



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 (Q3)



Quarterly Statistics Bulletin

Quarterly Time Series, 2018-2019 (Q3)

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FOREWORD

The Quarterly Statistics Bulletin is the 13th 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 9.27%. 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 project.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) estimates the economic activities of the three main sectors, Agriculture sector, Industry sector and Services sector. The quarterly percentage change in the third quarter of FY 2018-2019 was 15% over the third quarter of FY 2017-2018. The progress was due to the change in the three main economic sectors, 7.2% in the Agriculture sector, 23.5% in the Industry sector and 11.1% in the Services sector respectively.

Inflation

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose by 2.99% in the third quarter of FY 2018-2019 compared with the second quarter of FY 2018-2019. Compared with the same period last fiscal year, CPI increased by 9.27%.

In the third quarter of FY 2018-2019, the average rate of inflation was 9.27%. This was an increase in the average rate (2.35 percentage points) compared with the second 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 53.7% between the third quarter of 2017-2018 and the third quarter of 2018-2019, and the outflow of domestic currency to foreign markets has fallen to 63.7% over the same period.

Over the last year, total imports have fallen to \$4,826.7 million, compared to \$5,012.7 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 19.3% from the third quarter of 2017-2018 to the third quarter of 2018-2019. Over the same period, the import of intermediate goods increased by 8.8% and consumer goods decreased by 1.8%.

Exports, a crucial component of a country's economy, increased by 9.7% from \$ 3,952.1 million in the third quarter

of last year to \$4,335.6 million in the third quarter of 2018-2019. Across the seven major export categories, the largest increase was mineral products 101.8% followed by agricultural products 19.6%, marine products 11.0%, and manufactured products 7.1%. The export of animal products, other products and forest products were declined by 50.0%, 30.4% and 21.1% over the same period of 2017-2018.

International Currency Exchange

In the third quarter of FY 2018-2019, the performance of the US dollar against the Myanmar kyat was 7.8% stronger over the same period of FY 2017-2018. Similarly, other currencies performed stronger against the kyat including the Thai Baht 16.4%, the Singapore Dollar 9.0%, and the Euro 6.1%.

Custom Duties and Revenue from Taxes

In the third quarter of FY 2018-2019, customs duties decreased by 16.44% compared with the same period of last year. Also, revenue from taxes decreased by 44.45%, mainly due to large increases in income taxes and specific good taxes.

Myanmar Citizen and Foreign Investment of Permitted Enterprise by Sector

In the third quarter of 2018-2019, the total investment by Myanmar Citizen is decreased by 54.40% compared with the same period of last year. Because of the decreasing in the manufacturing sector, it contributes the majority of the decrease. Foreign investment is increase 879.27 million US\$ compared with the same period of 2017-2018. Transport & Communication sector is mostly contributed by 61.44% in total investment of this quarter.

Foreign Investment of Permitted Enterprise by Country

Singapore, China and Thailand are the top foreign investors for Myanmar in third quarter of 2018-2019 and Japan, China and U.S.A are the top investors in same quarter of last year.

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

In the third quarter of 2018-2019, Yangon is mostly invested region in both Myanmar Citizen and Foreign Investment. Mon State is second and Bago region is third in Myanmar Citizen Investment and Mandalay region is second and Kayah is third in Foreign Investment.

Foreign Investment of Actual Enterprise by Sector

In the third quarter of 2018-2019, the sectors with the largest actual amount of Foreign Investment are Manufacturing sector, Power sector and Transport & Communication sector. In the third quarter of 2017-2018 Transport & Communication sector topped the list at 377.33 million US\$.

Foreign Investment of Actual Enterprise by Country

In the third quarter of 2018-2019, the countries by the largest actual amount of Foreign Investment are Singapore, Thailand and China.

Production

There was a strengthening of economic activity across a range of areas indicated by increases in the production of selected commodities in the third quarter of 2018-2019

compared with the third quarter of 2017-2018. These include the productions of Cement Production, Electric Power Generation, Electric Power Generation by Gas, Sales of Electric Power (Value), Fertilizer(Urea), Natural Gas Production, Diesel Oil Production, Aviation Turbine, Limestone, Beer, Salt (Crude+Fine) Production, Cooking Oil and Instant Noodles. The Production of Petroleum Coke is stabled in comparison with the third quarter of 2017-2018 and 2018-2019. The Production of some commodities decreased in the third quarter of 2018-2019, compared with the second quarter of 2018-2019 including the productions of Cotton Yarn Production, Biological products, Petroleum Coke, Fertilizer (Urea), Crude Oil, Motor Spirit, Diesel Oil Production, Furnace Oil, Kerosene, Limestone, Beer, Alcohol, Cigarettes Production, Cooking Oil and Instant Noodles.

Meat, Fish, Milk And Egg Production

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

Transportation

There are four main modes of domestic public transport: railways, road transport, inland water transport and airways. Over the last year, the use of public transport decreased across all four modes, with a halving of inland water freight ton-miles contributing the majority of this decrease. However, the total passenger miles for airways transport increased by 25.5% 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 92,675 newly registered in the third 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 third quarter of 2018-2019, coastal shipping increased with vessel entries increasing by 0.7% and tonnage decreasing by 1.5% 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

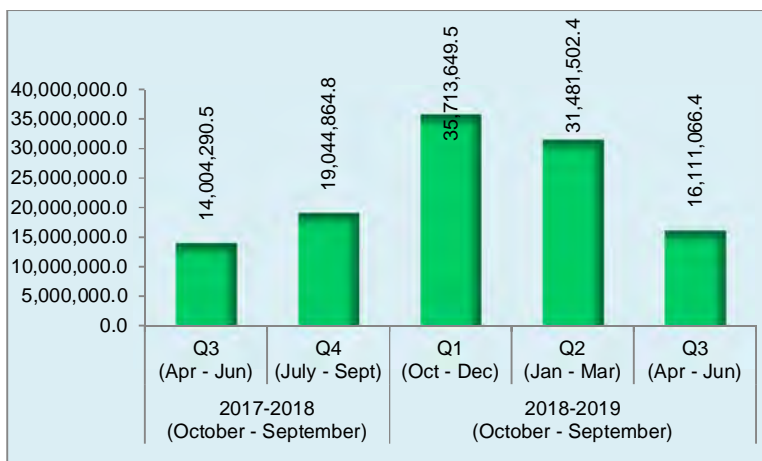


GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT & PRICES

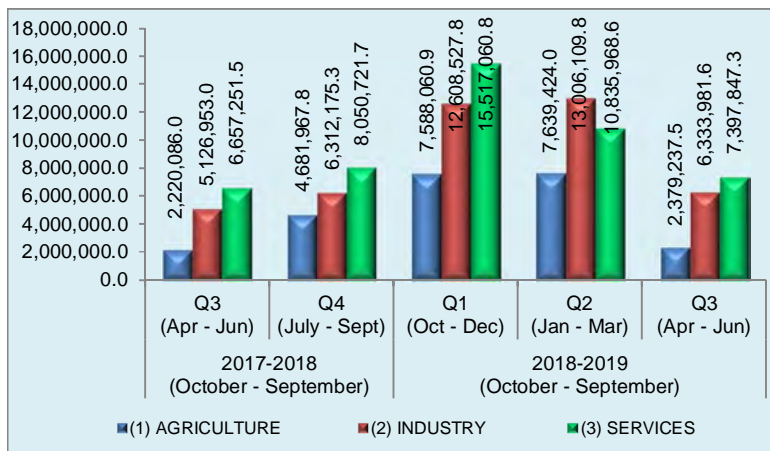
1.1 Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (Current Producers' Prices)

In Myanmar, GDP comprises production from the three main sectors of Agriculture, Industry and Services. In the third quarter of 2018-2019, the Agriculture sector represented 14.8%, the Industry sector at 39.3% and the Services sector at 45.9% of GDP respectively.

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



Source: Planning Department.



Source: Planning Department.

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

F.Y	2017-2018			2018-2019		
	(October - September)		(October - September)		Q3 (Apr - Jun)	
	Q3 (Apr - Jun)	Q4 (July - Sept)	Q1 (Oct - Dec)	Q2 (Jan - Mar)		
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	14,004,290.5	(r) 19,044,864.8	(r) 35,713,649.5	(r) 31,481,502.4	(r) 16,111,066.4	
(1) AGRICULTURE	2,220,086.0	(r) 4,681,967.8	(r) 7,588,060.9	(r) 7,639,424.0	(r) 2,379,237.5	
Agriculture	697,584.7	(r) 2,826,347.0	(r) 5,260,083.8	5,584,431.6	691,324.9	
Livestock and Fisheries	1,513,259.0	(r) 1,842,622.6	(r) 2,311,975.0	2,021,471.8	(r) 1,669,695.6	
Forestry	9,242.3	12,998.2	(r) 16,002.1	33,520.6	18,217.0	
(2) INDUSTRY	5,126,953.0	(r) 6,312,175.3	(r) 12,608,527.8	(r) 13,006,109.8	(r) 6,333,981.6	
Energy	936,382.6	772,804.0	1,057,323.7	1,205,768.9	1,236,583.8	
Mining	251,430.9	(r) 210,078.9	(r) 255,329.7	288,502.9	240,385.7	
Processing and Manufacturing	2,946,645.8	(r) 3,907,799.7	(r) 8,987,434.8	(r) 9,130,855.2	(r) 3,438,794.4	
Electric Power	325,989.9	(r) 342,905.1	(r) 324,886.4	338,867.2	360,388.2	
Construction	666,503.8	(r) 1,078,587.6	(r) 1,983,553.2	2,042,115.6	1,057,829.5	
(3) SERVICES	6,657,251.5	(r) 8,050,721.7	(r) 15,517,060.8	(r) 10,835,968.6	(r) 7,397,847.3	
Transportation	2,059,102.5	(r) 2,509,624.6	(r) 3,716,706.3	3,199,072.5	2,210,712.7	
Communications	586,141.5	(r) 377,084.6	(r) 434,743.7	523,805.6	630,420.7	
Financial Institutions	77,603.1	(r) 100,437.5	(r) 79,634.1	(r) 106,340.0	(r) 93,484.4	
Social and Administrative Services	834,626.7	(r) 841,494.1	(r) 841,937.4	847,187.9	868,536.7	
Rental and Other Services	695,218.9	701,769.6	863,005.6	857,324.5	840,694.6	
Trade	2,404,558.8	(r) 3,520,311.3	(r) 9,581,033.7	5,302,238.1	2,753,998.2	

Source: Planning Department.

1.2 Consumer Price Index and Rate of Inflation

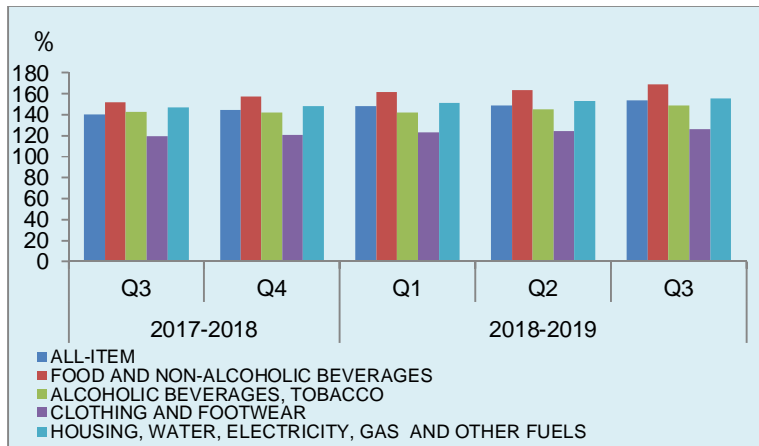
The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures the average change in the retail prices of goods and services purchased and consumed by households. The weighting is based on 2012 Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) conducted by the Central Statistical Organization (CSO). According to COICOP Classification,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

1.2.1 Quarterly Change

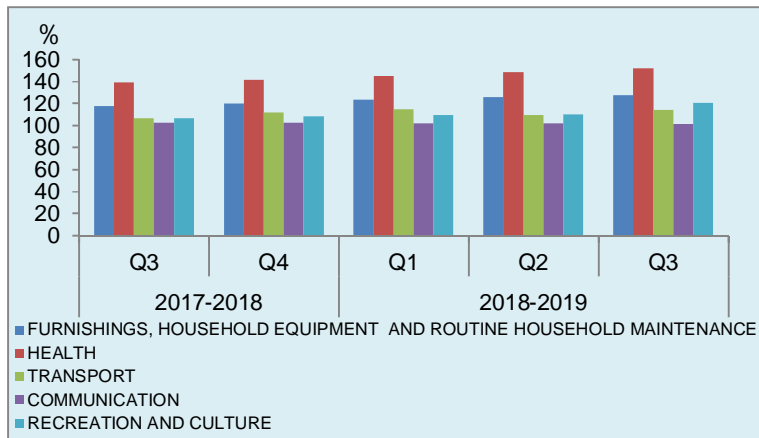
In the third quarter of 2018-2019 compared with the third quarter of 2017-2018; According to 2012 Base, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) in Myanmar increased to 153.41 Index Points from 140.40 Index Points. Year on Year the Inflation Rate was 9.27 for the third quarter of 2018-2019.

The food prices have increased in the third quarter of 2018-2019, but the gold prices have slightly decreased.

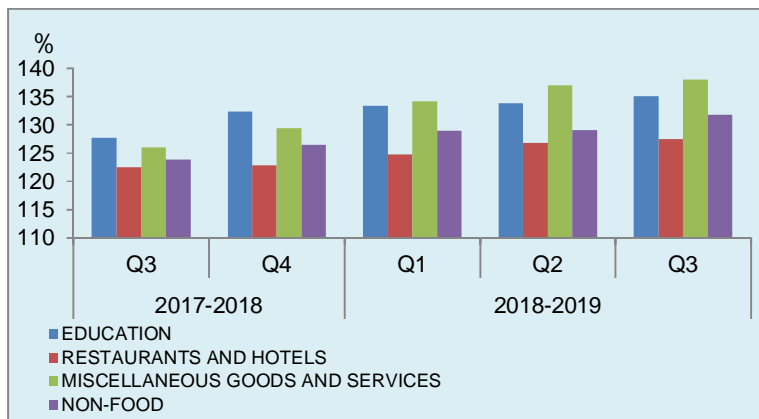
Chart 1.2.1: Consumer Price Index (%) (2012=100)



Source: Central Statistical Organization.



Source: Central Statistical Organization.

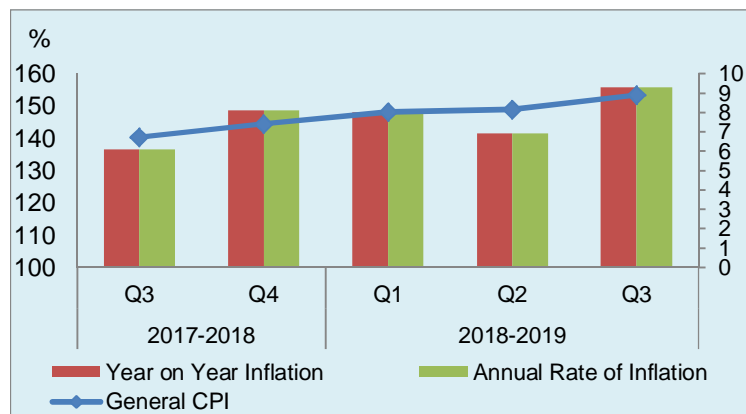


Source: Central Statistical Organization.

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

Group	2017-2018		2018-2019		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
ALL-ITEM	140.40	144.35	148.13	148.96	153.41
FOOD AND NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES	152.12	157.04	161.73	163.04	168.79
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES, TOBACCO	142.94	142.14	142.35	145.15	149.01
CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR	119.63	120.99	122.95	124.54	125.81
HOUSING, WATER, ELECTRICITY, GAS AND OTHER FUELS	146.60	148.51	151.43	152.97	155.43
FURNISHINGS, HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT AND ROUTINE HOUSEHOLD MAINTENANCE	117.86	119.96	123.77	126.03	127.45
HEALTH	139.43	141.98	145.30	149.02	152.16
TRANSPORT	106.78	112.10	114.88	109.78	114.51
COMMUNICATION	102.51	102.22	102.01	101.77	101.59
RECREATION AND CULTURE	106.88	108.30	109.34	110.05	120.61
EDUCATION	127.68	132.36	133.40	133.80	135.09
RESTAURANTS AND HOTELS	122.46	122.85	124.74	126.77	127.53
MISCELLANEOUS GOODS AND SERVICES	125.98	129.38	134.26	136.95	138.07
NON-FOOD	123.91	126.49	129.00	129.14	131.78
INFLATION(Y-o-Y)	6.08	8.11	8.00	6.92	9.27

Source: Central Statistical Organization.

Chart 1.2.2: Consumer Price Index and Rate of Inflation

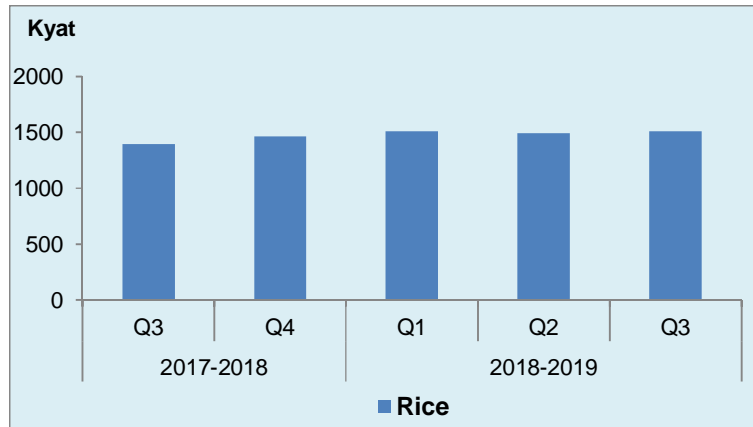
Source: Central Statistical Organization.

Table 1.2.2 Consumer Price Index and Rate of Inflation

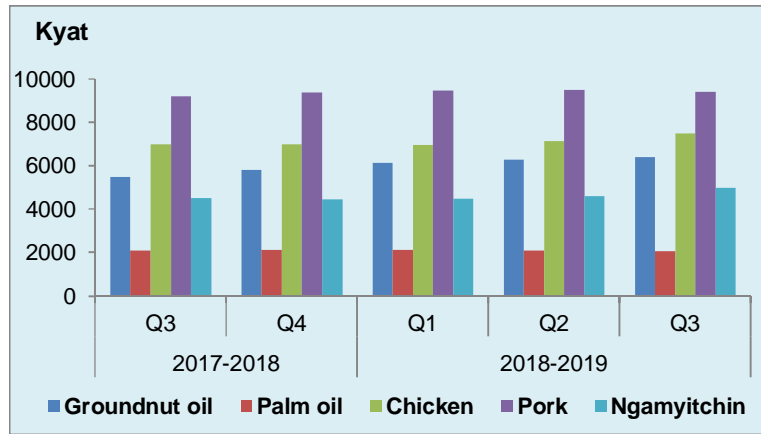
Group	2017-2018		2018-2019		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
General CPI	140.40	144.35	148.13	148.96	153.41
Year on Year Inflation	6.08	8.11	8.00	6.92	9.27
Annual Rate of Inflation	6.08	8.11	8.01	6.92	9.27

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)

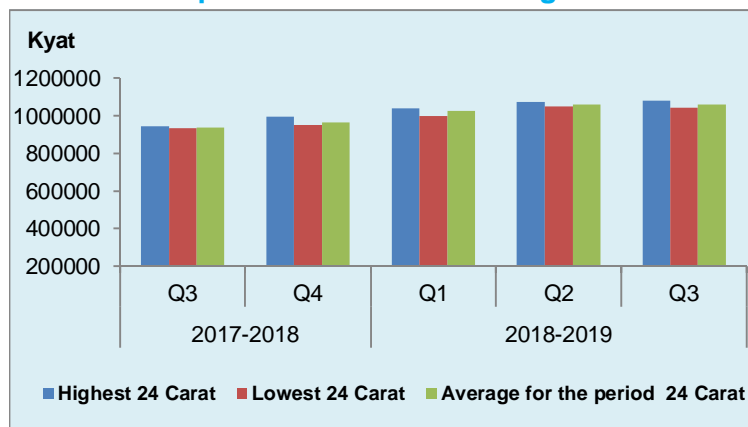
Commodity	Unit	2017-2018		2018-2019		
		Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
Rice	Pyi	1,394.59	1,464.69	1,508.59	1,490.63	1,506.41
Ngayan	Viss	8,056.65	8,456.82	8,099.83	8,170.47	8,857.86
Ngakhu	Viss	8,040.74	8,556.30	8,062.96	8,204.26	8,884.07
Ngagyí	Viss	9,450.59	9,889.02	8,878.43	9,364.71	10,278.43
Ngathalauk	Viss	10,133.99	10,641.18	10,924.84	11,584.97	12,252.94
Ngamyitchin	Viss	4,518.45	4,447.92	4,465.33	4,595.39	4,980.21
Pazundoke	Viss	16,937.65	16,857.69	16,919.90	17,644.62	18,111.11
Pazunkyawt	Viss	9,746.17	9,748.84	9,812.83	10,402.14	10,940.46
Ngayan dried	Viss	28,542.69	29,229.35	29,535.29	29,660.29	30,858.82
Ngakumshutchauk dried	Viss	18,994.57	19,509.06	19,222.83	19,490.94	19,724.64
Prawn dried	Viss	29,588.51	30,728.09	31,582.27	32,018.16	32,581.13
Ngapiyegyo	Viss	3,299.26	3,308.11	3,304.42	3,311.21	3,336.87
Ngapi-seinza (2nd. Quality)	Viss	3,745.13	3,767.07	3,770.90	3,781.39	3,815.23
Mutton	Viss	16,091.52	17,134.13	18,715.62	20,315.62	21,162.29
Beef	Viss	10,742.92	11,099.37	12,048.84	12,837.98	13,507.60
Pork	Viss	9,211.45	9,360.05	9,448.20	9,479.39	9,408.11
Chicken	Viss	6,985.80	6,979.09	6,963.88	7,121.67	7,475.16
Chicken eggs	(10.Nos)	1,240.16	1,339.32	1,334.72	1,336.21	1,392.83
Duck eggs	(10.Nos)	1,621.41	1,687.86	1,739.51	1,826.65	1,890.37
Groundnut Oil	Viss	5,497.14	5,803.22	6,117.39	6,268.48	6,404.83
Palm Oil	Viss	2,079.12	2,103.38	2,114.28	2,073.35	2,049.40

(Cont'd)

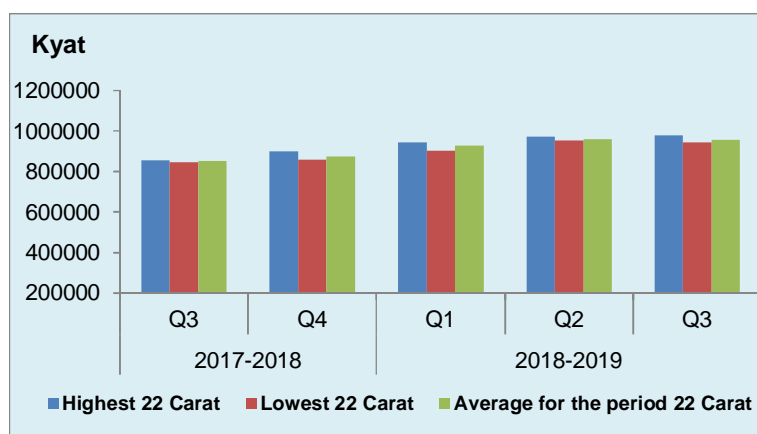
Table 1.3.1 Retail Price of Selected Commodities
(Value = Kyat)

Commodity	Unit	2017-2018		2018-2019		
		Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
Gram(split)	Viss	2,604.69	2,448.54	2,440.27	2,361.19	2,354.76
Pegyi(whole)	Viss	3,254.41	3,113.73	3,155.88	3,157.35	3,135.29
Penilay(whole)	Viss	3,590.33	3,559.83	3,683.60	3,634.17	3,666.40
Sadawpe(lonethay)	Viss	2,223.87	2,204.32	2,214.90	2,157.19	2,106.35
Chillies(short)	Viss	8,723.54	9,468.95	10,569.58	11,071.46	10,965.63
Onion(big)	Viss	1,178.73	1,132.53	1,423.73	1,105.93	940.07
Garlic(single)	Viss	2,792.23	2,389.35	2,257.77	2,217.42	2,744.74
Potatoes(medium)	Viss	1,031.59	1,091.92	1,137.55	1,157.43	1,114.99
Tomatoes	Viss	1,109.45	1,294.68	1,255.25	854.34	1,660.15
Cabbage	Viss	531.30	725.91	614.01	485.15	880.46
Longbean	Viss	1,305.39	1,315.20	1,248.32	1,213.52	1,419.40
Betel leaves	Viss	6,656.17	5,683.46	5,835.21	6,054.53	5,405.64
Betelnut(split)	Viss	7,604.37	7,450.27	7,368.85	7,239.34	7,304.92
Cheroots	(per 100)	1,632.53	1,695.77	1,749.35	1,853.57	1,960.44
Sugar	Viss	1,484.87	1,490.06	1,499.23	1,447.83	1,409.38
Tea, Shan	Viss	6,377.86	6,492.58	6,606.12	6,628.62	6,706.95
Firewood	Viss	319.52	321.86	325.46	331.07	340.95
Charcoal	Viss	623.54	638.81	650.73	651.75	668.41
Petro	Gallon	4,080.34	4,478.14	4,496.87	3,729.27	4,209.31
Diesel	Gallon	4,122.94	4,557.65	4,818.76	4,304.69	4,563.94
Washing Soap	(Each)	230.70	232.43	238.10	238.66	239.33
Body Soap	(Each)	451.51	456.79	469.08	468.58	478.82
Tooth Paste	(Each)	559.11	577.69	606.41	632.09	641.52

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		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
Highest					
24 Carat	942833	993500	1040333	1073333	1079167
22 Carat	854292	900362	942803	972708	977995
Lowest					
24 Carat	932500	950667	996000	1049333	1041167
22 Carat	845078	861543	902627	950960	943343
Average for the period					
24 Carat	938043	964756	1025484	1060350	1058398
22 Carat	850041	874311	929358	960947	959084

Source: Central Statistical Organization.

2 Trade



TRADE

2.1 Merchandise Trade

The total value of Myanmar's international merchandise trade was \$9,162.3 million in the third quarter of 2018-2019, an increase of 2.7% from \$8,920.1 million in the previous quarter. Merchandise trade also increased by 2.2% when compared with the same quarter of the previous year.

Myanmar's economy has suffered a trade deficit since 2012-2013. In the third quarter of 2018-2019, the trade deficit occurs at \$491.1 million.

The total value of exports in the third quarter of 2018-2019 was \$4,335.6 million, a decrease of 5.2% from \$4,574.1 million in the previous quarter. Exports also increased by 9.7% from \$3,952.1 million when compared with the same quarter of 2017 - 2018.

The total value of imports in the third quarter of 2018-2019 was \$4,826.7 million, an increase of 11.1% from \$4,346.0 million in the previous quarter. Imports decreased by 3.7% from \$5,012.7 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		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
Total trade	8,964.8	9,726.7	8,140.3	8,920.1	9,162.3
Trade Balance	-1,060.6	33.5	-780.1	228.1	-491.1
Export	3,952.1	4,880.1	3,680.1	4,574.1	4,335.6
Domestics export	2,531.3	2,498.4	2,236.9	2,888.2	2,951.0
All export	3,952.1	4,880.1	3,680.1	4,574.1	4,335.6
All export by type					
Normal	2,617.6	3,484.3	2,180.6	2,436.1	2,277.0
Border	1,334.5	1,395.8	1,499.5	2,138.0	2,058.6
All export by Sector					
Government	780.1	1,388.6	696.7	1,311.9	1,497.1
Private	3,172.0	3,491.5	2,983.4	3,262.2	2,838.5
Import	5,012.7	4,846.6	4,460.2	4,346.0	4,826.7
General imports	4,448.4	4,362.5	3,857.9	3,690.4	4,058.8
All Import	5,012.7	4,846.6	4,460.2	4,346.0	4,826.7
All import by type					
Normal	4,305.5	4,075.8	3,782.4	3,575.3	3,935.7
Border	707.2	770.8	677.8	770.7	891.0
All import by Sector					
Government	362.9	765.5	238.8	239.7	248.5
Private	4,649.8	4,081.1	4,221.4	4,106.3	4,578.2

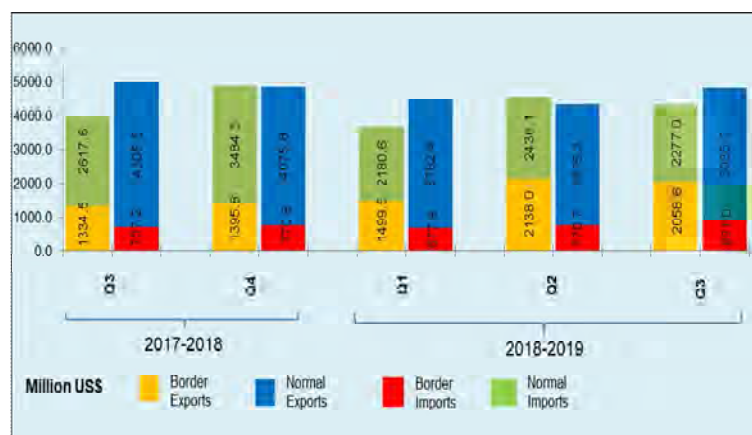
Include border trade

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 third quarter of 2018-2019, normal exports decreased by 13.0% and border exports increased by 54.3% and normal imports decreased by 8.6% and border imports increased by 26.0%, compared to the same quarter of the previous year.

Chart 2.1.1: Normal and Border Trade



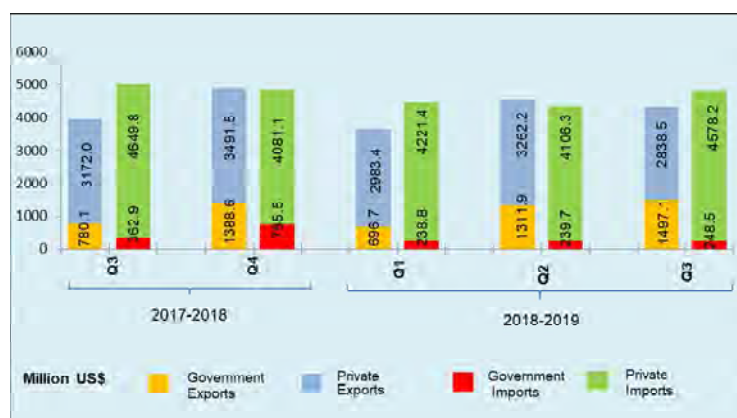
Source: Customs Department.

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 third quarter of 2018-2019, the exports of the government sector increased by 91.9% and imports of the government sector decreased by 31.5% when compared to the same quarter of the previous year. Over the same period, there was a decrease in private exports 10.5% and a decrease in private imports 1.5%.

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 82.9%, followed by Europe at 11.5%. All the other regional groups had relatively small shares of trade (4.3% or less). Myanmar's largest bilateral trading partners are all in the Asia region are China, Thailand, Japan, Singapore, and India.

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

	2017-2018		2018-2019		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
Trade Volume	8,964.8	9,726.7	8,140.3	8,920.1	9,162.3
Trade Balance	-1,060.6	33.5	-780.1	228.1	-491.1
Export	3,952.1	4,880.1	3,680.1	4,574.1	4,335.6
Asia	3,002.2	3,782.4	2,703.3	3,558.4	3,193.9
Europe	681.7	849.5	727.9	714.6	768.4
America	195.4	170.2	155.6	202.6	253.7
Central East Asia	26.7	35.2	46.2	38.7	51.4
Africa	35.8	32.2	39.1	47.9	55.4
Other	10.3	10.6	8.0	11.9	12.8
Import	5,012.7	4,846.6	4,460.2	4,346.0	4,826.7
Asia	4,495.0	4,306.4	3,985.6	3,842.9	4,248.0
Europe	253.5	297.5	206.9	221.4	282.4
America	134.6	118.0	121.4	121.3	140.1
Central East Asia	83.3	74.9	89.6	95.3	100.9
Africa	4.2	6.0	6.2	17.5	12.6
Other	42.1	43.8	50.5	47.6	42.7

Include border trade

Source: Customs Department.

2.3 Destination of Exports

In the third quarter of 2018-2019, the largest share of exports from Myanmar was Asia at 74.9%, followed by Europe at 17.7%. All the other regional groups had relatively small shares of exports from Myanmar (5.9% or less). China, Thailand, Japan, United States and Germany are the top five destinations for Myanmar's exports in the third quarter of this year.

China was the largest export destination with 34.2% of total exports. Myanmar's exports to China increased by 8.0% when compared with the same quarter of the previous year from \$1,374.75 million to \$1,484.56 million. A large amount of this export growth to China was due to increasing in exports of gas, jade, base metals, ores, green mung bean and raw rubber.

Thailand was the second largest export destination with 20.4% of total exports. The value of exports to Thailand has increased by 22.8% when compared with the same quarter of the previous year from \$718.50 million to \$882.47 million. This increase was mainly due to rise in the export of gas, maize, fish and fish product, garment, and fresh and dried prawns.

Myanmar's exports to Japan decreased by 17.8% from \$317.36 million to \$260.98 million. This decrease was mainly due to less export of green mung bean, raw rubber, fish and fish product, and sesame seeds.

Myanmar's exports to the United States increased by 33.4% from \$156.94 million to \$209.37 million. This increase was mainly due to increasing in the exports of rice, fish and fish product, and teak.

Myanmar's exports to Germany increased by 19.3% from \$120.37 million to \$143.56 million. This increase was mainly due to growth in exports of garment, footwear and rice.

Chart 2.3: Destinations of Exports



Source: Customs Department.

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

	2017-2018		2018-2019		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
Thailand	718.50	851.44	786.81	794.67	882.47
China	1,374.75	1,529.72	997.27	1,558.01	1,484.56
Malaysia	68.69	53.29	54.95	50.29	50.54
India	106.44	185.59	199.10	138.37	113.26
Singapore	130.17	244.42	58.68	181.29	47.44
Japan	317.36	443.62	326.30	389.83	260.98
Republic of Korea	82.32	148.52	121.22	153.51	105.35
Germany	120.37	162.45	130.71	133.16	143.56
Hong Kong	77.27	152.79	27.84	77.50	81.26
Indonesia	35.45	27.37	22.29	41.93	30.07
United States	156.94	136.20	121.37	168.62	209.37
United Kingdom	106.04	127.06	92.14	115.22	123.31
Vietnam	35.08	98.63	47.88	93.99	44.32
United Arab Emirates	14.83	17.33	27.95	17.52	34.94
Bangladesh	19.06	16.34	13.30	19.40	16.56
Spain	61.09	108.16	96.79	118.68	95.14
Netherlands	103.38	109.61	92.87	99.54	116.59
Sweden	14.68	20.38	19.30	19.67	17.63
Saudi Arabia	1.51	3.82	4.18	6.34	5.25
Pakistan	16.46	7.76	6.29	7.73	20.12
Italy	53.84	51.63	48.05	42.53	57.15
Australia	5.87	6.19	6.05	6.93	5.87
France	33.10	37.58	85.12	34.29	26.97
Taiwan	7.21	11.41	7.29	10.12	5.85
Iran	0.19	0.06	0.11	0.06	0.02
Other countries	291.45	328.76	286.23	294.88	357.08
Total	3,952.05	4,880.13	3,680.09	4,574.08	4,335.66

Include border trade

Source: Customs Department.

2.4 Origin of Imports

In the third quarter of 2018-2019, the largest share of imports was from Asia at 90.1%, followed by Europe with 5.9%. All the other regional groups had relatively small shares of imports to Myanmar (2.9% or less). China, Singapore, Thailand, Malaysia, and Indonesia are the top five countries of origin for imports to Myanmar in the third quarter of this year.

China was the first largest country of origin for imports with 34.9% of total imports. Myanmar's imports from China increased by 0.4% when compared with the same quarter of the previous year from \$1,678.07 million to \$1,684.84 million with imports of artificial and synthetic fabrics, chemical element and compounds, non-electric machinery and transport equipment, woven and special woven fabrics, cotton fabric all increasing in this period.

Singapore was the second largest country of origin for imports with 17.2% of total imports. Myanmar's total imports from Singapore decreased by 11.3% from \$933.71 million to

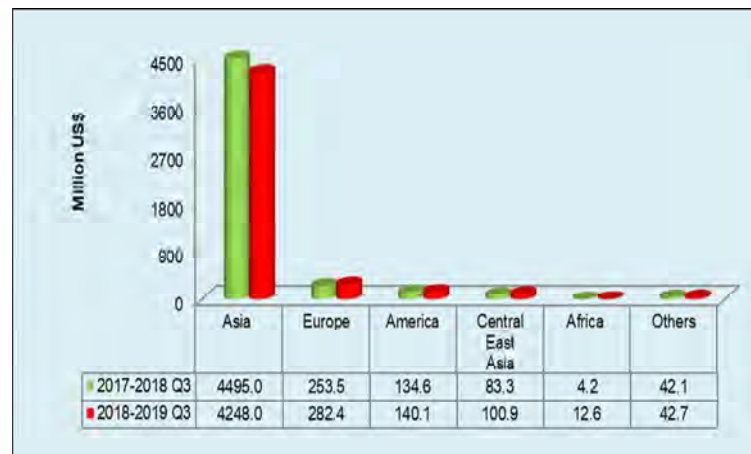
\$828.51 million. This decrease was mainly due to fall in the import of refined mineral oil, non-electric machinery and transport equipment, plastic, paper, paperboard and manufactures, pharmaceutical products, rubber manufactures, and woven and special woven fabrics.

Thailand was the third largest country of origin for imports with 12.8% of total imports. The value of imports from Thailand increased by 14.0% when compared with the same quarter of the previous year from \$542.53 million to \$618.72 million with imports of non-electric machinery and transport equipment, refined mineral oil, plastic, chemical elements and compounds, paper paperboard and manufactures, and garment and laced fabrics.

Myanmar's total imports from Malaysia decreased by 27.8% from \$367.61 million to \$265.49 million with imports of non-electric machinery and transport equipment, electric machinery and apparatus, plastic, edible vegetable oil and other hydrogenated oil, rubber manufactures, and dyeing tanning and colouring material, and paper paperboard and manufactures.

Moreover, Myanmar's total imports from Indonesia decreased by 7.9% from \$231.92 million to \$213.53 million with imports of edible vegetable oil and hydrogenated oils, base metals and manufactures, electric machinery and apparatus, pharmaceutical products, rubber manufactures, non-electric machinery and transport equipment 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		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
Thailand	542.53	856.06	532.72	518.91	618.72
China	1,678.07	1,437.19	1,514.70	1,497.94	1,684.84
Malaysia	367.61	110.83	168.06	148.61	265.49
India	194.34	314.06	239.13	205.54	165.85
Singapore	933.71	873.12	831.35	812.80	828.51
Japan	199.57	135.30	119.16	130.52	111.00
Republic of Korea	104.59	89.32	112.92	105.41	115.08
Germany	50.57	39.87	41.32	43.99	59.01
Hong Kong	4.68	3.87	4.31	6.40	3.22
Indonesia	231.92	228.41	242.33	223.80	213.53
United States	87.13	75.46	83.86	78.00	88.27
United Kingdom	24.25	14.59	19.76	14.06	14.30
Vietnam	146.77	145.77	147.60	131.34	177.14
United Arab Emirates	25.80	19.45	19.34	39.69	36.65
Bangladesh	6.83	5.81	8.81	6.02	6.67
Spain	7.04	3.29	3.99	3.64	6.03
Netherlands	6.58	10.37	8.75	8.33	9.21
Sweden	14.31	18.52	20.85	4.41	6.22
Saudi Arabia	31.64	33.13	33.62	37.55	41.33
Pakistan	23.57	47.50	8.85	5.52	4.77
Italy	17.99	52.47	16.78	21.88	25.01
Australia	27.64	34.99	41.02	37.81	31.70
France	76.15	82.45	17.20	65.79	97.32
Taiwan	47.48	46.55	38.23	34.48	37.75
Iran	17.48	16.83	13.57	13.06	14.55
Other countries	144.43	151.42	172.00	150.47	164.51
Total	5,012.68	4,846.63	4,460.23	4,345.97	4,826.68

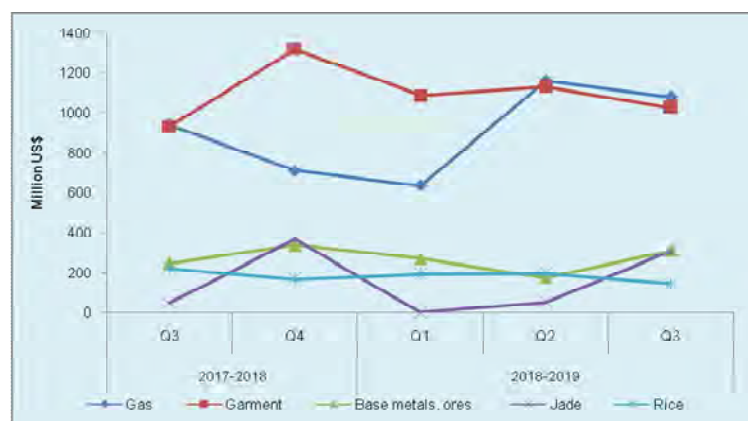
Include border trade

Source: Customs Department.

2.5 Export by Principal Commodities

In the third quarter of 2018-2019, gas was the largest export commodity, with 24.9% of the total exports. The remaining commodities in the top four were garment, base metals, ores, jade and rice. While gas was the most valuable exported commodity, the total value of gas exports increased by 15.1% 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		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
Rice	221.5	167.2	191.9	196.0	145.1
Maize	44.7	39.7	72.1	63.5	75.0
Matpe	45.7	82.4	125.6	48.9	48.3
Green mung bean	88.6	54.0	29.1	140.5	108.3
Pesingon	14.5	36.5	12.1	14.4	10.7
Gram	11.3	10.8	10.8	15.3	10.7
Other pulses	32.6	16.0	10.5	47.5	43.2
Sesame seeds	11.9	31.9	81.4	40.0	27.8
Onion	5.4	4.6	1.1	3.5	7.7
Tamarind	4.0	0.4	0.3	6.9	3.3
Raw rubber	50.2	36.1	71.0	81.4	72.3
Hide and skin	1.4	1.0	1.4	0.8	0.3
Fresh and dried Prawns	20.8	23.2	34.8	30.5	27.6
Fish and Fish Product	91.8	83.8	145.4	129.9	101.1
Crab	18.8	19.5	17.2	21.3	19.9
Teak Conversion	17.2	15.9	14.7	12.5	10.9
Hardwood Conversion	3.3	2.7	3.7	3.6	2.9
Plywood and Veneer	13.8	16.2	16.2	15.3	11.3
Base metals, ores	247.9	335.5	270.8	175.8	310.1
Gas	937.8	710.6	633.6	1,159.3	1,079.1
Jade	49.5	367.0	0.0	50.5	306.4
Sugar	95.9	50.6	21.3	15.7	2.2
Garment	930.9	1,315.7	1,086.5	1,130.2	1,024.6
Other commodities	992.6	1,458.8	828.6	1,170.8	886.8
Total	3,952.1	4,880.1	3,680.1	4,574.1	4,335.6

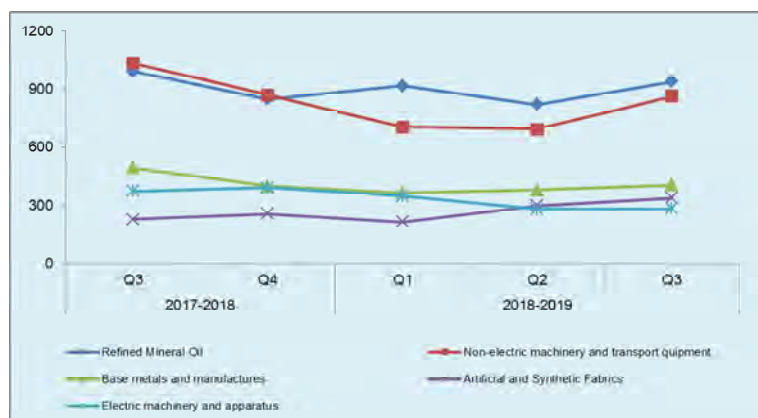
Include border trade

Source: Customs Department.

2.6 Import by Principal Commodities

In the third 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 19.4% of the total imports. While refined mineral oil was the most imported commodity, its value decreased by 5.2% 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		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
Milk, Condensed	0.9	0.4	17.4	16.2	17.2
Milk and evaporated	1.8	1.6	0.9	0.9	1.0
Milk Powder	8.5	4.8	6.8	8.1	6.5
Others Milk, food including malted milk	5.5	4.8	16.4	16.6	19.5
Taste Powder	7.9	5.9	6.8	7.5	9.7
Spices	3.8	4.4	2.4	1.6	6.3
Edible vegetable oil and other hydrogenated oils	135.7	141.4	155.6	142.5	123.5
Pharmaceutical products	138.7	135.9	150.1	135.2	137.1
Cement	17.9	8.1	10.2	16.9	17.1
Dyeing tanning and colouring materials	11.4	9.0	8.8	10.1	9.5
Chemical elements and compounds	39.5	59.2	89.8	76.4	106.8
Fertilizers	112.3	100.5	96.8	106.2	125.2
Scientific instrument	51.6	55.8	32.5	40.0	41.5
Base metals and manufactures	493.6	399.5	367.2	381.1	406.4
Non-electric machinery and transport equipment	1,034.1	869.8	704.0	693.6	864.8
Electric machinery and apparatus	375.7	392.5	350.4	284.5	286.2
Paper, paperboard and manufactures	70.1	71.6	81.4	86.0	83.8
Rubber manufactures	45.4	39.6	2.0	2.9	2.5
Crude Oil	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Coal and Coke	38.9	44.1	15.5	30.2	16.1
Refined Mineral Oil	989.9	848.4	917.2	822.0	938.6
Wheat Flour	3.8	2.7	6.5	7.6	6.1
Tobacco and Tobacco Manufactures	18.4	11.9	19.5	18.0	16.2
Cotton Fabric	21.4	20.2	36.7	27.3	28.2
Artificial and Synthetic Fabrics	230.2	258.7	217.3	300.8	340.6
Woven and Special Woven Fabrics	81.2	57.7	60.6	61.4	87.7
Garment and laced Fabrics	29.2	25.2	22.3	24.6	23.7
Plastic	206.1	190.9	220.8	187.2	203.9
Other commodities	838.1	1,082.0	844.3	840.6	901.0
Total	5,012.7	4,846.6	4,460.2	4,346.0	4,826.7

Include border trade

Source: Customs Department.

3 Finance

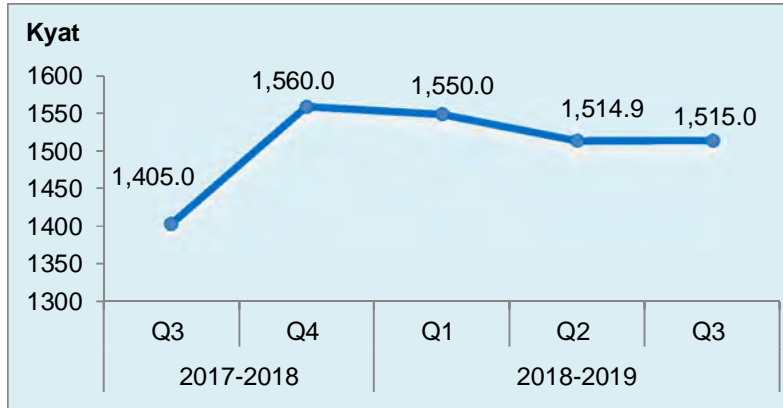


FINANCE

3.1 International Currency Exchange

The exchange rate of US\$ was 1,515.0 kyat per US\$ in the third quarter of 2018-2019. The exchange rate increased year-on-year by 7.8% compared with the same period in 2017-2018.

Chart 3.1: International Currency Exchange



Source: Central Bank of Myanmar.

Table 3.1 International Currency Exchange (Kyat)

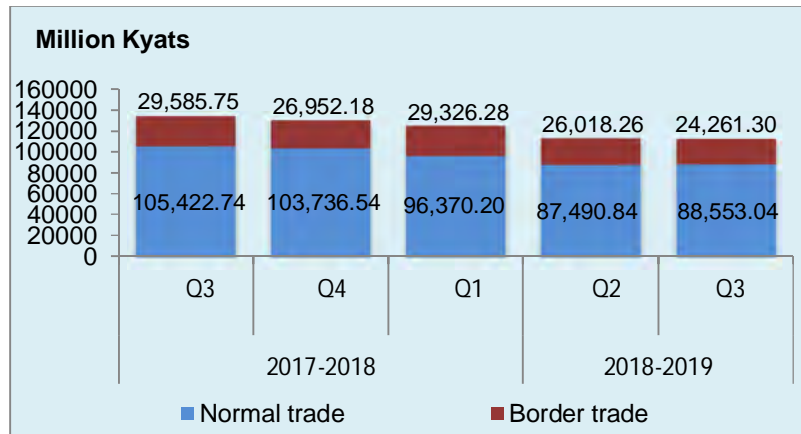
F.Y	2017-2018		2018-2019		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
Australian dollar	1032.40	1124.60	1091.00	1074.10	1062.20
Canadian dollar	1060.30	1197.10	1138.20	1128.50	1156.80
Chinese yuan	212.01	226.41	225.74	225.53	220.67
Europe euro	1626.10	1816.30	1773.30	1701.20	1725.30
English pound	1837.90	2040.30	1960.50	1972.40	1920.40
Hong Kong dollar	179.02	199.54	197.89	192.98	194.06
Indian rupee	20.41	21.50	22.03	21.91	21.95
Japanese 100 yen	1272.50	1375.40	1397.70	1367.40	1407.10
Malaysian ringgit	347.47	376.40	372.33	370.84	366.52
Pakistani rupee	11.54	12.66	11.08	10.76	9.26
Singapore dollar	1027.70	1140.50	1130.70	1117.70	1119.80
Thai baht	42.41	48.12	47.66	47.71	49.38
U.S dollar	1405.00	1560.00	1550.00	1514.90	1515.00
Russian rouble	22.28	23.74	22.38	23.38	24.01

Source: Central Bank of Myanmar.

3.2 Customs Duties

In the third quarter of 2018-2019, customs duties decreased by 0.61% compared with the previous quarter. When compared with the same time last year, customs duties showed a year-on-year decrease of 16.44%.

Chart 3.2: Customs Duties



Source: Customs Department.

Table 3.2 Customs Duties (Million Kyats)

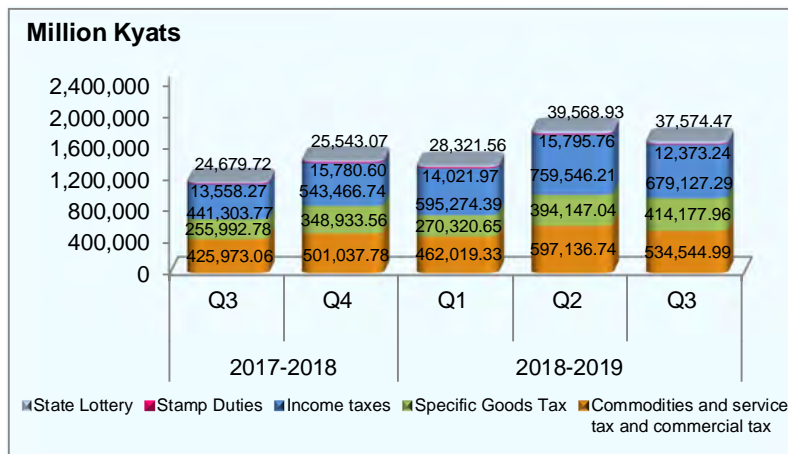
F.Y	2017-2018			2018-2019	
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
Customs Duties	135,008.49	130,688.72	125,696.48	113,509.10	112,814.34
Import Duty					
Normal trade	105,422.74	103,736.54	96,370.20	87,490.84	88,553.04
Border trade	29,585.75	26,952.18	29,326.28	26,018.26	24,261.30

Source: Customs Department.

3.3 Revenue from Taxes

Revenue from taxes come from five major sources (1) commodities and service tax and commercial tax, (2) specific goods tax, (3) income tax, (4) stamp duties and (5) state lottery tax. Total Revenue from taxes has increased by 44.45% between the third quarter of 2017-2018 and the third quarter of 2018-2019. The largest proportion of tax revenue was 40.48% 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	
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
Revenue From Taxes	1,161,507.60	1,434,761.74	1,369,957.90	1,806,194.68	1,677,797.95
State-Owned Enterprises	198,032.82	299,759.72	287,838.48	361,710.56	321,190.43
Cooperative	353.68	172.58	536.59	590.71	358.91
Private	963,121.10	1,134,829.44	1,081,582.83	1,443,893.41	1,356,248.61
(1) Commodities and service tax and commercial tax	425,973.06	501,037.78	462,019.33	597,136.74	534,544.99
State-Owned Enterprises	61,939.44	87,943.88	63,895.03	110,824.73	84,651.15
Cooperative	16.93	11.35	15.51	21.25	14.54
Private	364,016.69	413,082.54	398,108.79	486,290.76	449,879.30
(2) Specific Goods Tax	255,992.78	348,933.56	270,320.65	394,147.04	414,177.96
State-Owned Enterprises	55,953.64	102,367.29	67,763.26	156,678.29	86,728.68
Cooperative	-	-	-	-	0.15
Private	200,039.14	246,566.27	202,557.39	237,468.75	327,449.13
(3) Income taxes	441,303.77	543,466.74	595,274.39	759,546.21	679,127.29
State-Owned Enterprises	80,139.74	109,448.55	156,180.20	94,207.54	149,810.60
Cooperative	336.76	161.23	521.08	569.46	344.22
Private	360,827.28	433,856.96	438,573.11	664,769.21	528,972.47
(4) Stamp Duties	13,558.27	15,780.60	14,021.97	15,795.76	12,373.24
Private	13,558.27	15,780.60	14,021.97	15,795.76	12,373.24
(5) State Lottery	24,679.72	25,543.07	28,321.56	39,568.93	37,574.47
Private	24,679.72	25,543.07	28,321.56	39,568.93	37,574.47

Source: Internal Revenue Department.

3.4 Government Securities

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

3.4.1 Domestic Interest Rate

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

3.4.2 Government Treasury Bonds

The Central Bank of Myanmar has issued treasury bonds to provide the opportunity for public and private enterprises to accumulate capital as well as support the developing a capital market. The Central Bank of Myanmar has issued two-year treasury bonds since 1 January 2010 and ended in November 2015. Three-year treasury bonds and Five-year treasury bonds have been issued from 1 December 1993 and three-year treasury bonds has ended in May 2019. In the third quarter of 2018-2019, the outstanding value of five-year treasury bonds was 447,071.55 million kyats. In the third quarter of 2018-2019 auction time, the total sale was kyats 1,187.600 billion and outstanding was kyats 5,852.200 billion.

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

Particulars		2017-2018			
		Q3		Q4	
		Three-year Bonds	Five-year Bonds	Three-year Bonds	Five-year Bonds
Total Sales		-	-	-	-
Discharged		15,400.50	180,506.42	3,587.00	2,056.70
Outstanding		310,012.30	1,019,046.59	306,425.30	1,016,989.89
Amount Held by	Public	4,712.30	15,276.59	1,125.30	13,219.89
	Private Enterprises	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		Q3	
		Three-year Bonds	Five-year Bonds	Three-year Bonds	Five-year Bonds	Three-year Bonds	Five-year Bonds
Total Sales		-	-	-	-	-	-
Discharged		301,925.30	448,816.54	-	1,058.13	4,500.00	120,043.67
Outstanding		4,500.00	568,173.35	4,500.00	567,115.22	-	447,071.55
Amount Held by	Public	-	12,223.35	-	11,165.22	-	9,521.55
	Private Enterprises	4,500.00	555,950.00	4,500.00	555,950.00	-	437,550.00

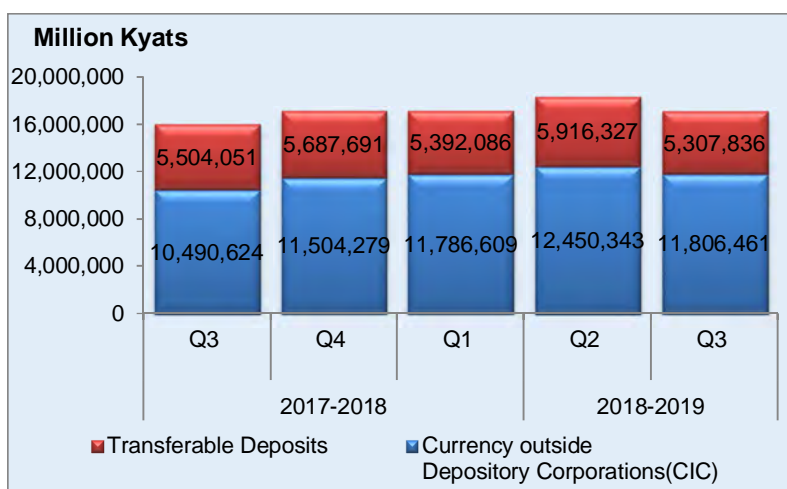
Annual Interest Rate: 9 % (Three-year Bonds)

Source: Central Bank of Myanmar.

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

3.5 Money Supply

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

Chart 3.5: Money Supply

Source: Central Bank of Myanmar.

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

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

Note: ¹ According to the Monetary and Finance Statistics

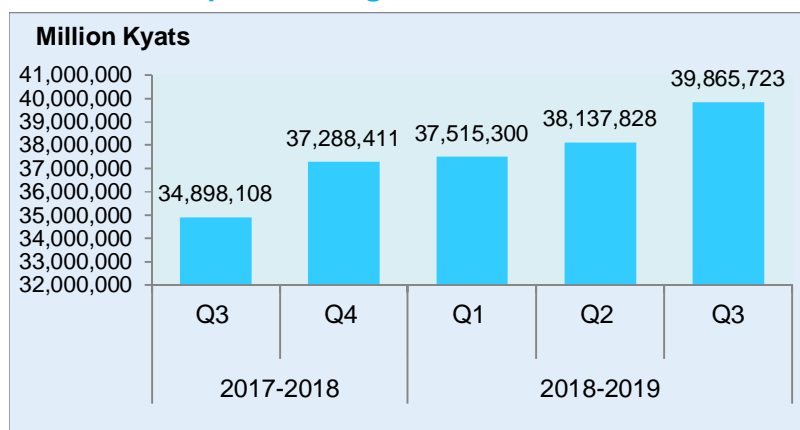
Source: Central Bank of Myanmar.

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

Chart 3.6: People's Savings

Source: Central Bank of Myanmar.

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

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

Source: Central Bank of Myanmar.

4

Investment

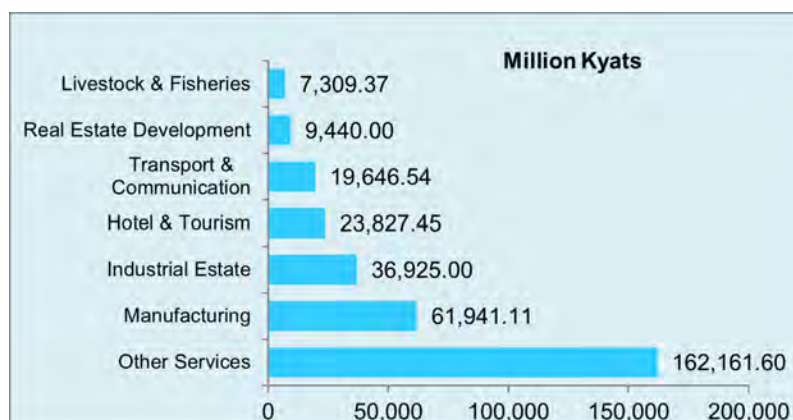


INVESTMENT

4.1 Myanmar Citizen Investment of Permitted Enterprise By Sector

In the third quarter of 2018-2019, the largest value of investment by Myanmar Citizen is manufacturing sector with 61,941.11 million kyats in investment and followed by industrial estate sector with 36,925.00 million kyats in investment.

Chart 4.1: Myanmar Citizen Investment of Permitted Enterprise By Sector (2018-2019, Q3)



Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

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

Sectors	2017-2018						2018-2019		
	Q3			Q4			Q1		
	No. of Enterprises	US\$	Total Investment (Kyat)	No. of Enterprises	US\$	Total Investment (Kyat)	No. of Enterprises	US\$	Total Investment (Kyat)
Agriculture	-	-	-	1	-	700.00	-	-	-
Livestock & Fisheries	1	22.56	66,435.66	3	-	2,860.00	2	-	200.00
Mining	-	-	-	1	2.93	25,750.00 *	3	-	16,096.39
Manufacturing	21	49.51	117,513.36 *	13	34.77	68,402.72 *	20	85.52	190,973.10 *
Power	2	1.18	8,070.03	1	5.49	9,569.31	2	6.78	16,652.00
Transport & Communication	-	-	-	1	2.48	5,000.00	-	-	-
Hotel & Tourism	12	6.75	54,002.62 *	13	4.68	75,505.68 *	11	0.73	27,837.48
Real Estate Development	4	28.18	179,398.11	1	-	2,490.42	1	-	2,107.53
Industrial Estate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	-	- *	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Services	6	27.03	279,046.91	25	33.44	100,657.18 *	10	5.90	71,674.89 *
Total	46	135.20 *	704,466.69 *	59	83.79	290,935.31 *	49	98.93	325,541.39 *

(Cont'd)

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

Sectors	2018-2019					
	Q2			Q3		
	No. of Enterprises	US\$	Total Investment (Kyat)	No. of Enterprises	US\$	Total Investment (Kyat)
Agriculture	2	0.07	641.01	-	-	-
Livestock & Fisheries	2	88.48	200,500.00	1	3.14 *	7,309.37 *
Mining	2	0.74 *	7,720.00 *	-	-	-
Manufacturing	14	30.79 *	90,658.51 *	18	21.39 *	61,941.11 *
Power	-	8.06 *	12,886.49 *	-	-	-
Transport & Communication	-	-	-	1	11.47	19,646.54
Hotel & Tourism	4	9.36 *	83,177.45 *	6	9.69	23,827.45
Real Estate Development	2	-	5,924.59	1	3.55 *	9,440.00 *
Industrial Estate	-	-	-	1	10.88	36,925.00
Construction	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Services	8	40.40 *	85,330.31 *	15	56.09	162,161.60
Total	34	177.90 *	486,838.36 *	43	116.21 *	321,251.07 *

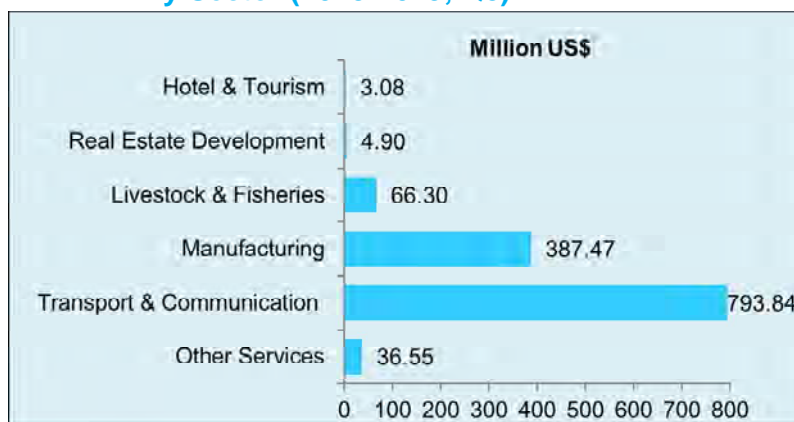
*Including the value of increased in investment.

Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

4.2 Foreign Investment of Permitted Enterprise By Sector

In the third quarter of 2018-2019, 61.44% of foreign investment is in the transport & communication sector total amount of 793.84 million US\$ and followed by manufacturing sector with 387.47 million US\$.

Chart 4.2: Foreign Investment of Permitted Enterprise By Sector (2018-2019, Q3)



Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

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

Sectors	2017-2018				2018-2019					
	Q3		Q4		Q1		Q2		Q3	
	No. of Enterprise	Foreign Investment	No. of Enterprise	Foreign Investment	No. of Enterprise	Foreign Investment	No. of Enterprise	Foreign Investment	No. of Enterprise	Foreign Investment
Agriculture	1	5.65	1	5.00	3	10.62	1	3.42	-	-
Livestock & Fisheries	-	-	3	32.96 *	3	19.56 *	4	14.41	3	66.30
Mining	-	6.00 *	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil & Gas	-	-	-	-	-	10.21 *	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	19	275.66 *	41	431.01 *	48	189.56 *	59	411.74 *	46	387.47 *
Power	-	-	1	92.68	-	-	2	93.28	-	-
Transport & Communication	-	-	1	314.16 *	2	415.22	-	265.34 *	2	793.84 *
Hotel & Tourism	1	9.27 *	1	0.27	1	4.37 *	1	50.00	2	3.08
Real Estate Development	1	2.88	3	277.50 *	-	-	1	54.13	1	4.90
Industrial Estate	-	-	1	28.00	-	-	1	48.45	-	-
Construction	-	6.48 *	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Services	4	88.93 *	7	188.25 *	6	150.09 *	7	127.20 *	4	36.55 *
Total	26	394.87 *	59	1369.83 *	63	799.63 *	76	1067.97 *	58	1292.14 *

*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 third quarter of 2018-2019, Singapore is the top source of foreign investment with the amount of 896.65 million US\$, followed by China with the amount at 183.87 million US\$.

Chart 4.3: Top Ten Countries in Foreign Investment of Permitted Enterprise (2018-2019, Q3)



Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

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

Country	2017-2018				2018-2019					
	Q3		Q4		Q1		Q2		Q3	
	No. of Enterprise	Foreign Investment	No. of Enterprise	Foreign Investment	No. of Enterprise	Foreign Investment	No. of Enterprise	Foreign Investment	No. of Enterprise	Foreign Investment
Afghanistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Austria	-	-	-	1.87 *	-	-	-	-	-	-
Australia	-	-	1	2.40	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belize	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brunei Darussalam	-	-	-	3.36 *	-	-	-	-	-	10.23 *
Cambodia	-	-	1	22.50	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China	11	75.34	17	227.00 *	33	106.27 *	34	142.27 *	29	183.87 *
Cook Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
France	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.49
Germany	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hong Kong	2	23.71 *	6	44.19 *	6	23.87 *	15	221.47 *	5	43.71 *
India	1	1.35	3	18.57	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	-	-	1	0.95	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Japan	3	85.16 *	2	49.46 *	3	13.23 *	3	4.40 *	1	20.09 *
Lebanon	-	-	-	-	-	1.04 *	-	-	-	-
Luxembourg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Macau	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	-	-	1	7.34	2	1.18	-	-	-	-
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Qatar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Republic of Marshall Islands	-	-	-	-	-	0.20 *	-	-	-	0.15 *
Samoa	-	42.04 *	-	-	-	-	1	2.92	-	2.00 *
Seychelles	-	-	1	4.05	-	2.50 *	1	4.51	1	1.57 *
Singapore	4	53.72 *	6	670.70 *	8	606.64 *	8	502.70 *	5	896.65 *
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Switzerland	-	-	1	0.27	1	1.97	-	9.97 *	-	4.89 *
Thailand	-	33.00 *	3	31.60 *	2	12.88	3	84.16 *	4	100.55 *
Taiwan	-	-	2	8.16	5	8.43	1	0.30	3	12.60
The Netherlands	-	-	-	-	1	3.18	2	23.22	-	-
The Republic of Korea	2	7.81 *	10	69.20	1	5.71 *	5	65.89 *	6	9.64 *
U . K **	-	10.60 *	3	164.10 *	-	2.05 *	2	3.66 *	1	4.09
U.S.A	1	55.90 *	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Arab Emirates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	2	6.25	1	44.11	1	10.48	1	2.50	2	1.60
Total	26	394.87 *	59	1369.83 *	63	799.63 *	76	1067.97 *	58	1292.13 *

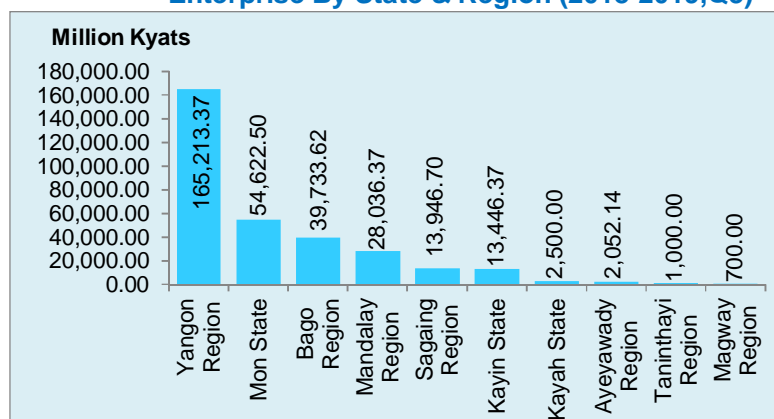
*Including the value of increased in investment.

Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

**Includes British Virgin Island and Bermuda Island.

4.4 Myanmar Citizen Investment of Permitted Enterprise by State & Region

In the third quarter of 2018-2019, Yangon is the most invested with the amount of 165,213.37 million kyats by Myanmar Citizen. Mon State is second with the amount of 54,622.50 million kyats and followed by Bago Region with the amount of 39,733.62 million kyats.

Chart 4.4: Myanmar Citizen Investment of Permitted Enterprise By State & Region (2018-2019,Q3)

Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

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

Sectors	2017-2018						2018-2019		
	Q3			Q4			Q1		
	No. of Enterprises	US\$	Total Investment (Kyat)	No. of Enterprises	US\$	Total Investment (Kyat)	No. of Enterprises	US\$	Total Investment (Kyat)
Kachin State	-	-	-	1	-	900.00	2	0.22	581.58
Kayah State	3	-	6,700.00	4	-	21,700.00 *	3	-	3,550.00
Kayin State	3	1.81	17,990.03	1	1.46	5,520.00	2	0.16	2,300.81
Chin State	-	-	-	1	-	833.42	-	-	-
Sagaing Region	3	0.08	2,060.00	9	0.41	6,091.35	6	1.31	6,901.18
Taninthayi Region	3	0.84	4,899.23	3	5.49	22,419.31	6	2.72	22,071.00
Bago Region	-	-	-	1	0.39	1,143.25	2	0.02	1,885.20
Magway Region	2	8.11	12,499.64	3	-	2,283.00	2	-	200.00
Mandalay Region	8	6.14	26,225.50	7	4.25	13,707.97	3	5.66 *	23,416.19 *
Mon State	1	2.93	6,800.00 *	3	1.24	2,467.33	3	-	16,096.39
Rakhine State	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3,000.00
Yangon Region	14	84.16	524,882.79 *	14	66.95	193,759.59 *	14	3.33	65,281.03 *
Shan State	-	0.07 *	91.00 *	6	2.97	9,474.40	3	81.05 *	167,398.48 *
Ayeyawady Region	9	31.06 *	102,318.49 *	5	0.41	9,921.78	3	92.94	12,859.53 (r)
Nay Pyi Taw	-	-	-	1	0.21	713.92	-	-	-
Total	46	135.20 *	704,466.69 *	59	83.78	290,935.32 *	50	187.41 *	325,541.39 (r) *

(Contd)

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

Sectors	2018-2019					
	Q2			Q3		
	No. of Enterprises	US\$	Total Investment (Kyat)	No. of Enterprises	US\$	Total Investment (Kyat)
Kachin State	1	0.11	420.50	-	-	-
Kayah State	1	-	750.00	2	-	2,500.00
Kayin State	-	-	-	3	1.63	13,446.37
Chin State	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sagaing Region	4	0.04	2,422.21	6	4.31 *	13,946.70 *
Taninthayi Region	-	0.05 *	-	1	-	1,000.00
Bago Region	1	0.33	3,083.88	1	13.10 *	39,733.62 *
Magway Region	3	-	1,300.00	-	-	700.00 *
Mandalay Region	2	29.74 *	120,767.35 *	7	8.71	28,036.37
Mon State	4	20.28	46,873.63	3	19.32	54,622.50
Rakhine State	4	0.31	11,273.52	-	-	-
Yangon Region	7	36.39 *	74,875.98 *	19	68.47 *	165,213.37 *
Shan State	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ayeyawady Region	6	89.22	217,860.29	1	0.67 *	2,052.14 *
Nay Pyi Taw	1	1.44	7,211.00	-	-	-
Total	34	177.91 *	486,838.36 *	43	116.21 *	321,251.07 *

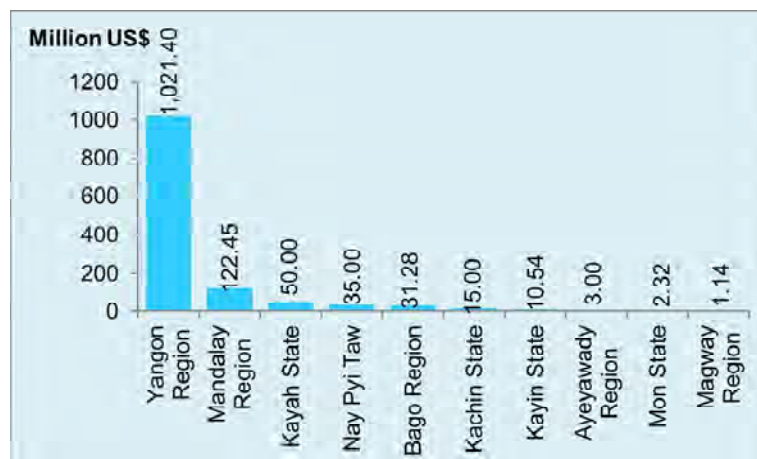
*Including the value of increased in investment.

Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

4.5 Foreign Investment of Permitted Enterprise by State & Region

In the third quarter of 2018-2019, the most of foreign investors invested in Yangon with total approved amount of 1,021.40 million US\$, followed by Mandalay Region and Kayah State with 122.45 million US\$ and 50.00 million US\$.

Chart 4.5: Foreign Investment of Permitted Enterprise By State & Region (2018-2019, Q3)



Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

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

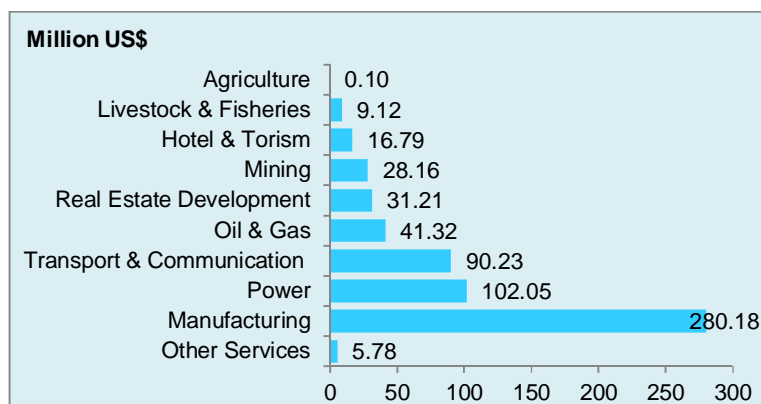
Sectors	2017-2018				2018-2019					
	Q3		Q4		Q1		Q2		Q3	
	No. of Enterprises	Foreign Investment	No. of Enterprises	Foreign Investment	No. of Enterprises	Foreign Investment	No. of Enterprises	Foreign Investment	No. of Enterprises	Foreign Investment
Kachin State	-	-	-	-	1	0.20	-	-	3	15.00
Kayah State	-	-	-	-	1	3.18	-	-	1	50.00
Kayin State	1	1.35	1	22.50	-	-	-	-	2	10.54
Chin State	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sagaing Region	1	4.50	2	19.50	-	0.49 *	1	28.00	-	-
Taninthayi Region	-	-	3	19.36	2	11.73	1	1.09	-	-
Bago Region	1	77.41 *	6	183.08 *	3	17.82 *	6	97.55 *	5	31.28
Magway Region	1	55.90	1	2.60 *	-	-	-	-	1	1.14
Mandalay Region	2	17.21 *	4	189.27 *	3	256.91	2	66.28	6	122.45
Mon State	-	-	1	1.15	2	136.05 *	1	5.50	1	2.32
Rakhine State	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yangon Region	16	221.96 *	39	872.97 *	48	371.09 *	60	809.36 *	38	1021.40 *
Shan State	1	8.65	-	-	1	0.66	1	50.00	-	-
Ayeyawady Region	2	4.69	2	29.39	1	0.90	3	6.77	1	3.00
Nay Pyi Taw	1	3.20	-	30.00 *	1	0.60	1	3.42	-	35.00 *
Total	26	394.87 *	59	1369.82 *	63	799.63 *	76	1067.97 *	58	1292.13 *

*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 third quarter of 2018-2019, manufacturing sector topped the list at 280.18 million US\$, followed by power sector with amount of 102.05 million US\$, and transport & communication sector with 90.23 million US\$.

Chart 4.6: Foreign Investment of Actual Enterprise By Sector (2018-2019, Q3)

Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

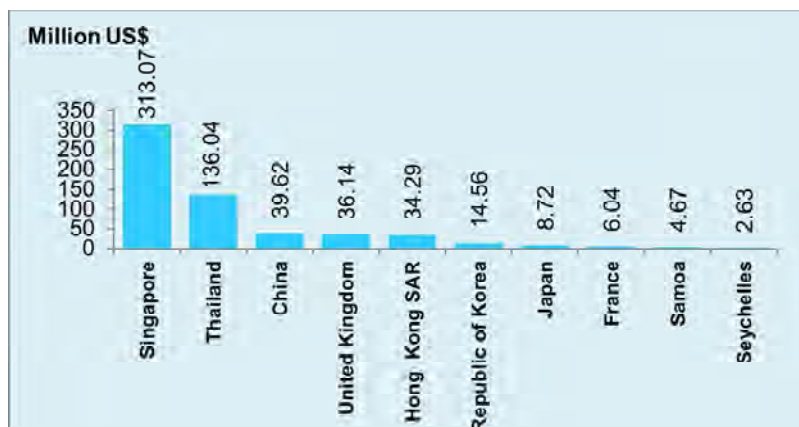
Table 4.6 Foreign Investment of Actual Enterprise By Sector (Million US\$)

Sectors	2017-2018		2018-2019		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
	Foreign Investment	Foreign Investment	Foreign Investment	Foreign Investment	Foreign Investment
Agriculture	4.53	100.98	39.70	89.15	0.10
Livestock & Fisheries	25.18	25.79	16.40	15.84	9.12
Mining	93.14	11.18	4.75	20.63	28.16
Oil & Gas	98.03	20.45	59.35	25.90	41.32
Manufacturing	224.91	174.12	261.21	186.41	280.18
Power	218.95	163.99	0.65	26.65	102.05
Transport & Communication	377.33	251.27	281.04	121.95	90.23
Hotel & Tourism	35.52	41.32	35.82	11.57	16.79
Real Estate Development	114.79	47.25	78.33	74.62	31.21
Industrial Estate	-	31.95	3.97	-	-
Construction	-	-	-	-	-
Other Services	62.66	22.04	21.53	33.21	5.78
Total	1255.04	890.34	802.75	605.93	604.94

Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

4.7 Foreign Investment of Actual Enterprise by Country

In the third quarter of 2018-2019, the top investing country is Singapore with the actual amount of 313.07 million US\$ and followed by Thailand and China with actual amount at 136.04 million US\$ and 39.62 million US\$.

Chart 4.7: Top Ten Countries in Foreign Investment of Actual Enterprise (2018-2019, Q3)

Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

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

Country	2017-2018		2018-2019		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
	Foreign Investment	Foreign Investment	Foreign Investment	Foreign Investment	Foreign Investment
America	-	-	-	0.87	0.02
Austria	4.33	1.54	1.82	-	-
Australia	-	0.03	0.01	-	1.61
Brunei Darussalam	1.58	0.76	0.70	0.42	1.78
Bangladesh	0.01	1.98	0.11	-	0.10
China	229.70	55.28	67.02	115.35	39.62
Canada	-	-	0.03	2.97	0.11
Cambodia	0.24	-	0.08	0.03	0.10
France	2.33	8.94	2.81	8.25	6.04
Germany	-	0.01	-	-	-
Hong Kong SAR	118.73	65.17	95.91	88.18	34.29
Indonesia	0.76	2.24	4.87	3.09	0.59
India	1.68	0.29	-	0.12	0.34
Ireland	2.05	-	-	-	-
Japan	43.31	13.42	57.45	8.46	8.72
Lebanon	2.82	2.82	-	-	-
Philippines	-	-	-	0.87	0.02
Republic of the Marshall Islands	-	-	0.70	-	-
Malaysia	1.51	3.20	5.22	12.90	2.32
Macau	-	-	-	0.49	0.40
The Netherlands	0.15	3.39	3.39	3.11	0.44
Norway	-	-	-	-	-
Republic of Korea	68.15	21.82	59.65	18.59	14.56
Seychelles	-	3.08	3.18	0.03	2.63
Samoa	3.09	5.46	5.23	24.55	4.67
Singapore	593.86	407.13	297.61	273.95	313.07
Switzerland	0.50	-	0.50	-	-
Sri Lanka	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	155.59	56.00	49.48	13.28	136.04
Taiwan	2.78	27.84	6.52	4.84	1.33
United Kingdom	15.40	126.12	16.72	9.23	36.14
United Arab Emirates	-	1.68	2.65	0.11	-
Viet Nam	6.39	82.14	121.09	16.24	-
Total	1254.96	890.34	802.75	605.93	604.94

Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

5 Production



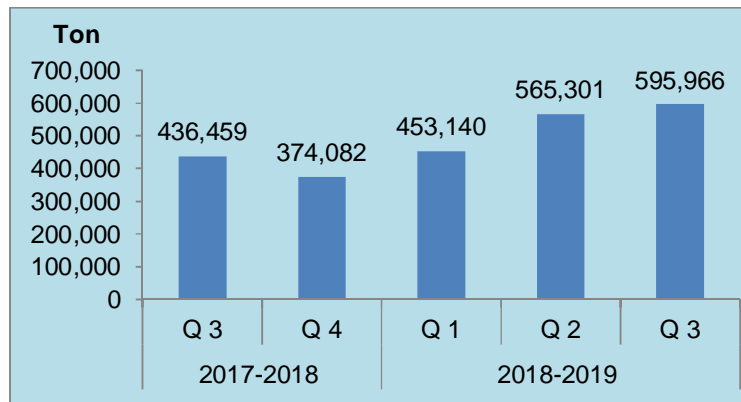
PRODUCTION

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

5.1 Cement Production (State-Owned and Joint Venture)

The production of Cement Production increased by 36.55% in the third quarter of 2018-2019 compared with the third quarter of 2017-2018. The production of Cement production increased by 5.42% in the third quarter of 2018-2019 compared with the second 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

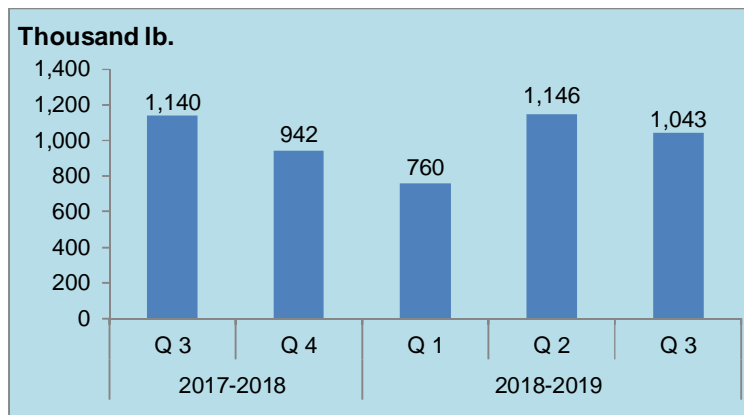


Source: No. (2) Heavy Industries Enterprise.

5.2 Cotton Yarn (State-Owned)

The production of Cotton yarn decreased by 8.51% in the third quarter of 2018-2019 compared with the third quarter of 2017-2018. The production of Cotton yarn decreased by 8.99% in the third quarter of 2018-2019 compared with the second quarter of 2018-2019.

Chart 5.2: Cotton Yarn Production

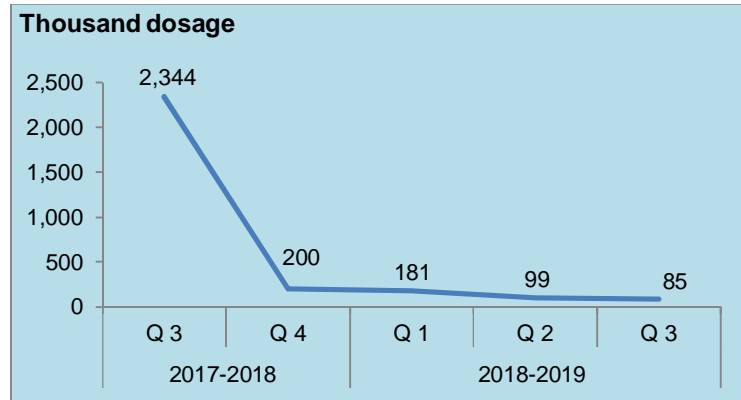


Source: No. (3) Heavy Industries Enterprise.

5.3 Biological Products (State-Owned)

The production of Biological products decreased by 96.37% in the third quarter of 2018-2019 compared with the third quarter of 2017-2018. The production of Biological products decreased by 14.14% in the third quarter of 2018-2019 compared with the second quarter of 2018-2019.

Chart 5.3: Biological Products

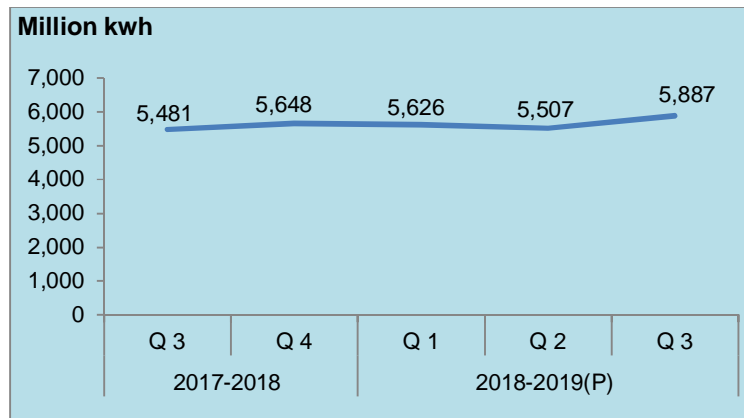


Source: Myanma Pharmaceutical Industries.

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

Generation of Electric Power increased by 7.41% in the third quarter of 2018-2019 compared with the third quarter of 2017-2018. Generation of Electric Power increased by 6.90% in the third quarter of 2018-2019 compared with the second quarter of 2018-2019.

Chart 5.4: Electric Power Generation

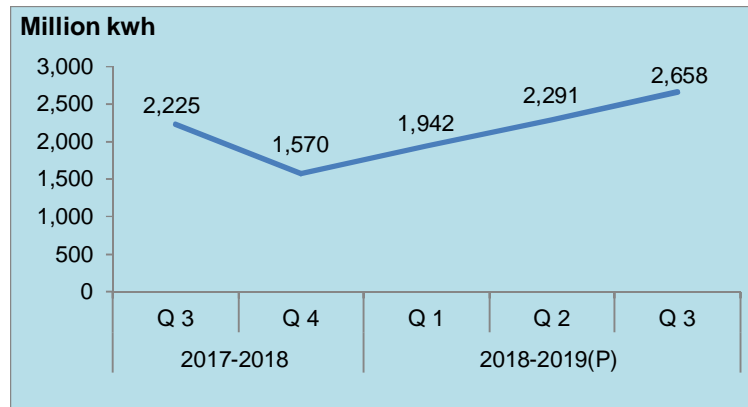


Source: Department of Electric Power Planning.

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

Electric Power Generation by Gas increased by 19.46% in the third quarter of 2018-2019 compared with the third quarter of 2017-2018. Electric Power Generation by Gas increased by 16.02% in the third quarter of 2018-2019 compared with the second quarter of 2018-2019.

Chart 5.5: Electric Power Generation by Gas

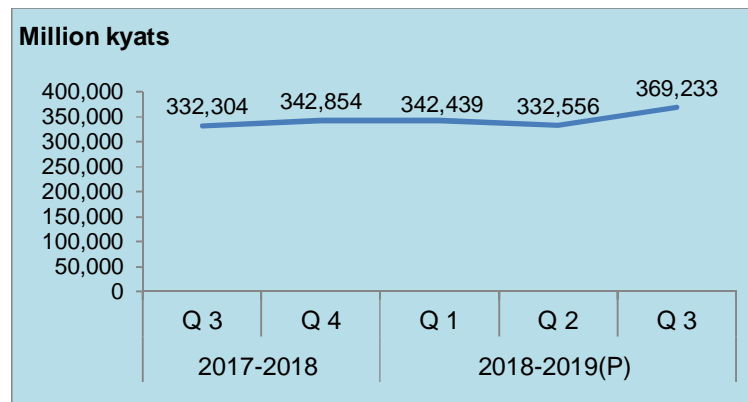


Source: Department of Electric Power Planning.

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

The total value of Electricity sales increased by 11.11% in the third quarter of 2018-2019 compared with the third quarter of 2017-2018. The total value of Electricity sales increased by 11.03% in the third quarter of 2018-2019 compared with the second quarter of 2018-2019.

Chart 5.6: Sales of Electric Power



Source: Ministry of Electricity and Energy.

5.7 Petroleum Coke (State-Owned)

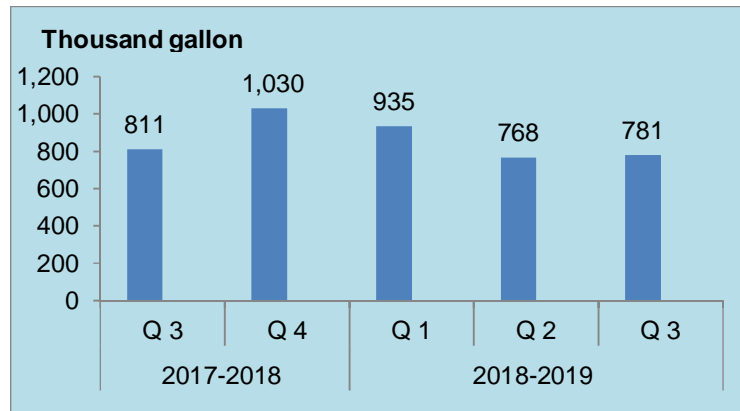
The Production of Petroleum Coke is increased by 35.43% in comparison the third quarter of 2017-2018 and 2018-2019. The Petroleum Coke Production decreased by 34.44% in the third quarter of 2018-2019 compared with the second quarter of 2018-2019.

Chart 5.7: Petroleum Coke

Source: Myanmar Petrochemical Enterprise.

5.8 Liquefied Petroleum Gas (State-Owned)

The Liquefied Petroleum Gas production decreased by 3.70% in the third quarter of 2018-2019 compared with the third quarter of 2017-2018. The Liquefied Petroleum Gas production in the third quarter of 2018-2019 increased by 1.69% compared with the second quarter of 2018-2019.

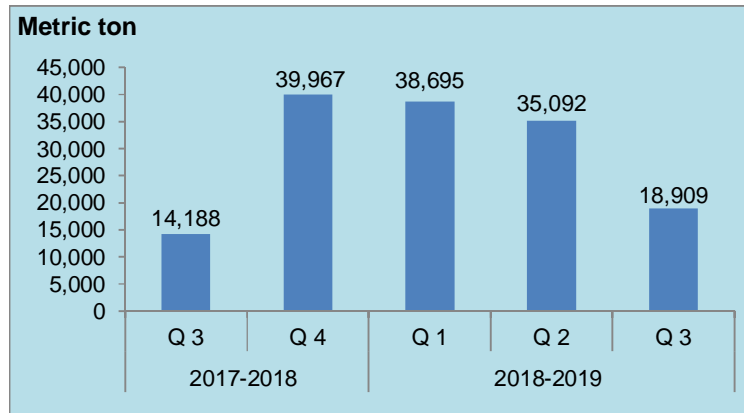
Chart 5.8: Liquefied Petroleum Gas

Source: Myanmar Petrochemical Enterprise.

5.9 Fertilizer (Urea) (State-Owned)

Fertilizer (Urea) production increased by 33.27% in the third quarter of 2018-2019 compared with the third quarter of 2017-2018. Fertilizer (Urea) production decreased by 46.12% in the third quarter of 2018-2019 compared with the second quarter of 2018-2019.

Chart 5.9: Fertilizer (Urea) Production

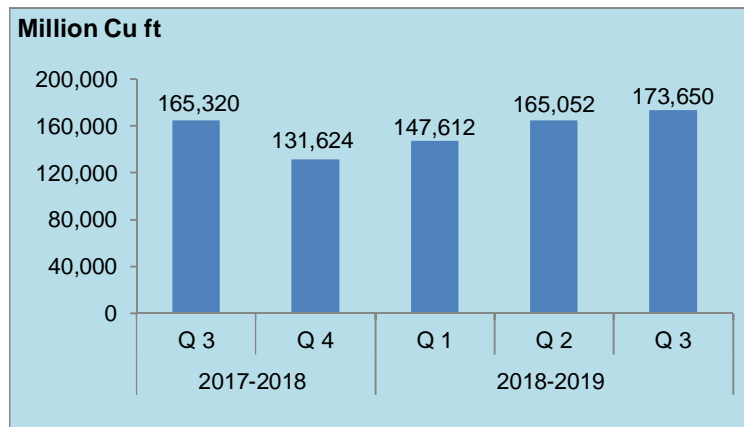


Source: Myanmar Petrochemical Enterprise.

5.10 Natural Gas (State-Owned)

The production of Natural Gas increased by 5.04% in the third quarter of 2018-2019 compared with the third quarter of 2017-2018. The production of Natural Gas increased by 5.21% in the third quarter of 2018-2019 compared with the second quarter of 2018-2019.

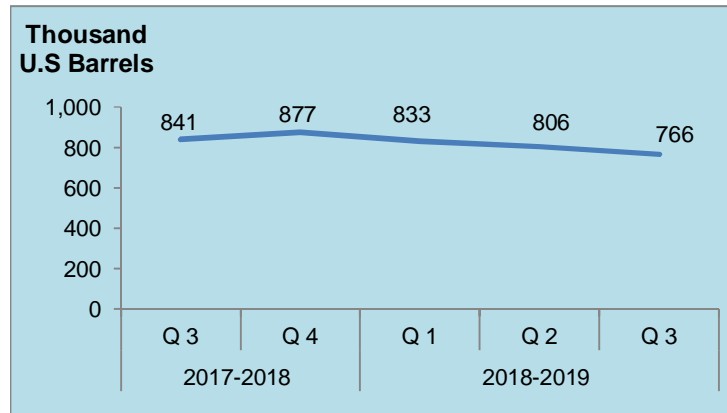
Chart 5.10: Natural Gas Production



Source: Oil and Gas Planning Department.

5.11 Crude Oil (State-Owned)

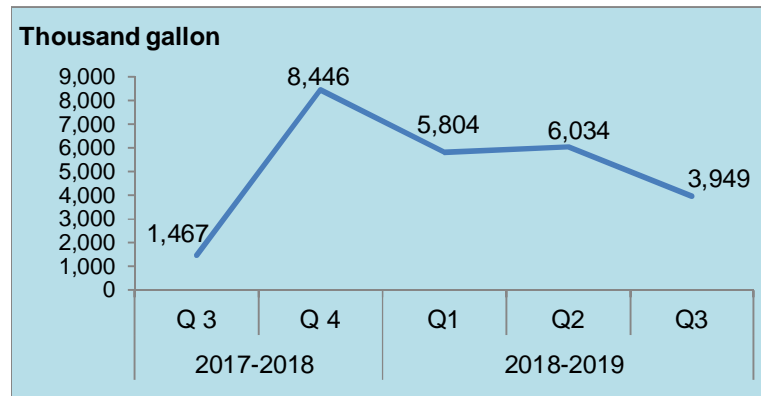
The production of Crude Oil decreased by 8.92% in the third quarter of 2018-2019 compared with the third quarter of 2017-2018. The production of Crude Oil decreased by 4.96% in the third quarter of 2018-2019 compared with the second quarter of 2018-2019.

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 169.19% in the third quarter of 2018-2019 compared with the third quarter of 2017-2018. The production of Motor Spirit decreased by 34.55% in the third quarter of 2018-2019 compared with the second quarter of 2018-2019.

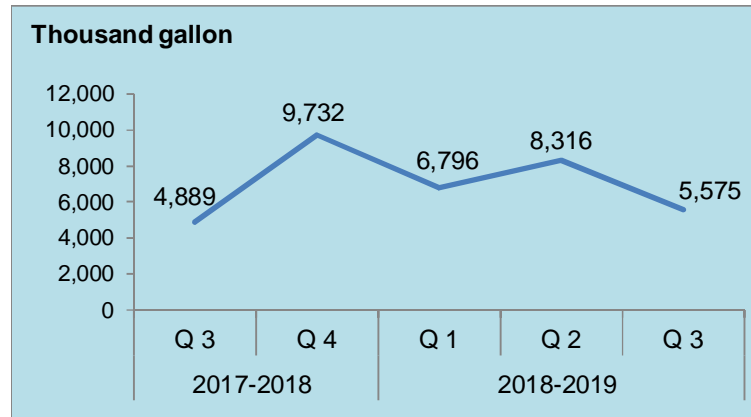
Chart 5.12: Motor Spirit Production

Source: Oil and Gas Planning Department.

5.13 Diesel Oil (State-Owned)

The production of Diesel Oil increased by 14.03% in the third quarter of 2018-2019 compared with the third quarter of 2017-2018. The production of Diesel Oil decreased by 32.96% in the third quarter of 2018-2019 compared with the second quarter of 2018-2019.

Chart 5.13: Diesel Oil Production

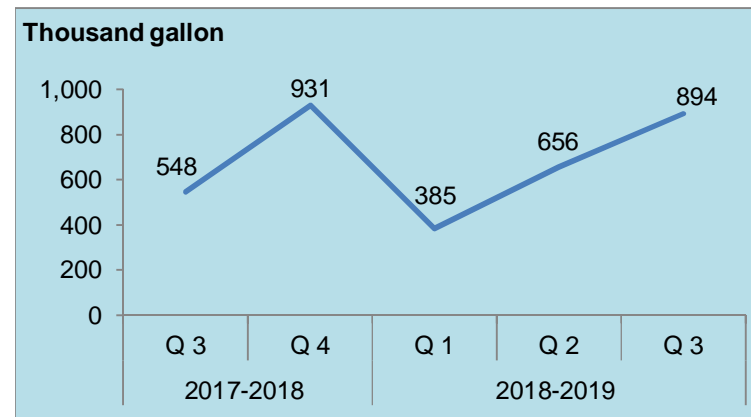


Source: Oil and Gas Planning Department.

5.14 Aviation Turbine (State-Owned)

Aviation Turbine production increased by 63.14% in the third quarter of 2018-2019 compared with the third quarter of 2017-2018. Aviation Turbine production increased by 36.28% in the third quarter of 2018-2019 compared with the second quarter of 2018-2019.

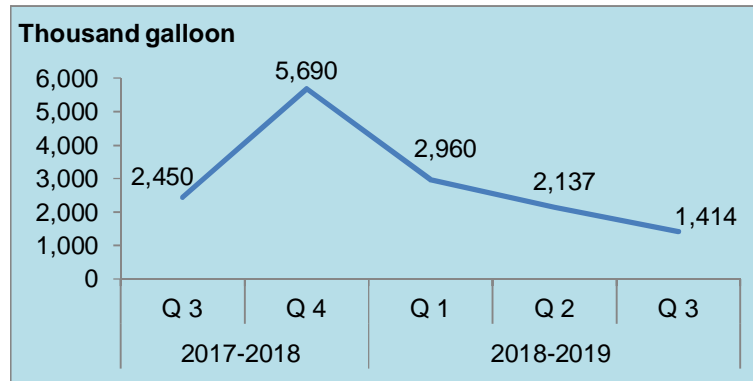
Chart 5.14: Aviation Turbine Production



Source: Oil and Gas Planning Department.

5.15 Furnace Oil (State-Owned)

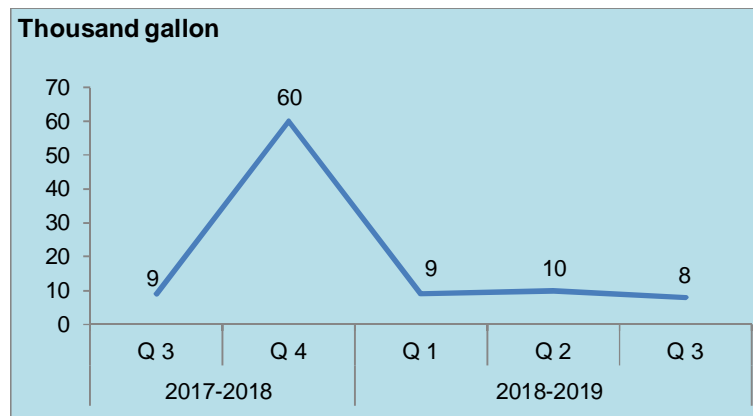
The production of Furnace Oil decreased by 42.29% in the third quarter of 2018-2019 compared with the third quarter of 2017-2018. The production of Furnace Oil decreased by 33.83% in the third quarter of 2018-2019 compared with the second quarter of 2018-2019.

Chart 5.15: Furnace Oil Production

Source: Oil and Gas Planning Department.

5.16 Kerosene (State-Owned)

Kerosene production decreased by 11.11% in the third quarter of 2018-2019 compared with the third quarter of 2017-2018. Moreover, Kerosene production decreased by 20.00% in the third quarter of 2018-2019 compared with the second quarter of 2018-2019.

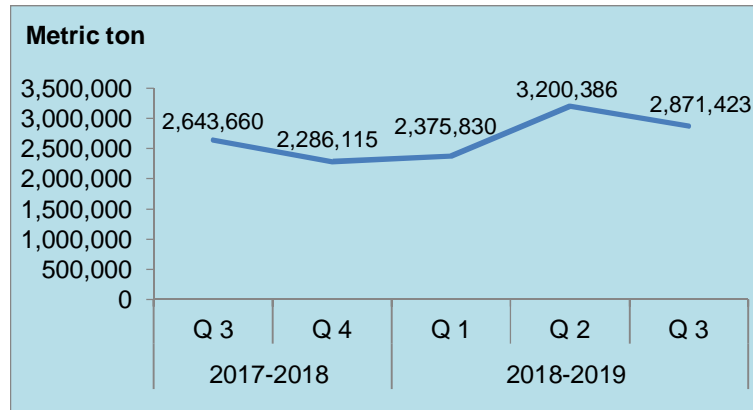
Chart 5.16: Kerosene Production

Source: Oil and Gas Planning Department.

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

The production of Limestone increased by 8.62% in the third quarter of 2018-2019 compared with the third quarter of 2017-2018. The production of Limestone decreased by 10.28% in the third quarter of 2018-2019 compared with the second quarter of 2018-2019.

Chart 5.17: Limestone Production

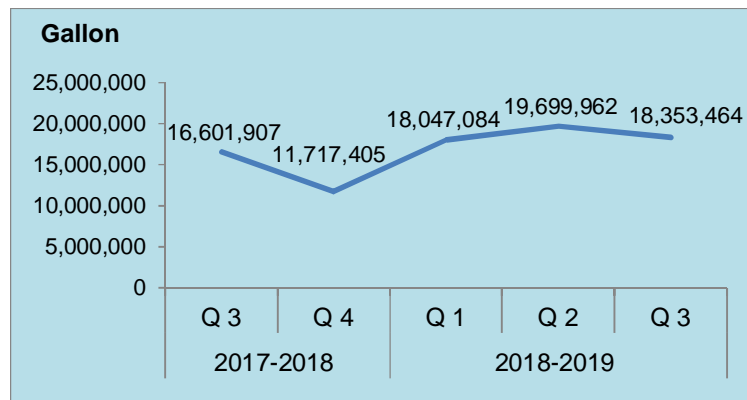


Source: No.(1) Mining Enterprise.

5.18 Beer (Private)

The production of Beer increased by 10.55% in the third quarter of 2018-2019 compared with the third quarter of 2017-2018. The production of Beer decreased by 6.84% in the third quarter of 2018-2019 compared with the second quarter of 2018-2019.

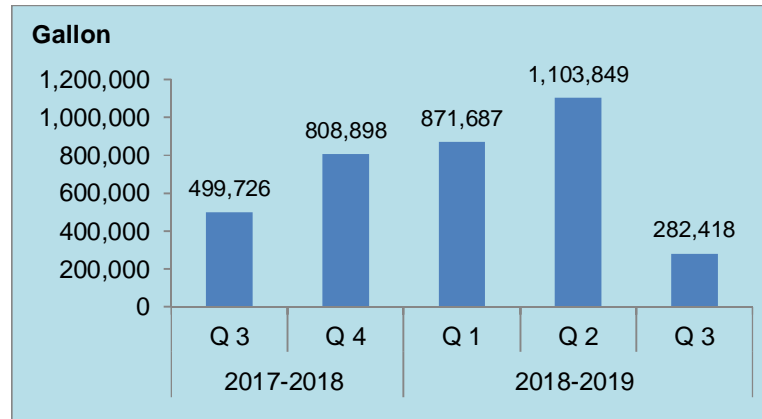
Chart 5.18: Beer Production



Source: Myanmar Economic Holdings Limited.

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

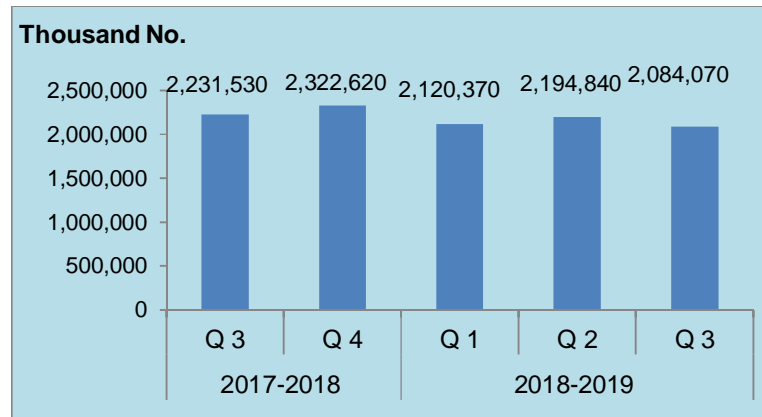
The production of Alcohol decreased by 43.49% in the third quarter of 2018-2019 compared with the third quarter of 2017-2018. The production of Alcohol decreased by 74.42% in the third quarter of 2018-2019 compared with the second quarter of 2018-2019.

Chart 5.19: Alcohol Production

Source: Myanmar Economic Holdings Limited.

5.20 Cigarettes (Private)

The production of Cigarettes decreased by 6.61% in the third quarter of 2018-2019 compared with the 2017-2018 in the third quarter. The production of Cigarettes decreased by 5.05% in the third quarter of 2018-2019 compared with the second quarter of the 2018-2019.

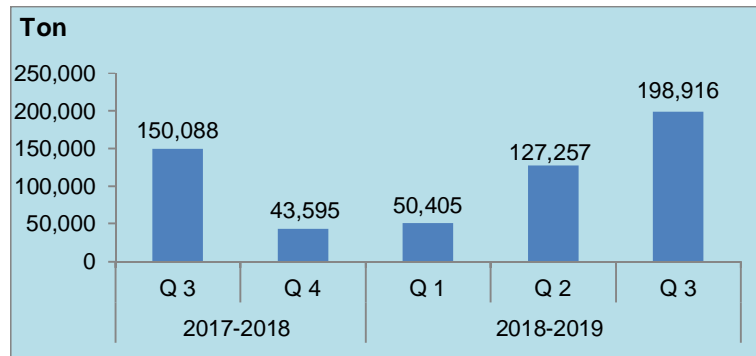
Chart 5.20: Cigarettes Production

Source: Myanmar Economic Holdings Limited.

5.21 Salt (Crude + Fine) (Private)

The production of Salt (Crude + Fine) increased by 32.53% in the third quarter of 2018-2019 compared with the 2017-2018 in the third quarter. Salt (Crude + Fine) production increased by 56.31% in the third quarter of 2018-2019 compared with the second quarter of 2018-2019.

Chart 5.21: Salt (Crude + Fine) Production

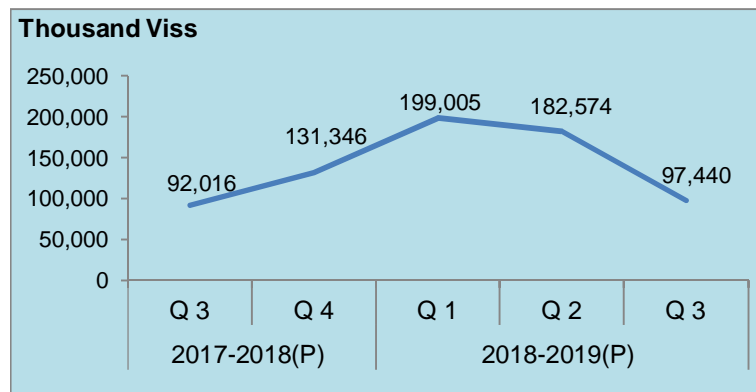


Source: Department of Mines (Salt Section).

5.22 Cooking Oil (Private)

The production of Cooking Oil increased by 5.89% in the third quarter of 2018-2019 compared with the 2017-2018 third quarter. The production of Cooking Oil decreased by 46.63% in the third quarter of 2018-2019 compared with the second quarter of 2018-2019.

Chart 5.22: Cooking Oil Production

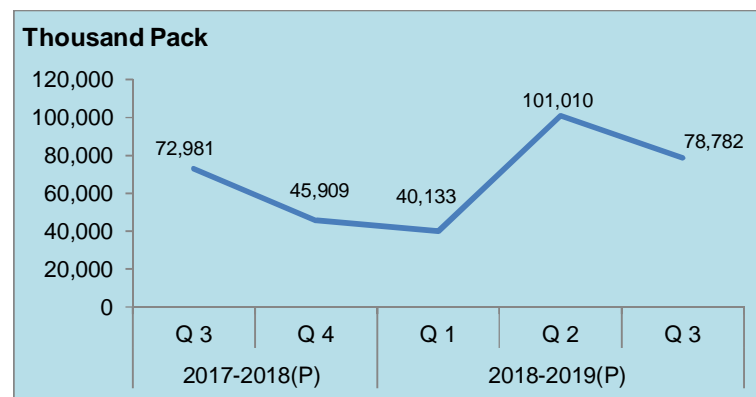


Source: Planning Department.

5.23 Instant Noodles (Private)

The production of Instant Noodles increased by 7.95% in the third quarter of 2018-2019 compared with the 2017-2018 third quarter. The production of Instant Noodles decreased by 22.01% in the third quarter of 2018-2019 compared with the second quarter of 2018-2019.

Chart 5.23: Instant Noodles Production



Source: Planning Department.

Table 5.1: Production Statistics

Commodity	Unit	2017-2018		2018-2019		
		Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
Cement	Ton	436,459	374,082	453,140	565,301	595,966
Cotton Yarn	Thou;lb.	1,140	942	760	1146	1,043
Biological Products	Thou; dosage	2,344	200	181	99	85
Electric Power Generation	Million kwh	5,481	5,648	5,626 *	5,507 *	5,887 *
Electric Power Generation by Gas	Million kwh	2,225	1,570	1,942 *	2,291 *	2,658 *
Sales of Electric Power Value	Million kyats	332,304	342,854	342,439 *	332,556 *	369,233 *
Petroleum Coke	Metric ton	1,445	3,893	2,975	2,985	1,957
Liquefied Petroleum Gas	Thou; gallon	811	1,030	935	768	781
Fertilizer (Urea)	Metric ton	14,188	39,967	38,695	35,092	18,909
Natural gas(total)	Million Cu ft	165,320	131,624	147,612	165,052	173,650
Crude Oil	(000) U.S Barrels	841	877	833	806	766
Motor Spirit	Thousand gallon	1,467	8,446	5,804	6,034	3,949
Diesel Oil	Thousand gallon	4,889	9,732	6,796	8,316	5,575
Aviation Turbine	Thousand gallon	548	931	385	656	894
Furnace Oil	Thousand gallon	2,450	5,690	2,960	2,137	1,414
Kerosene	Thousand gallon	9	60	9	10	8
Limestone	Metric ton	2,643,660	2,286,115	2,375,830	3,200,386	2,871,423
Beer	Gallon	16,601,907	11,717,405	18,047,084	19,699,962	18,353,464
Alcohol	Gallon	499,726	808,898	871,687	1,103,849	282,418
Cigarettes	Thou; No	2,231,530	2,322,620	2,120,370	2,194,840	2,084,070
Salt(Crude)	Ton	100,734	-	-	73,104	140,215
Salt(Fine)	Ton	49,354	43,595	50,405	54,153	58,701
Salt(total)	Ton	150,088	43,595	50,405	127,257	198,916
Cooking Oil	Thou; viss	92,016 *	131,346 *	199,005 *	182,574 *	97,440
Instant Noodles	Thou; pack	72,981 *	45,909 *	40,133 *	101,010 *	78,782

* provisional

Sources: Ministry of Industry.

Ministry of Electricity and Energy.

Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation.

Myanmar Economic Holdings.

Public Company Limited.

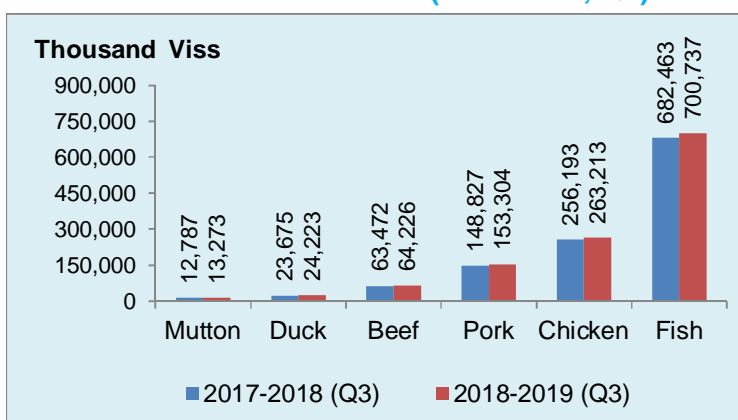
Planning Department.

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

In the third quarter of 2018-2019, the production of fish decreased by 24.87%, in comparison to the second quarter of 2018-2019, to stand at 700,737 thousand viss. Fish is the largest meat by total production, accounting for 57.49% of all meat production. In contrast, for this same period, there were increases in the production of mutton (3.94%), pork (1.85%), duck (1.21%), chicken (0.84%) and beef (0.62%). Similarly, there were increases in the production of eggs (1.05%) and milk (1.02%) in the third quarter of 2018-2019 compared to second quarter of 2018-2019.

For the third quarter of 2018-2019 compared to the third quarter of 2017-2018, there was an increases in the production of mutton (3.80%), pork (3.01%), chicken (2.74%), fish (2.68%), duck (2.31%) and beef (1.19%) and over the same year, the production of milk and eggs increased by (3.83%) and (3.28%).

Chart 5.24: Production of Beef, Mutton, Pork, Chicken and Fish (2018-2019, Q3)



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	
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
Beef	63,472	62,592	64,722	63,831	64,226
Mutton	12,787	12,842	13,158	12,770	13,273
Pork	148,827	147,927	152,916	150,518	153,304
Chicken	256,193	258,108	267,214	261,033	263,213
Duck	23,675	23,181	24,000	23,934	24,223
Fish	682,463	891,556	1,132,221	932,737	700,737
Milk	397,867	407,371	410,999	408,938	413,102
Eggs(thou.No)	3,267,302	3,287,166	3,409,641	3,339,252	3,374,323

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

6

Transportation & Tourism



TRANSPORTATION AND TOURISM

6.1 Domestic Public Transport

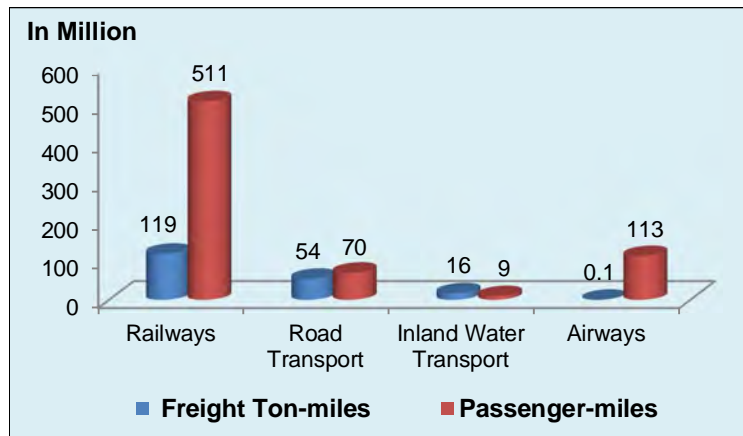
There are four main modes of domestic public transport: railways, road transport, inland water transport and airways. The year-on-year changes in the use of public transport for the third quarter of 2017-2018 and 2018-2019 were:

- railways transport decreased by 1.2% for freight ton-miles and increased by 1.21% for passenger-miles,
- road transport increased by 9.61% for freight ton-miles and decreased by 26.13% for passenger -miles,
- inland water transport increased by 3.13% for freight ton-miles and 5.42% for passenger-miles.
- airways transport increased by 65.5% for freight ton-miles and 25.5% for passenger-miles.

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

- railways transport increased by 0.87% for freight ton-miles and 2.56 % for passenger-miles,
- road transport decreased by 8.15% for freight ton-miles and 29.09% for passenger-miles,
- inland water transport increased by 2.66% for freight ton-miles and decreased by 0.86% for passenger-miles, airways transport decreased by 35.9% for freight ton-miles and increased by 4.2% for passenger-miles.

Chart 6.1: Domestic Public Transport (2018-2019, Q3)



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

Table 6.1 Transportation
(Value = Thousand)

	2017-2018		2018-2019		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
Railways					
Freight ton-miles	120,126	105,321	110,930	117,616	118,643
Passenger-miles	505,312	392,095	505,575	498,679	511,448
Road Transport					
Freight ton-miles	49,266	49,185	53,087	58,793	54,001
Passenger-miles	94,354	87,099	110,435	98,296	69,697
Inland Water					
Freight ton-miles	15,997	14,856	16,535	16,070	16,497
Passenger-miles	8,868	9,730	9,999	9,430	9,349
Airways					
Freight ton-miles	55	54	59	142	91
Passenger-miles	89,751	75,149	97,137	108,070	112,589

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

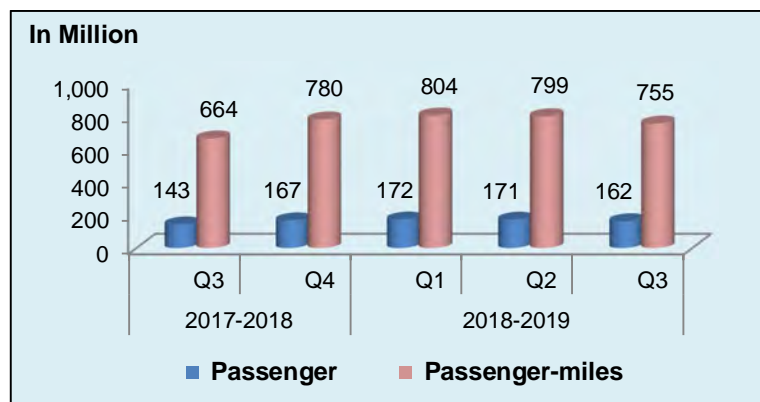
6.2 Yangon City Private Transport

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 third quarter of 2018-2019 compared to the third quarter of 2017-2018, private transport in Yangon City increased across all measures with gains of 13.6% for both the number of passengers and passenger-miles, up 1.3% for number of buses in operation per day, 0.9% for number of trips per day and 16.5% for gross earnings.

When comparing the second quarter and the third quarter of 2018-2019, private transport across Yangon City decreased based on the measures of passengers and passenger-miles 5.6% and the number of buses in operation per day (down 7.6%). Over the same period, number of trips per day decreased by 7.3% and 5.7% 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)

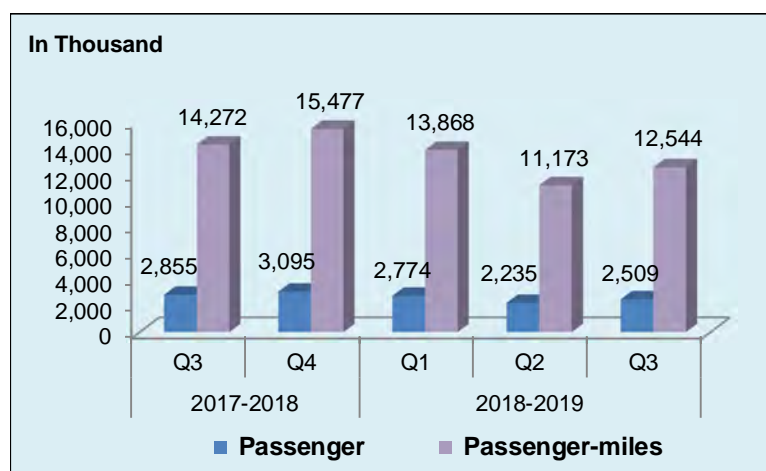
	2017-2018		2018-2019		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
Passenger (Thousand)	142,543	167,262	172,403	171,423	161,901
Passenger-miles (Thousand)	664,447	779,673	803,637	799,072	754,683
Number of buses in operation per day	4,205	4,547	4,559	4,610	4,260
Number of trips per day	15,176	16,199	16,859	16,512	15,312
Gross Earnings (Million kyats)	28,275.38	33,740.19	35,500.30	34,937.71	32,937.03

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 third quarter of 2018-2019 compared to the third quarter of 2017-2018, private transport in Mandalay City decreased across all measures with falls of 12.1% for both the number of passengers and passenger-miles, 14.3% for number of buses in operation per day, 9.9% for number of trips per day and 11.7% for gross earnings. When comparing the second quarter and the third quarter of 2018-2019, private transport across Mandalay City increased based on the measures of passengers and passenger-miles 12.3% and the number of buses in operation per day (up 9.3%). Over the same period, number of trips per day increased by 11.8% and 11.2% for gross earnings.

Chart 6.3: Mandalay City Private Transport (Bus Service)

Source: Mandalay Region Buses Control Committee.

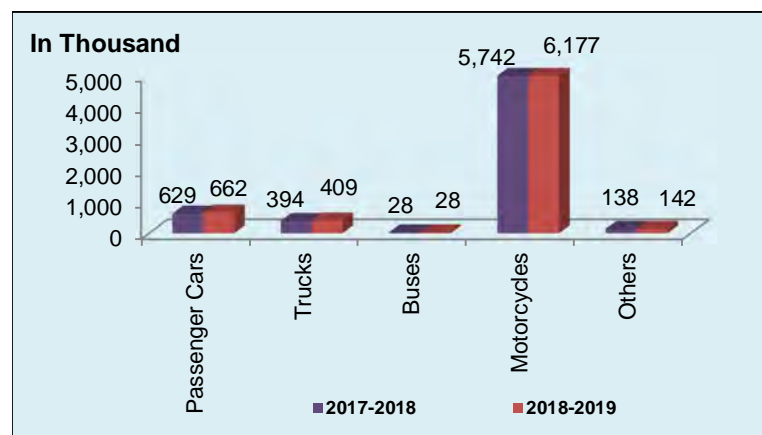
Table 6.3 Mandalay City Private Transport (Bus Service)

	2017-2018		2018-2019		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
Passenger (Thousand)	2,855	3,095	2,774	2,235	2,509
Passenger-miles (Thousand)	14,272	15,477	13,868	11,173	12,544
Number of buses in operation per day	287	294	267	225	246
Number of trips per day	832	901	817	671	750
Gross Earnings (Million kyats)	195.52	211.83	190.80	155.18	172.62

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 third quarter of 2018-2019, there were a total of 7.4 million licensed vehicles. This was a 1.4% increase compared to the previous quarter and increased by 7% compared to the same period of 2017-2018.

Chart 6.4: Registered Motor Vehicles by Type (Q3)

Source: Department of Road Transport Administration.

Table 6.4 Registered Motor Vehicles by Type

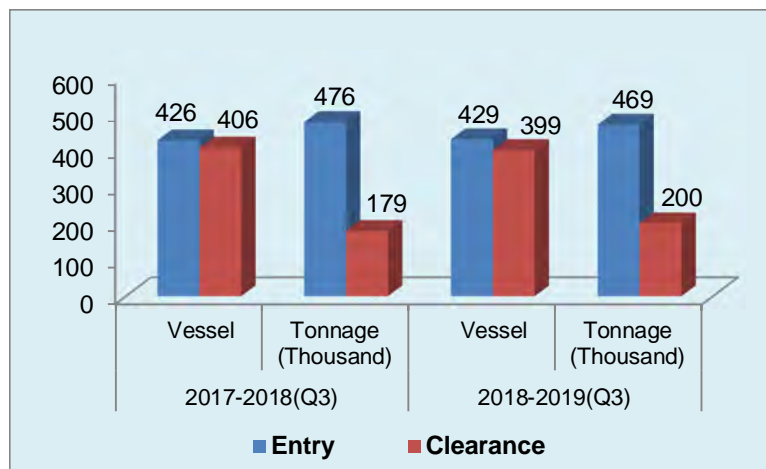
	2017-2018		2018-2019		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
Passenger Cars	628,966	637,405	646,191	654,837	662,087
Trucks	394,403	399,474	403,393	406,740	409,049
Buses	27,599	27,552	27,781	28,260	28,357
Motorcycles	5,741,509	5,889,577	5,997,519	6,084,080	6,176,755
Others	137,927	138,835	140,612	141,338	141,840
Total	6,930,404	7,092,843	7,215,496	7,315,255	7,418,088

Source: Department of Road Transport Administration.

6.5 Merchant Shipping

Coastal Shipping: Coastal shipping trade decreased in the third quarter of 2018-2019, with vessel entries increasing by 0.7% and tonnage decreasing by 1.5% compared to the same time in 2017-2018. There was also a short term decrease in coastal shipping between the second quarter and the third quarter of 2018-2019, with a 9.1% increase in the number of vessels entering and a 0.9% increase in related tonnage. Clearance coastal shipping also decreased by 16.7% for vessels and 7% for tonnage.

Chart 6.5: Merchant Shipping (Coastal Trade, Q3)



Source: Customs Department.

Table 6.5 Merchant Shipping

	2017-2018		2018-2019		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
Coastal Trade					
Entry					
Vessel	426	317	387	472	429
Tonnage(Thousand)	476	329	357	465	469
Clearance					
Vessel	406	304	416	479	399
Tonnage(Thousand)	179	143	233	215	200

Source: Customs Department.

6.6 Tourism

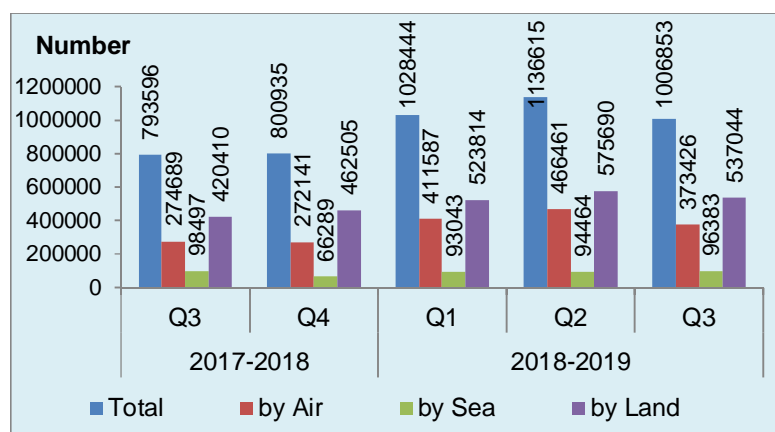
In the third quarter of 2018-2019, a total of 1,006,853 visitors entered Myanmar. This was decreased by 11.4% compared with the preceding quarter and it represented a 26.9% year-on-year increase compared with the same quarter of the previous year of 2017-2018.

Air arrivals: In the third quarter of 2018-2019 the number of visitor arrivals by air totaled 373,426 this was increased by 35.9% compared with the same quarter in 2017-2018 and a decrease of 19.9% compared with the previous quarter.

Land arrivals: The majority of visitors arrived in Myanmar by land 53.3%, this was a decrease of 6.7% compared with the previous quarter. This was increased by 27.7% compared with the same quarter of 2017-2018.

Sea arrivals: In the third quarter of 2018-2019, the number of arrivals by sea stood at 96,383 which was an increase of 2.0% compared with the previous quarter. This was decreased by 2.1% 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		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
Total	793596	800935	1028444	1136615	1006853
by Air	274689	272141	411587	466461	373426
by Sea	98497	66289	93043	94464	96383
by Land	420410	462505	523814	575690	537044

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 third quarter of 2018-2019, there were 84 labour exchange offices in the whole country and more than 259 overseas employment agencies. There were 75,152 job placements in third quarter of 2018-2019, which were a 0.9% increase compared with the preceding quarter and a 49.4% year-on-year increase compared with the third quarter of 2017-2018.

The number of new registered job seekers increased by 20.3% in the third quarter of 2018-2019, and was 16.1% higher than the same quarter of previous year.

The number of submissions made for the vacancies decreased by 1.5% compared with the previous quarter. The number of submissions made for the vacancies were 50,909 and 76,645 were recorded in Q3: 2017-2018 and Q3: 2018-2019 respectively.

There were 77,915 overseas workers in the third quarter of 2018-2019, representing a 14.1% increase compared with the previous quarter. The number of overseas workers also increased by 39.4% compared with the same period of the previous year.

Thailand was the largest overseas workers market accounting for 55,541 or 71.3% of all overseas workers in the third quarter of 2018-2019. This reflects a 7.1% increase from the previous quarter.

Malaysia was the second largest market for overseas workers with 18,978 of 24.4% of all overseas workers in the third quarter of 2018-2019, representing an increasing by 39.7% from the previous quarter.

In the third quarter of 2018-2019, increases in overseas employment were recorded in the Korea (1,489 people), Singapore (119 people), Japan (1,489 people) and UAE (86 people).

7.2 Annual Labour Force Survey

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

7.2.1 Working age population and Labour Force Participation

In 2017, the working age population was 36.39 million, of which females constituted 46% and males 54%. Rural areas had 69.9% of the working age population while urban areas had 30.1%. The labour force participation rate was 61.2%. However, the rate for males was 77.3%, considerably higher than that for females by 47.7%. In terms of rural and urban areas, rural areas were covered by 63.0% of the

7.2.2 Employment

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 composite rate of the labour underutilization, which comprises unemployment, time-related underemployment and potential labour force, was 7.2% and higher for females compared to males.

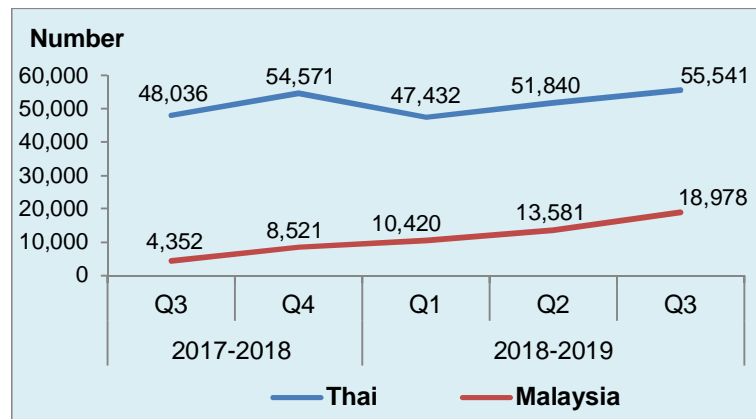
7.2.4 Wage/salary per month

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

7.2.5 Child labour

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

Chart 7.1: The Oversea Workers from Myanmar



Source: Department of Labour.

Table 7.1 Employment Through Labour Exchange Offices

	2017-2018			2018-2019	
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
Domestic					
New Registered	321,225	313,363	276,346	310,019	373,079
Job vacancies	50,180	67,988	54,170	75,540	75,643
Submitted for vacancies	50,909	69,162	54,586	77,777	76,645
Person placed	50,306	68,437	54,197	74,503	75,152
Registered live and pending at the end of the period	894,070	885,069	877,030	906,134	947,456
Overseas Workers*					
Thai	48,036	54,571	47,432	51,840	55,541
Malaysia	4,352	8,521	10,420	13,581	18,978
Korea	2,134	1,221	1,295	1,162	1,489
Singapore	218	129	70	105	119
Japan	843	1,350	1,228	1,242	1,489
UAE	36	26	67	52	86
Macau	9	-	-	6	3
Jordan	232	46	121	271	188
Qatar	16	10	24	33	22
Total Overseas Workers	55,876	65,874	60,657	68,292	77,915

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 collected on local production and consumption of the public, taxes on income and property, custom duties and taxes on extractive industries of state-owned resources.

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

■ TREASURY BONDS

Issuing Government Treasury Bonds before 2016

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

Issuance of Government Treasury Bills and Bonds by Auction

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER 4 | INVESTMENT

■ MYANMAR INVESTMENT LAW

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

■ MYANMAR CITIZEN INVESTMENT

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

■ FOREIGN INVESTMENT

Foreign Investment means any direct investment made by a foreign investor within the Union.

■ PERMITTED AMOUNT

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

■ ACTUAL AMOUNT

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

CHAPTER 5 | PRODUCTION

■ PETROLEUM COKE

Since 1995-96 data are expressed in Metric Tons.

CHAPTER 6 | TRANSPORTATION AND TOURISM

■ RAILWAY TRANSPORT

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

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

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

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

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

■ INLAND WATER TRANSPORT

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

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

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

■ SHIPPING

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

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

■ AIRWAYS TRANSPORT

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

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

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

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

Freight Ton - Mile = freight ton carried x miles

■ PASSENGER CAR

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

■ TRUCKS

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

■ BUSES

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

■ MOTORCYCLES

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

■ OTHER MOTOR VEHICLES

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

■ TOURIST (or overnight visitor)

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

■ VISITOR

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

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER 7 | LABOUR

■ EMPLOYMENT THROUGH LABOUR EXCHANGE OFFICES

Employment through Labour Exchange Offices means job-seekers who are registered at 17 Labour Exchange Offices in Yangon Region and 67 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.

