



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, 2018-2019 (Q2)



Quarterly Statistics Bulletin **Quarterly Time Series, 2018-2019(Q2)**

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FOREWORD

The Quarterly Statistics Bulletin is the 12th 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 2017-2018 as the economy recovered from floods and economic reform continued. Export increased 22.4% in 2017-2018, leading to a decrease in the trade deficit of 44.7% and an increase in total trade of 11.1%. Over the same period, the year on year inflation was 6.92%. But also, Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflow decreased 14.01% in FY 2017-2018 due to volatility in the financing of high-valued or large project – primarily in the power sector as well as resource-seeking projects.

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 second quarter (January to March) of 2018-2019 was happened 5.1% over the (January to March) of FY 2017-2018. The progress was due to the changed in the three main economic sectors, -1.9% in the Agriculture sector, 11.2% in the Industry sector and 3.5% in the Services sector respectively.

Inflation

The Consumer Price Index(CPI) rose by 0.55% in the second quarter of FY 2018-2019 compared with the first quarter of FY 2018-2019. Compared with the same period last fiscal year, CPI increased by 6.92%.

In the second quarter of FY 2018-2019, the average rate of inflation was 6.92%. This was a decrease in the average rate (1.09 percentage points) compared with the first 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 126.3% between the second quarter of 2017-2018 and the second quarter of 2018-2019, and the outflow of domestic currency to foreign markets has fallen to 109.5% over the same period.

Over the last year, total imports have fallen to \$ 4,346.0 million, compared to \$ 5,027.2 million at the same time last year. Changes in total imports can be broken down into three importing categories: capital goods, intermediate goods and consumer goods. The import of capital goods decreased by 28.2% from the second quarter of 2017-2018 to the second quarter of 2018-2019. Over the same period, the import of intermediate goods decreased by 0.6% and consumer goods decreased by 13.7%.

Exports, a crucial component of a country's economy, increased by 10.0% from \$ 4,159.4 million in the second quarter of last year to \$ 4,574.1 million in the second quarter

	<p>of 2018-2019. Across the seven major export categories, the largest increase was animal products 148.1% followed by manufactured products 35.8%, other products 19.7% and agricultural products 13.1%.The export of marine products, forest products and mineral products were declined by 4.5%, 9.5% and 64.4% over the same period of 2017-2018.</p>
International Currency Exchange	<p>In the second quarter of FY 2018-2019, the performance of the US dollar against the Myanmar kyat was 13.5% stronger over the same period of FY 2017-2018. Similarly, other currencies performed stronger against the kyat including the Thai Baht 11.7%, the Singapore Dollar 9.8%, and the Euro 9.0%.</p>
Custom Duties and Revenue from Taxes	<p>In the second quarter of FY 2018-2019, customs duties decreased by 29.03% compared with the same period of last year. Also, revenue from taxes decreased by 14.44%, mainly due to large increases in income taxes and specific good taxes.</p>
Myanmar Citizen and Foreign Investment of Permitted Enterprise by Sector	<p>In the second quarter of 2018-2019, the largest value of investment by Myanmar Citizen was in Livestock & Fisheries sector with 200,500.00 million kyats and the largest volume of foreign investment by sector was in the Manufacturing sector by 38.55% of the total investment.</p>
Foreign Investment of Permitted Enterprise by Country	<p>In the second quarter of 2018-2019, Singapore was the top source of foreign investment in Myanmar with the amount of 502.70 million US\$, followed by Hong Kong with the second highest amount at 221.47 million US\$.</p>
Myanmar Citizen and Foreign Investment of Permitted Enterprise by State and Region	<p>In the second quarter of 2018-2019, the largest value of Myanmar Citizen investment by State and Region was in the Ayeyawady Region with 217,860.29 million kyats and the largest value of foreign investment by State and Region was in the Yangon Region with 809.36 million US\$.</p>
Foreign Investment of Actual Enterprise by Sector	<p>In the second quarter of 2018-2019, the first leading sector of foreign investment of actual enterprise by sector is manufacturing sector amount with 186.41 million US\$.</p>
Foreign Investment of Actual Enterprise by Country	<p>In the second quarter of 2018-2019, Singapore was the top source of foreign investment of actual enterprise in Myanmar with the amount of 273.95 million US\$.</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 second quarter of 2017-2018 compared with the second quarter of 2018-2019. These include the productions of Electric Power Generation, Electric Power Generation by Gas, Sales of Electric Power (Value), Petroleum Coke, Liquefied Petroleum Gas, Fertilizer (Urea), Motor Spirit, Aviation Turbine, Kerosene,</p>

Limestone, Beer, Alcohol, Cooking Oil and Instant Noodles. The Production of some commodities decreased in the first quarter of 2018-2019, compared with the second quarter of 2018-2019 including the productions of Biological products, Electric Power Generation, Sales of Electric Power (Value), Liquefied Petroleum Gas, Fertilizer (Urea), Crude Oil, Furnace Oil and Cooking Oil.

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 12.9% indicating that overall people are choosing to travel further distances by airplane.

The number of registered motor vehicles has rapidly risen over the last decade, increasing by 1.4% in the year to 2019. This has been driven by a strong increase in the number of registered motorcycles, with 86,561 newly registered in the second quarter of 2018-2019 alone. There has also been a rapid increase in the number of new trucks, buses and other registrations over the same period.

Merchant Shipping includes only coastal trade between ports in Myanmar. In the second quarter of 2018-2019, coastal shipping increased with vessel entries increasing by 0.6% and tonnage decreasing by 18.4% 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

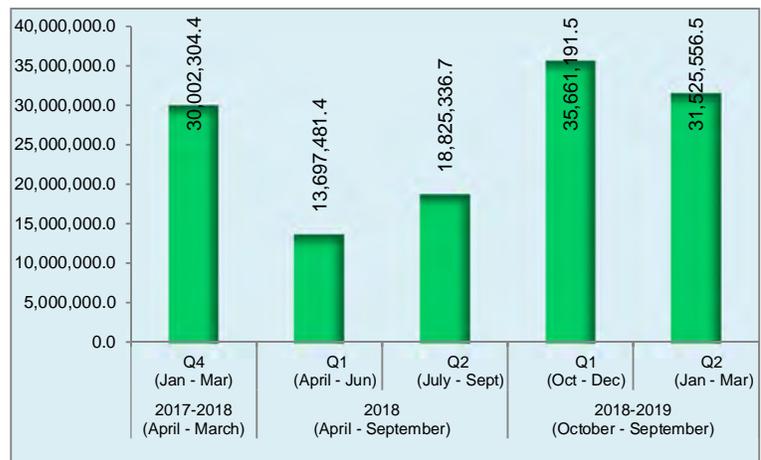


GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT & PRICES

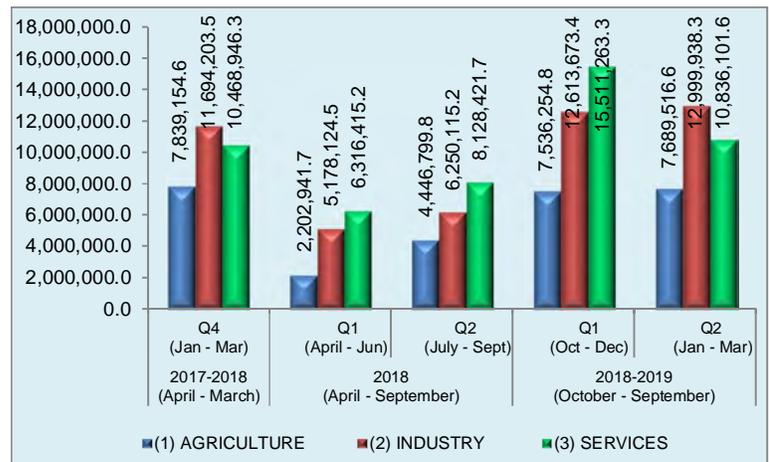
1.1 Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (Current Producers' Prices)

In Myanmar, GDP comprises production from the three main sectors of Agriculture, Industry and Services. In the second quarter of 2018-2019, the Agriculture sector represented 24.4%, the Industry sector at 41.2% and the Services sector at 34.4% 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		2018-2019	
	(April - March)	(April - September)		(October - September)	
	Q4 (Jan - Mar)	Q1 (April - Jun)	Q2 (July - Sept)	Q1 (Oct - Dec)	Q2 (Jan - Mar)
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	30,002,304.4	13,697,481.4	18,825,336.7	35,661,191.5	31,525,556.5
(1) AGRICULTURE	7,839,154.6	2,202,941.7	4,446,799.8	7,536,254.8	7,689,516.6
Agriculture	5,793,244.0	682,624.7	2,625,793.0	5,260,083.8	5,584,431.6
Livestock and Fisheries	2,004,885.4	1,511,074.7	1,808,036.6	2,260,168.9	2,071,564.4
Forestry	41,025.2	9,242.3	12,970.2	16,002.1	33,520.6
(2) INDUSTRY	11,694,203.5	5,178,124.5	6,250,115.2	12,613,673.4	12,999,938.3
Energy	923,250.2	936,382.6	772,804.0	1,057,323.7	1,205,768.9
Mining	255,741.6	253,880.0	212,522.6	255,329.7	288,502.9
Processing and Manufacturing	7,888,850.7	3,020,448.6	3,825,917.8	8,992,580.4	9,124,683.7
Electric Power	312,223.3	320,263.4	340,929.3	324,886.4	338,867.2
Construction	2,314,137.7	647,149.9	1,097,941.5	1,983,553.2	2,042,115.6
(3) SERVICES	10,468,946.3	6,316,415.2	8,128,421.7	15,511,263.3	10,836,101.6
Transportation	2,696,353.3	1,998,732.5	2,451,870.4	3,716,706.3	3,199,072.5
Communications	505,877.8	476,284.0	486,941.8	434,743.7	523,805.6
Financial Institutions	92,949.2	63,639.9	97,512.2	73,836.6	106,473.0
Social and Administrative Services	824,799.8	667,981.1	819,241.1	841,937.4	847,187.9
Rental and Other Services	828,088.0	695,218.9	701,769.6	863,005.6	857,324.5
Trade	5,520,878.2	2,414,558.8	3,571,086.6	9,581,033.7	5,302,238.1

Source: Planning Department.

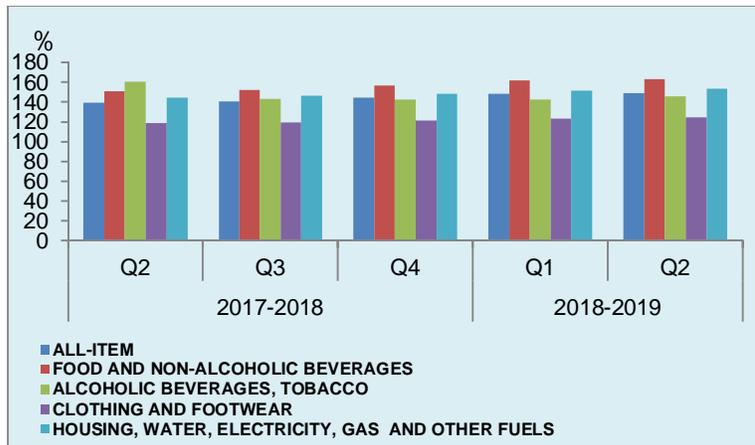
1.2 Consumer Price Index and Rate of Inflation

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.

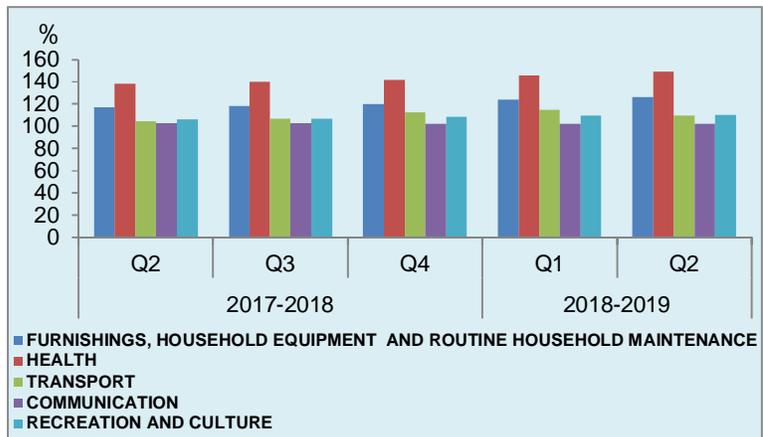
1.2.1 Quarterly Change

In the second quarter of 2018-2019 compared with the second quarter of 2017-2018; According to 2012 Base, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) in Myanmar increased to 148.96 Index Points from 139.32 Index Points. Year on Year the Inflation Rate was 6.92 for the second quarter of 2018-2019. The food prices and gold prices have increased in the second quarter of 2018-2019.

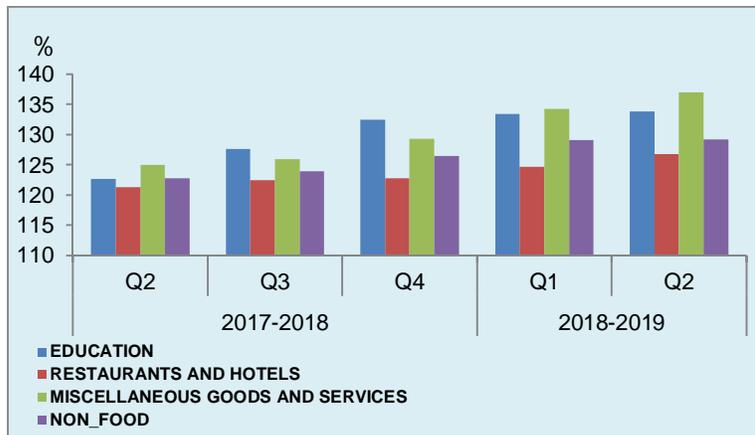
Chart 1.2.1: Consumer Price Index (%) (2012=100)



Source: Central Statistical Organization.



Source: Central Statistical Organization.

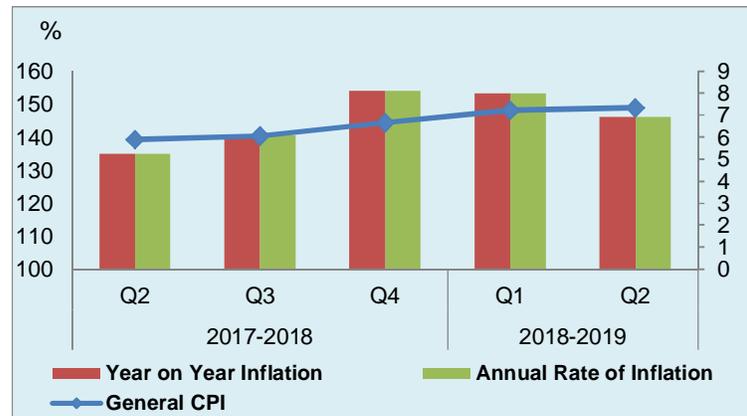


Source: Central Statistical Organization.

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

Group	2017-2018			2018-2019	
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
ALL-ITEM	139.32	140.40	144.35	148.13	148.96
FOOD AND NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES	151.05	152.12	157.04	161.73	163.04
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES, TOBACCO	160.18	142.94	142.14	142.35	145.15
CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR	118.58	119.63	120.99	122.95	124.54
HOUSING, WATER, ELECTRICITY, GAS AND OTHER FUELS	144.04	146.60	148.51	151.43	152.97
FURNISHINGS, HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT AND ROUTINE HOUSEHOLD MAINTENANCE	117.06	117.86	119.96	123.77	126.03
HEALTH	137.74	139.43	141.98	145.30	149.02
TRANSPORT	104.51	106.78	112.10	114.88	109.78
COMMUNICATION	102.63	102.51	102.22	102.01	101.77
RECREATION AND CULTURE	106.11	106.88	108.30	109.34	110.05
EDUCATION	122.67	127.68	132.36	133.40	133.80
RESTAURANTS AND HOTELS	121.31	122.46	122.85	124.74	126.77
MISCELLANEOUS GOODS AND SERVICES	124.98	125.98	129.38	134.26	136.95
NON-FOOD	122.81	123.91	126.49	129.00	129.14
INFLATION(Y-o-Y)	5.25	6.08	8.11	8.00	6.92

Source: Central Statistical Organization.

Chart 1.2.2: Consumer Price Index and Rate of Inflation

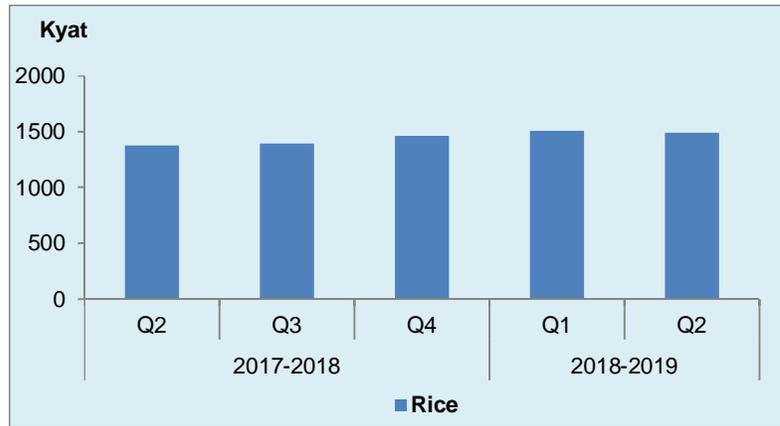
Source: Central Statistical Organization.

Table 1.2.2 Consumer Price Index and Rate of Inflation

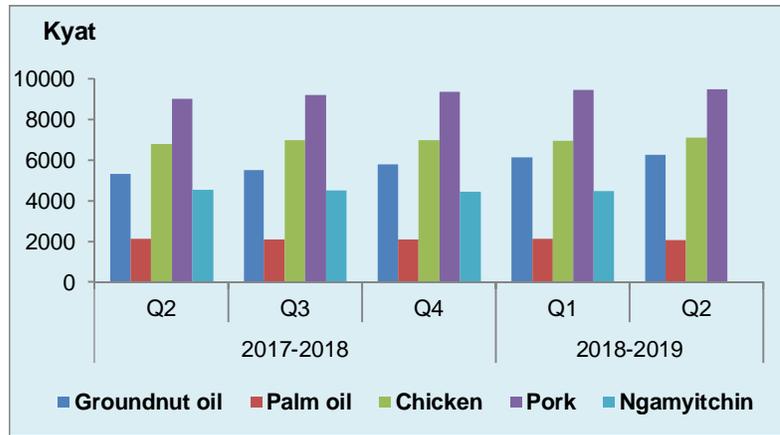
Group	2017-2018			2018-2019	
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
General CPI	139.32	140.40	144.35	148.13	148.96
Year on Year Inflation	5.25	6.08	8.11	8.00	6.92
Annual Rate of Inflation	5.25	6.08	8.11	8.01	6.92

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)

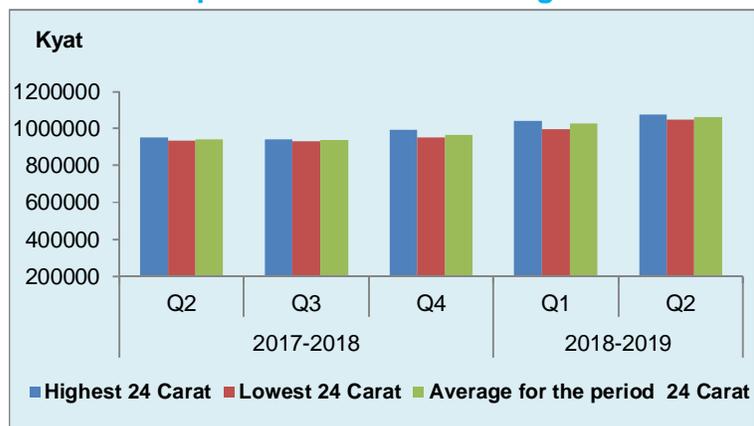
Commodity	Unit	2017-2018			2018-2019	
		Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Rice	Pyi	1,378.41	1,394.59	1,464.69	1,508.59	1,490.63
Ngayan	Viss	7,710.65	8,056.65	8,456.82	8,099.83	8,170.47
Ngakhu	Viss	7,441.44	8,040.74	8,556.30	8,062.96	8,204.26
Ngagyi	Viss	8,764.71	9,450.59	9,889.02	8,878.43	9,364.71
Ngathalauk	Viss	9,567.97	10,133.99	10,641.18	10,924.84	11,584.97
Ngamyitchin	Viss	4,521.86	4,518.45	4,447.92	4,465.33	4,595.39
Pazundoke	Viss	16,535.41	16,937.65	16,857.69	16,919.90	17,644.62
Pazunkyawt	Viss	9,526.56	9,746.17	9,748.84	9,812.83	10,402.14
Ngayan dried	Viss	27,602.72	28,542.69	29,229.35	29,535.29	29,660.29
Ngakumshutchauk dried	Viss	18,768.12	18,994.57	19,509.06	19,222.83	19,490.94
Prawn dried	Viss	28,310.95	29,588.51	30,728.09	31,582.27	32,018.16
Ngapiyegyo	Viss	3,214.31	3,299.26	3,308.11	3,304.42	3,311.21
Ngapi-seinza (2nd. Quality)	Viss	3,709.75	3,745.13	3,767.07	3,770.90	3,781.39
Mutton	Viss	15,131.69	16,091.52	17,134.13	18,715.62	20,315.62
Beef	Viss	10,601.45	10,742.92	11,099.37	12,048.84	12,837.98
Pork	Viss	9,019.97	9,211.45	9,360.05	9,448.20	9,479.39
Chicken	Viss	6,795.11	6,985.80	6,979.09	6,963.88	7,121.67
Chicken eggs	(10.Nos)	1,173.91	1,240.16	1,339.32	1,334.72	1,336.21
Duck eggs	(10.Nos)	1,621.26	1,621.41	1,687.86	1,739.51	1,826.65
Groundnut Oil	Viss	5,337.72	5,497.14	5,803.22	6,117.39	6,268.48
Palm Oil	Viss	2,107.10	2,079.12	2,103.38	2,114.28	2,073.35

(Cont'd)

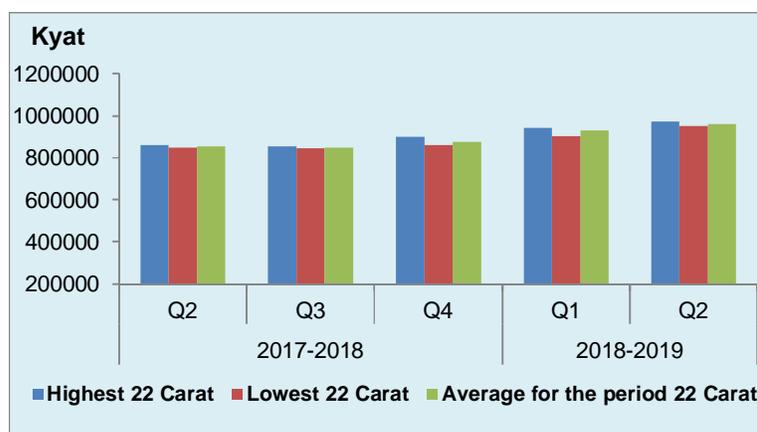
Table 1.3.1 Retail Price of Selected Commodities
(Value = Kyat)

Commodity	Unit	2017-2018			2018-2019	
		Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Gram(split)	Viss	2,980.60	2,604.69	2,448.54	2,440.27	2,361.19
Pegyi(whole)	Viss	3,163.73	3,254.41	3,113.73	3,155.88	3,157.35
Penilay(whole)	Viss	3,831.50	3,590.33	3,559.83	3,683.60	3,634.17
Sadawpe(lonethay)	Viss	2,390.09	2,223.87	2,204.32	2,214.90	2,157.19
Chillies(short)	Viss	8,350.21	8,723.54	9,468.95	10,569.58	11,071.46
Onion(big)	Viss	2,407.08	1,178.73	1,132.53	1,423.73	1,105.93
Garlic(single)	Viss	3,829.35	2,792.23	2,389.35	2,257.77	2,217.42
Potatoes(medium)	Viss	1,065.63	1,031.59	1,091.92	1,137.55	1,157.43
Tomatoes	Viss	1,121.92	1,109.45	1,294.68	1,255.25	854.34
Cabbage	Viss	557.91	531.30	725.91	614.01	485.15
Longbean	Viss	1,234.03	1,305.39	1,315.20	1,248.32	1,213.52
Betel leaves	Viss	10,305.78	6,656.17	5,683.46	5,835.21	6,054.53
Betelnut(split)	Viss	8,256.83	7,604.37	7,450.27	7,368.85	7,239.34
Cheroots	(per 100)	1,575.43	1,632.53	1,695.77	1,749.35	1,853.57
Sugar	Viss	1,503.07	1,484.87	1,490.06	1,499.23	1,447.83
Tea, Shan	Viss	6,310.84	6,377.86	6,492.58	6,606.12	6,628.62
Firewood	Viss	309.82	319.52	321.86	325.46	331.07
Charcoal	Viss	614.14	623.54	638.81	650.73	651.75
Petro	Gallon	3,899.78	4,080.34	4,478.14	4,496.87	3,729.27
Diesel	Gallon	3,886.18	4,122.94	4,557.65	4,818.76	4,304.69
Washing Soap	(Each)	228.94	230.70	232.43	238.10	238.66
Body Soap	(Each)	447.38	451.51	456.79	469.08	468.58
Tooth Paste	(Each)	547.84	559.11	577.69	606.41	632.09

Source: Central Statistical Organization.

Chart 1.3.2: Spot Price of Gold at Yangon

Source: Central Statistical Organization.



Source: Central Statistical Organization.

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

Commodity	2017-2018			2018-2019	
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Highest					
24 Carat	949500	942833	993500	1040333	1073333
22 Carat	860485	854292	900362	942803	972708
Lowest					
24 Carat	935833	932500	950667	996000	1049333
22 Carat	848098	845078	861543	902627	950960
Average for the period					
24 Carat	942033	938043	964756	1025484	1060350
22 Carat	853718	850041	874311	929358	960947

Source: Central Statistical Organization.

2 Trade



TRADE

2.1 Merchandise Trade

The total value of Myanmar's international merchandise trade was \$ 8,920.1 million in the second quarter of 2018-2019, an increase of 9.6% from \$ 8,140.3 million in the previous quarter. Merchandise trade also decreased by 2.9% when compared with the same quarter of the previous year.

Myanmar's economy has suffered a trade deficit since 2012-2013. However, in the second quarter of 2018-2019, the trade surplus stood at \$ 228.1 million.

The total value of exports in the second quarter of 2018-2019 was \$ 4,574.1 million, an increase of 24.3% from \$ 3,680.1 million in the previous quarter. Exports also increased by 10.0% from \$ 4,159.4 million when compared with the same quarter of 2017 - 2018.

The total value of imports in the second quarter of 2018-2019 was \$ 4,346.0 million, a decrease of 2.6% from \$ 4,460.2 million in the previous quarter. Imports decreased by 13.6% from \$ 5,027.2 million when compared to the same quarter of 2017-2018.

Chart 2.1: Value of Merchandise



Source: Customs Department.

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

	2017-2018			2018-2019	
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Total trade	9,186.6	8,964.8	9,726.7	8,140.3	8,920.1
Trade Balance	-867.8	-1,060.6	33.5	-780.1	228.1
Export	4,159.4	3,952.1	4,880.1	3,680.1	4,574.1
Domestics export	2,947.7	2,531.3	2,498.4	2,236.9	2,888.2
All export	4,159.4	3,952.1	4,880.1	3,680.1	4,574.1
All export by type					
Normal	2,491.4	2,617.6	3,484.3	2,180.6	2,436.1
Border	1,668.0	1,334.5	1,395.8	1,499.5	2,138.0
All export by Sector					
Government	1,443.1	780.1	1,388.6	696.7	1,311.9
Private	2,716.3	3,172.0	3,491.5	2,983.4	3,262.2
Import	5,027.2	5,012.7	4,846.6	4,460.2	4,346.0
General imports	4,506.5	4,448.4	4,362.5	3,857.9	3,690.4
All Import	5,027.2	5,012.7	4,846.6	4,460.2	4,346.0
All import by type					
Normal	4,130.2	4,305.5	4,075.8	3,782.4	3,575.3
Border	897.0	707.2	770.8	677.8	770.7
All import by Sector					
Government	339.0	362.9	765.5	238.8	239.7
Private	4,688.2	4,649.8	4,081.1	4,221.4	4,106.3

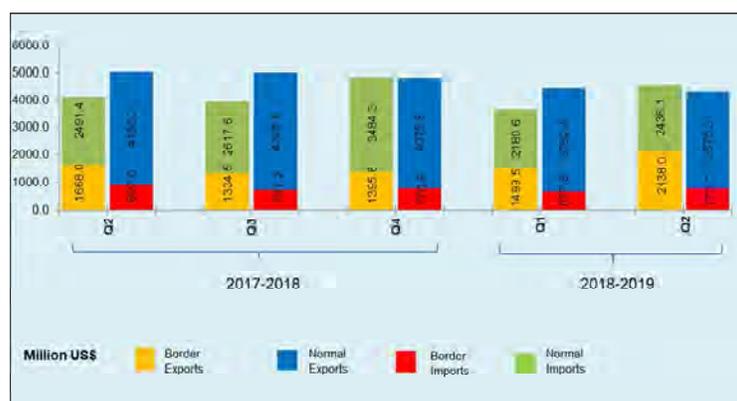
Include border trade

Source: Customs Department.

2.1.1 Trade by Type

Myanmar has strengthened its merchandise trade relations with normal and border countries. The border countries of Myanmar are Bangladesh, China, India, and Thailand. In the second quarter of 2018-2019, normal exports decreased by 2.2% and border exports increased by 28.2% and normal imports decreased by 13.4% and border imports decreased by 14.1%, compared to the same quarter of the previous year.

Chart 2.1.1: Normal and Border Trade



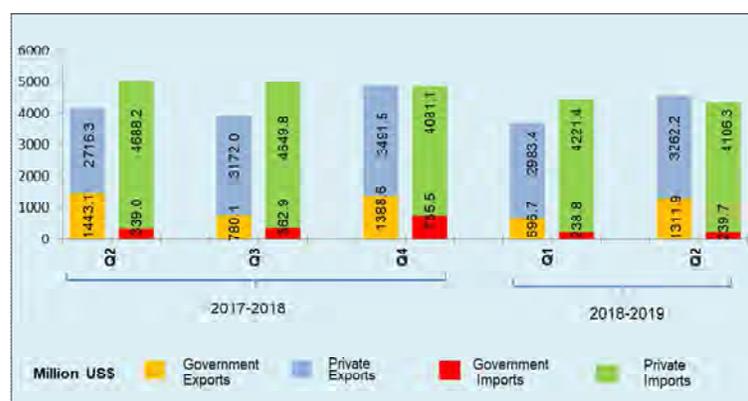
Source: Customs Department.

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

2.1.2 Trade by Sector

Myanmar merchandise trade has two main sectors: the government and private sectors. In the second quarter of 2018-2019, the exports of the government sector decreased by 9.1% and imports of the government sector decreased by 29.3% when compared to the same quarter of the previous year. Over the same period, there was an increase in private exports 20.1% and a decrease in private imports 12.4%.

Chart 2.1.2: Trade by Sector



Source: Customs Department.

2.2 Direction of Trade

Myanmar is a member of the World Trade Organization and its main trading partner groups are Asia, Europe, America, Central East Asia, Africa and others. The largest share of trade with Myanmar was with Asia at 84.5%, followed by Europe at 10.5%. All the other regional groups had relatively small shares of trade (3.6% or less). Myanmar's largest bilateral trading partners are all in the Asia region and are China, Thailand, Singapore, Japan and India.

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

	2017-2018			2018-2019	
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Trade Volume	9,186.6	8,964.8	9,726.7	8,140.3	8,920.1
Trade Balance	-867.8	-1,060.6	33.5	-780.1	228.1
Export	4,159.4	3,952.1	4,880.1	3,680.1	4,574.1
Asia	3,439.9	3,002.2	3,782.4	2,703.3	3,558.4
Europe	480.8	681.7	849.5	727.9	714.6
America	102.0	195.4	170.2	155.6	202.6
Central East Asia	35.9	26.7	35.2	46.2	38.7
Africa	85.5	35.8	32.2	39.1	47.9
Other	15.3	10.3	10.6	8.0	11.9
Import	5,027.2	5,012.7	4,846.6	4,460.2	4,346.0
Asia	4,564.5	4,495.0	4,306.4	3,985.6	3,842.9
Europe	220.3	253.5	297.5	206.9	221.4
America	118.5	134.6	118.0	121.4	121.3
Central East Asia	80.7	83.3	74.9	89.6	95.3
Africa	3.5	4.2	6.0	6.2	17.5
Other	39.7	42.1	43.8	50.5	47.6

Include border trade

Source: Customs Department.

2.3 Destination of Exports

In the second quarter of 2018-2019, the largest share of exports from Myanmar was Asia at 78.6%, followed by Europe at 15.6%. All the other regional groups had relatively small shares of exports from Myanmar (4.4% or less). China, Thailand, Japan, Singapore and United States are the top five destinations for Myanmar's exports in the second quarter of this year.

China was the largest export destination with 34.1% of total exports. Myanmar's exports to China decreased by 6.0% when compared with the same quarter of the previous year from \$ 1,657.88 million to \$ 1558.01 million. A large amount of this export growth to China was due to decreases in exports of jade, rice, maize, and fish and fished product.

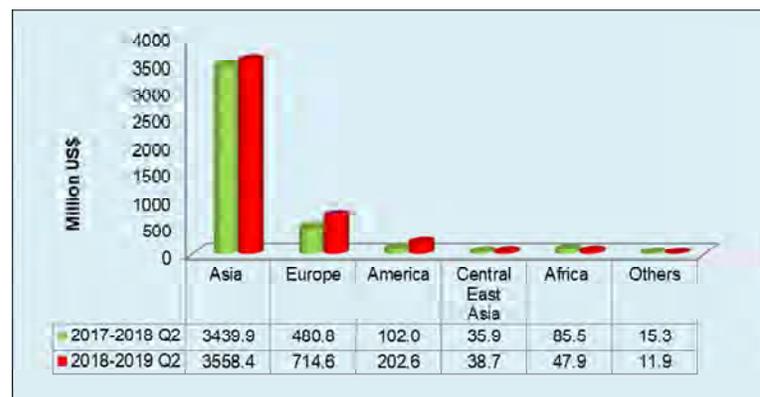
Thailand was the second largest export destination with 17.4% of total exports. The value of exports to Thailand has increased by 13.5% when compared with the same quarter of the previous year from \$ 700.13 million to \$ 794.67 million. This increase was mainly due to rise in the export of gas, fish and fished product, maize, garment, and fresh and dried prawns.

Myanmar's exports to Japan increased by 29.8% from \$ 300.37 million to \$ 389.83 million. This increase was mainly due to growth in the export of garment, fresh and dried prawns, and rice.

Myanmar's exports to Singapore increased by 217.2% from \$ 57.15 million to \$ 181.29 million. This increase was mainly due to the increase in the exports of green mung bean, rice, matpe, and sesame seeds.

Myanmar's exports to United States increased by 125.3% from \$ 74.83 million to \$ 168.62 million. This increase was mainly due to growth in exports of garment, teak conversion, and green mung bean.

Chart 2.3: Destinations of Exports



Source: Customs Department.

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

	2017-2018			2018-2019	
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Thailand	700.13	718.50	851.44	786.81	794.67
China	1,657.88	1,374.75	1,529.72	997.27	1,558.01
Malaysia	85.89	68.69	53.29	54.95	50.29
India	83.01	106.44	185.59	199.10	138.37
Singapore	57.15	130.17	244.42	58.68	181.29
Japan	300.37	317.36	443.62	326.30	389.83
Republic of Korea	93.78	82.32	148.52	121.22	153.51
Germany	91.89	120.37	162.45	130.71	133.16
Hong Kong	309.45	77.27	152.79	27.84	77.50
Indonesia	37.95	35.45	27.37	22.29	41.93
United States	74.83	156.94	136.20	121.37	168.62
United Kingdom	97.74	106.04	127.06	92.14	115.22
Vietnam	29.61	35.08	98.63	47.88	93.99
United Arab Emirates	17.07	14.83	17.33	27.95	17.52
Bangladesh	50.76	19.06	16.34	13.30	19.40
Spain	55.54	61.09	108.16	96.79	118.68
Netherlands	54.42	103.38	109.61	92.87	99.54
Sweden	9.87	14.68	20.38	19.30	19.67
Saudi Arabia	8.71	1.51	3.82	4.18	6.34
Pakistan	15.68	16.46	7.76	6.29	7.73
Italy	22.24	53.84	51.63	48.05	42.53
Australia	4.08	5.87	6.19	6.05	6.93
France	17.03	33.10	37.58	85.12	34.29
Taiwan	7.90	7.21	11.41	7.29	10.12
Iran	0.08	0.19	0.06	0.11	0.06
Other countries	276.28	291.45	328.76	286.23	294.88
Total	4,159.34	3,952.05	4,880.13	3,680.09	4,574.08

Include border trade

Source: Customs Department.

2.4 Origin of Imports

In the second quarter of 2018-2019, the largest share of imports was from Asia at 90.6%, followed by Europe with 5.1%. All the other regional groups had relatively small shares of imports to Myanmar (2.8% or less). China, Singapore, Thailand, Indonesia and India are the top five countries of origin for imports to Myanmar in the second quarter of this year.

Myanmar's imports from China decreased by 6.0% when compared with the same quarter of the previous year from \$ 1,594.24 million to \$ 1,497.94 million with imports of non electric machinery and transport equipment, base metals and manufactures, electric machinery and apparatus, garment and laced fabrics, and rubber manufactures all decreasing in this period.

Myanmar's total imports from Singapore decreased by 22.9% from \$ 1,053.73 million to \$ 812.8 million. This decrease was mainly due to fall in the import of refined mineral oil, paper,

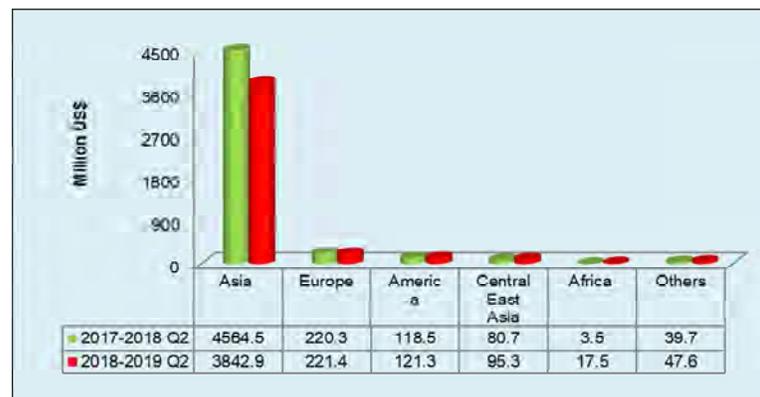
paperboard and manufactures, pharmaceutical products, dyeing tanning and colouring materials, and cement.

Thailand was the third largest country of origin for imports with 11.9% of total imports. The value of imports from Thailand decreased by 21.8% when compared with the same quarter of the previous year from \$ 663.78 million to \$ 518.91 million with imports of non-electric machinery and transport equipment, base metals and manufactures, electrical machinery and apparatus, rubber manufactures, fertilizers, and plastic.

Myanmar's total imports from Indonesia decreased by 4.2% from \$ 233.53 million to \$ 223.80 million with imports of electric machinery and apparatus, cotton fabric, base metals and manufactures, plastic, rubber manufactures, refined mineral oil, and garment and laced fabrics.

Moreover, Myanmar's total imports from India decreased by 15.3% from \$ 242.67 million to \$ 205.54 million with imports of base metals and manufactures, non-electric machinery and transport equipment, fertilizers, scientific instrument, rubber manufactures, paper, paperboard and manufactures, artificial and synthetic fabrics all decreasing over this period.

Chart 2.4: Origin of Imports



Source: Customs Department.

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

	2017-2018			2018-2019	
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Thailand	663.78	542.53	856.06	532.72	518.91
China	1,594.24	1,678.07	1,437.19	1,514.70	1,497.94
Malaysia	168.29	367.61	110.83	168.06	148.61
India	242.67	194.34	314.06	239.13	205.54
Singapore	1053.73	933.71	873.12	831.35	812.80
Japan	242.06	199.57	135.30	119.16	130.52
Republic of Korea	133.10	104.59	89.32	112.92	105.41
Germany	52.97	50.57	39.87	41.32	43.99
Hong Kong	4.42	4.68	3.87	4.31	6.40
Indonesia	233.53	231.92	228.41	242.33	223.80
United States	76.03	87.13	75.46	83.86	78.00
United Kingdom	12.35	24.25	14.59	19.76	14.06
Vietnam	146.32	146.77	145.77	147.60	131.34
United Arab Emirates	14.77	25.80	19.45	19.34	39.69
Bangladesh	6.65	6.83	5.81	8.81	6.02
Spain	6.67	7.04	3.29	3.99	3.64
Netherlands	8.96	6.58	10.37	8.75	8.33
Sweden	4.90	14.31	18.52	20.85	4.41
Saudi Arabia	48.08	31.64	33.13	33.62	37.55
Pakistan	12.20	23.57	47.50	8.85	5.52
Italy	34.43	17.99	52.47	16.78	21.88
Australia	27.90	27.64	34.99	41.02	37.81
France	44.39	76.15	82.45	17.20	65.79
Taiwan	52.28	47.48	46.55	38.23	34.48
Iran	13.41	17.48	16.83	13.57	13.06
Other countries	129.07	144.43	151.42	172.00	150.47
Total	5,027.20	5,012.68	4,846.63	4,460.23	4,345.97

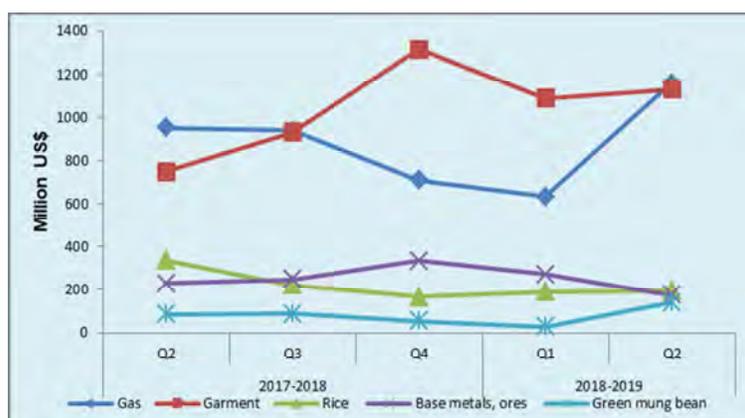
Include border trade

Source: Customs Department.

2.5 Export by Principal Commodities

In the second quarter of 2018-2019, gas was the largest export commodity, with 25.3% of the total exports. The remaining commodities in the top four were garment, rice, base metals, ores, and green mung bean. While gas was the most valuable exported commodity, the total value of gas exports increased by 22.1% from the same quarter of 2017-2018.

Chart 2.5: Top 5 Export Commodities



Source: Customs Department.

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

	2017-2018			2018-2019	
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Rice	338.6	221.5	167.2	191.9	196.0
Maize	81.5	44.7	39.7	72.1	63.5
Matpe	31.0	45.7	82.4	125.6	48.9
Green mung bean	85.9	88.6	54.0	29.1	140.5
Pesingon	7.6	14.5	36.5	12.1	14.4
Gram	3.9	11.3	10.8	10.8	15.3
Other pulses	29.3	32.6	16.0	10.5	47.5
Sesame seeds	27.8	11.9	31.9	81.4	40.0
Onion	2.6	5.4	4.6	1.1	3.5
Tamarind	5.8	4.0	0.4	0.3	6.9
Raw rubber	52.9	50.2	36.1	71.0	81.4
Hide and skin	2.7	1.4	1.0	1.4	0.8
Fresh and dried Prawns	21.7	20.8	23.2	34.8	30.5
Fish and Fished Product	139.8	91.8	83.8	145.4	129.9
Crab	19.3	18.8	19.5	17.2	21.3
Teak Conversion	15.9	17.2	15.9	14.7	12.5
Hardwood Conversion	3.5	3.3	2.7	3.7	3.6
Plywood and Veneer	20.5	13.8	16.2	16.2	15.3
Base metals, ores	230.3	247.9	335.5	270.8	175.8
Gas	949.8	937.8	710.6	633.6	1,159.3
Jade	470.3	49.5	367.0	0.0	50.5
Sugar	0.2	95.9	50.6	21.3	15.7
Garment	750.2	930.9	1,315.7	1,086.5	1,130.2
Other commodities	868.3	992.6	1,458.8	828.6	1,170.8
Total	4,159.4	3,952.1	4,880.1	3,680.1	4,574.1

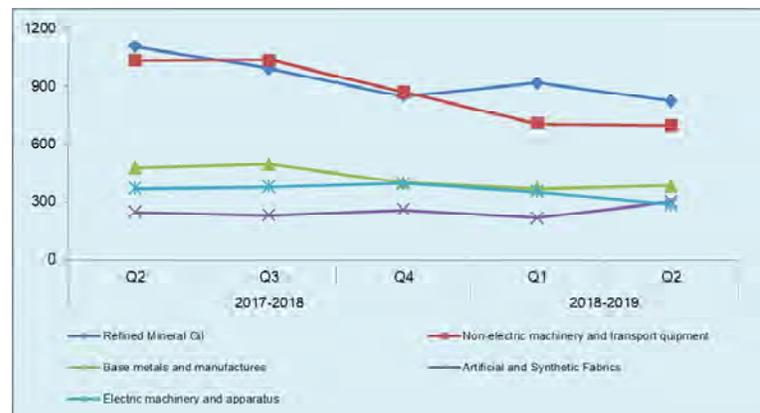
Include border trade

Source: Customs Department.

2.6 Import by Principal Commodities

In the second quarter of 2018-2019, the top five of import commodities were refined mineral oil, non-electric machinery and transport equipment, base metals and manufactures, artificial and synthetic fabrics, and electric machinery and apparatus. Refined mineral oil accounted for 18.9% of the total imports. While refined mineral oil was the most imported commodity, its value decreased by 25.6% from the same quarter of 2017-2018.

Chart 2.6: Top 5 Import Commodities



Source: Customs Department.

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

	2017-2018			2018-2019	
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Milk, Condensed	0.6	0.9	0.4	17.4	16.2
Milk and evaporated	2.5	1.8	1.6	0.9	0.9
Milk Powder	9.9	8.5	4.8	6.8	8.1
Others Milk, food including malted milk	3.7	5.5	4.8	16.4	16.6
Taste Powder	4.6	7.9	5.9	6.8	7.5
Spices	3.1	3.8	4.4	2.4	1.6
Edible vegetable oil and other hydrogenated oils	153.5	135.7	141.4	155.6	142.5
Pharmaceutical products	134.0	138.7	135.9	150.1	135.2
Cement	20.2	17.9	8.1	10.2	16.9
Dyeing tanning and colouring materials	11.4	11.4	9.0	8.8	10.1
Chemical elements and compounds	38.9	39.5	59.2	89.8	76.4
Fertilizers	70.6	112.3	100.5	96.8	106.2
Scientific instrument	60.1	51.6	55.8	32.5	40.0
Base metals and manufactures	474.6	493.6	399.5	367.2	381.1
Non-electric machinery and transport equipment	1,031.3	1,034.1	869.8	704.0	693.6
Electric machinery and apparatus	366.2	375.7	392.5	350.4	284.5
Paper, paperboard and manufactures	75.1	70.1	71.6	81.4	86.0
Rubber manufactures	36.7	45.4	39.6	2.0	2.9
Crude Oil	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Coal and Coke	52.4	38.9	44.1	15.5	30.2
Refined Mineral Oil	1,104.8	989.9	848.4	917.2	822.0
Wheat Flour	3.3	3.8	2.7	6.5	7.6
Tobacco and Tobacco Manufactures	15.3	18.4	11.9	19.5	18.0
Cotton Fabric	45.4	21.4	20.2	36.7	27.3
Artificial and Synthetic Fabrics	247.0	230.2	258.7	217.3	300.8
Woven and Special Woven Fabrics	55.9	81.2	57.7	60.6	61.4
Garment and laced Fabrics	46.0	29.2	25.2	22.3	24.6
Plastic	183.9	206.1	190.9	220.8	187.2
Other commodities	776.2	838.1	1,082.0	844.3	840.6
Total	5,027.2	5,012.7	4,846.6	4,460.2	4,346.0

Include border trade

Source: Customs Department.

3

Finance



FINANCE

3.1 International Currency Exchange

The exchange rate of US\$ was 1,514.9 kyat per US\$ in second quarter of 2018-2019. The exchange rate increased year-on-year by 13.5% compared with the same period in 2017-2018.

Chart 3.1: International Currency Exchange



Source: Central Bank of Myanmar.

Table 3.1 International Currency Exchange (Kyat)

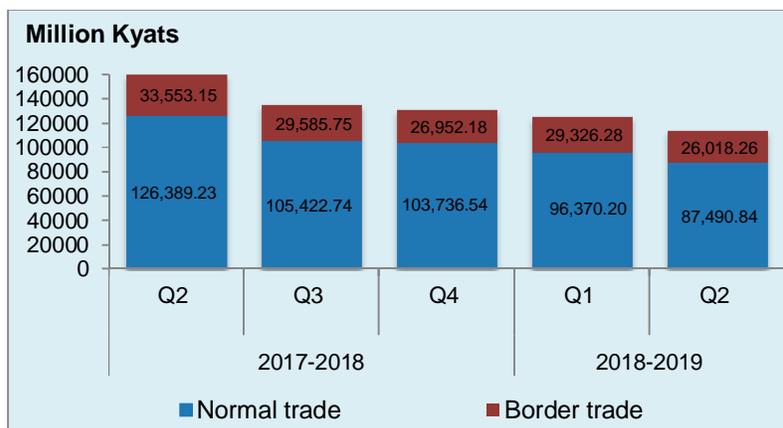
F.Y	2017-2018			2018-2019	
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Australian dollar	1,025.90	1,032.40	1,124.60	1,091.00	1,074.10
Canadian dollar	1,036.00	1,060.30	1,197.10	1,138.20	1,128.50
Chinese yuan	212.25	212.01	226.41	225.74	225.53
Europe euro	1,642.40	1,626.10	1,816.30	1,773.30	1,701.20
English pound	1,870.80	1,837.90	2,040.30	1,960.50	1,972.40
Hong Kong dollar	170.11	179.02	199.54	197.89	192.98
Indian rupee	20.50	20.41	21.50	22.03	21.91
Japanese 100 yen	1,254.30	1,272.50	1,375.40	1,397.70	1,367.40
Malaysian ringgit	345.59	347.47	376.40	372.33	370.84
Pakistani rupee	11.54	11.54	12.66	11.08	10.76
Singapore dollar	1,018.00	1,027.70	1,140.50	1,130.70	1,117.70
Thai baht	42.71	42.41	48.12	47.66	47.71
U.S dollar	1,335.00	1,405.00	1,560.00	1,550.00	1,514.90
Russian rouble	23.20	22.28	23.74	22.38	23.38

Source: Central Bank of Myanmar.

3.2 Customs Duties

In the second quarter of 2018-2019, customs duties decreased by 9.7% compared with the previous quarter. When compared with the same time last year, customs duties showed a year-on-year decrease of 29.03%.

Chart 3.2: Customs Duties



Source: Customs Department.

Table 3.2 Customs Duties (Million Kyats)

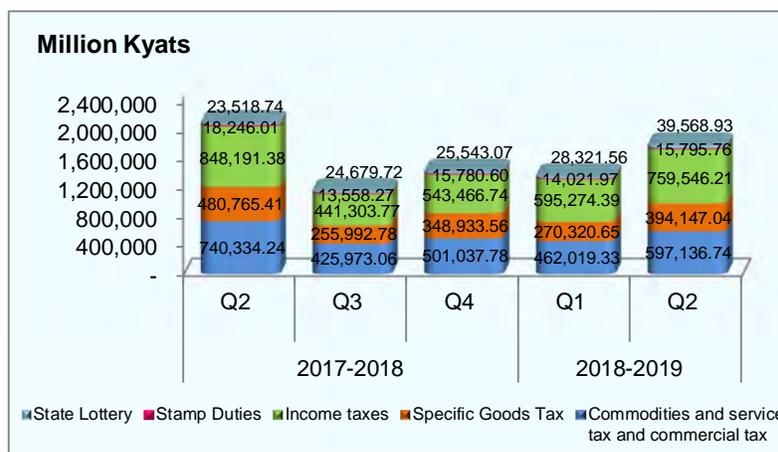
F.Y	2017-2018			2018-2019	
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Customs Duties	159,942.38	135,008.48	130,688.72	125,696.48	113,509.10
Import Duty					
Normal trade	126,389.23	105,422.74	103,736.54	96,370.20	87,490.84
Border trade	33,553.15	29,585.75	26,952.18	29,326.28	26,018.26

Source: Customs Department.

3.3 Revenue from Taxes

Revenue from taxes come from five major sources (1) commodities and service tax and commercial tax, (2) specific goods tax, (3) income tax, (4) stamp duties and (5) state lottery tax. Total Revenue from taxes has decreased by 14.44% between the second quarter of 2017-2018 and the second quarter of 2018-2019. The largest proportion of tax revenue was 42.05% from Income Tax.

Chart 3.3: Revenue from Taxes



Source: Internal Revenue Department.

Table 3.3 Revenue from Taxes
(Million Kyats)

F.Y	2017-2018			2018-2019	
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Revenue From Taxes	2,111,055.78	1,161,507.60	1,434,761.74	1,369,957.90	1,806,194.68
State-Owned Enterprises	326,340.62	198,032.82	299,759.72	287,838.48	361,710.56
Cooperative	1,064.19	353.68	172.58	536.59	590.71
Private	1,783,650.96	963,121.10	1,134,829.44	1,081,582.83	1,443,893.41
(1) Commodities and service tax and commercial tax	740,334.24	425,973.06	501,037.78	462,019.33	597,136.74
State-Owned Enterprises	72,831.72	61,939.44	87,943.88	63,895.03	110,824.73
Cooperative	31.03	16.93	11.35	15.51	21.25
Private	667,471.49	364,016.69	413,082.54	398,108.79	486,290.76
(2) Specific Goods Tax	480,765.41	255,992.78	348,933.56	270,320.65	394,147.04
State-Owned Enterprises	150,386.48	55,953.64	102,367.29	67,763.26	156,678.29
Cooperative	0.06	-	-	-	-
Private	330,378.87	200,039.14	246,566.27	202,557.39	237,468.75
(3) Income taxes	848,191.38	441,303.77	543,466.74	595,274.39	759,546.21
State-Owned Enterprises	103,122.43	80,139.74	109,448.55	156,180.20	94,207.54
Cooperative	1,033.10	336.76	161.23	521.08	569.46
Private	744,035.85	360,827.28	433,856.96	438,573.11	664,769.21
(4) Stamp Duties	18,246.01	13,558.27	15,780.60	14,021.97	15,795.76
Private	18,246.01	13,558.27	15,780.60	14,021.97	15,795.76
(5) State Lottery	23,518.74	24,679.72	25,543.07	28,321.56	39,568.93
Private	23,518.74	24,679.72	25,543.07	28,321.56	39,568.93

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. In the second quarter of 2018-2019, the outstanding value of three-year bonds was 4500.00 million kyats and five-year treasury bonds was 567115.22 million kyats respectively. In the second quarter of 2018-2019 auction time, the total sale was kyats 176.600 billion and outstanding was kyats 5384.270 billion.

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

Particulars	2017-2018						
	Q2		Q3		Q4		
	Three-year Bonds	Five-year Bonds	Three-year Bonds	Five-year Bonds	Three-year Bonds	Five-year Bonds	
Total Sales	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Discharged	565.79	5,426.03	15,400.50	180,506.42	3,587.00	2,056.70	
Outstanding	325,412.80	1,199,553.01	310,012.30	1,019,046.59	306,425.30	1,016,989.89	
Amount Held by	Public	5,112.80	17,323.01	4,712.30	15,276.59	1,125.30	13,219.89
	Private Enterprises	320,300.00	1,182,230.00	305,300.00	1,003,770.00	305,300.00	1,003,770.00

(Cont'd)

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

Particulars	2018-2019				
	Q1		Q2		
	Three-year Bonds	Five-year Bonds	Three-year Bonds	Five-year Bonds	
Total Sales	-	-	-	-	
Discharged	301,925.30	448,816.54	-	1,058.13	
Outstanding	4,500.00	568,173.35	4,500.00	567,115.22	
Amount Held by	Public	-	12,223.35	-	11,165.22
	Private Enterprises	4,500.00	555,950.00	4,500.00	555,950.00

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

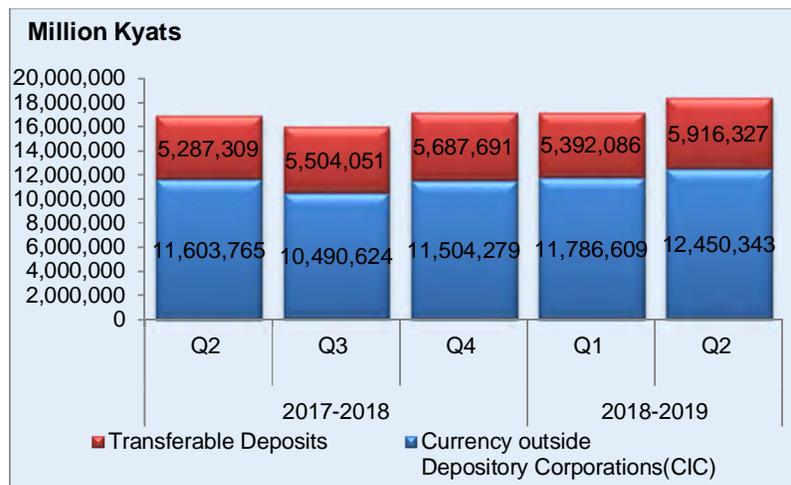
Annual Interest Rate: 9 % (Three-year Bonds)

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

Source: Central Bank of Myanmar.

3.5 Money Supply

Money supply in Myanmar reached 18,366,670 million kyats in the second quarter of 2018-2019. This was a year-on-year increase of 8.74% compared with the second quarter of the previous year.

Chart 3.5: Money Supply

Source: Central Bank of Myanmar.

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

F.Y	2018-2019			2018-2019	
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Total	16,891,074	15,994,675	17,191,970	17,178,695	18,366,670
Currency outside Depository Corporations(CIC)¹	11,603,765	10,490,624	11,504,279	11,786,609	12,450,343
Transferable Deposits	5,287,309	5,504,051	5,687,691	5,392,086	5,916,327
State Owned Banks	1,570,703	1,669,177	1,542,295	1,405,944	1,846,786
Private Banks	2,726,405	2,766,740	2,860,350	3,017,413	3,028,046
Foreign Banks	990,201	1,068,134	1,285,046	968,729	1,041,495

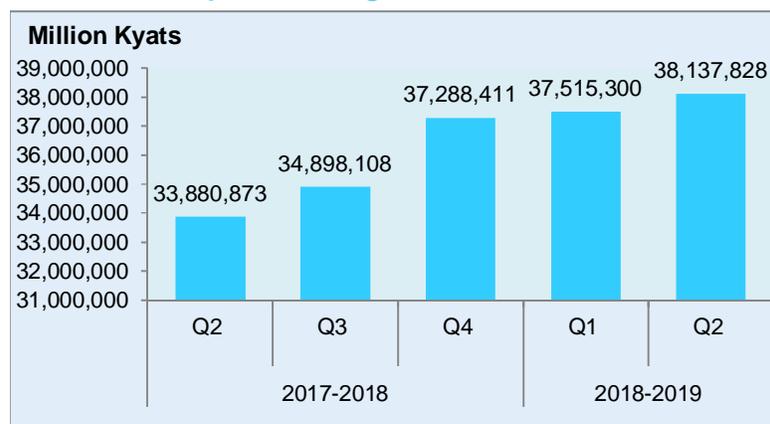
Note: ¹ According to the Monetary and Finance Statistics

Source: Central Bank of Myanmar.

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

3.6 People's Savings

People's Savings in Myanmar reached 38,137,828 million kyats in the second quarter of 2018-2019. This was a year-on-year increase of 12.56% compared with the second 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	
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Total	33,880,873	34,898,108	37,288,411	37,515,300	38,137,828
Savings Deposits	20,418,701	20,949,572	22,411,210	22,877,124	23,456,011
State Owned Banks	4,331,615	4,424,603	4,854,266	4,902,048	4,960,818
Private Banks	15,304,162	15,629,676	16,904,211	17,335,125	17,775,743
Foreign Banks	782,924	895,293	652,733	639,951	719,450
Savings Certificates	53,418	52,663	51,890	51,673	51,031
State Owned Banks	53,418	52,663	51,890	51,673	51,031
Private Banks	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign Banks	-	-	-	-	-
Time Deposits	8,786,258	9,521,129	10,251,334	10,307,112	10,287,227
State Owned Banks	431,228	473,527	508,863	536,170	570,582
Private Banks	7,712,229	8,069,270	8,321,363	8,394,951	8,579,381
Foreign Banks	642,801	978,332	1,421,108	1,375,991	1,137,264
Other Deposits	4,622,496	4,374,744	4,573,977	4,279,391	4,343,559
State Owned Banks	1,407,833	809,115	1,034,692	751,987	942,604
Private Banks	3,214,663	3,565,629	3,539,285	3,527,404	3,400,955
Foreign Banks	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Central Bank of Myanmar.

4 Investment



INVESTMENT

4.1 Myanmar Citizen Investment of Permitted Enterprise By Sector

In the second quarter of 2018-2019, the largest value of investment by Myanmar Citizen was livestock & fisheries sector with 200,500.00 million kyats in investment. This was followed by manufacturing sector with 90,658.51 million kyats in investment.

Chart 4.1: Myanmar Citizen Investment of Permitted Enterprise By Sector (2018-2019, Q2)



Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

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

Sectors	2017-2018								
	Q2			Q3			Q4		
	No. of Enterprises	US\$	Total Investment (Kyat)	No. of Enterprises	US\$	Total Investment (Kyat)	No. of Enterprises	US\$	Total Investment (Kyat)
Agriculture	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	700.00
Livestock & Fisheries	3	-	1,062.00	1	22.56	66,435.66	3	-	2,860.00
Mining	1	3.99	5,836.17	-	-	-	1	2.93	25,750.00 *
Manufacturing	13	44.58	131,318.96	21	49.51	117,513.36 *	13	34.77	68,402.72 *
Power	-	-	-	2	1.18	8,070.03	1	5.49	9,569.31
Transport & Communication	2	66.68	110,892.06	-	-	-	1	2.48	5,000.00
Hotel & Tourism	7	94.29	247,610.60 *	12	6.75	54,002.62 *	13	4.68	75,505.68 *
Real Estate Development	2	-	7,918.64	4	28.18	179,398.11	1	-	2,490.42
Industrial Estate	1	-	65,052.66	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	-	15.72 *	69,327.02 *	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Services	11	34.01	177,380.25	6	27.03	279,046.91	25	33.44	100,657.18 *
Total	40	259.27 *	816,398.36 *	46	135.20	704,466.69 *	59	83.79	290,935.31 *

(Cont'd)

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 *

*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 second quarter of 2018-2019, 38.55% of foreign investment was in the manufacturing sector totaling 411.74 million US\$. This was followed by large investment in the transport & communication sector at 265.34 million US\$.

Chart 4.2: Foreign Investment of Permitted Enterprise By Sector (2018-2019, Q2)



Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

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

Sectors	2017-2018					
	Q2		Q3		Q4	
	No. of Enterprise	Foreign Investment	No. of Enterprise	Foreign Investment	No. of Enterprise	Foreign Investment
Agriculture	1	2.21	1	5.65	1	5.00
Livestock & Fisheries	3	3.85	-	-	3	32.96 *
Mining	-	-	-	6.00 *	-	-
Oil & Gas	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	28	212.70 *	19	275.66 *	41	431.01 *
Power	2	42.78	-	-	1	92.68
Transport & Communication	1	248.54 *	-	-	1	314.16 *
Hotel & Tourism	2	22.33 *	1	9.27 *	1	0.27
Real Estate Development	1	199.54 *	1	2.88	3	277.50 *
Industrial Estate	-	-	-	-	1	28.00
Construction	-	-	-	6.48 *	-	-
Other Services	8	200.84	4	88.93 *	7	188.25 *
Total	46	932.79 *	26	394.87 *	59	1369.83 *

(Cont'd)

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

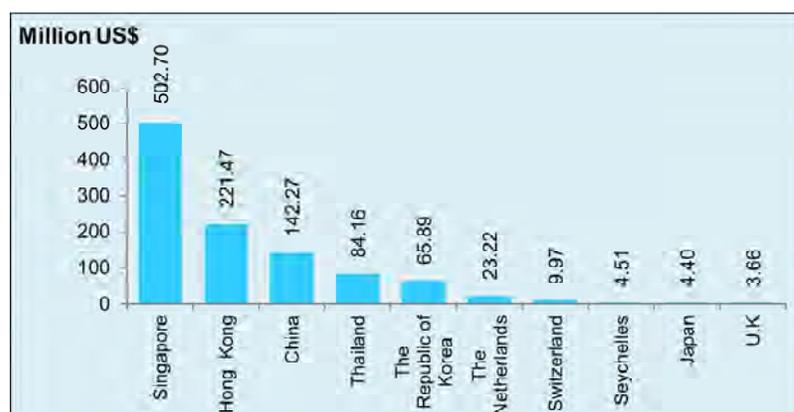
Sectors	2018-2019			
	Q1		Q2	
	No. of Enterprise	Foreign Investment	No. of Enterprise	Foreign Investment
Agriculture	3	10.62	1	3.42
Livestock & Fisheries	3	19.56 *	4	14.41
Mining	-	-	-	-
Oil & Gas	-	10.21 *	-	-
Manufacturing	48	189.56 *	59	411.74 *
Power	-	-	2	93.28
Transport & Communication	2	415.22	-	265.34 *
Hotel & Tourism	1	4.37 *	1	50.00
Real Estate Development	-	-	1	54.13
Industrial Estate	-	-	1	48.45
Construction	-	-	-	-
Other Services	6	150.09 *	7	127.20 *
Total	63	799.63 *	76	1067.97 *

*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 second quarter of 2018-2019, Singapore was the top source of foreign investment with the amount of 502.70 million US\$, followed by Hong Kong with the second highest amount at 221.47 million US\$.

Chart 4.3: Top Ten Countries in Foreign Investment of Permitted Enterprise (2018-2019, Q2)

Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

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

Country	2017-2018					
	Q2		Q3		Q4	
	No. of Enterprise	Foreign Investment	No. of Enterprise	Foreign Investment	No. of Enterprise	Foreign Investment
Afghanistan	-	-	-	-	-	-
Austria	-	-	-	-	-	1.87 *
Australia	1	0.74	-	-	1	2.40
Bangladesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belize	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brunei Darussalam	-	-	-	-	-	3.36 *
Cambodia	-	-	-	-	1	22.50
Canada	1	1.36	-	-	-	-
China	17	107.60 *	11	75.34	17	227.00 *
Cook Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-
France	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hong Kong	5	38.49 *	2	23.71 *	6	44.19 *
India	-	-	1	1.35	3	18.57
Indonesia	-	-	-	-	1	0.95
Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-
Japan	4	287.98 *	3	85.16 *	2	49.46 *
Lebanon	-	-	-	-	-	-
Luxembourg	-	1.53 *	-	-	-	-
Macau	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	1	0.50	-	-	1	7.34
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-
Qatar	-	-	-	-	-	-
Republic of Marshall Island	-	-	-	-	-	-
Samoa	-	18.36 *	-	42.04 *	-	-
Seychelles	-	0.68 *	-	-	1	4.05
Singapore	11	437.99 *	4	53.72 *	6	670.70 *
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	-	-	-	-	-	-
Switzerland	-	-	-	-	1	0.27
Thailand	2	14.90	-	33.00 *	3	31.60 *
Thaiwan	1	0.78	-	-	2	8.16
The Netherlands	-	-	-	-	-	-
The Republic of Korea	2	19.87 *	2	7.81 *	10	69.20
U . K **	1	2.00	-	10.60 *	3	164.10 *
U.S.A	-	-	1	55.90 *	-	-
United Arab Emirates	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	-	-	2	6.25	1	44.11
Total	46	932.79 *	26	394.87 *	59	1369.83 *

(Cont'd)

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

Country	2018-2019			
	Q1		Q2	
	No. of Enterprise	Foreign Investment	No. of Enterprise	Foreign Investment
Afghanistan	-	-	-	-
Austria	-	-	-	-
Australia	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	-	-	-	-
Berlize	-	-	-	-
Brunei Darussalam	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	-	-	-	-
Canada	-	-	-	-
China	33	106.27 *	34	142.27 *
Cook Islands	-	-	-	-
France	-	-	-	-
Germany	-	-	-	-
Hong Kong	6	23.87 *	15	221.47 *
India	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	-	-	-	-
Ireland	-	-	-	-
Japan	3	13.23 *	3	4.40 *
Lebanon	-	1.04 *	-	-
Luxembourg	-	-	-	-
Macau	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	2	1.18	-	-
New Zealand	-	-	-	-
Norway	-	-	-	-
Qatar	-	-	-	-
Republic of Marshall Island	-	0.20 *	-	-
Samoa	-	-	1	2.92
Seychelles	-	2.50 *	1	4.51
Singapore	8	606.64 *	8	502.70 *
South Africa	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	-	-	-	-
Switzerland	1	1.97	-	9.97 *
Thailand	2	12.88	3	84.16 *
Thaiwan	5	8.43	1	0.30
The Netherlands	1	3.18	2	23.22
The Republic of Korea	1	5.71 *	5	65.89 *
U . K **	-	2.05 *	2	3.66 *
U.S.A	-	-	-	-
United Arab Emirates	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	1	10.48	1	2.50
Total	63	799.63 *	76	1067.97 *

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

**Includes British Virgin Island and Bermuda Island.

4.4 Myanmar Citizen Investment of Permitted Enterprise by State & Region

In the second quarter of 2018-2019, among Myanmar Citizen investment by State and Region, the first leading is Ayeyawady Region with total investment amount of 217,860.29 million kyats, second one is Mandalay Region with 120,767.35 million kyats and the third leading is Yangon Region with 74,875.98 million kyats.

Chart 4.4: Myanmar Citizen Investment of Permitted Enterprise By State & Region (2018-2019, Q2)



Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

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

Sectors	2017-2018								
	Q2			Q3			Q4		
	No. of Enterprises	US\$	Total Investment (Kyat)	No. of Enterprises	US\$	Total Investment (Kyat)	No. of Enterprises	US\$	Total Investment (Kyat)
Kachin State	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	900.00
Kayah State	-	-	-	3	-	6,700.00	4	-	21,700.00 *
Kayin State	1	2.14	4,225.36	3	1.81	17,990.03	1	1.46	5,520.00
Chin State	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	833.42
Sagaing Region	2	0.65	800.00	3	0.08	2,060.00	9	0.41	6,091.35
Taninthayi Region	1	0.13	2,000.00	3	0.84	4,899.23	3	5.49	22,419.31
Bago Region	-	15.72 *	66,619.53 *	-	-	-	1	0.39	1,143.25
Magway Region	3	-	3,769.49 *	2	8.11	12,499.64	3	-	2,283.00
Mandalay Region	8	90.09 *	238,635.39 *	8	6.14	26,225.50	7	4.25	13,707.97
Mon State	4	3.99 *	54,336.17 *	1	2.93	6,800.00 *	3	1.24	2,467.33
Rakhine State	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yangon Region	14	78.53 *	286,488.47 *	14	84.16	524,882.79 *	14	66.95	193,759.59 *
Shan State	-	-	26,080.00 *	-	0.07 *	91.00 *	6	2.97	9,474.40
Ayeyawady Region	5	15.52	51,072.64	9	31.06 *	102,318.49 *	5	0.41	9,921.78
Nay Pyi Taw	2	52.51	82,371.31 *	-	-	-	1	0.21	713.92
Total	40	259.27 *	816,398.36 *	46	135.20 *	704,466.69 *	59	83.78	290,935.32 *

(Cont'd)

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

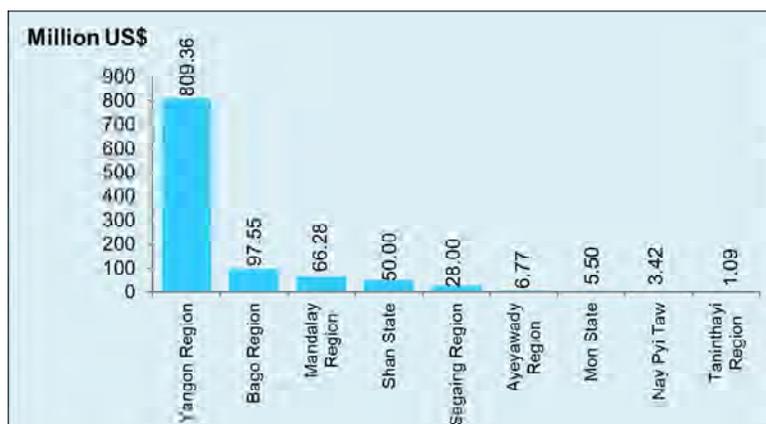
Sectors	2018-2019					
	Q1			Q2		
	No. of Enterprises	US\$	Total Investment (Kyat)	No. of Enterprises	US\$	Total Investment (Kyat)
Kachin State	2	0.22	581.58	1	0.11	420.50
Kayah State	3	-	3,550.00	1	-	750.00
Kayin State	2	0.16	2,300.81	-	-	-
Chin State	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sagaing Region	6	1.31	6,901.18	4	0.04	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	2	4.46	12,859.53	6	89.22	217,860.29
Nay Pyi Taw	-	-	-	1	1.44	7,211.00
Total	49	98.93 *	325,541.39 *	34	177.91 *	486,838.36 *

*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 second quarter of 2018-2019, among Foreign investment by State and Region, the first leading is Yangon Region with total investment amount of 809.36 million US\$, second one is Bago Region with 97.55 million US\$ and the third leading is Mandalay Region with 66.28 million US\$.

Chart 4.5: Foreign Investment of Permitted Enterprise By State & Region (2018-2019, Q2)

Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

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

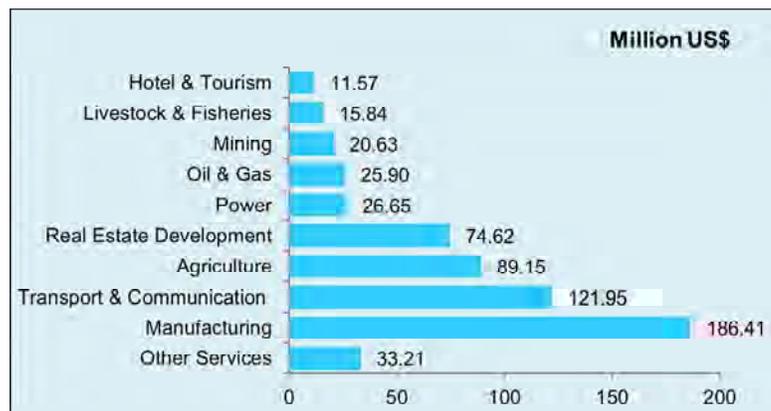
Sectors	2017-2018						2018-2019			
	Q2		Q3		Q4		Q1		Q2	
	No. of Enterprises	Foreign Investment								
Kachin State	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.20	-	-
Kayah State	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3.18	-	-
Kayin State	-	-	1	1.35	1	22.50	-	-	-	-
Chin State	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sagaing Region	1	1.30	1	4.50	2	19.50	-	0.49*	1	28.00
Taninthayi Region	-	-	-	-	3	19.36	2	11.73	1	1.09
Bago Region	5	46.74*	1	77.41*	6	183.08*	3	17.82*	6	97.55*
Magway Region	-	-	1	55.90	1	2.60*	-	-	-	-
Mandalay Region	5	24.99*	2	17.21*	4	189.27*	3	256.91	2	66.28
Mon State	3	30.10	-	-	1	1.15	2	136.05*	1	5.50
Rakhine State	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yangon Region	30	789.21*	16	221.96*	39	872.97*	48	371.09*	60	809.36*
Shan State	-	-	1	8.65	-	-	1	0.66	1	50.00
Ayeyawady Region	1	40.00	2	4.69	2	29.39	1	0.90	3	6.77
Nay Pyi Taw	1	0.45	1	3.20	-	30.00*	1	0.60	1	3.42
Total	46	932.79*	26	394.87*	59	1369.82*	63	799.63*	76	1067.97*

*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 second quarter of 2018-2019, the first leading sector is manufacturing sector actual amount with 186.41 million US\$, the second leading sector is transport & communication sector actual amount with 121.95 million US\$, and the third leading sector is agriculture sector actual amount with 89.15 million US\$.

Chart 4.6: Foreign Investment of Actual Enterprise By Sector (2018-2019, Q2)

Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

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

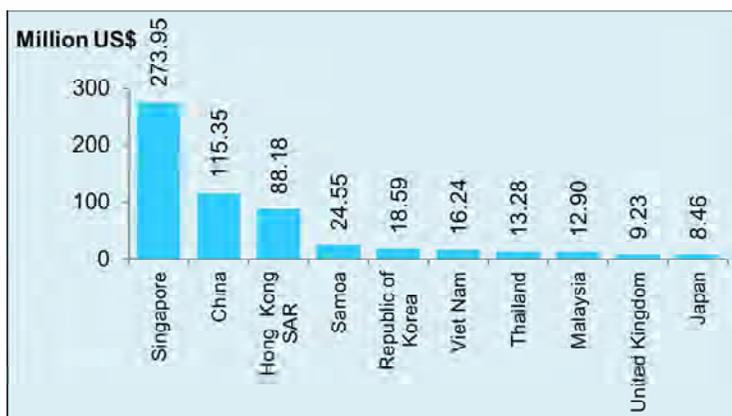
Sectors	2017-2018			2018-2019	
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
	Foreign Investment				
Agriculture	0.01	4.53	100.98	39.70	89.15
Livestock & Fisheries	14.54	25.18	25.79	16.40	15.84
Mining	12.36	93.14	11.18	4.75	20.63
Oil & Gas	36.35	98.03	20.45	59.35	25.90
Manufacturing	194.66	224.91	174.12	261.21	186.41
Power	195.40	218.95	163.99	0.65	26.65
Transport & Communication	161.20	377.33	251.27	281.04	121.95
Hotel & Tourism	31.65	35.52	41.32	35.82	11.57
Real Estate Development	46.03	114.79	47.25	78.33	74.62
Industrial Estate	0.10	-	31.95	3.97	-
Construction	-	-	-	-	-
Other Services	39.42	62.66	22.04	21.53	33.21
Total	731.72	1255.04	890.34	802.75	605.93

Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

4.7 Foreign Investment of Actual Enterprise by Country

In the second quarter of 2018-2019, Singapore was the top source of foreign investment with the actual amount of 273.95 million US\$, followed by China with the second highest actual amount at 115.35 million US\$ and then Hong Kong with the third highest actual amount at 88.18 million US\$.

Chart 4.7: Top Ten Countries in Foreign Investment of Actual Enterprise (2018-2019, Q2)



Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

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

Country	2017-2018			2018-2019	
	Q2 Foreign Investment	Q3 Foreign Investment	Q4 Foreign Investment	Q1 Foreign Investment	Q2 Foreign Investment
America	-	-	-	-	0.87
Austria	-	4.33	1.54	1.82	-
Australia	0.02	-	0.03	0.01	-
Brunei Darussalam	9.65	1.58	0.76	0.70	0.42
Bangladesh	-	0.01	1.98	0.11	-
China	203.80	229.70	55.28	67.02	115.35
Canada	0.20	-	-	0.03	2.97
Cambodia	-	0.24	-	0.08	0.03
France	1.66	2.33	8.94	2.81	8.25
Germany	-	-	0.01	-	-
Hong Kong SAR	29.28	118.73	65.17	95.91	88.18
Indonesia	0.17	0.76	2.24	4.87	3.09
India	0.28	1.68	0.29	-	0.12
Ireland	-	2.05	-	-	-
Japan	16.36	43.31	13.42	57.45	8.46
Lebanon	-	2.82	2.82	-	-
Philippines	-	-	-	-	0.87
Republic of the Marshall Island	-	-	-	0.70	-
Malaysia	5.74	1.51	3.20	5.22	12.90
Macau	-	-	-	-	0.49
The Netherlands	2.55	0.15	3.39	3.39	3.11
Norway	-	-	-	-	-
Republic of Korea	25.76	68.15	21.82	59.65	18.59
Seychelles	-	-	3.08	3.18	0.03
Samoa	13.86	3.09	5.46	5.23	24.55
Singapore	282.49	593.86	407.13	297.61	273.95
Switzerland	0.50	0.50	-	0.50	-
Sri Lanka	6.09	-	-	-	-
Thailand	37.77	155.59	56.00	49.48	13.28
Taiwan	1.42	2.78	27.84	6.52	4.84
United Kingdom	26.79	15.40	126.12	16.72	9.23
United Arab Emirates	1.15	-	1.68	2.65	0.11
Viet Nam	66.18	6.39	82.14	121.09	16.24
Total	731.72	1254.96	890.34	802.75	605.93

Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

5 Production



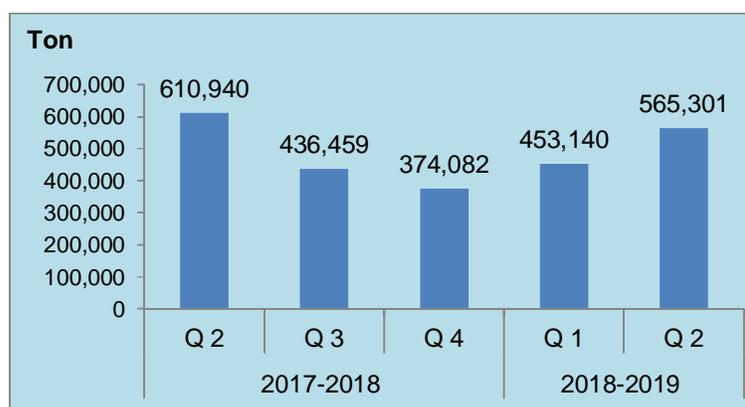
PRODUCTION

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 decreased by 7.47% in the second quarter of 2018-2019 compared with the second quarter of 2017-2018. The production of Cement production increased by 24.75% in the second quarter of 2018-2019 compared with the first 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

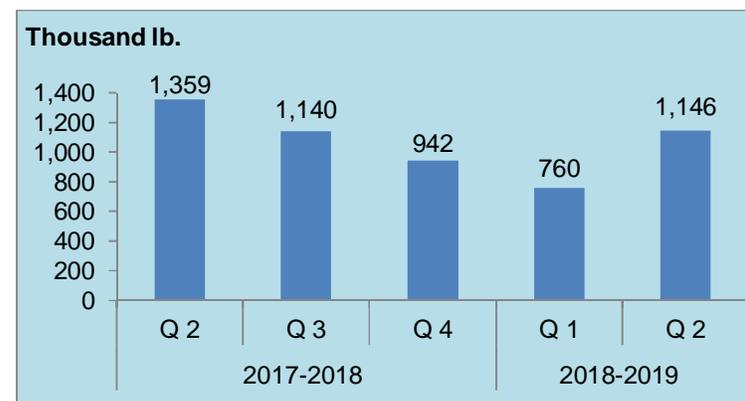


Source: No. (2) Heavy Industries Enterprise.

5.2 Cotton Yarn (State-Owned)

The production of Cotton yarn decreased 15.67% in the second quarter of 2018-2019 compared with the second quarter of 2017-2018. The production of Cotton yarn increased 50.79% in the second quarter of 2018-2019 compared with the first quarter of 2018-2019.

Chart 5.2: Cotton Yarn Production

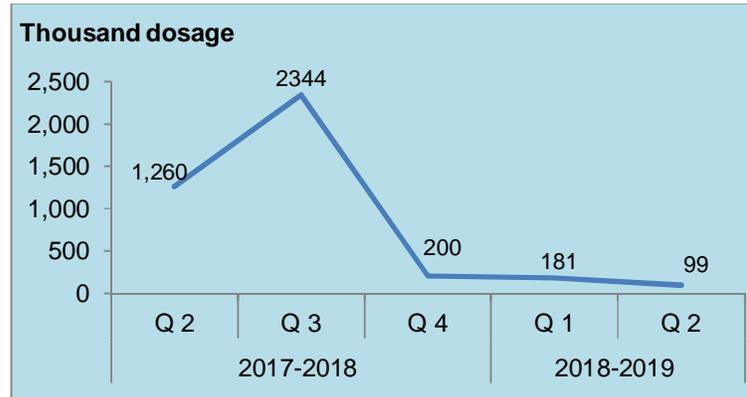


Source: No. (3) Heavy Industries Enterprise.

5.3 Biological Products (State-Owned)

The production of Biological products decreased by 92.14% in the second quarter of 2018-2019 compared with the second quarter of 2017-2018. The production of Biological products decreased by 45.30% in the second quarter of 2018-2019 compared with the first quarter of 2018-2019.

Chart 5.3: Biological Products

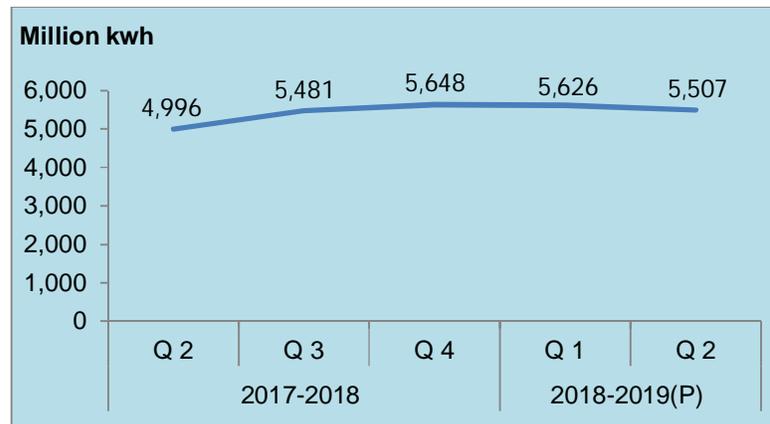


Source: Myanmar Pharmaceutical Industries.

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

Generation of Electric Power increased by 10.23% in the second quarter of 2018-2019 compared with the second quarter of 2017-2018. Generation of Electric Power decreased by 2.12% in the second quarter of 2018-2019 compared with the first quarter of 2018-2019.

Chart 5.4: Electric Power Generation

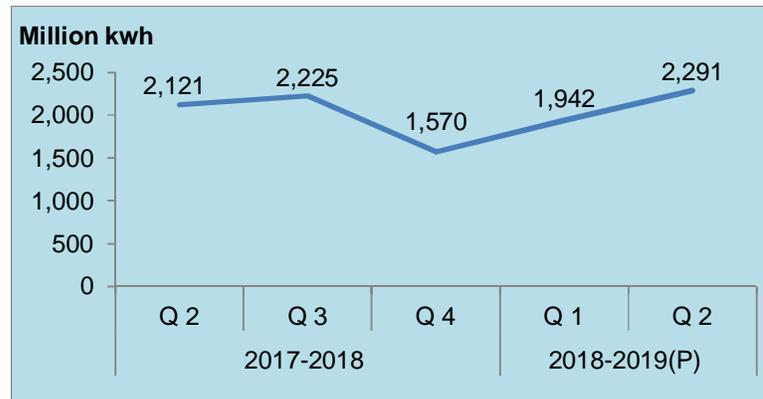


Source: Department of Electric Power Planning.

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

Electric Power Generation by Gas increased by 8.02% in the second quarter of 2018-2019 compared with the second quarter of 2017-2018. Electric Power Generation by Gas increased by 17.97% in the second quarter of 2018-2019 compared with the first quarter of 2018-2019.

Chart 5.5: Electric Power Generation by Gas

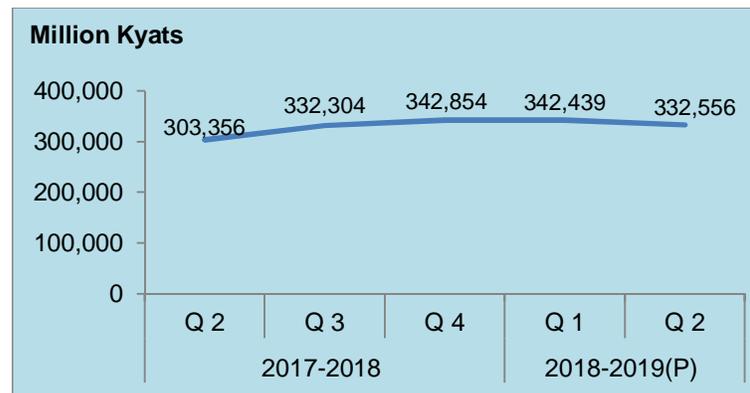


Source: Department of Electric Power Planning.

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

The total value of Electricity sales increased by 9.63% in the second quarter of 2018-2019 compared with the second quarter of 2017-2018. The total value of Electricity sales decreased by 2.89% in the second quarter of 2018-2019 compared with the first quarter of 2018-2019.

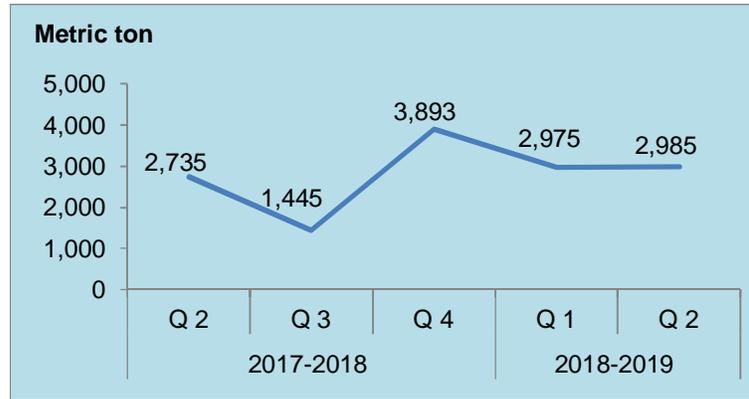
Chart 5.6: Sales of Electric Power



Source: Ministry of Electricity and Energy.

5.7 Petroleum Coke (State-Owned)

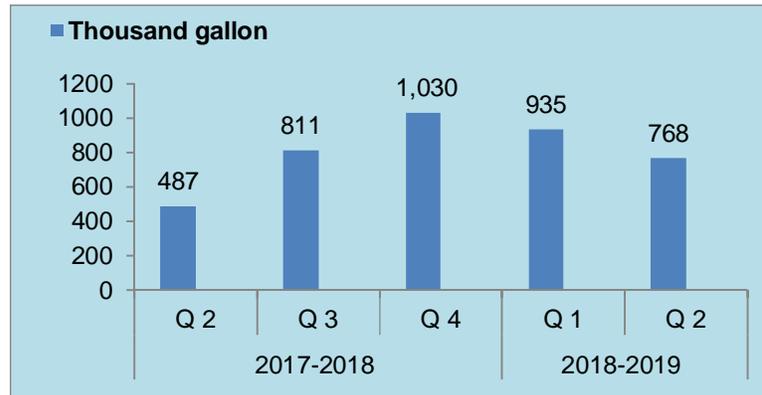
The Petroleum Coke Production increased by 9.14% in the second quarter of 2018-2019 compared with the 2017-2018, second quarter. The Petroleum Coke Production increased by 0.34% in the second quarter of 2018-2019 compared with the first quarter of 2018-2019.

Chart 5.7: Petroleum Coke

Source: Myanma Petrochemical Enterprise.

5.8 Liquefied Petroleum Gas (State-Owned)

The Liquefied Petroleum Gas production increased by 57.70% in the second quarter of 2018-2019 compared with the second quarter of 2017-2018. The Liquefied Petroleum Gas production in the second quarter of 2018-2019 decreased by 17.86% compared with the first quarter of 2018-2019.

Chart 5.8: Liquefied Petroleum Gas

Source: Myanma Petrochemical Enterprise.

5.9 Fertilizer (Urea) (State-Owned)

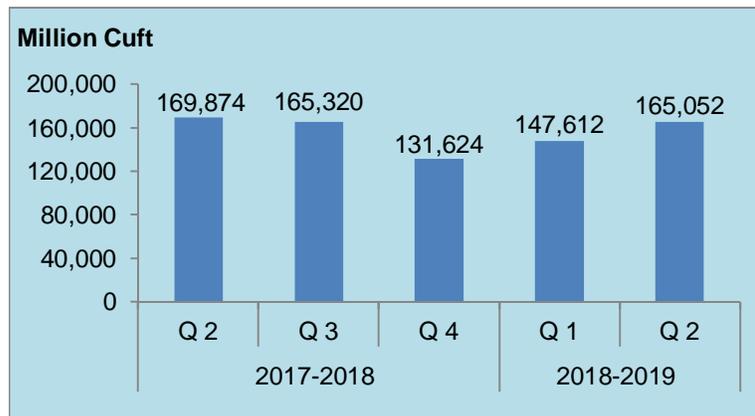
Fertilizer (Urea) production increased by 16.36% in the second quarter of 2018-2019 compared with the second quarter of 2017-2018. Fertilizer (Urea) production decreased by 9.31% in the second quarter of 2018-2019 compared with the first quarter of 2018-2019.

Chart 5.9: Fertilizer (Urea) Production

Source: Myanmar Petrochemical Enterprise.

5.10 Natural Gas (State-Owned)

The production of Natural Gas decreased by 2.84% in the second quarter of 2018-2019 compared with the second quarter of 2017-2018. The production of Natural Gas increased by 11.81% in the second quarter of 2018-2019 compared to the first 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 9.54% in the second quarter of 2018-2019 compared with the second quarter of 2017-2018. The production of Crude Oil decreased by 3.24% in the second quarter of 2018-2019 compared with the first quarter of 2018-2019.

Chart 5.11: Crude Oil Production

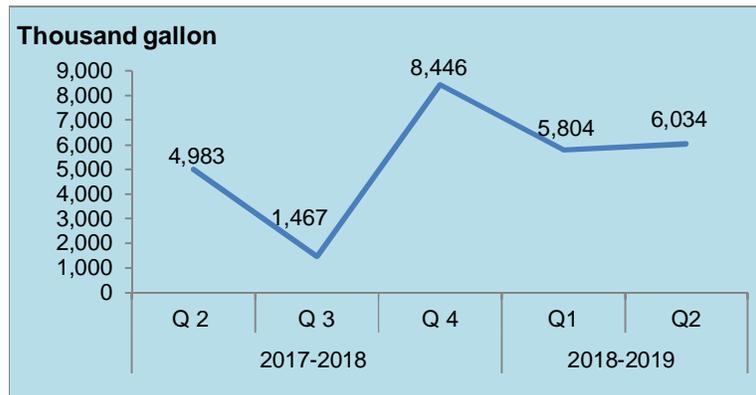


Source: Oil and Gas Planning Department.

5.12 Motor Spirit (State-Owned)

The production of Motor Spirit increased by 21.09% in the second quarter of 2018-2019 compared with the second quarter of 2017-2018. The production of Motor Spirit increased by 3.96% in the second quarter of 2018-2019 compared with the first quarter of 2018-2019.

Chart 5.12: Motor Spirit Production

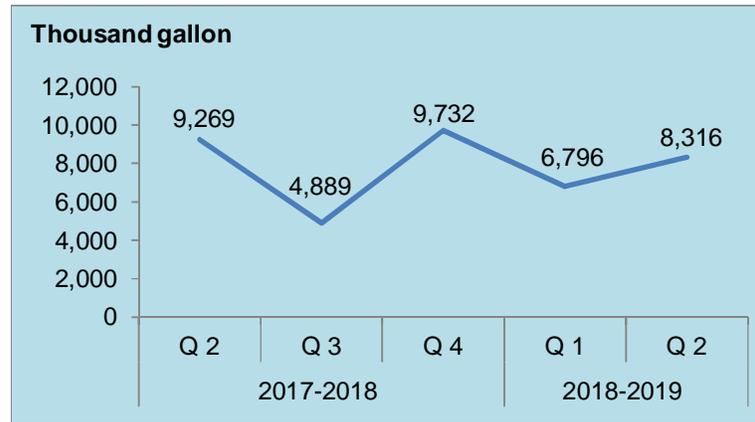


Source: Oil and Gas Planning Department.

5.13 Diesel Oil (State-Owned)

The production of Diesel Oil decreased by 10.28% in the second quarter of 2018-2019 compared with the second quarter of 2017-2018. The production of Diesel Oil increased by 22.37% in the second quarter of 2018-2019 compared with the first quarter of 2018-2019.

Chart 5.13: Diesel Oil Production

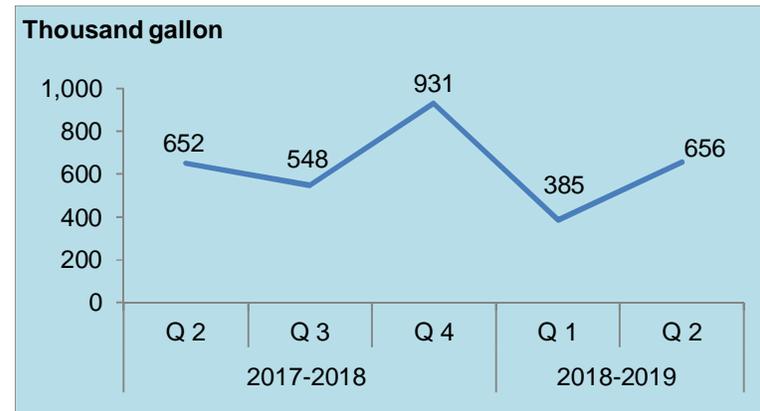


Source: Oil and Gas Planning Department.

5.14 Aviation Turbine (State-Owned)

Aviation Turbine production increased by 0.61% in the second quarter of 2018-2019 compared with the second quarter of 2017-2018. Aviation Turbine production increased by 70.39% in the second quarter of 2018-2019 compared with the first quarter of 2018-2019.

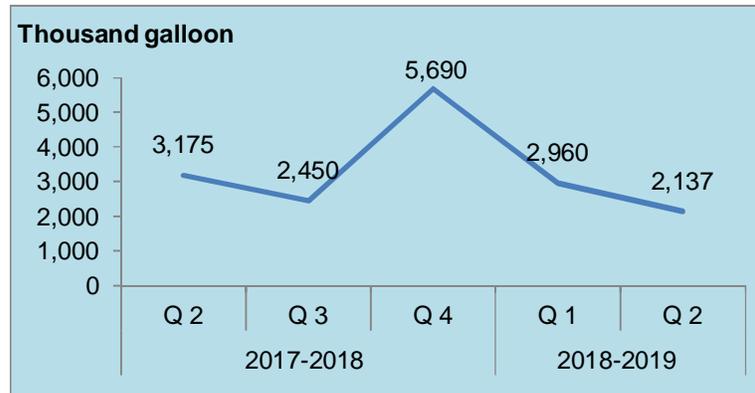
Chart 5.14: Aviation Turbine Production



Source: Oil and Gas Planning Department.

5.15 Furnace Oil (State-Owned)

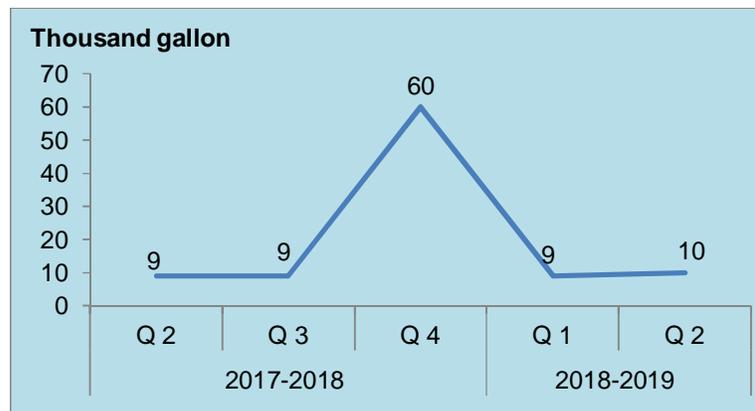
The production of Furnace Oil decreased by 32.69% in the second quarter of 2018-2019 compared with the second quarter of 2017-2018. The production of Furnace Oil decreased by 27.80% in the second quarter of 2018-2019 compared with the first quarter of 2018-2019.

Chart 5.15: Furnace Oil Production

Source: Oil and Gas Planning Department.

5.16 Kerosene (State-Owned)

Kerosene production increased by 11.11% in the second quarter of 2018-2019 compared with the second quarter of 2017-2018. Moreover, Kerosene production increased by 11.11% in the second quarter of 2018-2019 compared with the first quarter of 2018-2019.

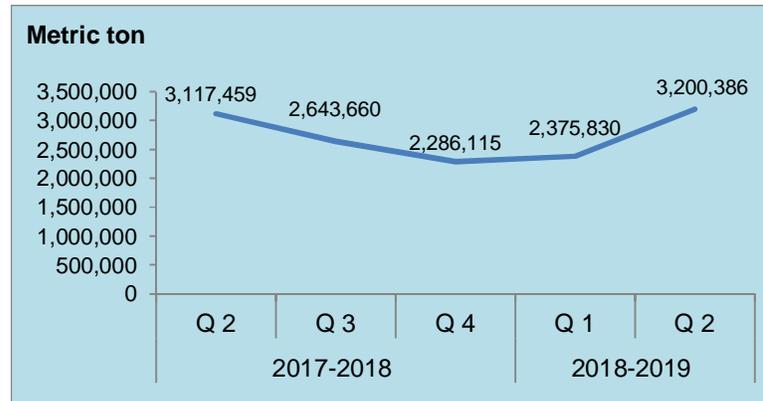
Chart 5.16: Kerosene Production

Source: Oil and Gas Planning Department.

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

The production of Limestone increased by 2.66% in the second quarter of 2018-2019 compared with the second quarter of 2017-2018. The production of Limestone increased by 34.71% in the second quarter of 2018-2019 compared with the first quarter of 2018-2019.

Chart 5.17: Limestone Production



Source: No.(1) Mining Enterprise.

5.18 Beer (Private)

The production of Beer increased by 19.64% in the second quarter of 2018-2019 compared with the second quarter of 2017-2018. The production of Beer increased by 9.16% in the second quarter of 2018-2019 compared with the first quarter of 2018-2019.

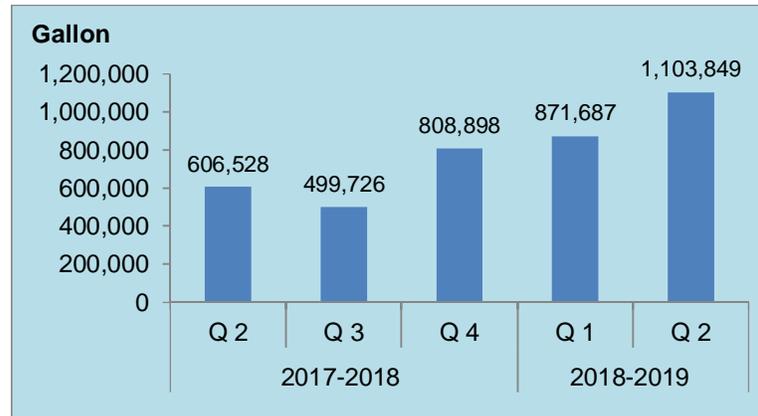
Chart 5.18: Beer Production



Source: Myanmar Economic Holdings Limited.

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

The production of Alcohol increased by 81.99% in the second quarter of 2018-2019 compared with the second quarter of 2017-2018. The production of Alcohol increased by 26.63% in the second quarter of 2018-2019 compared with the first quarter of 2018-2019.

Chart 5.19: Alcohol Production

Source: Myanma Economic Holdings Limited.

5.20 Cigarettes (Private)

The production of Cigarettes decreased by 5.52% in the second quarter of 2018-2019 compared with the 2017-2018 in the second quarter. The production of Cigarettes increased by 3.51% in the second quarter of 2018-2019 compared with the first quarter of the 2018-2019.

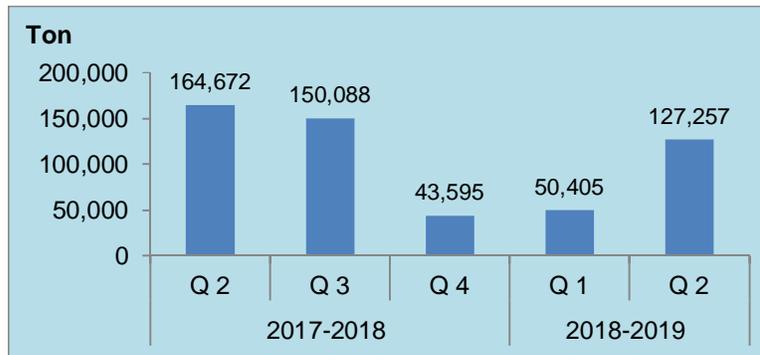
Chart 5.20: Cigarettes Production

Source: Myanma Economic Holdings Limited.

5.21 Salt (Crude + Fine) (Private)

The production of Salt (Crude + Fine) decreased by 22.72% in the second quarter of 2018-2019 compared with the 2017-2018 in the second quarter. Salt (Crude+Fine) production increased by 152.47% in the second quarter of 2018-2019 compared with the first quarter of 2018-2019.

Chart 5.21: Salt (Crude + Fine) Production

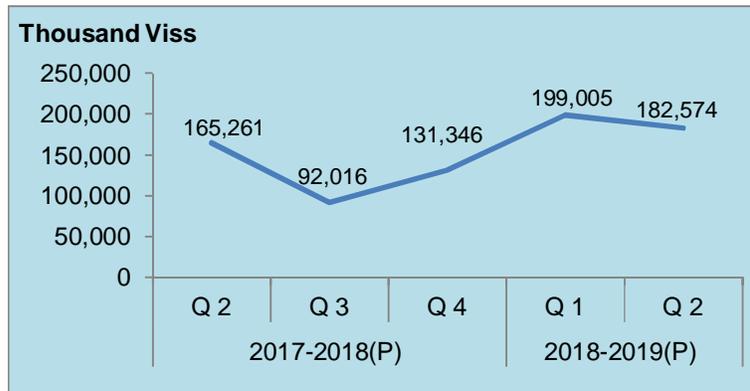


Source: Department of Mines (Salt Section).

5.22 Cooking Oil (Private)

The production of Cooking Oil increased by 10.48% in the second quarter of 2018-2019 compared with the 2017-2018 second quarter. The production of Cooking Oil decreased by 8.26% in the second quarter of 2018-2019 compared with the first quarter of 2018-2019.

Chart 5.22: Cooking Oil Production

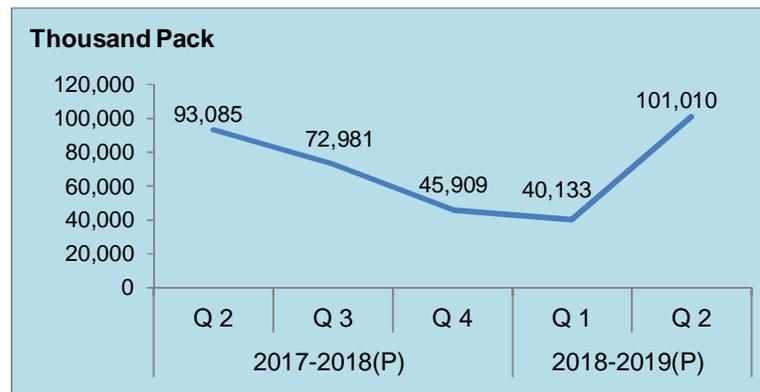


Source: Planning Department.

5.23 Instant Noodles (Private)

The production of Instant Noodles increased by 8.51% in the second quarter of 2018-2019 compared with the 2017-2018 second quarter. The production of Instant Noodles increased by 151.69% in the second quarter of 2018-2019 compared with the first quarter of 2018-2019.

Chart 5.23: Instant Noodles Production



Source: Planning Department.

Table 5.1: Production Statistics

Commodity	Unit	2017-2018			2018-2019	
		Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Cement	Ton	610,940	436,459	374,082	453,140	565,301
Cotton Yarn	Thou;lb.	1,359	1,140	942	760	1,146
Biological Products	Thou; dosage	1,260	2,344	200	181	99
Electric Power Generation	Million kwh	4,996	5,481	5,648	5,626	5,507
Electric Power Generation by Gas	Million kwh	2,121	2,225	1,570	1,942	2,291
Sales of Electric Power Value	Million kyats	303,356	332,304	342,854	342,439	332,556
Petroleum Coke	Metric ton	2,735	1,445	3,893	2,975	2,985
Liquefied Petroleum Gas	Thou; gallon	487	811	1,030	935	768
Fertilizer (Urea)	Metric ton	30,158	14,188	39,967	38,695 (r)	35,092
Natural gas(total)	M.Cu.ft	169,874	165,320	131,624	147,612	165,052
Crude Oil	(000) U.S Barrels	891	841	877	833	806
Motor Spirit	Thousand gallon	4,983	1,467	8,446	5,804	6,034
Diesel Oil	Thousand gallon	9,269	4,889	9,732	6,796	8,316
Aviation Turbine	Thousand gallon	652	548	931	385	656
Furnace Oil	Thousand gallon	3,175	2,450	5,690	2,960	2,137
Kerosene	Thousand gallon	9	9	60	9	10
Limestone	Metric ton	3,117,459	2,643,660	2,286,115	2,375,830	3,200,386
Beer	Gallon	16,465,549	16,601,907	11,717,405	18,047,084	19,699,962
Alcohol	Gallon	606,528	499,726	808,898	871,687	1,103,849
Cigarettes	Thou; No	2,323,090	2,231,530	2,322,620	2,120,370	2,194,840
Salt(Crude)	Ton	88,412	100,734	-	-	73,104
Salt(Fine)	Ton	76,260	49,354	43,595	50,405	54,153
Salt(total)	Ton	164,672	150,088	43,595	50,405	127,257
Cooking Oil	Thou; viss	165,261 *	92,016 *	131,346 *	199,005 *	182,574
Instant Noodles	Thou; pack	93,085 *	72,981 *	45,909 *	40,133 *	101,010

* provisional

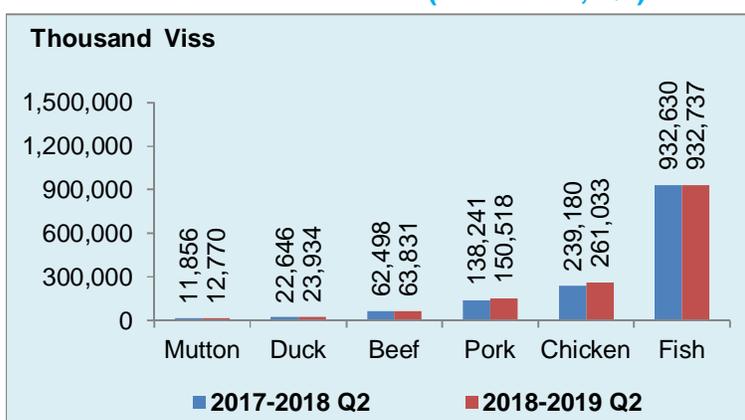
Sources: Ministry of Industry.
Ministry of Electricity and Energy.
Ministry of Natural Resources and
Environmental Conservation.
Myanma Economic Holdings.
Public Company Limited.
Planning Department.

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

In the second quarter of 2018-2019, the production of fish decreased by 17.62%, in comparison to the first quarter of 2018-2019, to stand at 932,737 thousand viss. Fish is the largest meat by total production, accounting for 64.56% of all meat production. In contrast, for this same period, there were decreases in the production of duck (0.28%), beef (1.38%), pork (1.57%), chicken (2.31%) and mutton (2.95%). Similarly, there were decreases in the production of milk (0.50%) and eggs (2.06%) in the second quarter of 2018-2019 compared to first quarter of 2018-2019.

For the second quarter of 2018-2019 compared to the second quarter of 2017-2018, there was an increases in the production of chicken (9.14%), pork (8.88%), mutton (7.71%), duck (5.69%), beef (2.13%) and fish (0.01%) and over the same year, the production of milk and eggs increased by (10.54%) and (10.11%).

Chart 5.24: Production of Beef, Mutton, Pork, Chicken and Fish (2018-2019, Q2)



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	2017-2018			2018-2019	
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Beef	62,498	63,472	62,592	64,722	63,831
Mutton	11,856	12,787	12,842	13,158	12,770
Pork	138,241	148,827	147,927	152,916	150,518
Chicken	239,180	256,193	258,108	267,214	261,033
Duck	22,646	23,675	23,181	24,000	23,934
Fish	932,630	682,463	891,556	1,132,221	932,737
Milk	369,957	397,867	407,371	410,999	408,938
Eggs(thou.No)	3,032,615	3,267,302	3,287,166	3,409,641	3,339,252

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

6

Transportation & Tourism



TRANSPORTATION AND TOURISM

6.1 Domestic Public Transport

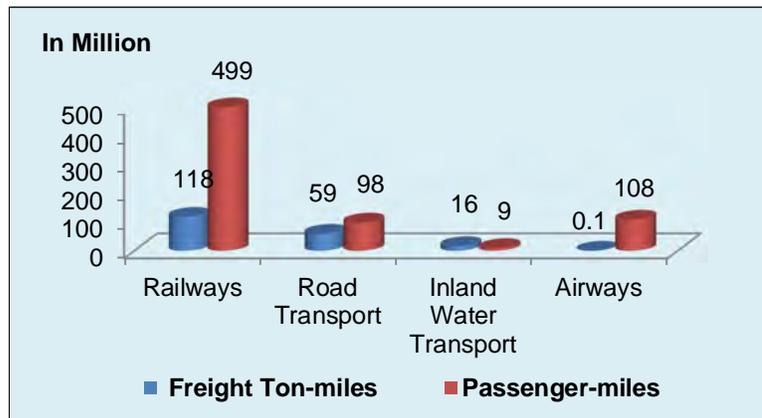
There are four main modes of domestic public transport: railways, road transport, inland water transport and airways. The year-on-year changes in the use of public transport for the second quarter of 2017-2018 and 2018-2019 were:

- railways transport decreased by 1.2% for freight ton-miles and 3.7 % for passenger-miles,
- road transport increased by 22.61% for freight ton-miles and decreased by 7.18 % for passenger -miles,
- inland water transport decreased by 6.21 % for freight ton-miles and 0.74% for passenger-miles.
- airways transport increased by 158% for freight ton-miles and 12.9% for passenger-miles.

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

- railways transport increased by 6.03% for freight ton-miles and decreased by 1.4 % for passenger-miles,
- road transport increased by 10.75% for freight ton-miles and decreased by 11% for passenger-miles,
- inland water transport decreased by 2.81% for freight ton-miles and 5.69% for passenger-miles, airways transport increased by 140.7% for freight ton-miles and 11.3% for passenger-miles.

Chart 6.1: Domestic Public Transport (2018-2019, Q2)



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

Table 6.1 Transportation
(Value = Thousand)

	2017-2018			2018-2019	
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Railways					
Freight ton-miles	119,033	120,126	105,321	110,930	117,616
Passenger-miles	517,655	505,312	392,095	505,575	498,679
Road Transport					
Freight ton-miles	47,950	49,266	49,185	53,087	58,793
Passenger-miles	105,894	94,354	87,099	110,435	98,296
Inland Water					
Freight ton-miles	17,134	15,997	14,856	16,535	16,070
Passenger-miles	9,500	8,868	9,730	9,999	9,430
Airways					
Freight ton-miles	55	55	54	59	142
Passenger-miles	95,747	89,751	75,149	97,137	108,070

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

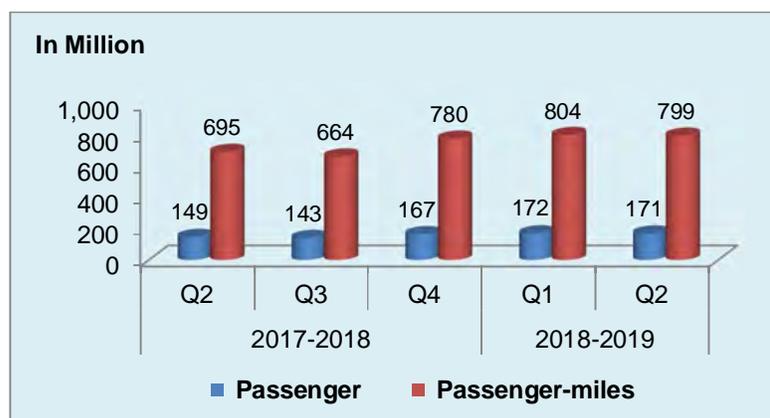
6.2 Yangon City Private Transport

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 second quarter of 2018-2019 compared to the second quarter of 2017-2018, private transport in Yangon City increased across all measures with gains of 15% for both the number of passengers and passenger-miles, up 6.6% for number of buses in operation per day, 4.4% for number of trips per day and 15.9% for gross earnings.

When comparing the first quarter and the second quarter of 2018-2019, private transport across Yangon City decreased based on the measures of passengers and passenger-miles 0.6% and the number of buses in operation per day (up 1.1%). Over the same period, number of trips per day decreased by 2.1% and 1.6% for gross earnings.

Chart 6.2: Yangon City Private Transport (Bus Service)



Source: Yangon Region Transport Authority.

Table 6.2 Yangon City Private Transport (Bus Service)

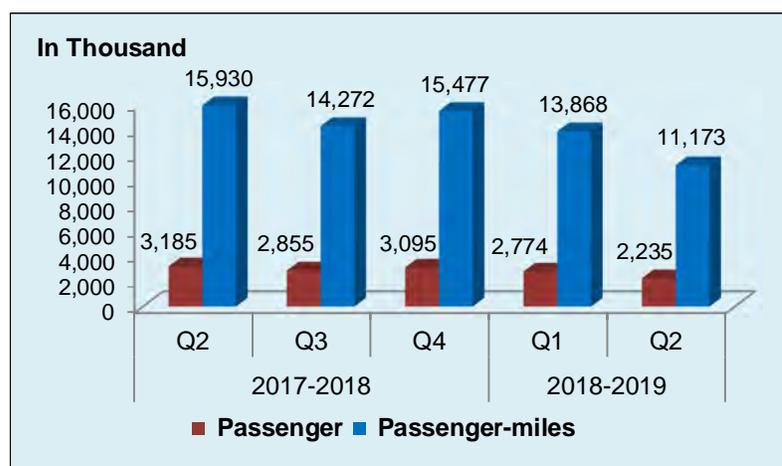
	2017-2018			2018-2019	
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Passenger (Thousand)	149,068	142,543	167,262	172,403	171,423
Passenger-miles (Thousand)	694,870	664,447	779,673	803,637	799,072
Number of buses in operation per day	4,323	4,205	4,547	4,559	4,610
Number of trips per day	15,813	15,176	16,199	16,859	16,512
Gross Earnings (Million kyats)	30,150.40	28,275.38	33,740.19	35,500.30	34,937.71

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 second quarter of 2018-2019 compared to the second quarter of 2017-2018, private transport in Mandalay City decreased across all measures with falls of 29.8% for both the number of passengers and passenger-miles, 27.18% for number of buses in operation per day, 27.54% for number of trips per day and 28.8% for gross earnings. When comparing the first quarter and the second quarter of 2018-2019, private transport across Mandalay City decreased based on the measures of passengers and passenger-miles 19.4% and the number of buses in operation per day (down 15.73%). Over the same period, number of trips per day decreased by 17.87% and 18.67% for gross earnings.

Chart 6.3: Mandalay City Private Transport (Bus Service)

Source: Mandalay Region Buses Control Committee.

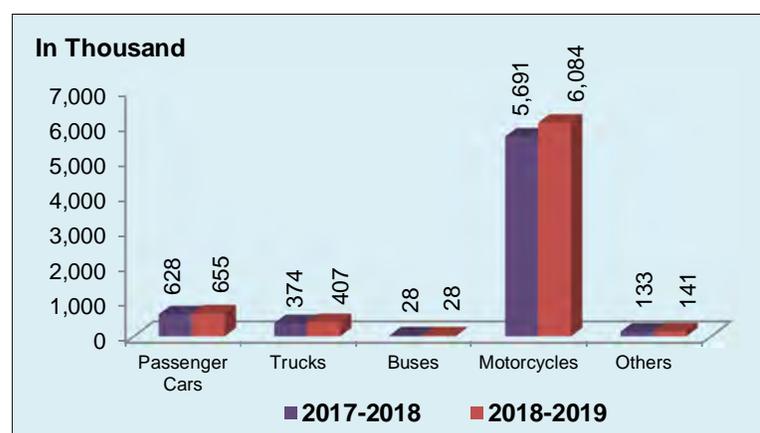
Table 6.3 Mandalay City Private Transport (Bus Service)

	2017-2018			2018-2019	
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Passenger (Thousand)	3,185	2,855	3,095	2,774	2,235
Passenger-miles (Thousand)	15,930	14,272	15,477	13,868	11,173
Number of buses in operation per day	309	287	294	267	225
Number of trips per day	926	832	901	817	671
Gross Earnings (Million kyats)	217.91	195.52	211.83	190.80	155.18

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 second quarter of 2018-2019, there were a total of 7.3 million licensed vehicles. This was a 1.4% increase compared to the previous quarter and increased by 6.7% compared to the same period of 2017-2018.

Chart 6.4: Registered Motor Vehicles by Type (Q2)

Source: Department of Road Transport Administration.

Table 6.4 Registered Motor Vehicles by Type

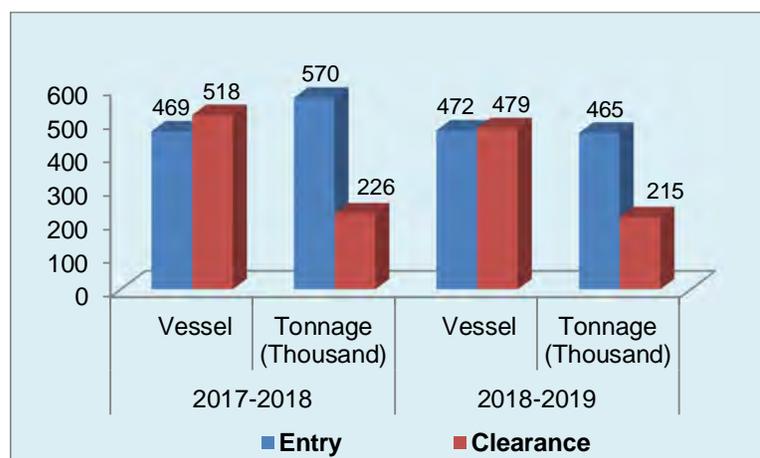
	2017-2018			2018-2019	
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Passenger Cars	628,054	628,966	637,405	646,191	654,837
Trucks	374,287	394,403	399,474	403,393	406,740
Buses	28,010	27,599	27,552	27,781	28,260
Motorcycles	5,690,773	5,741,509	5,889,577	5,997,519	6,084,080
Others	132,871	137,927	138,835	140,612	141,338
Total	6,853,995	6,930,404	7,092,843	7,215,496	7,315,255

Source: Department of Road Transport Administration.

6.5 Merchant Shipping

Coastal Shipping: Coastal shipping trade decreased in the second quarter of 2018-2019, with vessel entries increasing by 0.6% and tonnage decreasing by 18.4% compare to the same time in 2017-2018. There was also a short term decrease in coastal shipping between the first quarter and the second quarter of 2018-2019, with a 22% increase in the number of vessels entering and a 30.3% increase in related tonnage. Clearance coastal shipping also increased by 15% for vessels and decreased by 7.7% for tonnage.

Chart 6.5: Merchant Shipping (Coastal Trade, Q2)



Source: Customs Department.

Table 6.5 Merchant Shipping

	2017-2018			2018-2019	
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Coastal Trade					
Entry					
Vessel	469	426	317	387	472
Tonnage(Thousand)	570	476	329	357	465
Clearance					
Vessel	518	406	304	416	479
Tonnage(Thousand)	226	179	143	233	215

Source: Customs Department.

6.6 Tourism

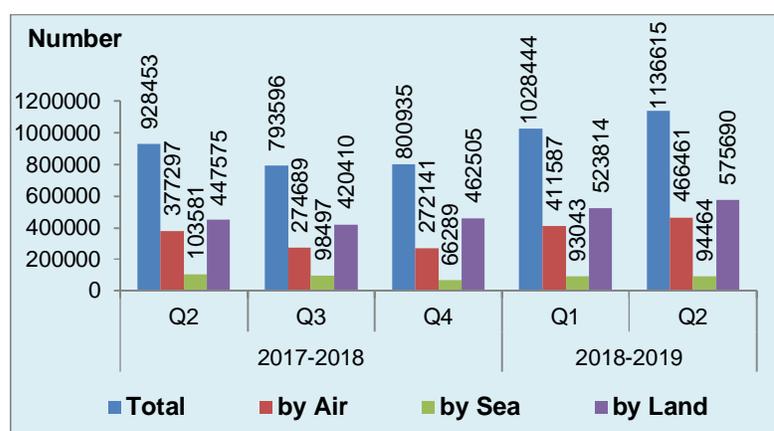
In the second quarter of 2018-2019, a total of 1,136,615 visitors entered Myanmar. This was increased by 10.5% compared with the preceding quarter and it represented a 22.4% year-on-year increase compared with the same quarter of previous year of 2017-2018.

Air arrivals: In the second quarter of 2018-2019, number of visitor arrivals by air totaled 466,461, this was increased of 23.6% compared with the same quarter in 2017-2018 and increase of 13.3% compared with the previous quarter.

Land arrivals: The majority of visitors arrived in Myanmar by land 50.6%, this was an increase of 9.9% compared with the previous quarter. This was increased by 28.6% compared with the same quarter of 2017-2018.

Sea arrivals: In the second quarter of 2018-2019, the number of arrivals by sea stood at 94,464, which was increase of 1.5% compared with the previous quarter. This was decreased by 8.8% compared with the same quarter of last year.

Chart 6.6: International Tourist Arrival



Source: Ministry of Hotels and Tourism.

Table 6.6 International Tourist Arrival

	2017-2018			2018-2019	
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Total	928453	793596	800935	1028444	1136615
by Air	377297	274689	272141	411587	466461
by Sea	103581	98497	66289	93043	94464
by Land	447575	420410	462505	523814	575690

Source: Ministry of Hotel 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 second quarter of 2018-2019, there were 83 labour exchange offices in the whole country and more than 259 overseas employment agencies.

There were 74,503 job placements in second quarter of 2018-2019, which were a 37.5% increase compared with the preceding quarter and a 26.4% year-on-year increase compared with the second quarter of 2017-2018.

The number of new registered job seekers increased by 12.2% in the second quarter of 2018-2019, and was 27.0% higher than the same quarter of previous year.

The number of submissions made for the vacancies increased by 42.5% compared with the previous quarter. The number of submissions made for the vacancies were 60,561 and 77,777 were recorded in Q2: 2017-2018 and Q2: 2018-2019 respectively.

There were 68,292 overseas workers in the second quarter of 2018-2019, representing a 12.6% increase compared with the previous quarter. The number of overseas workers also increased by 32.3% compared with the same period of the previous year.

Thailand was the largest overseas worker market accounting for 51,840 or 75.9% of all overseas workers in the second quarter of 2018-2019. This reflects a 9.3% increase from the previous quarter.

Malaysia was the second largest market for overseas workers with 13,581 of 19.9% of all overseas workers for the same period, representing an increasing by 30.3% from the previous quarter.

In the second quarter of 2018-2019, increases in overseas employment were recorded in the Singapore (105 people), Japan (1,242 people), Macau (6 people), Jordan (271 people) and Qatar (33 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

7.2.2 Employment

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

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 aggregate measure of the Labour Underutilization Rate, which comprises Unemployment, Time-related Underemployment and Potential Labour Force, was 7.2% and higher for females compared to males.

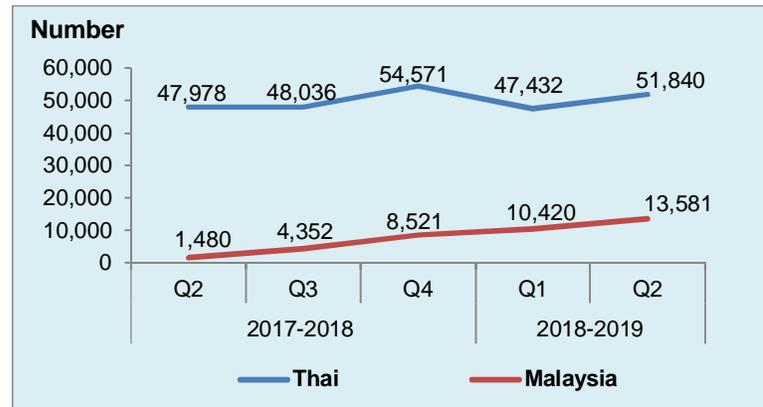
7.2.4 Wage/salary per month

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 Oversea Workers from Myanmar



Source: Department of Labour.

Table 7.1 Employment Through Labour Exchange Offices

	2017-2018			2018-2019	
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Domestic					
New Registered	244,095	321,225	313,363	276,346	310,019
Job vacancies	58,611	50,180	67,988	54,170	75,540
Submitted for vacancies	60,561	50,909	69,162	54,586	77,777
Person placed	58,964	50,306	68,437	54,197	74,503
Registered live and pending at the end of the period	879,795	894,070	885,069	877,030	906,134
Overseas Workers*					
Thai	47,978	48,036	54,571	47,432	51,840
Malaysia	1,480	4,352	8,521	10,420	13,581
Korea	1,455	2,134	1,221	1,295	1,162
Singapore	87	218	129	70	105
Japan	468	843	1,350	1,228	1,242
UAE	82	36	26	67	52
Macau	-	9	-	-	6
Jordan	35	232	46	121	271
Qatar	46	16	10	24	33
Total Overseas Workers	51,631	55,876	65,874	60,657	68,292

Note: *Overseas Workers were sent by 259 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 on domestic productive and people consumption, 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 and Finance (MoPF) and CBM, CBM is acting as the agent of MoPF but Treasury Department manages all process on behalf of MoPF for the issuance of Government Security.

Multiple price system for competitive bidders and Market Weighted Average Yield for non-competitive bidders has 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 MoPF.

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 17 Labour Exchange Offices in Yangon Region and 66 Labour Exchange Offices in Other States and Regions.

■ OVERSEAS EMPLOYMENT

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

