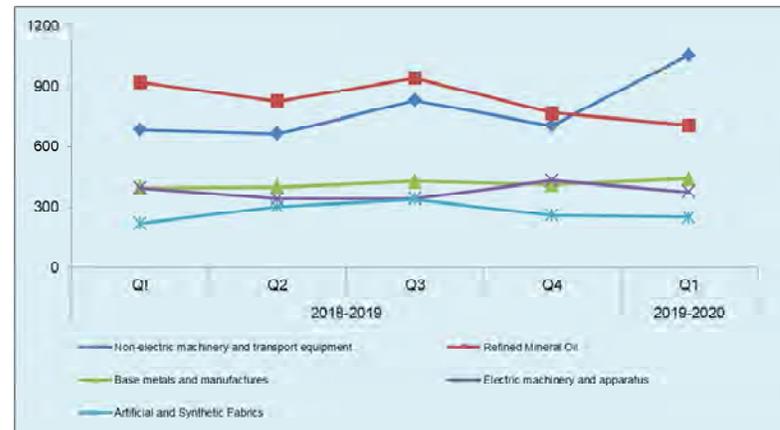
Include border trade

Sources: Customs Department.
 Department of Electric Power Planning.
 Myanmar Petroleum Product Enterprise.
 Myanmar National Airlines.
 Myanmar Airways International.

2.6 Import by Principal Commodities

In the first quarter of 2019-2020, the top five of import commodities were non-electric machinery and transport equipment, refined mineral oil, base metals and manufactures, electrical machinery and apparatus, and artificial and synthetic fabrics. Non-electric machinery and transport equipment accounted for 21.1% of the total imports. While non-electric machinery and transport equipment was the most imported commodity, its' value increased by 53.8% from the same quarter of 2018-2019.

Chart 2.6: Top 5 Import Commodities



Sources: Customs Department.
 Department of Electric Power Planning.
 Myanmar Petroleum Product Enterprise.
 Myanmar National Airlines.
 Myanmar Airways International.

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

	2018-2019 (r)				2019-2020
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Milk, Condensed	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.0
Milk and evaporated	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8
Milk Powder	6.8	8.1	6.5	6.1	9.5
Others Milk, food including malted milk	3.5	5.1	7.4	5.6	7.2
Taste Powder	6.8	7.5	9.7	8.2	13.0
Spices	2.4	1.7	6.3	7.8	4.1
Edible vegetable oil and other hydrogenated oils	155.7	142.8	123.7	131.3	138.1
Pharmaceutical products	135.8	124.4	123.8	130.9	136.1
Cement	10.2	16.9	17.1	13.8	15.5
Dyeing tanning and colouring materials	11.0	13.3	12.1	10.6	13.1
Chemical elements and compounds	43.7	42.3	64.4	40.1	48.7
Fertilizers	96.8	106.2	125.2	95.6	86.6
Scientific instrument	32.5	40.0	41.5	64.5	50.9
Base metals and manufactures	396.8	401.4	426.9	411.6	438.6
Non-electric machinery and transport equipment	686.1	666.6	831.6	706.1	1,055.1
Electric machinery and apparatus	394.0	342.9	345.4	431.3	381.8
Paper, paperboard and manufactures	82.2	85.9	83.8	79.8	80.9
Rubber manufactures	37.7	40.7	42.6	40.3	38.4
Crude Oil	0.0	0.0	#	0.0	0.0
Coal and Coke	39.6	75.0	56.0	40.4	40.4
Refined Mineral Oil	921.9	826.5	942.6	768.6	965.9
Wheat Flour	6.5	7.6	6.1	6.0	3.6
Tobacco and Tobacco Manufactures	19.5	18.0	16.2	16.6	17.0
Cotton Fabric	36.7	27.3	28.2	28.4	32.1
Artificial and Synthetic Fabrics	218.0	301.6	340.8	260.6	250.0
Woven and Special Woven Fabrics	60.7	61.5	87.8	91.3	84.7
Garment and laced Fabrics	22.8	25.1	23.9	23.9	38.9
Plastic	227.6	193.2	212.6	202.6	208.2
Other commodities	812.7	761.6	853.0	810.1	830.1
Total	4,469.9	4,345.4	4,837.2	4,434.1	4,990.3

Include border trade

Sources: Customs Department.
Department of Electric Power Planning.
Myanmar Petroleum Product Enterprise.
Myanmar National Airlines.
Myanmar Airways International.

3 Finance



FINANCE

3.1 International Currency Exchange

The exchange rate of US\$ was 1,479.8 kyat per US\$ in the first quarter of 2019-2020. The exchange rate decreased year-on-year by 4.5% compared with the same period in 2018-2019.

Chart 3.1: International Currency Exchange



Source: Central Bank of Myanmar.

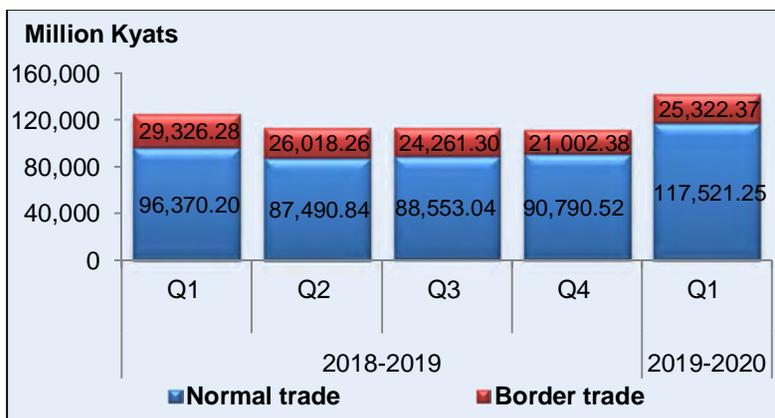
Table 3.1 International Currency Exchange (Kyat)

F.Y	2018-2019				2019-2020
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Australian dollar	1091.00	1074.10	1062.20	1035.10	1033.80
Canadian dollar	1138.20	1128.50	1156.80	1157.80	1132.00
Chinese yuan	225.74	225.53	220.67	214.64	211.76
Europe euro	1773.30	1701.20	1725.30	1675.90	1656.90
English pound	1960.50	1972.40	1920.40	1889.50	1937.30
Hong Kong dollar	197.89	192.98	194.06	195.49	190.03
Indian rupee	22.03	21.91	21.95	21.67	20.74
Japanese 100 yen	1397.70	1367.40	1407.10	1420.40	1355.50
Malaysian ringgit	372.33	370.84	366.52	365.82	360.05
Pakistani rupee	11.08	10.76	9.26	9.77	9.55
Singapore dollar	1130.70	1117.70	1119.80	1108.60	1096.60
Thai baht	47.66	47.71	49.38	50.12	49.24
U.S dollar	1550.00	1514.90	1515.00	1532.80	1479.80
Russian rouble	22.38	23.38	24.01	23.68	23.95

Source: Central Bank of Myanmar.

3.2 Customs Duties

In the first quarter of 2019-2020, customs duties increased by 27.78% compared with the previous quarter. When compared with the same time last year, customs duties showed a year-on-year increase of 13.64%.

Chart 3.2: Customs Duties

Source: Customs Department.

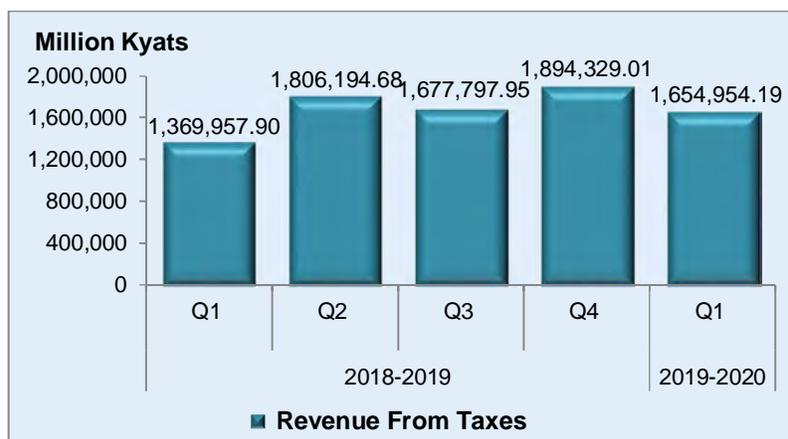
Table 3.2 Customs Duties (Million Kyats)

F.Y	2018-2019				2019-2020
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Customs Duties	125,696.48	113,509.10	112,814.34	111,792.90	142,843.62
Import Duty					
Normal trade	96,370.20	87,490.84	88,553.04	90,790.52	117,521.25
Border trade	29,326.28	26,018.26	24,261.30	21,002.38	25,322.37

Source: Customs Department.

3.3 Revenue from Taxes

Revenue from taxes come from six major sources (1) commodities and service tax and commercial tax, (2) specific goods tax, (3) gemstones tax, (4) income tax, (5) stamp duties and (6) state lottery tax. Total Revenue from taxes has increased by 20.80% between the first quarter of 2018-2019 and the first quarter of 2019-2020. The largest proportion of tax revenue was 38.39% from Income Tax.

Chart 3.3: Revenue from Taxes

Source: Internal Revenue Department.

Table 3.3 Revenue from Taxes
(Million Kyats)

F.Y	2018-2019				2019-2020
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Revenue From Taxes	1,369,957.90	1,806,194.68	1,677,797.95	1,894,329.01	1,654,954.19
State-Owned Enterprises	287,838.48	361,710.56	321,190.43	410,379.52	213,517.61
Cooperative	536.59	590.71	358.91	375.60	420.48
Private	1,081,582.83	1,443,893.41	1,356,248.61	1,483,573.90	1,441,016.10
(1) Commodities and service tax and commercial tax	462,019.33	597,136.74	534,544.99	687,769.16	538,513.28
State-Owned Enterprises	63,895.03	110,824.73	84,651.15	129,588.95	76,331.40
Cooperative	15.51	21.25	14.54	34.15	12.28
Private	398,108.79	486,290.76	449,879.30	558,146.07	462,169.60
(2) Specific Goods Tax	270,320.65	394,147.04	414,177.96	350,475.10	417,760.67
State-Owned Enterprises	67,763.26	156,678.29	86,728.68	121,215.77	70,937.25
Cooperative	-	-	0.15	1.95	-
Private	202,557.39	237,468.75	327,449.13	229,257.38	346,823.42
(3) Gemstones Tax	-	-	-	-	3,433.00
State-Owned Enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
Cooperative	-	-	-	-	-
Private	-	-	-	-	3,433.00
(4) Income Tax	595,274.39	759,546.21	679,127.29	800,003.32	635,389.57
State-Owned Enterprises	156,180.20	94,207.54	149,810.60	159,574.80	66,248.96
Cooperative	521.08	569.46	344.22	339.49	408.21
Private	438,573.11	664,769.21	528,972.47	640,089.02	568,732.40
(5) Stamp Duties	14,021.97	15,795.76	12,373.24	17,518.37	21,162.15
Private	14,021.97	15,795.76	12,373.24	17,518.37	21,162.15
(6) State Lottery	28,321.56	39,568.93	37,574.47	38,563.06	38,695.53
Private	28,321.56	39,568.93	37,574.47	38,563.06	38,695.53

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 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 and ended in November 2015. Three-year treasury bonds and Five-year treasury bonds have been issued from 1 December 1993 and three-year treasury bonds has ended in May 2019. In the first quarter of 2019-2020, there is no total sales, the discharged value and the outstanding value of five-year treasury bonds were 213,731.50 million kyats and 232,335.95 million kyats. In the first quarter of 2019-2020 auction time, the total sales was 837,790.00 million kyats and outstanding was 7,463,180.00 million kyats.

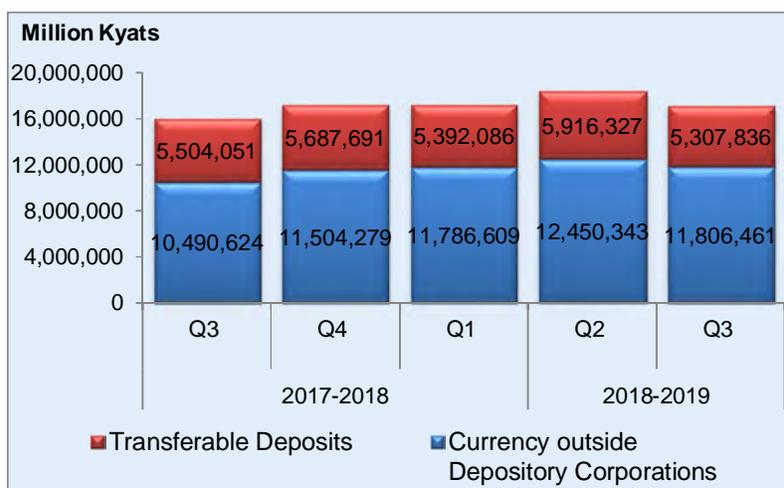
Table 3.4 Government Securities (Auction)
(Million Kyats)

Particulars	2018-2019				2019-2020	
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	
Total Sales	1,206,440.00	176,600.00	1,187,600.00	773,190.00	837,790.00	
Discharged	-	-	719,670.00	-	-	
Outstanding	5,207,670.00	5,384,270.00	5,852,200.00	6,625,390.00	7,463,180.00	
Amount Held by	Public	122,670.00	136,490.00	186,550.00	264,740.00	295,040.00
	Private Enterprises	5,085,000.00	5,247,780.00	5,665,650.00	6,360,650.00	7,168,140.00

Source: Central Bank of Myanmar.

3.5 Money Supply

Money supply in Myanmar reached 17,114,297 million kyats in the third quarter of 2018-2019. This was a year-on-year increase of 7.00% compared with the third quarter of the previous year.

Chart 3.5: Money Supply

Source: Central Bank of Myanmar.

Table 3.5 Money Supply
(Million Kyats)

F.Y	2017-2018			2018-2019	
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
Total	15,994,675	17,191,970	17,178,695	18,366,670	17,114,297
Currency outside Depository Corporations¹	10,490,624	11,504,279	11,786,609	12,450,343	11,806,461
Transferable Deposits	5,504,051	5,687,691	5,392,086	5,916,327	5,307,836
State Owned Banks	1,669,177	1,542,295	1,405,944	1,846,786	1,357,084
Private Banks	2,766,740	2,860,350	3,017,413	3,028,046	3,111,871
Foreign Banks	1,068,134	1,285,046	968,729	1,041,495	838,881

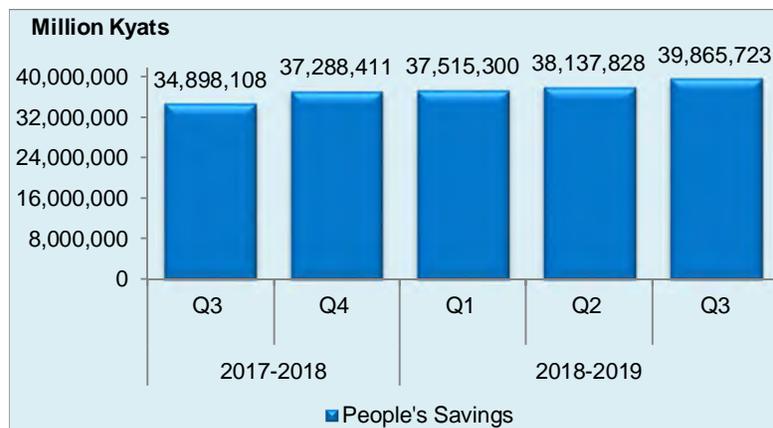
Note: ¹ According to the Monetary and Financial Statistics Manual Currency outside Depository Corporations means Currency outside Central Bank less currency holding of other depository corporations.

Source: Central Bank of Myanmar.

3.6 People's Savings

People's Savings in Myanmar reached 39,865,723 million kyats in the third quarter of 2018-2019. This was a year-on-year increase of 14.23% compared with the third quarter of the previous year.

Chart 3.6: People's Savings



Source: Central Bank of Myanmar.

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

F.Y	2017-2018			2018-2019	
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
Total	34,898,108	37,288,411	37,515,300	38,137,828	39,865,723
Savings Deposits	20,949,572	22,411,210	22,877,124	23,456,011	24,382,669
State Owned Banks	4,424,603	4,854,266	4,902,048	4,960,818	5,048,979
Private Banks	15,629,676	16,904,211	17,335,125	17,775,743	18,516,857
Foreign Banks	895,293	652,733	639,951	719,450	816,833
Savings Certificates	52,663	51,890	51,673	51,031	49,783
State Owned Banks	52,663	51,890	51,673	51,031	49,783
Private Banks	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign Banks	-	-	-	-	-
Time Deposits	9,521,129	10,251,334	10,307,112	10,287,227	11,007,006
State Owned Banks	473,527	508,863	536,170	570,582	594,685
Private Banks	8,069,270	8,321,363	8,394,951	8,579,381	9,121,428
Foreign Banks	978,332	1,421,108	1,375,991	1,137,264	1,290,893
Other Deposits	4,374,744	4,573,977	4,279,391	4,343,559	4,426,265
State Owned Banks	809,115	1,034,692	751,987	942,604	473,938
Private Banks	3,565,629	3,539,285	3,527,404	3,400,955	3,952,327
Foreign Banks	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Central Bank of Myanmar.

4 Investment

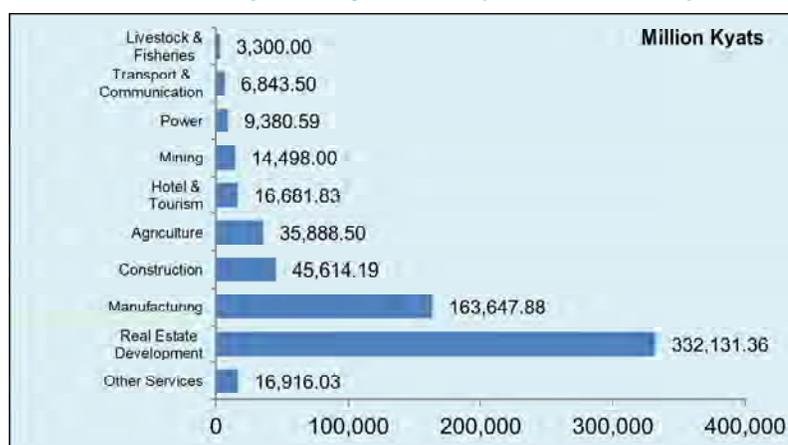


INVESTMENT

4.1 Myanmar Citizen Investment of Permitted Enterprise By Sector

In the first quarter of 2019-2020, the largest value of investment by Myanmar Citizen is real estate development sector with 332,131.36 million kyats in investment and followed by manufacturing sector with 163,647.88 million kyats in investment.

Chart 4.1: Myanmar Citizen Investment of Permitted Enterprise By Sector (2019-2020, Q1)



Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

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

Sectors	2018-2019					
	Q1			Q2		
	No. of Enterprises	US\$	Total Investment (Kyat)	No. of Enterprises	US\$	Total Investment (Kyat)
Agriculture	-	-	-	2	0.07	641.01
Livestock & Fisheries	2	-	200.00	2	88.48	200,500.00
Mining	3	-	16,096.39	2	0.74 *	7,720.00 *
Manufacturing	20	85.52	190,973.10 *	14	30.79 *	90,658.51 *
Power	2	6.78	16,652.00	-	8.06 *	12,886.49 *
Transport & Communication	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hotel & Tourism	11	0.73	27,837.48	4	9.36 *	83,177.45 *
Real Estate Development	1	-	2,107.53	2	-	5,924.59
Industrial Estate	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Services	10	5.90	71,674.89 *	8	40.40 *	85,330.31 *
Total	49	98.93	325,541.39 *	34	177.90 *	486,838.36 *

(Cont'd)

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

Sectors	2018-2019						2019-2020		
	Q3			Q4			Q1		
	No. of Enterprises	US\$	Total Investment (Kyat)	No. of Enterprises	US\$	Total Investment (Kyat)	No. of Enterprises	US\$	Total Investment (Kyat)
Agriculture	-	-	-	3	-	1,213.00	2	17.08	35,888.50
Livestock & Fisheries	1	3.14 *	7,309.37 *	2	0.55 *	5,372.01 *	1	-	3,300.00 *
Mining	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,498.00
Manufacturing	18	21.39 *	61,941.11 *	14	13.14 *	60,926.25 *	14	53.33 *	163,647.88 *
Power	-	-	-	1	0.01 *	129,822.00 *	1	4.53 *	9,380.59 *
Transport & Communication	1	11.47	19,646.54	1	54.66 *	152,647.91 *	-	1.85 *	6,843.50 *
Hotel & Tourism	6	9.69	23,827.45	9	1.81	38,389.01	3	1.07	16,681.83
Real Estate Development	1	3.55 *	9,440.00 *	5	6.01	154,626.85	3	30.76	332,131.36
Industrial Estate	1	10.88	36,925.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.79	45,614.19
Other Services	15	56.09	162,161.60	8	4.06 *	14,704.24 *	4	3.64 *	16,916.03 *
Total	43	116.21 *	321,251.07 *	43	80.23 *	557,701.26 *	28	119.05 *	644,901.88 *

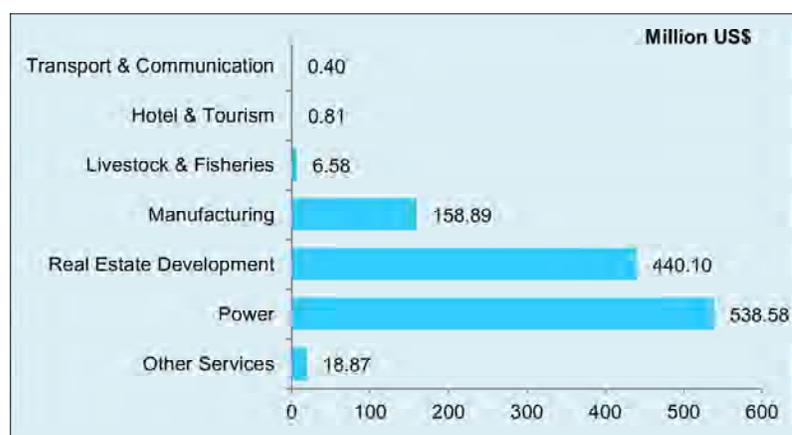
*Including the value of increased in investment.

Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

4.2 Foreign Investment of Permitted Enterprise By Sector

In the first quarter of 2019-2020, 46.26% of foreign investment is in the power sector total amount of 538.58 million US\$ and followed by real estate development sector with 440.10 million US\$.

Chart 4.2: Foreign Investment of Permitted Enterprise By Sector (2019-2020, Q1)



Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

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

Sectors	2018-2019						2019-2020			
	Q1		Q2		Q3		Q4		Q1	
	No. of Enterprise	Foreign Investment								
Agriculture	3	10.62	1	3.42	-	-	2	5.08	-	-
Livestock & Fisheries	3	19.56 *	4	14.41	3	66.30	4	56.63 *	2	6.58
Mining	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil & Gas	-	10.21 *	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	48	189.56 *	59	411.74 *	46	387.47 *	72	359.05 *	59	158.89 *
Power	-	-	2	93.28	-	-	-	-	3	538.58
Transport & Communication	2	415.22	-	265.34 *	2	793.84 *	-	64.00 *	1	0.40
Hotel & Tourism	1	4.37 *	1	50.00	2	3.08	2	23.20 *	1	0.81
Real Estate Development	-	-	1	54.13	1	4.90	2	151.90	3	440.10
Industrial Estate	-	-	1	48.45	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Services	6	150.09 *	7	127.20 *	4	36.55 *	3	338.87	3	18.87 *
Total	63	799.63 *	76	1067.97 *	58	1292.14 *	85	998.73 *	72	1164.23 *

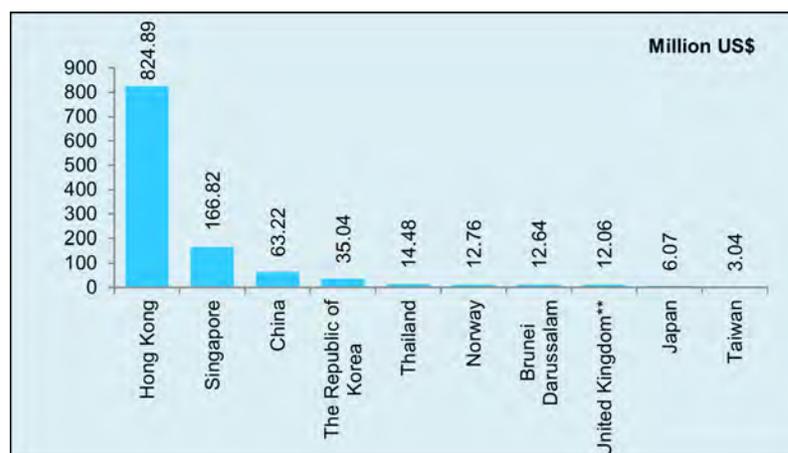
*Including the value of increased in investment.

Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

4.3 Foreign Investment of Permitted Enterprise by Country

In the first quarter of 2019-2020, Hong Kong is the top source of foreign investment with the amount of 824.89 million US\$, followed by Singapore with the amount at 166.82 million US\$.

Chart 4.3: Top Ten Countries in Foreign Investment of Permitted Enterprise (2019-2020, Q1)



Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

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

Country	2018-2019								2019-2020	
	Q1		Q2		Q3		Q4		Q1	
	No. of Enterprise	Foreign Investment								
Afghanistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Austria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belize	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brunei Darussalam	-	-	-	-	-	10.23	-	-	-	12.64 *
Cambodia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China	33	106.27 *	34	142.27 *	29	183.87 *	43	197.17 *	28	63.22 *
Cook Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
France	-	-	-	-	1	0.49	-	-	1	0.81
Germany	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1.54
Hong Kong	6	23.87 *	15	221.47 *	5	43.71 *	17	167.32 *	20	824.89 *
India	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5.00	2	2.92
Italy	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3.30	-	-
Indonesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Japan	3	13.23 *	3	4.40 *	1	20.09 *	1	5.06 *	1	6.07
Lebanon	-	1.04 *	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Luxembourg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Macau	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	2	1.18	-	-	-	-	1	0.60	3	2.79
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.76 *
Qatar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marshall Islands	-	0.20 *	-	-	-	0.15	-	-	-	2.15 *
Samoa	-	-	1	2.92	-	2.00	-	-	-	-
Seychelles	-	2.50 *	1	4.51	1	1.57	1	2.00 *	-	-
Singapore	8	606.64 *	8	502.70 *	5	896.65 *	4	403.58 *	4	166.82
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Switzerland	1	1.97	-	9.97 *	-	4.89 *	-	-	-	-
Thailand	2	12.88	3	84.16 *	4	100.55 *	2	23.83 *	4	14.48
Taiwan	5	8.43	1	0.30	3	12.60	3	59.84	3	3.04
Netherlands	1	3.18	2	23.22	-	-	-	6.00 *	-	-
The Republic of Korea	1	5.71 *	5	65.89 *	6	9.64 *	4	13.14 *	1	35.04
United Kingdom**	-	2.05 *	2	3.66 *	1	4.09 *	4	13.55 *	3	12.06 *
U.S.A	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	98.34	-	-
United Arab Emirates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	1	10.48	1	2.50	2	1.60	-	-	1	3.00
Total	63	799.63 *	76	1067.97 *	58	1292.13 *	85	998.73 *	72	1164.23

*Including the value of increased in investment.

**Includes British Virgin Island and Bermuda Island.

Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

4.4 Myanmar Citizen Investment of Permitted Enterprise by State & Region

In the first quarter of 2019-2020, Yangon Region is the most invested with the amount of 387,456.46 million kyats by Myanmar Citizen. Shan State is second with the amount of 109,975.73 million kyats and followed by Mandalay Region with the amount of 68,706.94 million kyats.

Chart 4.4: Myanmar Citizen Investment of Permitted Enterprise By State & Region (2019-2020, Q1)

Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

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

Sectors	2018-2019					
	Q1			Q2		
	No. of Enterprises	US\$	Total Investment (Kyat)	No. of Enterprises	US\$	Total Investment (Kyat)
Kachin State	2	0.22	581.58	1	0.11	420.50
Kayah State	3	-	3,550.00	1	-	750.00
Kayin State	2	0.16	2,300.81	-	-	-
Chin State	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sagaing Region	6	1.31	6,901.18	4	0.04	2,422.21
Taninthayi Region	6	2.72	22,071.00	-	0.05 *	-
Bago Region	2	0.02	1,885.20	1	0.33	3,083.88
Magway Region	2	-	200.00	3	-	1,300.00
Mandalay Region	3	5.66 *	23,416.19 *	2	29.74 *	120,767.35 *
Mon State	3	-	16,096.39	4	20.28	46,873.63
Rakhine State	1	-	3,000.00	4	0.31	11,273.52
Yangon Region	14	3.33	65,281.03 *	7	36.39 *	74,875.98 *
Shan State	3	81.05 *	167,398.48 *	-	-	-
Ayeyawady Region	3	92.94	12,859.53	6	89.22	217,860.29
Nay Pyi Taw	-	-	-	1	1.44	7,211.00
Total	50	187.41 *	325,541.39 *	34	177.91 *	486,838.36 *

(Cont'd)

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

Sectors	2018-2019						2019-2020		
	Q3			Q4			Q1		
	No. of Enterprises	US\$	Total Investment (Kyat)	No. of Enterprises	US\$	Total Investment (Kyat)	No. of Enterprises	US\$	Total Investment (Kyat)
Kachin State	-	-	-	2	0.03	944.25	-	-	-
Kayah State	2	-	2,500.00	1	-	2,250.00	1	-	1,000.00
Kayin State	3	1.63	13,446.37	1	0.47	4,830.00	1	0.70	5,612.72
Chin State	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.17	2,035.40
Sagaing Region	6	4.31 *	13,946.70 *	6	3.49	16,146.97	2	0.02	1,637.38
Taninthayi Region	1	-	1,000.00	7	0.29 *	28,923.75 *	2	-	9,276.00
Bago Region	1	13.10 *	39,733.62 *	3	4.73	21,686.07	1	-	628.00
Magway Region	-	-	700.00 *	3	-	2,000.00	-	-	-
Mandalay Region	7	8.71	28,036.37	4	3.78	149,283.10	2	9.48 *	68,706.94 *
Mon State	3	19.32	54,622.50	1	1.50 *	7,599.52 *	1	5.64 *	11,468.22 *
Rakhine State	-	-	-	2	-	2,033.79	-	-	-
Yangon Region	19	68.47 *	165,213.37 *	8	28.71 *	183,056.89 *	10	36.42 *	387,456.46 *
Shan State	-	-	-	1	2.10	6,700.00	2	48.08 *	109,975.73 *
Ayeyawady Region	1	0.67 *	2,052.14 *	4	35.13 *	132,246.92 *	4	17.34	44,672.01
Nay Pyi Taw	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1.20 *	2,433.02 *
Total	43	116.21 *	321,251.07 *	43	80.23 *	557,701.26 *	28	119.05 *	644,901.88 *

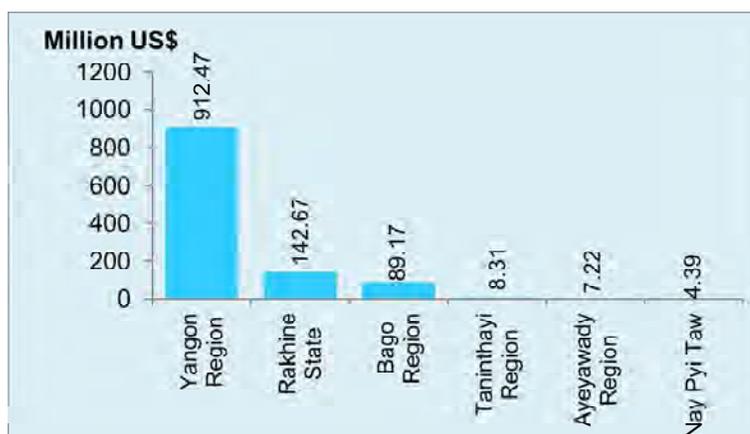
*Including the value of increased in investment.

Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

4.5 Foreign Investment of Permitted Enterprise by State & Region

In the first quarter of 2019-2020, the most of foreign investors invested in Yangon Region with total approved amount of 912.47 million US\$, followed by Rakhine State and Bago Region with 142.67 million US\$ and 89.17 million US\$.

Chart 4.5: Foreign Investment of Permitted Enterprise By State & Region (2019-2020, Q1)



Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

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

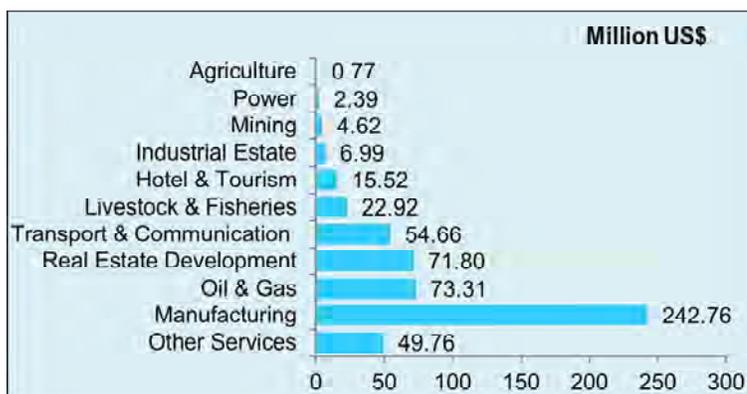
Sectors	2018-2019						2019-2020			
	Q1		Q2		Q3		Q4		Q1	
	No. of Enterprises	Foreign Investment								
Kachin State	1	0.20	-	-	3	15.00	-	-	-	-
Kayah State	1	3.18	-	-	1	50.00	-	-	-	-
Kayin State	-	-	-	-	2	10.54	-	-	-	-
Chin State	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sagaing Region	-	0.49 *	1	28.00	-	-	-	0.06	-	-
Taninthayi Region	2	11.73	1	1.09	-	-	1	3.20	2	8.31
Bago Region	3	17.82 *	6	97.55 *	5	31.28	10	41.57 *	7	89.17 *
Magway Region	-	-	-	-	1	1.14	-	-	-	-
Mandalay Region	3	256.91	2	66.28	6	122.45	4	83.34	-	-
Mon State	2	136.05 *	1	5.50	1	2.32	1	27.00	-	-
Rakhine State	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2.00	2	142.67
Yangon Region	48	371.09 *	60	809.36 *	38	1021.40 *	62	832.64 *	56	912.47 *
Shan State	1	0.66	1	50.00	-	-	4	5.58	-	-
Ayeyawady Region	1	0.90	3	6.77	1	3.00	1	3.00	4	7.22
Nay Pyi Taw	1	0.60	1	3.42	-	35.00 *	1	0.34	1	4.39
Total	63	799.63 *	76	1067.97 *	58	1292.13 *	85	998.73 *	72	1164.23 *

*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 2019-2020, manufacturing sector topped the list at 242.76 million US\$, followed by oil & gas sector with amount of 73.31 million US\$, and real estate development sector with 71.80 million US\$.

Chart 4.6: Foreign Investment of Actual Enterprise By Sector (2019-2020, Q1)

Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

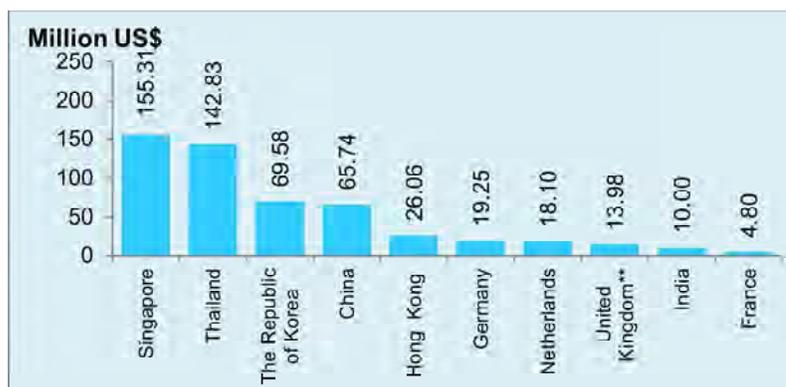
Table 4.6 Foreign Investment of Actual Enterprise By Sector (Million US\$)

Sectors	2018-2019				2019-2020
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
	Foreign Investment				
Agriculture	39.70	89.15	0.10	5.75	0.77
Livestock & Fisheries	16.40	15.84	9.12	27.39	22.92
Mining	4.75	20.63	28.16	8.54	4.62
Oil & Gas	59.35	25.90	41.32	216.45	73.31
Manufacturing	261.21	186.41	280.18	273.34	242.76
Power	0.65	26.65	102.05	8.67	2.39
Transport & Communication	281.04	121.95	90.23	78.07	54.66
Hotel & Tourism	35.82	11.57	16.79	7.23	15.52
Real Estate Development	78.33	74.62	31.21	124.53	71.80
Industrial Estate	3.97	-	-	0.28	6.99
Construction	-	-	-	-	-
Other Services	21.53	33.21	5.78	2.26	49.76
Total	802.75	605.93	604.94	752.51	545.50

Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

4.7 Foreign Investment of Actual Enterprise by Country

In the first quarter of 2019-2020, the top investing country is Singapore with the actual amount of 155.31 million US\$ and followed by Thailand and Korea with actual amount at 142.83 million US\$ and 69.58 million US\$.

Chart 4.7: Top Ten Countries in Foreign Investment of Actual Enterprise (2019-2020, Q1)

Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

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

Country	2018-2019				2019-2020
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
	Foreign Investment				
America	-	0.87	0.02	1.65	1.89
Austria	1.82	-	-	-	-
Australia	0.01	-	1.61	-	0.01
Brunei Darussalam	0.70	0.42	1.78	3.17	2.46
Bangladesh	0.11	-	0.1	-	-
China	67.02	115.35	39.62	88.39	65.74
Canada	0.03	2.97	0.11	0.10	1.03
Cambodia	0.08	0.03	0.10	-	1.30
France	2.81	8.25	6.04	6.78	4.80
Germany	-	-	-	-	19.25
Hong Kong	95.91	88.18	34.29	29.59	26.06
Indonesia	4.87	3.09	0.59	0.30	0.09
India	-	0.12	0.34	0.79	10.00
Italy	-	-	-	-	1.70
Ireland	-	-	-	-	-
Japan	57.45	8.46	8.72	16.04	2.78
Lebanon	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	-	0.87	0.02	1.65	1.89
Marshall Islands	0.70	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	5.22	12.90	2.32	11.07	2.17
Macau	-	0.49	0.40	-	-
Netherlands	3.39	3.11	0.44	4.88	18.10
Norway	-	-	-	-	-
The Republic of Korea	59.65	18.59	14.56	215.12	69.58
Seychelles	3.18	0.03	2.63	1.75	1.20
Samoa	5.23	24.55	4.67	1.90	2.30
Singapore	297.61	273.95	313.07	199.83	155.31
Switzerland	0.50	-	-	9.47	-
Sri Lanka	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	49.48	13.28	136.04	132.82	142.83
Taiwan	6.52	4.84	1.33	9.89	0.71
United Kingdom**	16.72	9.23	36.14	4.89	13.98
United Arab Emirates	2.65	0.11	-	0.30	-
Vietnam	121.09	16.24	-	12.13	0.32
Total	802.75	605.93	604.94	752.51	545.50

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)

The production of Cement Production increased by 2.87% in the first quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the first quarter of 2018-2019. The production of Cement production increased by 7.13% in the first quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the fourth quarter of 2018-2019. 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

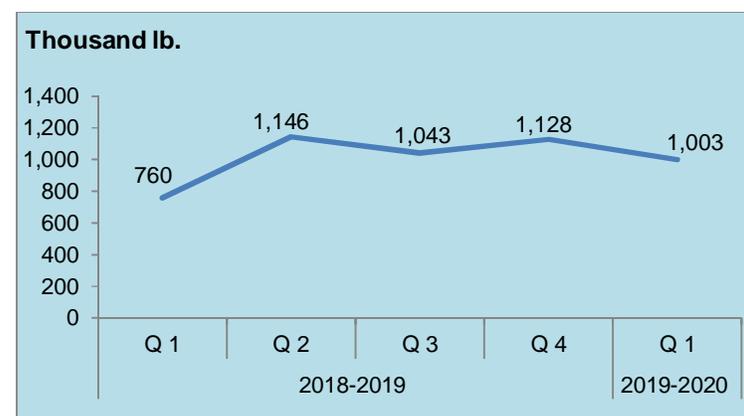


Source: No. (2) Heavy Industries Enterprise.

5.2 Cotton Yarn (State-Owned)

The production of Cotton yarn increased by 31.97% in the first quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the first quarter of 2018-2019. The production of Cotton yarn decreased by 11.08% in the first quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the fourth quarter of 2018-2019.

Chart 5.2: Cotton Yarn Production

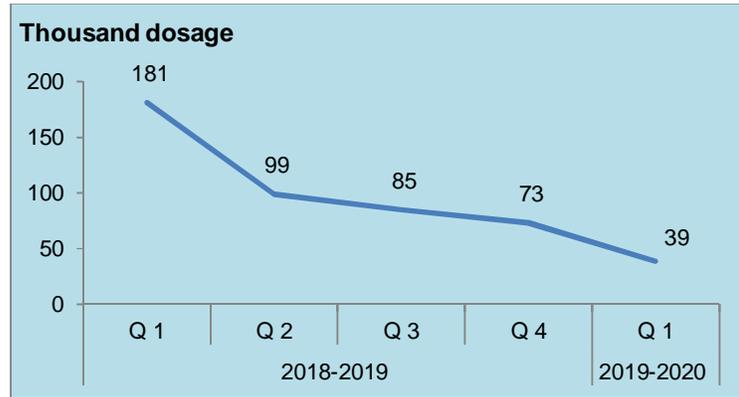


Source: No. (3) Heavy Industries Enterprise.

5.3 Biological Products (State-Owned)

The production of Biological products decreased by 78.45% in the first quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the first quarter of 2018-2019. The production of Biological products decreased by 46.58% in the first quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the fourth quarter of 2018-2019.

Chart 5.3: Biological Products

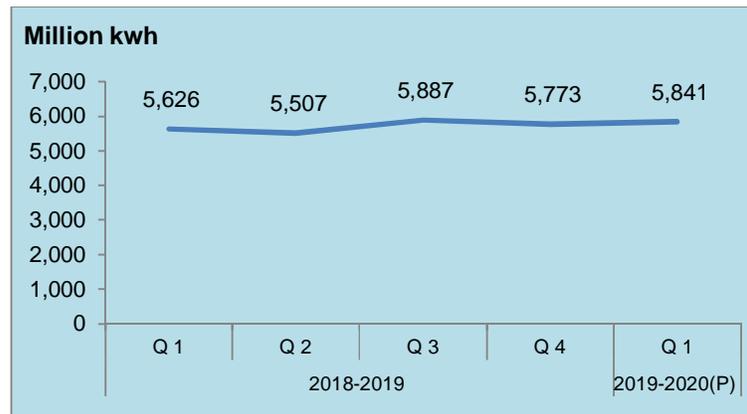


Source: Myanmar Pharmaceutical Industrial Enterprise.

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

Generation of Electric Power increased by 3.82% in the first quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the first quarter of 2018-2019. Generation of Electric Power increased by 1.18% in the first quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the fourth quarter of 2018-2019.

Chart 5.4: Electric Power Generation

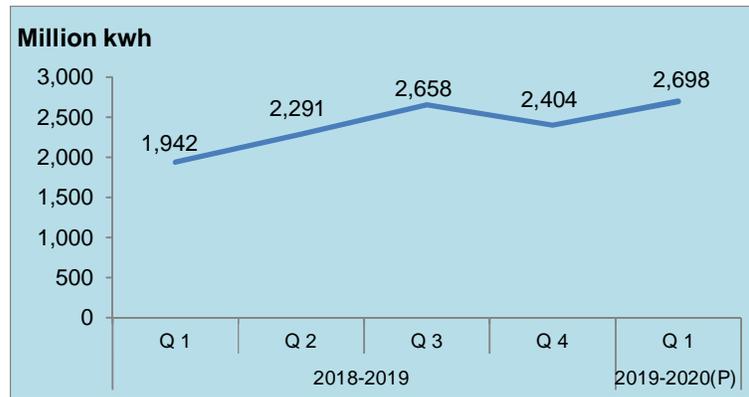


Source: Department of Electric Power Planning.

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

Electric Power Generation by Gas increased by 38.93% in the first quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the first quarter of 2018-2019. Electric Power Generation by Gas increased by 12.23% in the first quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the fourth quarter of 2018-2019.

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 80.20% in the first quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the first quarter of 2018-2019. The total value of Electricity sales decreased by 0.02% in the first quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the fourth quarter of 2018-2019.

Chart 5.6: Sales of Electric Power

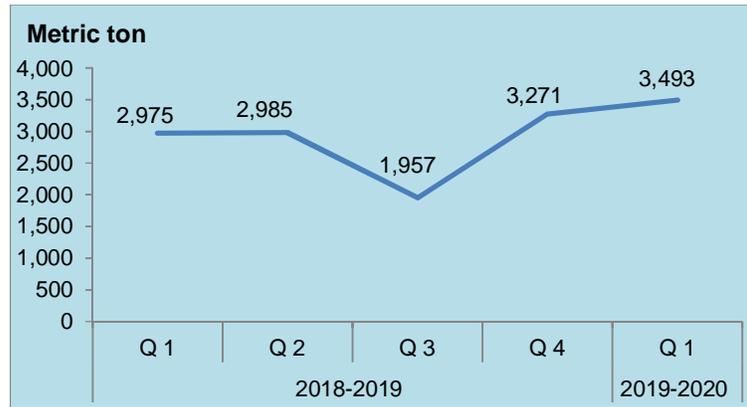


Source: Ministry of Electricity and Energy.

5.7 Petroleum Coke (State-Owned)

The Production of Petroleum Coke is increased by 17.41% in the first quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the first quarter of 2018-2019. The Production of Petroleum Coke increased by 6.79% in the first quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the fourth quarter of 2018-2019.

Chart 5.7: Petroleum Coke

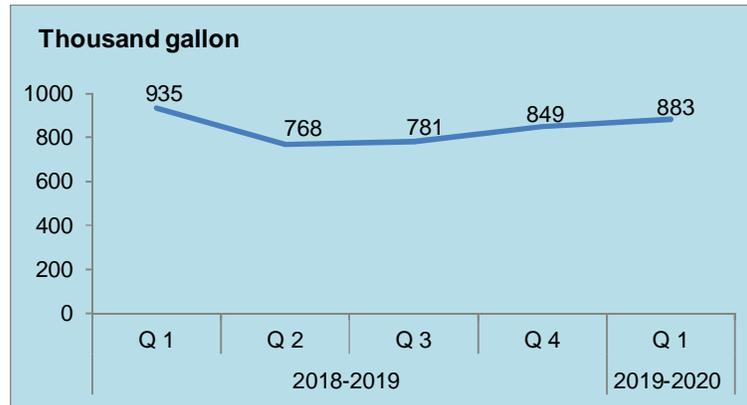


Source: Myanmar Petrochemical Enterprise.

5.8 Liquefied Petroleum Gas (State-Owned)

The Liquefied Petroleum Gas production decreased by 5.56% in the first quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the first quarter of 2018-2019. The Liquefied Petroleum Gas production in the first quarter of 2019-2020 increased by 4.00% compared with the fourth quarter of 2018-2019.

Chart 5.8: Liquefied Petroleum Gas

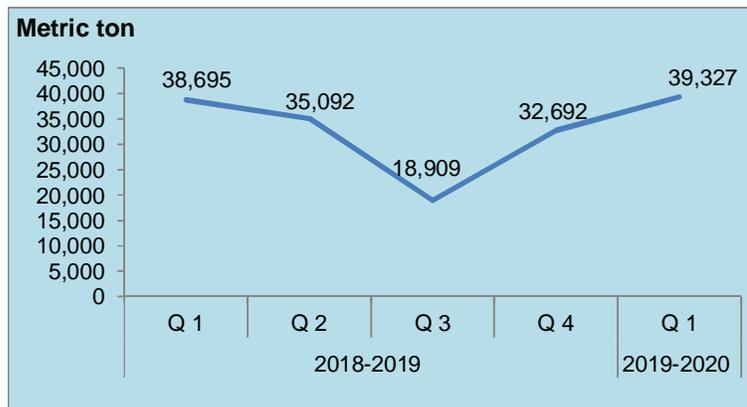


Source: Myanmar Petrochemical Enterprise.

5.9 Fertilizer (Urea) (State-Owned)

Fertilizer (Urea) production increased by 1.63% in the first quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the first quarter of 2018-2019. Fertilizer (Urea) production increased by 20.30% in the first quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the fourth quarter of 2018-2019.

Chart 5.9: Fertilizer (Urea) Production

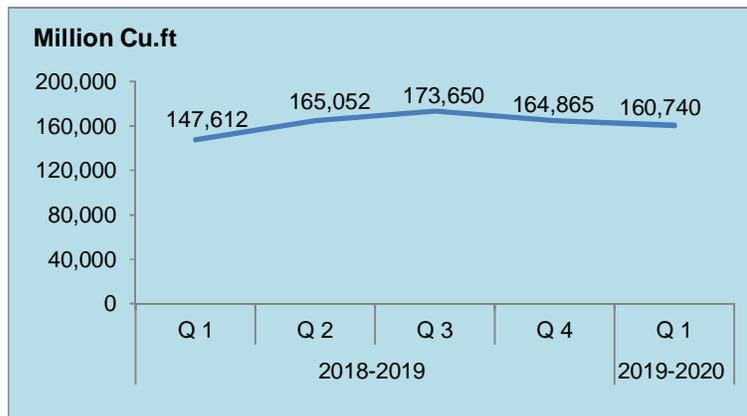


Source: Myanma Petrochemical Enterprise.

5.10 Natural Gas (State-Owned)

The production of Natural Gas increased by 8.89% in the first quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the first quarter of 2018-2019. The production of Natural Gas decreased by 2.50% in the first quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the fourth quarter of 2018-2019.

Chart 5.10: Natural Gas Production

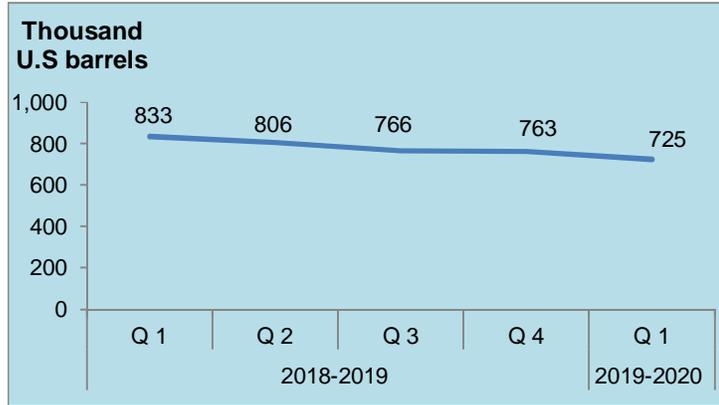


Source: Oil and Gas Planning Department.

5.11 Crude Oil (State-Owned)

The production of Crude Oil decreased by 12.97% in the first quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the first quarter of 2018-2019. The production of Crude Oil decreased by 4.98% in the first quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the fourth quarter of 2018-2019.

Chart 5.11: Crude Oil Production

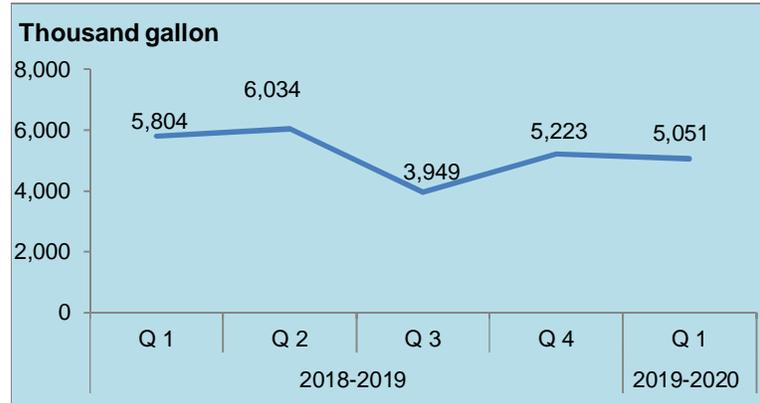


Source: Oil and Gas Planning Department.

5.12 Motor Spirit (State-Owned)

The production of Motor Spirit decreased by 12.97% in the first quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the first quarter of 2018-2019. The production of Motor Spirit decreased by 3.29% in the first quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the fourth quarter of 2018-2019.

Chart 5.12: Motor Spirit Production

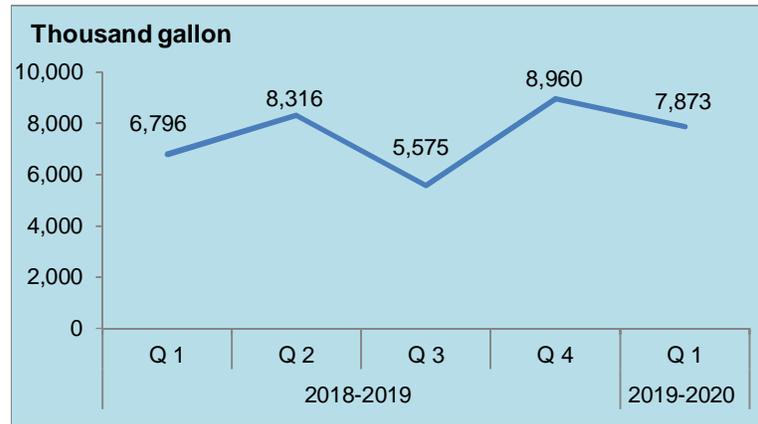


Source: Oil and Gas Planning Department.

5.13 Diesel Oil (State-Owned)

The production of Diesel Oil increased by 15.85% in the first quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the first quarter of 2018-2019. The production of Diesel Oil decreased by 12.13% in the first quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the fourth quarter of 2018-2019.

Chart 5.13: Diesel Oil Production

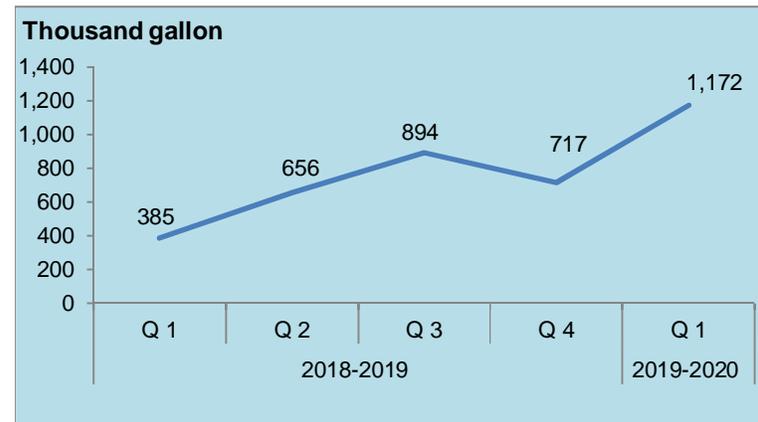


Source: Oil and Gas Planning Department.

5.14 Aviation Turbine (State-Owned)

Aviation Turbine production increased by 204.42% in the first quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the first quarter of 2018-2019. Aviation Turbine production increased by 63.46% in the first quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the fourth quarter of 2018-2019.

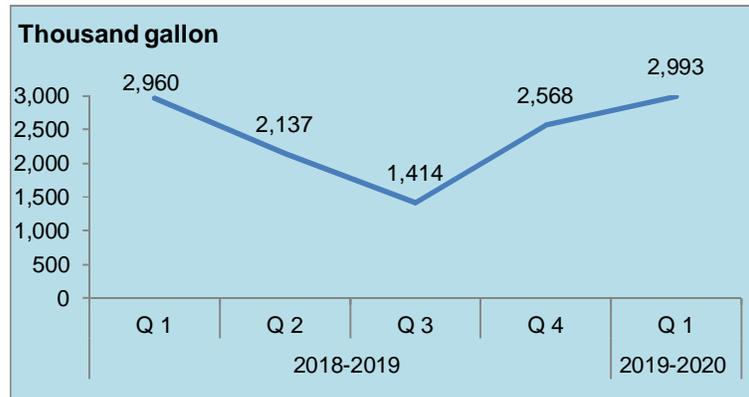
Chart 5.14: Aviation Turbine Production



Source: Oil and Gas Planning Department.

5.15 Furnace Oil (State-Owned)

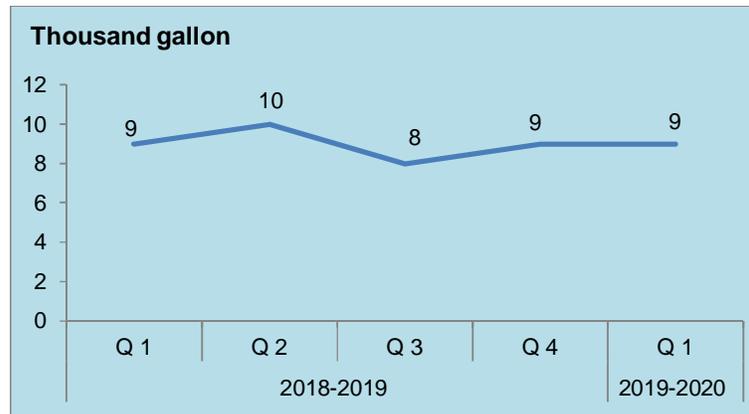
The production of Furnace Oil increased by 1.11% in the first quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the first quarter of 2018-2019. The production of Furnace Oil increased by 16.55% in the first quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the fourth quarter of 2018-2019.

Chart 5.15: Furnace Oil Production

Source: Oil and Gas Planning Department.

5.16 Kerosene (State-Owned)

Kerosene production data are not changing in the first quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the first quarter of 2018-2019. Moreover, Kerosene production data are not changing in the first quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the fourth quarter of 2018-2019.

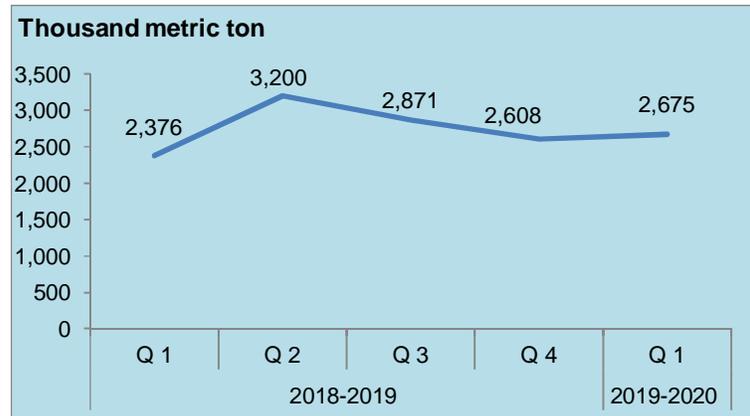
Chart 5.16: Kerosene Production

Source: Oil and Gas Planning Department.

5.17 Limestone (State-Owned)

The production of Limestone increased by 12.58% in the first quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the first quarter of 2018-2019. The production of Limestone increased by 2.57% in the first quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the fourth quarter of 2018-2019.

Chart 5.17: Limestone Production



Source: No.(1) Mining Enterprise.

5.18 Beer (Private)

The production of Beer increased by 14.70% in the first quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the first quarter of 2018-2019. The production of Beer increased by 24.72% in the first quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the fourth quarter of 2018-2019.

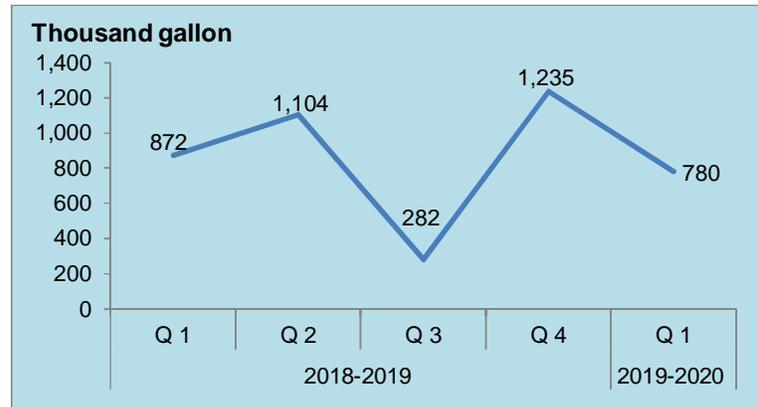
Chart 5.18: Beer Production



Source: Myanma Economic Holdings Public Company Limited.

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

The production of Alcohol decreased by 10.55% in the first quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the first quarter of 2018-2019. The production of Alcohol decreased by 36.84% in the first quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the fourth quarter of 2018-2019.

Chart 5.19: Alcohol Production

Source: Myanmar Economic Holdings Public Company Limited.

5.20 Cigarettes (Private)

The production of Cigarettes decreased by 43.40% in the first quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the 2018-2019 in the first quarter. The production of Cigarettes decreased by 47.53% in the first quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the fourth quarter of the 2018-2019.

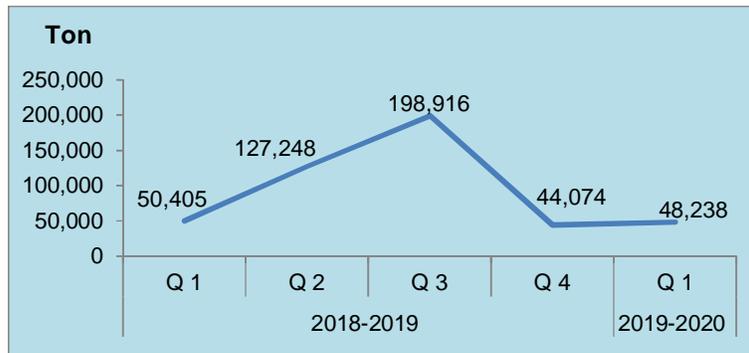
Chart 5.20: Cigarettes Production

Source: Myanmar Economic Holdings Public Company Limited.

5.21 Salt (Crude + Fine) (Private)

The production of Salt (Crude + Fine) decreased by 4.30% in the first quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the 2018-2019 in the first quarter. Salt (Crude + Fine) production increased by 9.45% in the first quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the fourth quarter of 2018-2019.

Chart 5.21: Salt (Crude + Fine) Production

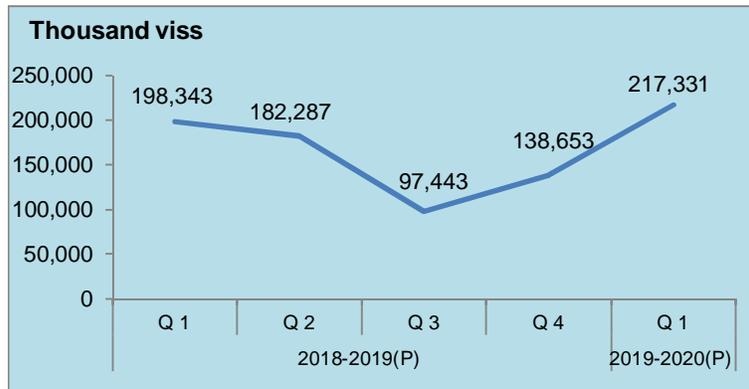


Source: Department of Mines (Salt Section).

5.22 Cooking Oil (Private)

The production of Cooking Oil increased by 9.57% in the first quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the 2018-2019 first quarter. The production of Cooking Oil increased by 56.47% in the first quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the fourth quarter of 2018-2019.

Chart 5.22: Cooking Oil Production

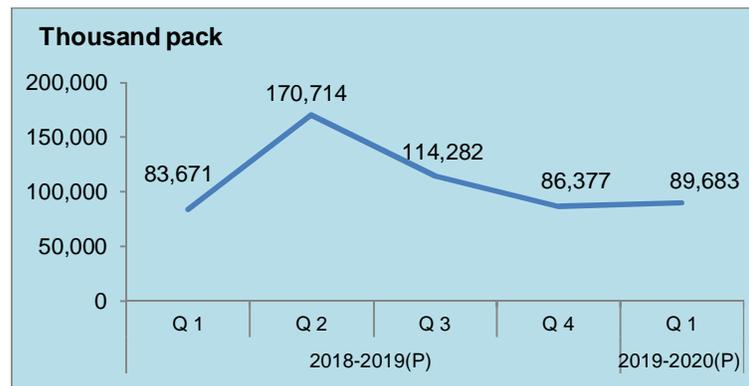


Source: Planning Department.

5.23 Instant Noodles (Private)

The production of Instant Noodles increased by 7.19% in the first quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the 2018-2019 first quarter. The production of Instant Noodles increased by 3.83% in the first quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the fourth quarter of 2018-2019.

Chart 5.23: Instant Noodles Production



Source: Planning Department.

Table 5.1: Production Statistics

Commodity	Unit	2018-2019				2019-2020
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Cement	Thousand ton	453	565	596	435	466
Cotton Yarn	Thousand lb.	760	1,146	1,043	1,128	1,003
Biological Products	Thousand dosage	181	99	85	73	39
Electric Power Generation	Million kwh	5,626	5,507	5,887	5,773	5,841 *
Electric Power Generation by Gas	Million kwh	1,942	2,291	2,658	2,404	2,698 *
Sales of Electric Power Value	Million kyats	342,439	332,556	369,233	617,214	617,077 *
Petroleum Coke	Metric ton	2,975	2,985	1,957	3,271	3,493
Liquefied Petroleum Gas	Thousand gallon	935	768	781	849	883
Fertilizer (Urea)	Metric ton	38,695	35,092	18,909	32,692	39,327
Natural gas(total)	Million Cu.ft	147,612	165,052	173,650	164,865	160,740
Crude Oil	(000) U.S barrels	833	806	766	763	725
Motor Spirit	Thousand gallon	5,804	6,034	3,949	5,223	5,051
Diesel Oil	Thousand gallon	6,796	8,316	5,575	8,960	7,873
Aviation Turbine	Thousand gallon	385	656	894	717	1,172
Furnace Oil	Thousand gallon	2,960	2,137	1,414	2,568	2,993
Kerosene	Thousand gallon	9	10	8	9	9
Limestone	Thousand metric ton	2,376	3,200	2,871	2,608	2,675
Beer	Thousand gallon	18,047	19,700	18,353	16,597	20,700
Alcohol	Thousand gallon	872	1,104	282	1,235	780
Cigarettes	Million number	2,120	2,195	2,084	2,287	1,200
Salt (Crude)	Ton	-	73,104	140,215	-	-
Salt (Fine)	Ton	50,405	54,144	58,701	44,074	48,238
Salt (total)	Ton	50,405	127,248	198,916	44,074	48,238
Cooking Oil	Thousand viss	198,343 *	182,287 *	97,443 *	138,653	217,331
Instant Noodles	Thousand pack	83,671 *	170,714 *	114,282 *	86,377	89,683

* provisional

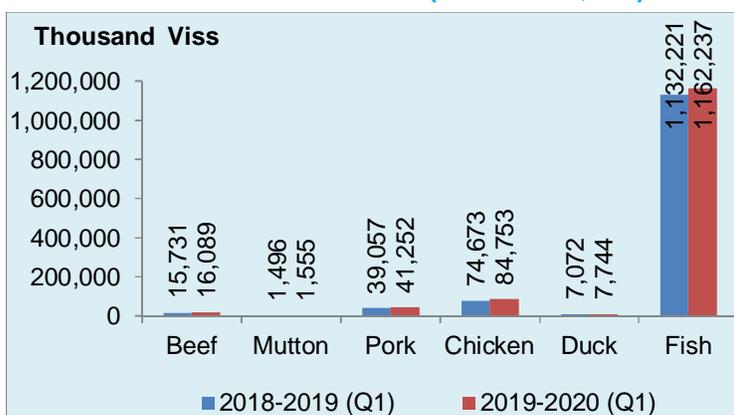
Sources: No. (2) Heavy Industries Enterprise.
No. (3) Heavy Industries Enterprise.
Myanmar Pharmaceutical Industrial Enterprise.
Ministry of Electricity and Energy.
Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation.
Myanmar Economic Holdings Public Company Limited.
Planning Department.

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

In the first quarter of 2019-2020, the production of fish increased by 30.44%, in comparison to the fourth quarter of 2018-2019, to stand at 1,162,237 thousand viss. Fish is the largest meat by total production, accounting for 88.48% of all meat production. In contrast, for this same period, there were increases in the production of chicken (28.14%), duck (23.61%), pork (19.25%), mutton (17.45%) and beef (15.47%). Similarly, there were increases in the production of eggs (43.92%) and milk (15.54%) in the first quarter of 2019-2020 compared to fourth quarter of 2018-2019.

For the first quarter of 2019-2020 compared to the first quarter of 2018-2019, there was an increase in the production of chicken (13.50%), duck (9.50%), pork (5.62%), mutton (3.94%), fish (2.65%) and beef (2.28%) and over the same year, the production of eggs and milk increased by (27.47%) and (2.34%).

Chart 5.24: Production of Beef, Mutton, Pork, Chicken and Fish (2019-2020, Q1)



Sources: (1) Livestock Breeding and Veterinary Department.
(2) Department of Fisheries.

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

Particular	2018-2019				2019-2020
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Beef	15,731	19,327	13,934	13,933	16,089
Mutton	1,496	1,838	1,324	1,324	1,555
Pork	39,057	47,984	34,593	34,593	41,252
Chicken	74,673	91,740	66,139	66,139	84,753
Duck	7,072	8,688	6,264	6,265	7,744
Fish	1,132,221	932,737	700,737	890,979	1,162,237
Milk	304,349	373,914	269,565	269,566	311,458
Eggs(thou.No)	402,118	494,034	356,163	356,160	512,598

Sources: (1) Livestock Breeding and Veterinary Department.
(2) Department of Fisheries.

6

Transportation & Tourism



TRANSPORTATION AND TOURISM

6.1 Domestic Public Transport

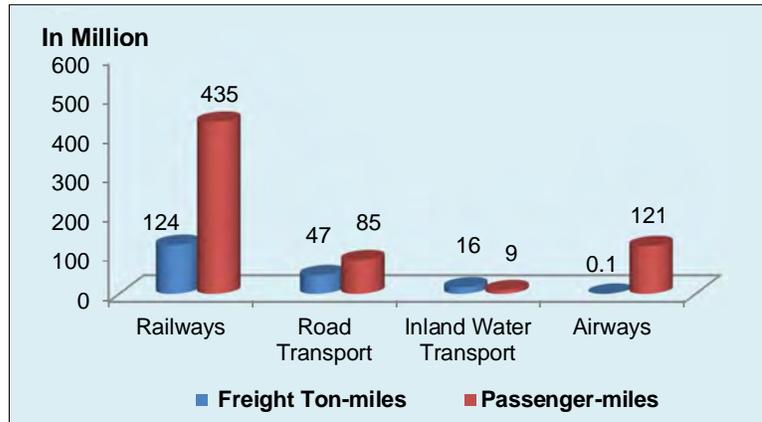
There are four main modes of domestic public transport: railways, road transport, inland water transport and airways. The year-on-year changes in the use of public transport for the first quarter of 2018-2019 and 2019-2020 were:

- railways transport increased by 11.7% for freight ton-miles and decreased by 13.9% for passenger-miles,
- road transport decreased by 11.8% for freight ton-miles and 23.3% for passenger -miles,
- inland water transport decreased by 0.6% for freight ton-miles and 6.4% for passenger-miles.
- airways transport increased by 13.6% for freight ton-miles and 24.8% for passenger-miles.

When comparing fourth quarter of 2018-2019 and the first quarter of 2019-2020, the changes in public transport use were:

- railways transport increased by 12.2% for freight ton-miles and 11.8% for passenger-miles,
- road transport decreased by 4.9% for freight ton-miles and increased by 16% for passenger-miles,
- inland water transport increased by 6.09% for freight ton-miles and decreased by 0.06% for passenger-miles, airways transport increased by 11.7% for freight ton-miles and 48.7% for passenger-miles.

Chart 6.1: Domestic Public Transport (2019-2020, Q1)



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

Table 6.1 Transportation
(Value = Thousand)

	2018-2019				2019-2020
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Railways					
Freight ton-miles	110930	117616	118643	110445	123,932
Passenger-miles	505575	498679	511448	389186	435,275
Road Transport					
Freight ton-miles	53087	58793	54001	49243	46,835
Passenger-miles	110435	98296	69697	72982	84,649
Inland Water					
Freight ton-miles	16535	16070	16497	15493	16,436
Passenger-miles	9999	9430	9349	9363	9,357
Airways					
Freight ton-miles	59	142	91	60	67
Passenger-miles	97137	108070	112589	81523	121,224

Sources: Inland Water Transport.

Road Transport.

Myanmar National Airlines.

Myanma Railways.

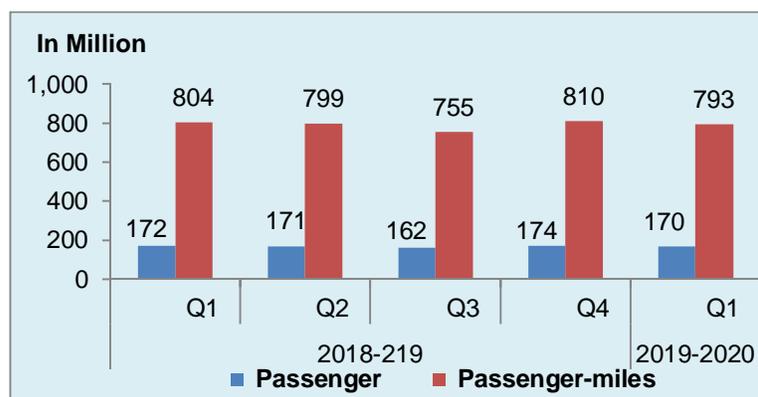
6.2 Yangon City Private Transport

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

For the first quarter of 2019-2020 compared to the first quarter of 2018-2019, private transport in Yangon City decreased across all measures with falls of 1.3% for both the number of passengers and passenger-miles, down 3% for number of buses in operation per day, 1.8% for number of trips per day and up 0.5% for gross earnings.

When comparing the fourth quarter of 2018-2019 and the first quarter of 2019-2020, private transport across Yangon City decreased based on the measures of passengers and passenger-miles 2.1% and the number of buses in operation per day (down 3.3%). Over the same period, number of trips per day decreased by 1.3% and gross earnings increased by 1.4%.

Chart 6.2: Yangon City Private Transport
(Bus Service)



Source: Yangon Region Transport Authority.

Table 6.2 Yangon City Private Transport (Bus Service)

	2018-2019				2019-2020
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Passenger (Thousand)	172,403	171,423	161,901	173,802	170,105
Passenger-miles (Thousand)	803,637	799,072	754,683	810,159	792,928
Number of buses in operation per day	4,559	4,610	4,260	4,574	4,424
Number of trips per day	16,859	16,512	15,312	16,766	16,557
Gross Earnings (Million Kyats)	35,500.30	34,937.71	32,937.03	35,186.13	35,684.72

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 in operation per day, number of trips per day and gross earnings of the private transportation system.

For the first quarter of 2019-2020 compared to the first quarter of 2018-2019, private transport in Mandalay City increased across all measures with gains of 17.7% for both the number of passengers and passenger-miles, decreased by 10% for number of buses in operation per day, 11.9% for number of trips per day and increased by 424% for gross earnings. When comparing the fourth quarter of 2018-2019 and the first quarter of 2019-2020, private transport across Mandalay City increased based on the measures of passengers and passenger-miles 4.7% and the number of buses in operation per day (down 4%). Over the same period, number of trips per day decreased by 4.1% and increased by 57.7% for gross earnings.

Chart 6.3: Mandalay City Private Transport (Bus Service)

Source: Mandalay Region Buses Control Committee.

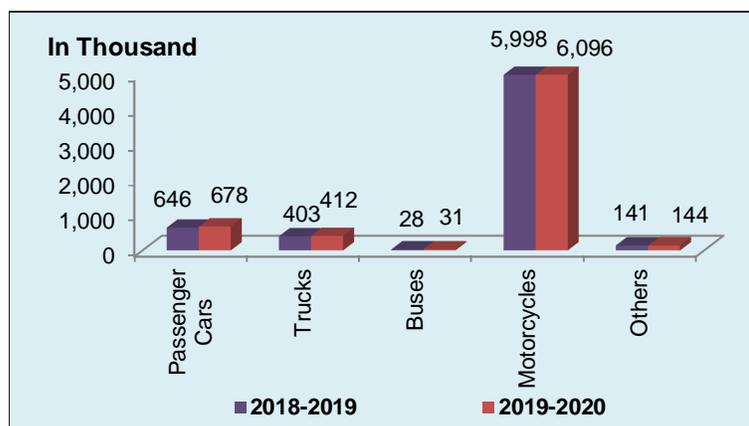
Table 6.3 Mandalay City Private Transport (Bus Service)

	2018-2019				2019-2020
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Passenger (Thousand)	2774	2235	2509	3119	3266
Passenger-miles (Thousand)	13868	11173	12544	15592	16328
Number of buses in operation per day	267	225	246	250	240
Number of trips per day	817	671	750	751	720
Gross Earnings (Million Kyats)	190.80	155.18	172.62	634.31	1000.46

Source: Mandalay Region Buses Control Committee.

6.4 Registered Motor Vehicles by Type

Over the last year, there has been a steady increase in the number of vehicle licenses issued for use on the roads. In the first quarter of 2019-2020, there were a total of 7.3 million licensed vehicles. This was a 1.2% decrease compared to the previous quarter and increased by 1.6% compared to the same period of 2018-2019.

Chart 6.4: Registered Motor Vehicles by Type (Q1)

Source: Department of Road Transport Administration.

Table 6.4 Registered Motor Vehicles by Type

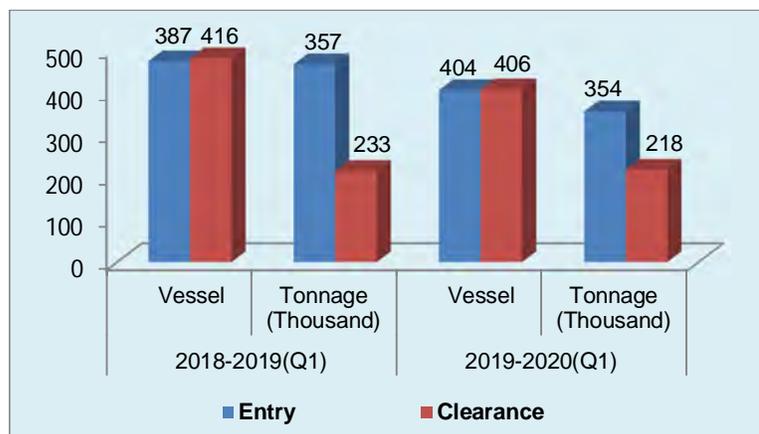
	2018-2019				2019-2020
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Passenger Cars	646,191	654,837	662,087	667,946	677,827
Trucks	403,393	406,740	409,049	410,875	412,422
Buses	27,781	28,260	28,357	30,647	30,643
Motorcycles	5,997,519	6,084,080	6,176,755	6,168,963	6,096,300
Others	140,612	141,338	141,840	142,521	143,787
Total	7,215,496	7,315,255	7,418,088	7,420,952	7,333,979

Source: Department of Road Transport Administration.

6.5 Merchant Shipping

Coastal Shipping: Coastal shipping trade increased in the first quarter of 2019-2020, with vessel entries increasing by 4.4% and tonnage decreasing by 0.8% compared to the same time in 2018-2019. There was also a short term increase in coastal shipping between the fourth quarter of 2018-2019 and the first quarter of 2019-2020, with a 12% increase in the number of vessels entering and a 7.3% increase in related tonnage. Clearance coastal shipping also increased by 8.3% for vessels and decreased by 11.7% for tonnage.

Chart 6.5: Merchant Shipping (Coastal Trade, Q1)



Source: Customs Department.

Table 6.5 Merchant Shipping

	2018-2019				2019-2020
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Coastal Trade					
Entry					
Vessel	387	472	429	361	404
Tonnage(Thousand)	357	465	469	330	354
Clearance					
Vessel	416	479	399	375	406
Tonnage(Thousand)	233	215	200	247	218

Source: Customs Department.

6.6 Tourism

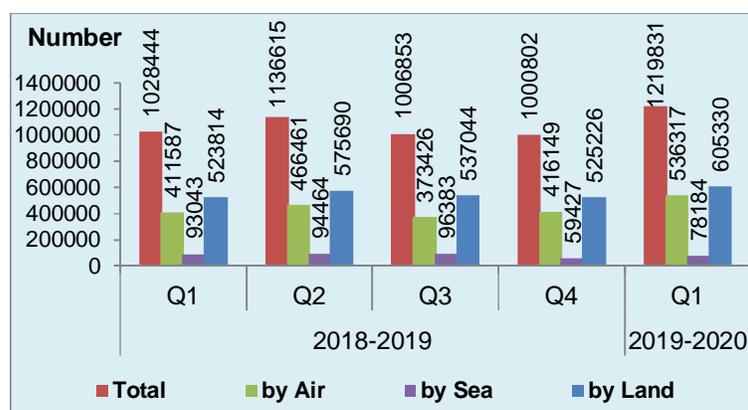
In the first quarter of 2019-2020, a total of 1,219,831 visitors entered Myanmar. This was increased by 21.89% compared with the preceding quarter and it represented a 18.61% year-on-year increase compared with the same quarter of previous year.

Air arrivals: In the first quarter of 2019-2020, number of visitor arrivals by air totaled 536,317 this was increased of 30.30% compared with the same quarter in 2018-2019 and increase of 28.88% compared with the previous quarter.

Land arrivals: The majority of visitors arrived in Myanmar by land 49.62%, this was an increase of 15.25% compared with the previous quarter. This was increased by 15.56% compared with the same quarter of 2018-2019.

Sea arrivals: In the first quarter of 2019-2020, the number of arrivals by sea stood at 78,184 which was increase of 31.56% compared with the previous quarter. This was decreased by 15.97% 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

	2018-2019				2019-2020
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Total	1028444	1136615	1006853	1000802	1219831
by Air	411587	466461	373426	416149	536317
by Sea	93043	94464	96383	59427	78184
by Land	523814	575690	537044	525226	605330

Source: Ministry of Hotels and Tourism.

7

Labour



LABOUR

7.1 Labour Market

Employment service and recruitment centers have played an increasingly important role in matching the demand and supply of labour. By the first quarter of 2019-2020, there were 89 labour exchange offices in the whole country and more than 318 overseas employment agencies.

There were 78,281 job placements in first quarter of 2019-2020, which were a 11.7% decrease compared with the preceding quarter and a 44.4% year-on-year increase compared with the first quarter of 2018-2019.

The number of new registered job seekers decreased by 1.9% in the first quarter of 2019-2020, and was 26.0% higher than the same quarter of previous year.

The number of submissions made for the vacancies decreased by 14.2% compared with the previous quarter. The number of submissions made for the vacancies were 54,586 and 78,685 were recorded in Q1: 2018-2019 and Q1: 2019-2020 respectively.

There were 82,599 overseas workers in the first quarter of 2019-2020, representing a 18.6% decrease compared with the previous quarter. The number of overseas workers increased by 36.2% compared with the same period of the previous year.

Thailand was the largest overseas workers market accounting for 57,763 or 69.9% of all overseas workers in the first quarter of 2019-2020. This reflects a 20.8% decrease from the previous quarter.

Malaysia was the second largest market for overseas workers with 21,591 of 26.1% of all overseas workers in the first quarter of 2019-2020, representing a decreasing by 12.3% from the previous quarter.

In the first quarter of 2019-2020, increase in overseas employment was recorded in Singapore (158 people).

7.2 Annual Labour Force Survey

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population, Department of Labour of Myanmar conducted Annual Labour Force Survey twice in a year from 1st January to 31st March 2017 and 1st September to 30th November 2017 with the technical assistance of the International Labour Organization (ILO).

7.2.1 Working age population and Labour Force Participation

In 2017, the working age population was 36.39 million, of which females constituted 46% and males 54%. Rural areas had 69.9% of the working age population while urban areas had 30.1%. The labour force participation rate was 61.2%. However, the rate for males was 77.3%, considerably higher than that for females by 47.7%. In terms of rural and

urban areas, rural areas were covered by 63.0% of the Labour Force Participation while urban areas covered 57.3%.

7.2.2 Employment

Employment totaled 21.94 million, with females accounting for only 42.2%. More than one third (36.8%) of all persons in employment were wage employees, 2.9% were employers, 35.4% were own account workers and 24.9% were contributing family workers.

7.2.3 Unemployment and labour underutilization

The overall unemployment rate was 1.6%, with a male rate of 1.2% and female 2.0%. The composite rate of the labour underutilization, which comprises unemployment, time-related underemployment and potential labour force, was 7.2% and higher for females compared to males.

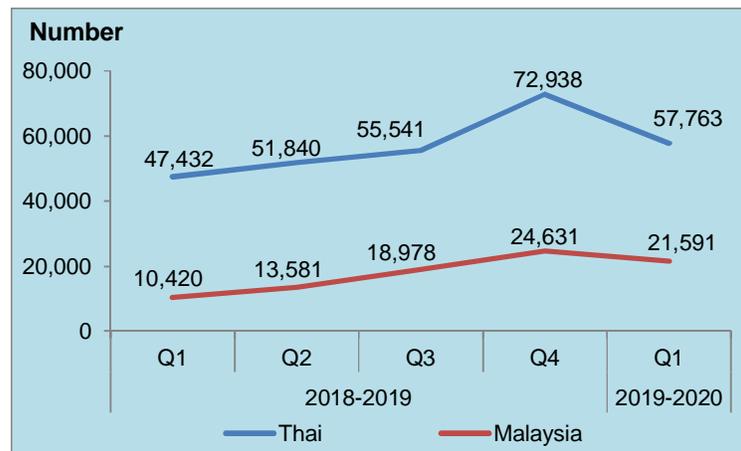
7.2.4 Wage/salary per month

At the national level the average monthly income was 171.6 kyats in thousand, male 180.0 kyats in thousand and female 160.2 kyats in thousand.

7.2.5 Child labour

Children (5-17 years) comprised 24.37% of the population with over 12.41 million with boys and girls accounting for 6 million each. Of the 12 million children, more than half (53.8%) were in the youngest age group 5-11 years, while the children in the oldest age group 15-17 account for just about 22.5%. Gender balance existed in all the age groups. Three quarters (74%) of children resided in the rural areas, only a third in urban areas. Of the 12 million of children, 5.2% were working children and 3.4% were found in child labour.

Chart 7.1: The Overseas Workers from Myanmar



Source: Department of Labour.

Table 7.1 The Employment Status for Domestic and Overseas Workers

	2018-2019				2019-2020
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Domestic					
New Registered	276,346	310,019	373,079	355,040	348,201
Job vacancies	54,170	75,540	75,643	87,885	77,671
Submitted for vacancies	54,586	77,777	76,645	91,698	78,685
Person placed	54,197	74,503	75,152	88,634	78,281
Registered live and pending at the end of the period	877,030	906,134	947,456	906,373	933,355
Overseas Workers*					
Thai	47,432	51,840	55,541	72,938	57,763
Malaysia	10,420	13,581	18,978	24,631	21,591
Korea	1,295	1,162	1,489	1,218	887
Singapore	70	105	119	85	158
Japan	1,228	1,242	1,489	2,090	1,869
UAE	67	52	86	142	43
Macau	-	6	3	-	-
Jordan	121	271	188	394	262
Qatar	24	33	22	35	26
Total Overseas Workers	60,657	68,292	77,915	101,533	82,599

Note: *Overseas Workers were sent by 318 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 households. The weights are based on 2012 Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) conducted by the Central Statistical Organization (CSO).

According to COICOP (Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose) Classification, weights and composition are grouped into twelve major categories of goods and services. 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 for the Union, 14 States and Regions, union territory and 3 major cities of Yangon, Mandalay and Naypyitaw.

The commodities prices are collected from 82 townships in all States and Regions.

■ SPOT PRICE OF GOLD

The spot price of gold is obtained from gold dealer daily.

CHAPTER 2 | TRADE

■ EXPORTS

Domestic exports: exports of national products, excluding re-exports and cutting, making and packaging (CMP).

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 been recorded according to the date of completion of consignment since November 1967.

Figures about exports include government and private exports on trade account. Sale of goods 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).

■ FOREIGN TRADE

The major source of information in compiling foreign trade statistics is export declaration forms and import declaration forms filled-in by the respective exporters/importers 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. From 1990 onwards, border trade assessment values are determined by Customs Department.

■ IMPORTS

General imports: imports excluding cutting, making and packaging (CMP) and draw-back items.

All imports: All import 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).

CHAPTER 3 | FINANCE

■ DOMESTIC INTEREST RATES

Domestic Interest Rates include central bank rate, interest on treasury bills and bonds, deposit rates and lending rates. Maximum bank lending rate for secured loans and unsecured loans become effective from February 1, 2019.

■ FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Starting from 2012-2013, managed floating foreign exchange rate is used. Starting from 1st April 2013, the daily reference foreign exchange rates are obtained from Central Bank of Myanmar.

Since 5 February 2019, the Reference Exchange Rate of Myanmar Kyat equivalent to one unit of the US Dollar is computed and published by the Central Bank of Myanmar on its website every bank business day at 16:00.

The Reference Exchange Rate is calculated based on weighted average rate of the spot trades by the banks on the daily Foreign Exchange market during the calculation period (from 9:00 to 15:00 of the calculation day).

The Reference Exchange Rate is an indicative rate and participants in the foreign exchange market are not required to use it in their foreign exchange transactions. The Reference Exchange Rate of the previous bank business day can be used for settling customs obligations, accounting and statistical purposes.

■ MONEY SUPPLY

Money Supply is the total value of money available in an economy at a point of time. There are several ways to define money such as M1, M2 and M3, etc.

Money Supply (M1) or Narrow Money covers currency outside depository corporations and transferable deposits at banks.

Currency outside Depository Corporations is the domestic currency included in broad money and is compiled as currency in circulation less currency holdings in the vaults of other depository corporations (banks).

Transferable (Demand) deposits comprise all deposits that are exchangeable on demand at par, without penalty or restriction, and that are otherwise commonly used to directly make payments.

■ PEOPLE'S SAVINGS

People's savings or other deposits comprise all claims, other than transferable deposits, that are represented by evidence of deposits. It includes saving deposits, time deposits, saving certificates, and other types of deposits.

■ REVENUE FROM TAXES

Tax means the tax, custom duty, fee, licence fee, permit fee and fine collected by the Union Government for the Union according to the Union Taxation Law.

In Myanmar, taxes and duties are divided into four main categories: taxes collected on local production and consumption of the public, taxes on income and property, custom duties and taxes on extractive industries of state-owned resources.

The Internal Revenue Department (IRD) is partially responsible for taxes on domestic productive and people consumption, including the collection of Commercial Tax, Specific Goods Tax, Myanmar Aung Bar Lay (State Lottery) Tax, Court Fees and Stamp Fees (Stamp Duties) and Taxes on Gemstone. The IRD is also responsible for the collection of Income Tax.

■ TREASURY BONDS

Issuing Government Treasury Bonds before 2016

On behalf of the Government, the Central Bank of Myanmar (CBM) has issued the 3-year and 5-year Government Treasury Bonds since 1993. On January 1, 2010, CBM issued 2-year Government Treasury Bonds and the interest rates of 2-year, 3-year and 5-year Government Treasury Bonds are 8.75 percent, 9 percent and 9.5 percent respectively.

Issuance of Government Treasury Bills and Bonds by Auction

In order to reduce CBM Financing, the Government Treasury Bill has been issuing since January 28, 2015 and Bond has been issuing since September 20, 2016 with Scripless System in line with the international standards. According to the Agency Agreement between Ministry of Planning, Finance and Industry (MoPFI) and CBM, CBM is acting as the agent of MoPFI but Treasury Department manages all process on behalf of MoPFI for the issuance of Government Security.

Multiple price system for competitive bidders and Market Weighted Average Yield for non-competitive bidders have been practiced in Treasury Bill and Bond Auction.

In Government Securities Auctions, there are two types of bidders, Competitive and Non-Competitive Bidder. Myanma Economic Bank is only one Non-Competitive Bidder which is the largest amount invested in Treasury Security and other State-Owned Banks, Local Banks, Foreign Banks and Securities Companies are Competitive Bidders. Insurance Companies, Institutional Investors and Individual Investors can purchase Government Securities through the Securities Companies. All information related to Government Securities Auction (including Auction Calendar, Auction Announcement, Auction Result, and Related Documents) are uploaded on the Website of CBM and the Website of MoPFI.

Government Treasury Bill with the maturity of 3-month, 6-month and 1-year have been issued and the total Auction is 100 times up to May 2019. Government Treasury Bond with the maturity of 2-year, 2 and half year, 3-year, 4-year and 5-year have been issued and the total Auction is 33 times up to May 2019.

CHAPTER 4 | INVESTMENT

■ MYANMAR INVESTMENT LAW

The Myanmar Investment Law was enacted on 18th 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.

■ 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

■ 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.

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

$$\text{Passenger-mile} = \text{passenger} \times \text{miles}$$

FREIGHT TON-MILE: One freight ton-mile corresponds to the transport of one ton of freight over one mile.

$$\text{Freight Ton-mile} = \text{ton} \times \text{miles}$$

■ INLAND WATER TRANSPORT

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

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

FREIGHT TON-MILE: One freight ton-mile corresponds to the transport of one ton of freight over one mile.

■ SHIPPING

Number of vessels only includes commercial vessels engaged in coastal trade.

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

■ AIRWAYS TRANSPORT

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

PASSENGER-MILE: Multiplying the number of revenue passenger carried on each flight stage by the corresponding stage distance.

$$\text{Passenger Mile} = \text{no. of passenger} \times \text{miles}$$

FREIGHT TON-MILE: Multiplying the number of ton of revenue load carried on each flight stage by the corresponding stage distance.

Freight Ton - Mile = freight ton carried x miles

■ PASSENGER CAR

Passenger cars include saloons, station wagons, micro-buses (up to 15 persons), light vans, jeeps, double cab (pick-ups) and all three wheeled motor vehicles.

■ TRUCKS

Trucks include pick-ups, single cabs, light trucks, vans (under three tons), vans (over three tons) trucks (under three tons) and trucks (over three tons).

■ BUSES

Buses include mini-buses (over 15 persons), express buses and coaches.

■ MOTORCYCLES

Motorcycles are all two-wheeled motor vehicles, including mobility cycles, scooter, manual, automatic and semi-automatic motorcycles, and others.

■ OTHER MOTOR VEHICLES

All other motor vehicles includes; ambulances, fire engines, cranes, hearses, cement mixers, agricultural and farm vehicles, bulldozers, loaders, excavators, backhoes, rollers, soil compactors, scrapers, stone crushers, click loaders, forklift trucks, concrete agitator trucks, asphalt bitumen sprayers.

■ TOURIST (or overnight visitor)

A tourist (or overnight visitor) is defined as a person travelling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for one purpose (United Nations World Tourism Organization).

■ VISITOR

A visitor is a traveller taking a trip to a main destination outside his/her usual environment, for less than a year, for any main purpose (business, leisure or other personal purpose) other than to be employed by a resident entity in the country or place visited (United Nations World Tourism Organization).

On 1st October 2018, visa exemption is permitted for 30 days to Japan, South Korea, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of China and Macau Special Administrative Region of China and visa on arrival is permitted to China as one year trial period.

And then visa on arrival is permitted to India on 1st December 2018 as one year trial period.

The visa exemption and visa on arrival permitted on 1st October 2018 is extended up to 30th September 2020. And visa on arrival for India is also extended up to 30th November 2020 as the next one year trial period.

On 1st October 2019, adding on to the visa on arrival is also started to permit for six Europe countries of Australia, Germany, Italy, Russia, Spain and Switzerland. This effect is also as one year trial period.

CHAPTER 7 | LABOUR

■ EMPLOYMENT THROUGH LABOUR EXCHANGE OFFICES

Employment through Labour Exchange Offices means job-seekers who are registered at 18 Labour Exchange Offices in Yangon Region and 71 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 Memorandum of Understanding (MoUs) and Bi-lateral agreements with labour receiving countries.

