



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



Quarterly Statistics Bulletin

Quarterly Time Series, 2017-2018(Q1) To 2018 (Q1)



Quarterly Statistics Bulletin

Quarterly Time Series, 2017-2018(Q1) To 2018 (Q1)

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FOREWORD

The Quarterly Statistics Bulletin is the 9th edition statistical issue presenting the outcomes of Myanmar economic activities and support of sustainable economic growth. It provides estimates based on the observed the economic indicators obtained from respective agencies and paves the way for the further improvement in the quality of estimates with respect to benchmarking and seasonal adjustment. It includes developments in GDP, production and trade sectors performance, inflation, CPI, banking sector, exchange rates, interest rates, labour exchange and transportation and travel sector.

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

In addition to the printed version, the Quarterly Bulletin is available on a web page of the Central Statistical Organization institutional site www.csostat.gov.mm 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 and Finance

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EXECUTIVES SUMMARY

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

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) estimates the economic activities of the three main sectors, Agriculture sector, Industry sector and Services sector. In the first quarter of 2018 April to September, the growth rate of GDP increased by 11.6% over the same period of FY 2017-2018. The progress was due to an increase in three main economic sectors, 7.5% in the Agriculture sector, 15.4% in the Industry sector and 10.2% in the Services sector respectively.

Inflation

The Consumer Price Index(CPI) rose by 0.77% in the first quarter of 2018 (April to June, 2018) compared with the fourth quarter of FY 2017-2018. Comparing with the same period last year, CPI increased by 6.08%.

In the first quarter of 2018 (April to June, 2018), the average rate of inflation was 6.08%. This was a slight increase in the average rate (0.82 percentage points) compared with the fourth quarter of 2017-2018.

Trade

Myanmar is currently trading goods with over 100 countries. The merchandise trade statistics show that the trade deficit has fallen 21.5% between the first quarter of 2017-2018 and the first quarter of 2018 (April to June, 2018), and the outflow of domestic currency to foreign markets has fallen to 0.32% over the same period.

Over the last year, total imports have risen to \$ 5,012.7 million, compared to \$ 4,578.7 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 increased by 1.1% from the April to June of 2017-2018 to the first quarter of 2018 (April to June, 2018). Over the same period, the import of intermediate goods increased by 17.9% and consumer goods increased by 9.7%.

Exports, a crucial component of a country's economy, increased by 22.5% from \$ 3,226.9 million in the first quarter of last year to \$ 3,952.1 million in the first quarter of 2018

(April to June, 2018). Across the seven major export categories, the largest increase was animal products 2548.1% followed by other products 50.9%, manufactured products 33.8%, mineral products 26.0%, and marine products 20.3%. The export of agricultural products and forest products were declined by 16.9% and 21.0% over the same period of 2017-2018.

International Currency Exchange

In the first quarter of 2018 (April to June, 2018), the performance of the US dollar against the Myanmar kyat was 3.2% stronger over the same period of FY 2017-2018. Similarly, other currencies performed stronger against the kyat including the Thai Baht 5.9%, the Singapore Dollar 4.1%, and the Euro 4.5%.

Custom Duties and Revenue from Taxes

In the first quarter of 2018 (April to June, 2018), customs duties increased by 29.6% compared with the same period of last year. Also, revenue from taxes increased by 12.65%, mainly due to large increases in income taxes and specific good taxes.

Myanmar Citizen and Foreign Investment of Permitted Enterprise by Sector

In the first quarter of 2018 (April to June, 2018), the largest value of investment by Myanmar citizens was in the Real Estate Development Sector with 179,398.11 kyat million and the largest volume of foreign investment by sector was in the Manufacturing sector by 69.81% of the total investment.

Foreign Investment of Permitted Enterprise by Country

In the first quarter of 2018 (April to June, 2018), Japan was the top source of foreign investment in Myanmar with the amount of 85.16 US\$ million, followed by China with the second highest amount at 75.34 US\$ million.

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

In the first quarter of 2018 (April to June, 2018), the largest value of Myanmar Citizen Investment by State and Region was in the Yangon with 524,882.79 kyat million and the largest value of Foreign Investment by State and Region was in the Yangon with 221.96 US\$ million.

Foreign Investment of Actual Enterprise by Sector

In the first quarter of 2018 (April to June, 2018), the first leading sector of foreign investment of actual enterprise by sector is transport & communication sector amount with 377.33 US\$ million.

Foreign Investment of Actual Enterprise by Country

In the first quarter of 2018 (April to June, 2018), Singapore was the top source of foreign investment of actual enterprise in Myanmar with the amount of 595.86 US\$ million.

Production

There was a strengthening of economic activity across a range of areas indicated by increases in the production of selected commodities over the last year. These include the productions of Biological Products, Electric Power Generation, Sales of Electric Power (Value), Liquefied Petroleum Gas, Salt (Crude+Fine) Production. Particularly, the

production of Kerosene is stable from the last year in the first quarter of 2017-2018. The production of some commodities decreased in the first quarter of 2018 (April to June, 2018), compared with the fourth quarter of 2017-2018, including the productions of Fertilizer (Urea), Cement, Cotton Yarn, Crude Oil, Motor Spirit, Alcohol and Cooking Oil.

Meat, Fish, Milk And Egg Production

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

Transportation

There are four main modes of domestic public transport: railways, road transport, inland water transport and airways. Over the last year, the use of public transport decreased across all four modes, with a halving of inland water freight ton-miles contributing the majority of this decrease. However, the total passenger miles for airways transport increased by 30% 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 6.3% in the year to 2018. This has been driven by a strong increase in the number of registered motorcycles, with 76,409 newly registered in the first quarter of 2018 (April to June, 2018) alone. There has also been a rapid increase in the number of new trucks, buses and other registrations over the same period.

Merchant Shipping includes only coastal trade between ports in Myanmar. In the first quarter of 2018 (April to June, 2018), coastal shipping increased with vessel entries increasing by 0.2% and tonnage decreasing by 14% compared with a year ago.

Standard Symbols Used

The following symbols are used in this publication:

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

1

GDP & Prices

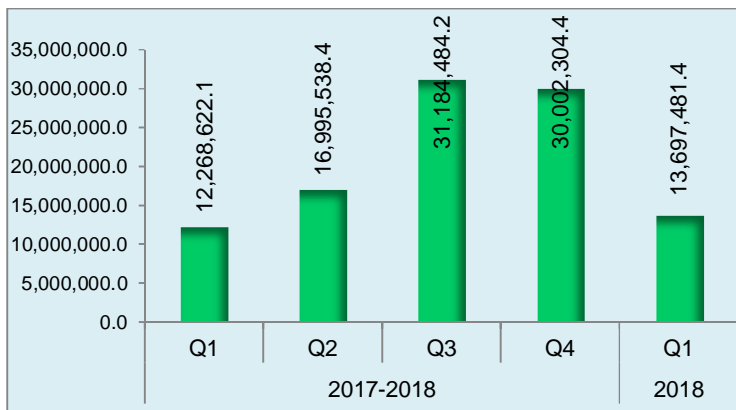


GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT & PRICES

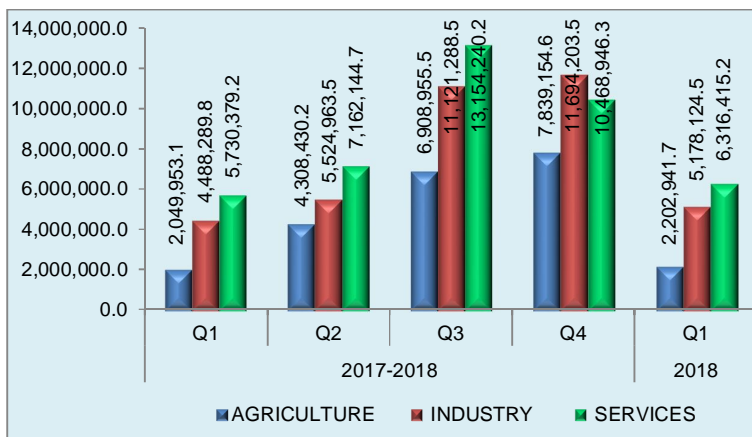
1.1 Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (Current Producers' Prices)

In Myanmar, GDP comprises production from the three main sectors of Agriculture, Industry and Services. In the first quarter of 2018 April to September, the Agriculture sector represented 16.1 % of GDP, the Industry sector at 37.8 % and the Services sector at 46.1 %.

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



Source: Planning Department.



Source: Planning Department.

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

F.Y	2017-2018				2018
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	12,268,622.1	16,995,538.4	31,184,484.2	30,002,304.4	13,697,481.4
(1) AGRICULTURE	2,049,953.1	4,308,430.2	6,908,955.5	7,839,154.6	2,202,941.7
Agriculture	652,464.3	2,624,774.9	4,894,288.0	5,793,244.0	682,624.7
Livestock and Fisheries	1,388,406.6	1,669,573.6	1,995,706.3	2,004,885.4	1,511,074.7
Forestry	9,082.2	14,081.7	18,961.2	41,025.2	9,242.3
(2) INDUSTRY	4,488,289.8	5,524,963.5	11,121,288.5	11,694,203.5	5,178,124.5
Energy	776,990.5	791,279.0	931,265.3	923,250.2	936,382.6
Mining	240,812.4	187,056.0	218,415.3	255,741.6	253,880.0
Processing and Manufacturing	2,604,972.6	3,347,597.2	7,734,500.2	7,888,850.7	3,020,448.6
Electric Power	295,918.7	310,602.8	288,405.3	312,223.3	320,263.4
Construction	569,595.6	888,428.5	1,948,702.4	2,314,137.7	647,149.9
(3) SERVICES	5,730,379.2	7,162,144.7	13,154,240.2	10,468,946.3	6,316,415.2
Transportation	1,877,078.2	2,264,806.5	3,165,592.3	2,696,353.3	1,998,732.5
Communications	467,100.1	427,738.6	384,368.0	505,877.8	476,284.0
Financial Institutions	56,532.6	68,973.8	79,441.8	92,949.2	63,639.9
Social and Administrative Services	574,442.5	708,484.0	812,720.9	824,799.8	667,981.1
Rental and Other Services	601,302.9	574,061.2	715,348.4	828,088.0	695,218.9
Trade	2,153,922.9	3,118,080.6	7,996,768.8	5,520,878.2	2,414,558.8

Source: Planning Department.

1.2 Consumer Price Index and Rate of Inflation

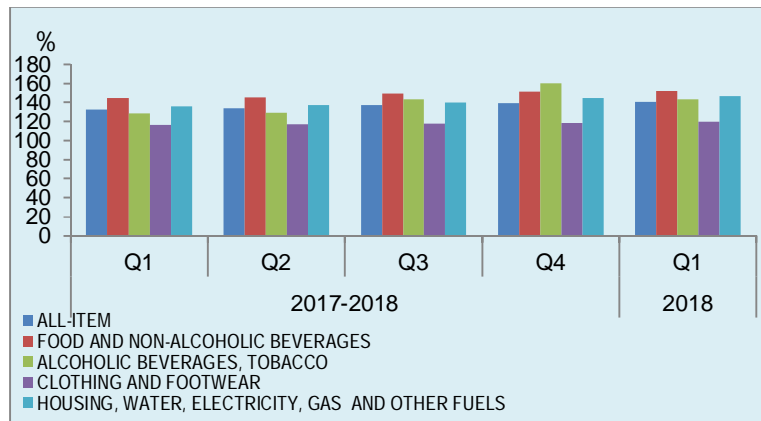
The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures the average change in the retail prices of goods and services purchased and consumed by households. The weighting is based on 2012 Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) conducted by the Central Statistical Organization (CSO). According to COICOP Classification,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

1.2.1 Quarterly Change

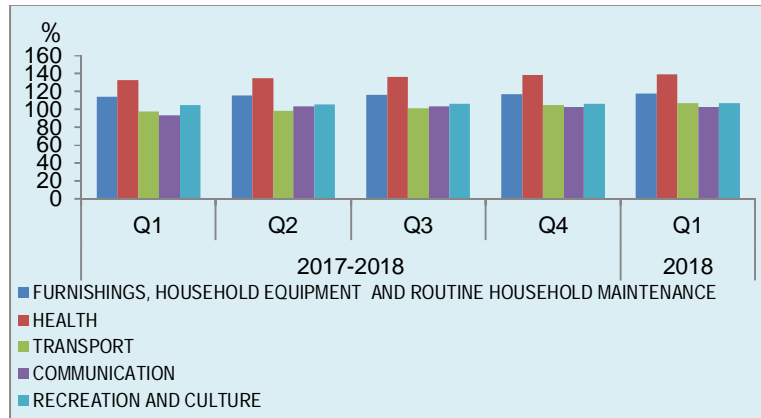
In the first quarter of 2018 (April to June, 2018) compared with the first quarter of 2017-2018: According to 2012 Base, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) in Myanmar increased to 140.40 Index Points in the first quarter of 2018 (April to June, 2018) from 132.36 Index Points in the first quarter of 2017-2018. Year on Year the Inflation Rate is 6.08 for the first quarter of 2018 (April to June, 2018).

We found that basic food prices have increased in the first quarter of 2018 (April to June, 2018). But, the gold price has slightly decreased in this quarter.

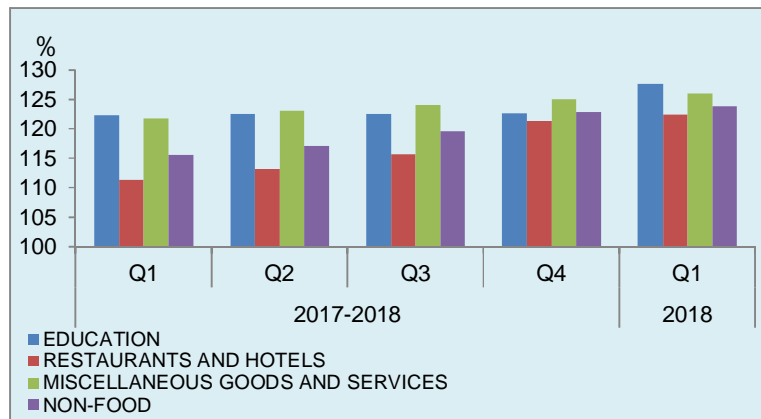
Chart 1.2.1: Consumer Price Index (%) (2012=100)



Source: Central Statistical Organization.



Source: Central Statistical Organization.

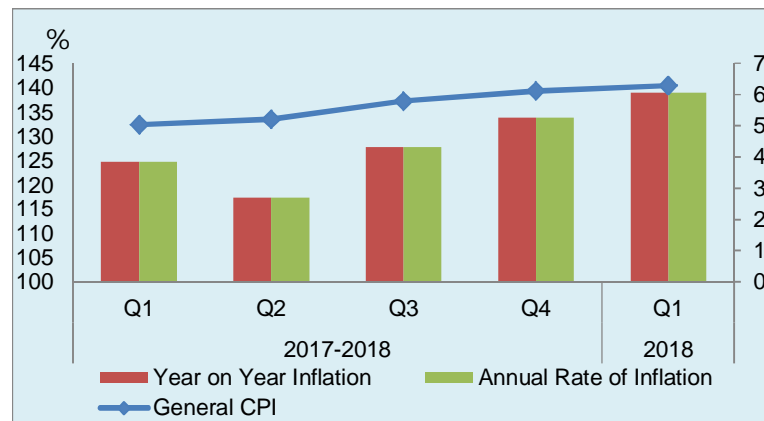


Source: Central Statistical Organization.

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

Group	2017-2018				2018
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
ALL-ITEM	132.36	133.52	137.16	139.32	140.40
FOOD AND NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES	144.22	145.15	149.66	151.05	152.12
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES, TOBACCO	128.50	129.35	142.76	160.18	142.94
CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR	116.88	117.32	117.94	118.58	119.63
HOUSING, WATER, ELECTRICITY, GAS AND OTHER FUELS	135.62	137.08	140.14	144.04	146.60
FURNISHINGS, HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT AND ROUTINE HOUSEHOLD MAINTENANCE	114.03	115.14	116.15	117.06	117.86
HEALTH	132.56	134.30	136.22	137.74	139.43
TRANSPORT	97.70	98.70	101.34	104.51	106.78
COMMUNICATION	93.81	102.83	102.76	102.63	102.51
RECREATION AND CULTURE	105.34	105.89	106.14	106.11	106.88
EDUCATION	122.37	122.50	122.53	122.67	127.68
RESTAURANTS AND HOTELS	111.30	113.14	115.72	121.31	122.46
MISCELLANEOUS GOODS AND SERVICES	121.87	123.10	124.04	124.98	125.98
NON-FOOD	115.63	117.11	119.54	122.81	123.91
INFLATION(Y-o-Y)	3.85	2.70	4.31	5.25	6.08

Source: Central Statistical Organization.

Chart 1.2.2: Consumer Price Index and Rate of Inflation

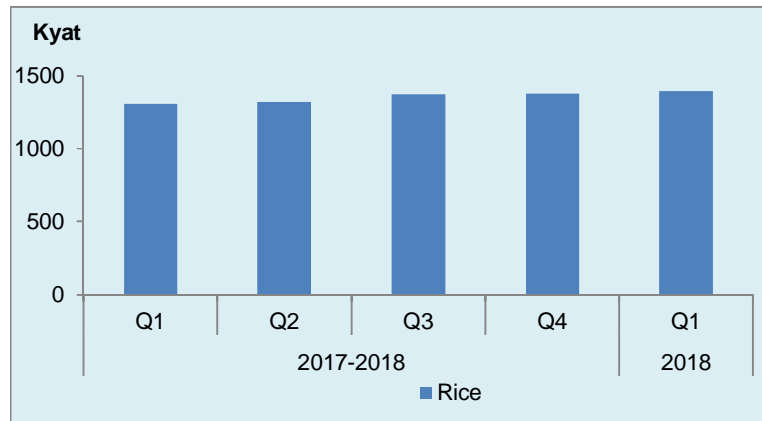
Source: Central Statistical Organization.

Table 1.2.2 Consumer Price Index and Rate of Inflation

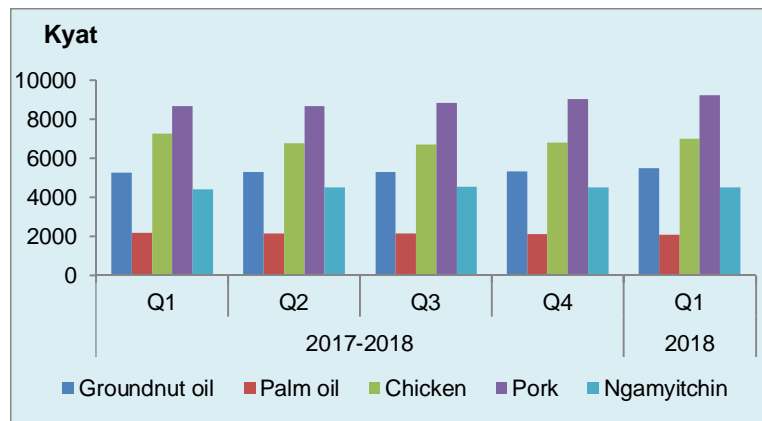
Group	2017-2018				2018
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
General CPI	132.36	133.52	137.16	139.32	140.40
Year on Year Inflation	3.85	2.70	4.31	5.25	6.08
Annual Rate of Inflation	3.85	2.70	4.31	5.25	6.08

Source: Central Statistical Organization.

Chart 1.3.1: Retail Price of Selected Commodities



Source: Central Statistical Organization.



Source: Central Statistical Organization.

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

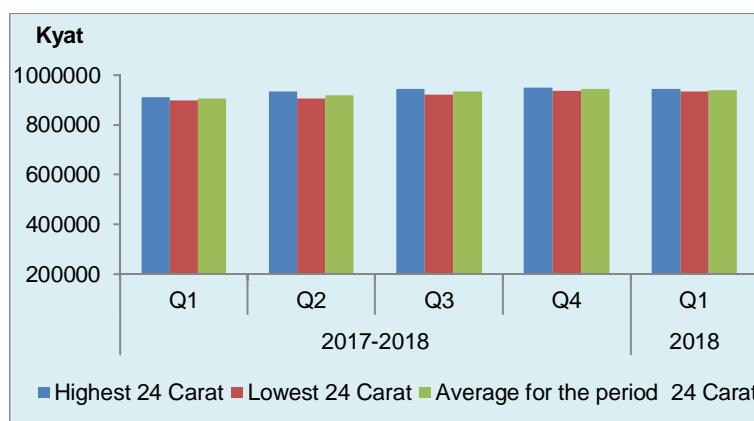
Commodity	Unit	2017-2018				2018
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Rice	Pyi	1,305.78	1,319.15	1,372.26	1,378.41	1,394.59
Ngayan	Viss	7,855.73	7,968.69	7,710.41	7,710.65	8,056.65
Ngakhu	Viss	7,633.33	7,961.36	7,443.58	7,441.44	8,040.74
Ngagyi	Viss	8,860.78	9,262.75	8,827.45	8,764.71	9,450.59
Ngathalauk	Viss	9,588.24	9,734.64	10,120.92	9,567.97	10,133.99
Ngamyitchin	Viss	4,419.31	4,512.99	4,550.68	4,521.86	4,518.45
Pazundoke	Viss	15,761.14	15,387.05	16,232.99	16,535.41	16,937.65
Pazunkyawt	Viss	8,949.03	9,100.18	9,204.75	9,526.56	9,746.17
Ngayan dried	Viss	26,721.45	27,006.93	27,411.22	27,602.72	28,542.69
Ngakumshutchauk dried	Viss	18,229.08	18,574.28	18,633.12	18,768.12	18,994.57
Prawn dried	Viss	27,322.60	27,655.22	27,932.76	28,310.95	29,588.51
Ngapiyegyo	Viss	3,179.47	3,161.31	3,174.70	3,214.31	3,299.26
Ngapi-seinza (2nd. Quality)	Viss	3,626.73	3,653.64	3,691.37	3,709.75	3,745.13
Mutton	Viss	14,230.50	14,509.26	14,558.79	15,131.69	16,091.52
Beef	Viss	10,595.46	10,557.12	10,509.68	10,601.45	10,742.92
Pork	Viss	8,666.67	8,659.36	8,811.16	9,019.97	9,211.45
Chicken	Viss	7,250.00	6,744.32	6,706.33	6,795.11	6,985.80
Chicken eggs	(10.Nos)	1,236.63	1,181.59	1,172.31	1,173.91	1,240.16
Duck eggs	(10.Nos)	1,614.78	1,632.61	1,626.01	1,621.26	1,621.41
Groundnut Oil	Viss	5,248.95	5,275.99	5,267.47	5,337.72	5,497.14
Palm Oil	Viss	2,161.63	2,137.62	2,131.95	2,107.10	2,079.12

(Cont'd)

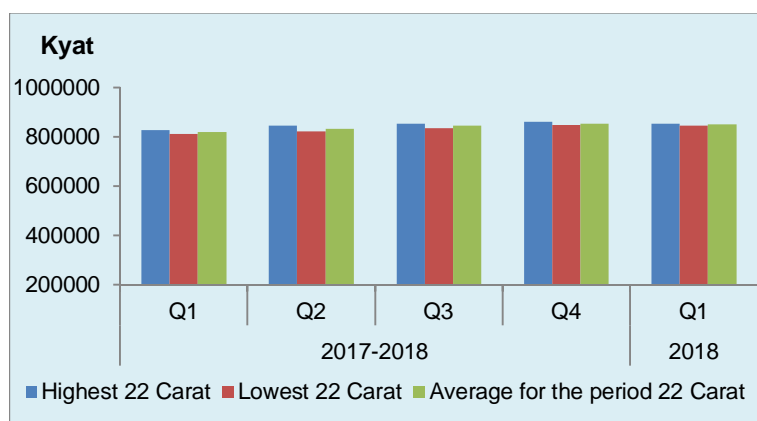
**Table 1.3.1 Retail Price of Selected Commodites
(Value = Kyat)**

Commodity	Unit	2017-2018				2018
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Gram(split)	Viss	3,215.03	3,185.32	3,201.83	2,980.60	2,604.69
Pegyi(whole)	Viss	2,531.86	2,586.76	2,825.00	3,163.73	3,254.41
Penilay(whole)	Viss	4,255.33	4,150.00	4,067.67	3,831.50	3,590.33
Sadawpe(lonethay)	Viss	2,226.31	2,263.65	2,329.12	2,390.09	2,223.87
Chillies(short)	Viss	7,878.54	8,077.08	8,094.79	8,350.21	8,723.54
Onion(big)	Viss	1,313.71	1,892.47	2,806.79	2,407.08	1,178.73
Garlic(single)	Viss	5,626.36	4,766.29	4,320.66	3,829.35	2,792.23
Potatoes(medium)	Viss	1,167.31	1,086.04	1,090.58	1,065.63	1,031.59
Tomatoes	Viss	980.01	1,208.33	1,441.60	1,121.92	1,109.45
Cabbage	Viss	687.18	675.21	681.44	557.91	531.30
Longbean	Viss	1,185.22	1,188.52	1,164.64	1,234.03	1,305.39
Betel leaves	Viss	4,438.89	4,072.99	6,499.28	10,305.78	6,656.17
Betelnut(split)	Viss	7,787.24	7,880.73	8,312.22	8,256.83	7,604.37
Cheroots	(per 100)	1,502.03	1,507.14	1,538.16	1,575.43	1,632.53
Sugar	Viss	1,604.18	1,571.90	1,529.29	1,503.07	1,484.87
Tea, Shan	Viss	6,255.90	6,269.39	6,289.48	6,310.84	6,377.86
Firewood	Viss	290.65	293.20	299.32	309.82	319.52
Charcoal	Viss	578.84	589.78	600.87	614.14	623.54
Petro	Gallon	3,420.04	3,433.21	3,688.76	3,899.78	4,080.34
Diesel	Gallon	3,304.62	3,240.50	3,631.42	3,886.18	4,122.94
Washing Soap	(Each)	226.90	228.32	228.24	228.94	230.70
Body Soap	(Each)	444.79	444.97	446.13	447.38	451.51
Tooth Paste	(Each)	545.59	541.70	544.60	547.84	559.11

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
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Highest					
24 Carat	910,833	934,000	942,667	949,500	942,833
22 Carat	825,445	846,438	854,292	860,485	854,292
Lowest					
24 Carat	896,167	907,333	922,167	935,833	932,500
22 Carat	812,152	822,272	835,735	848,098	845,078
Average for the period					
24 Carat	904,965	919,549	933,286	942,033	938,043
22 Carat	820,125	833,342	845,774	853,718	850,041

Source: Central Statistical Organization.

2 Trade



TRADE

2.1 Merchandise Trade

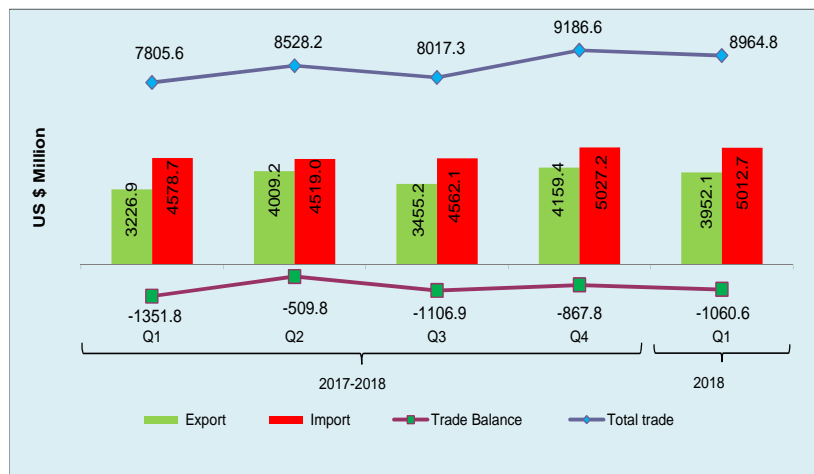
The total value of Myanmar's international merchandise trade was \$ 8,964.8 million in the first quarter of 2018 (April to June, 2018), a decrease of 2.4% from \$ 9,186.6 million in the previous quarter. Merchandise trade also increased by 14.9% when compared with the same quarter of the previous year.

Myanmar's economy has suffered a trade deficit since 2012-2013. In the first quarter of 2018 (April to June, 2018), the trade deficit stood at \$ 1,060.6 million.

The total value of exports in the first quarter of 2018 (April to June, 2018) was \$ 3,952.1 million, a decrease of 5.0% from \$ 4,159.4 million in the previous quarter. Exports also increased by 22.5% from \$ 3,226.9 million when compared with the same quarter of 2017 - 2018.

The total value of imports in the first quarter of 2018 (April to June, 2018) was \$ 5,012.7 million, a decrease of 0.3% from \$ 5,027.2 million in the previous quarter. Imports increased by 9.5% from \$ 4,578.7 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 = US\$ Million)

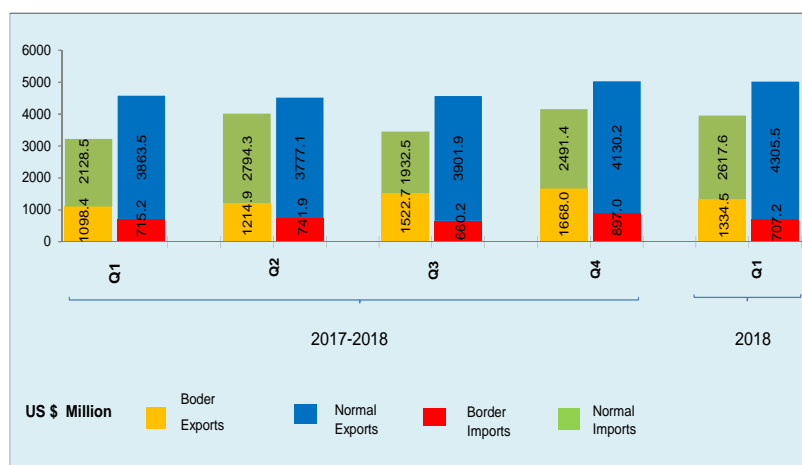
	2017-2018				2018
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Total trade	7,805.6	8,528.2	8,017.3	9,186.6	8,964.8
Trade Balance	-1,351.8	-509.8	-1,106.9	-867.8	-1,060.6
Export	3,226.9	4,009.2	3,455.2	4,159.4	3,952.1
Domestics export	2,382.2	2,384.9	2,414.0	2,947.7	2,531.3
All export	3,226.9	4,009.2	3,455.2	4,159.4	3,952.1
All export by type					
Normal	2,128.5	2,794.3	1,932.5	2,491.4	2,617.6
Border	1,098.4	1,214.9	1,522.7	1,668.0	1,334.5
All export by Sector					
Government	822.7	1,686.6	1,025.9	1,443.1	780.1
Private	2,404.2	2,322.6	2,429.3	2,716.3	3,172.0
Import	4,578.7	4,519.0	4,562.1	5,027.2	5,012.7
General imports	4,079.2	4,072.5	4,130.3	4,506.5	4,448.4
All Import	4,578.7	4,519.0	4,562.1	5,027.2	5,012.7
All import by type					
Normal	3,863.5	3,777.1	3,901.9	4,130.2	4,305.5
Border	715.2	741.9	660.2	897.0	707.2
All import by Sector					
Government	219.9	288.6	215.7	339.0	362.9
Private	4,358.8	4,230.4	4,346.4	4,688.2	4,649.8

Include border trade

Source: Customs Department.

2.1.1 Trade by Type

Myanmar has strengthened its merchandise trade relations with normal and border countries. The border countries of Myanmar are Bangladesh, China, India, and Thailand. In the first quarter of 2018 (April to June, 2018), both normal exports and border exports increased by 23.0% and 21.5% respectively; normal imports increased by 11.4% and border imports decreased by 1.1% respectively, compared to the same quarter of the previous year.

Chart 2.1.1: Normal and Border Trade

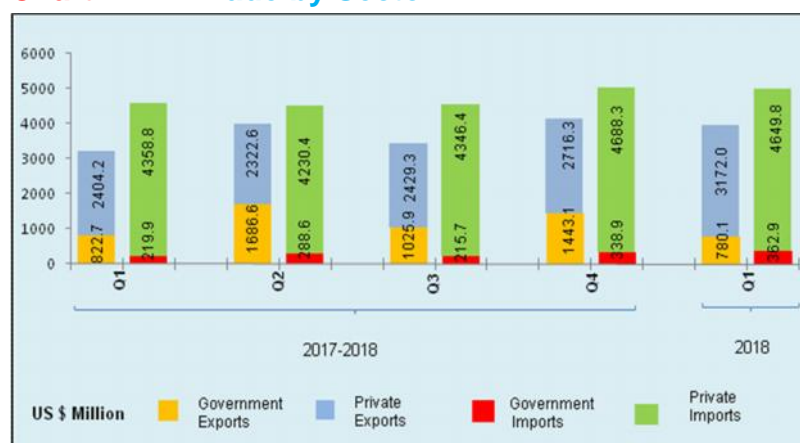
Source: Customs Department.

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

2.1.2 Trade by Sector

Myanmar merchandise trade has two main sectors: the government and private sectors. In the first quarter of 2018 (April to June, 2018), the exports of the government sector decreased by 5.2% and imports of the government sector increased by 65.0% when compared to the same quarter of the previous year. Over the same period, there was an increase in private exports 31.9% and an increase in private imports 6.7%.

Chart 2.1.2: Trade by Sector



Source: Customs Department.

2.2 Direction of Trade

Myanmar is a member of the World Trade Organization and its main trading partner groups are Asia, Europe, America, Central East Asia, Africa and others. The largest share of trade with Myanmar was with Asia at 84.9%, followed by Europe at 10.4%. All the other regional groups had relatively small shares of trade (3.7% or less). Myanmar's largest bilateral trading partners are all in the Asia region and are China, Thailand, Singapore, Japan and India.

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

	2017-2018				2018
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Trade Volume	7,805.6	8,528.2	8,017.3	9,186.6	8,964.8
Trade Balance	-1,351.8	-509.8	-1,106.9	-867.8	-1,060.6
Export	3,226.9	4,009.2	3,455.2	4,159.4	3,952.1
Asia	2,723.4	3,281.9	2,895.5	3,439.9	3,002.2
Europe	349.8	490.1	387.1	480.8	681.7
America	79.5	120.8	87.6	102.0	195.4
Central East Asia	30.5	31.5	37.5	35.9	26.7
Africa	30.9	72.4	38.2	85.5	33.1
Others	12.8	12.5	9.3	15.3	13.0
Import	4,578.7	4,519.0	4,562.1	5,027.2	5,012.7
Asia	3,927.7	3,834.5	4,086.3	4,564.5	4,495.0
Europe	261.5	237.4	237.5	220.3	253.5
America	241.9	304.9	101.0	118.5	134.6
Central East Asia	69.1	80.0	71.9	80.7	83.3
Africa	26.3	11.7	18.6	3.5	4.2
Others	52.2	50.5	46.8	39.7	42.1

Include border trade

Source: Customs Department.

2.3 Destination of Exports

In the first quarter of 2018 (April to June, 2018), the largest share of exports from Myanmar was Asia at 76.6%, followed by Europe at 17.2%. All the other regional groups had relatively small shares of exports from Myanmar (4.9% or less). China, Thailand, Japan, United States and Singapore are the top five destinations for Myanmar's exports in the first quarter of this year.

China was the largest export destination with 34.8% of total exports. Myanmar's exports to China increased by 12.3% when compared with the same quarter of the previous year from \$ 1,224.02 million to \$ 1,374.74 million. A large amount of this export growth to China was due to increases in exports of rice, base metal and ores, gas, green mung bean and maize.

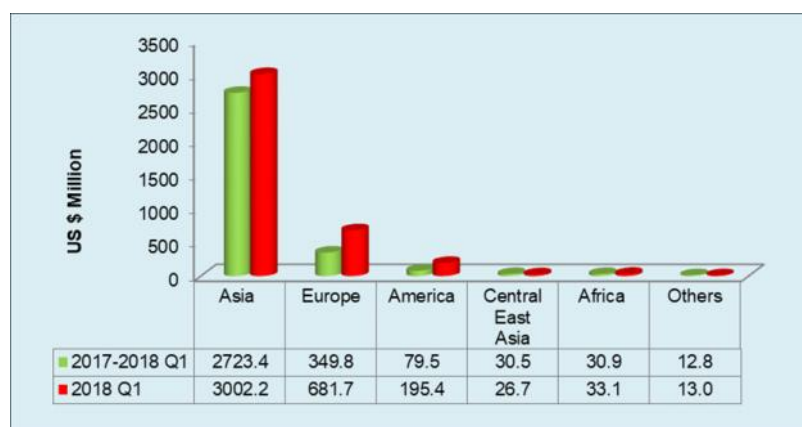
Thailand was the second largest export destination with 18.2% of total exports. The value of exports to Thailand has increased by 19.0% when compared with the same quarter of the previous year from \$ 603.81 million to \$ 718.50 million. This increase was mainly due to rise in the export of gas, fish and fished products, base metal and ores, and garment.

Myanmar's exports to Japan increased by 72.1% from \$ 184.38 million to \$ 317.36 million. This increase was mainly due to growth in the export of garment, fish and fished product and green mung bean.

Myanmar's exports to United States increased by 195.9% from \$ 53.04 million to \$ 156.94 million. This increase was mainly due to the growth in the exports of garment, fish and fished product and fresh and dried prawn.

Myanmar's exports to Singapore decreased by 15.8% from \$ 154.64 million to \$ 130.17 million. This decrease was mainly due to decline in exports of rice and garment.

Chart 2.3: Destinations of Exports



Source: Customs Department.

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

	2017-2018				2018
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Thailand	603.81	795.24	747.23	700.13	718.50
China	1,224.02	1,254.24	1,562.54	1,657.88	1,374.74
Malaysia	44.06	53.06	39.54	85.89	68.69
India	308.03	149.74	66.94	83.01	106.44
Singapore	154.64	494.25	47.46	57.15	130.17
Japan	184.38	263.80	207.48	300.37	317.36
Republic of Korea	56.86	98.13	54.49	93.78	82.32
Germany	79.52	111.71	96.94	91.89	120.37
Hong Kong	11.96	27.43	14.20	309.45	77.27
Indonesia	28.91	29.23	27.82	37.95	35.45
United States	53.04	92.95	65.89	74.83	156.94
United Kingdom	68.33	81.57	63.63	97.74	106.04
Vietnam	56.80	24.83	16.27	29.61	35.08
United Arab Emirates	17.51	12.65	22.25	17.07	14.83
Bangladesh	12.68	40.88	65.73	50.76	19.06
Spain	32.04	48.85	32.65	55.54	61.09
Netherlands	33.68	48.32	39.38	54.42	103.38
Sweden	6.37	9.54	6.15	9.87	14.68
Saudi Arabia	6.54	8.23	7.38	8.71	1.51
Pakistan	19.30	12.47	16.10	15.68	16.46
Italy	25.62	30.32	27.84	22.24	53.84
Australia	5.46	7.69	4.67	4.08	5.87
France	14.46	24.67	19.05	17.03	33.10
Taiwan	3.96	7.01	4.49	7.90	7.21
Iran	0.15	0.29	0.17	0.08	0.19
Other countries	174.77	282.14	198.89	276.28	291.44
Total	3,226.90	4,009.24	3,455.18	4,159.34	3,952.04

Include border trade

Source: Customs Department.

2.4 Origin of Imports

In the first quarter of 2018 (April to June, 2018), the largest share of imports was from Asia at 91.3%, followed by Europe with 5.1%. All the other regional groups had relatively small shares of imports to Myanmar (2.7% or less). China, Singapore, Thailand, Malaysia and Indonesia are the top five countries of origin for imports to Myanmar in the first quarter of this year.

Myanmar's imports from China increased by 4.4% when compared with the same quarter of the previous year from \$ 1,607.51 million to \$ 1,678.07 million with imports of base metals and manufactures, non-electric machinery and transport equipment, electrical machinery and apparatus and fabric of artificial and synthetics fabric all increasing in this period.

Myanmar's total imports from Singapore increased by 44.4% from \$ 646.46 million to \$ 933.71 million. This increase was mainly due to rise in the import of refined mineral oil, non electric machinery and transport equipment, plastic, electrical

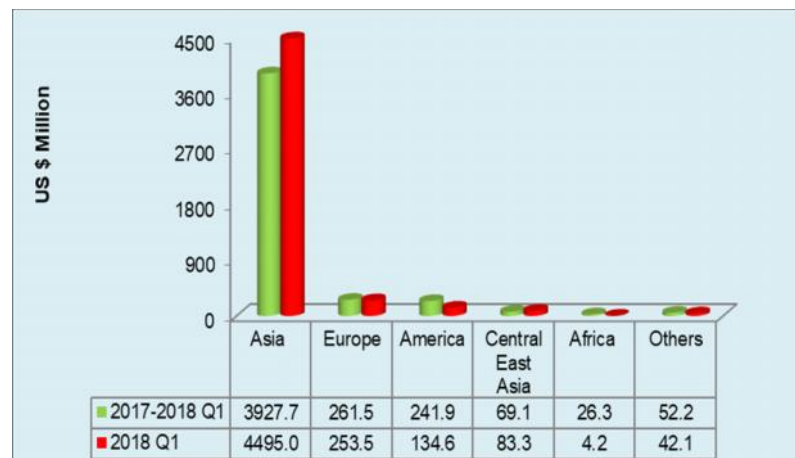
machinery and apparatus, chemical elements and compound and base metals and manufactures.

Thailand was the third largest country of origin for imports with 10.8% of total imports. The value of imports from Thailand increased by 12.9% when compared with the same quarter of the previous year from \$ 480.63 million to \$ 542.53 million with imports of non-electric machinery and transport equipment, electrical machinery and apparatus, plastic, refined mineral oil, base metals and manufactures, fertilizers and cement.

Myanmar's total imports from Malaysia increased by 75.6% from \$ 209.35 million to \$ 367.61 million with imports of non-electric machinery and transport equipment, refined mineral oil, edible vegetable oil and other hydrogenated oils, plastic, electrical machinery and apparatus.

Moreover, Myanmar's total imports from Indonesia increased by 28.9% from \$ 179.87 million to \$ 231.92 million with imports of edible vegetable oil and other hydrogenated oil, non-electric machinery and transport equipment, paper, paperboard and manufactures, pharmaceutical and base metals and manufactures all increasing over this period.

Chart 2.4: Origin of Imports



Source: Customs Department.

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

	2017-2018				2018
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Thailand	480.63	584.85	499.37	663.78	542.53
China	1,607.51	1,456.98	1,427.77	1,594.24	1,678.07
Malaysia	209.35	227.69	261.90	168.29	367.61
India	206.37	181.16	230.74	242.67	194.34
Singapore	646.46	565.63	818.81	1053.73	933.71
Japan	226.58	250.38	247.65	242.06	199.57
Republic of Korea	131.76	115.44	114.87	133.10	104.59
Germany	43.62	62.68	44.97	52.97	50.57
Hong Kong	7.76	4.99	5.42	4.42	4.68
Indonesia	179.87	223.34	264.63	233.53	231.92
United States	104.76	201.54	49.34	76.03	87.13
United Kingdom	14.96	13.05	9.14	12.35	24.25
Vietnam	140.20	155.67	145.11	146.32	146.77
United Arab Emirates	30.49	22.07	17.41	14.77	25.80
Bangladesh	5.57	4.68	5.35	6.65	6.83
Spain	3.91	6.82	3.86	6.67	7.04
Netherlands	7.67	9.08	10.06	8.96	6.58
Sweden	6.49	6.57	5.95	4.90	14.31
Saudi Arabia	25.32	40.48	31.93	48.08	31.64
Pakistan	38.37	15.71	15.34	12.20	23.57
Italy	20.90	35.59	20.52	34.43	17.99
Australia	43.26	42.96	34.88	27.9	27.64
France	73.54	39.05	28.69	44.39	76.15
Taiwan	38.86	36.43	38.14	52.28	47.48
Iran	6.95	12.49	17.25	13.41	17.48
Other countries	277.50	203.62	213.05	129.07	144.43
Total	4,578.66	4,518.95	4,562.15	5,027.20	5,012.68

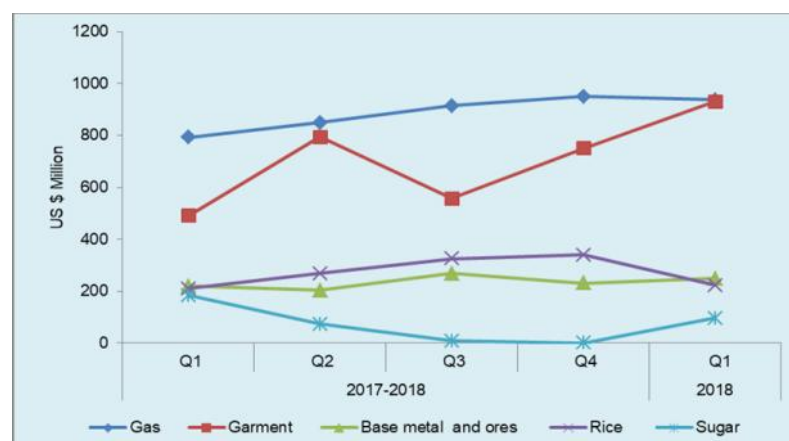
Include border trade

Source: Customs Department.

2.5 Export by Principal Commodities

In the first quarter of 2018 (April to June, 2018), gas was the largest export commodity, with 23.7% of the total exports. The remaining commodities in the top four were garment, base metal and ores, rice and sugar. While gas was the most valuable exported commodity, the total value of gas exports increased by 18.3% from the same quarter of 2017-2018.

Chart 2.5: Top 5 Export Commodities



Source: Customs Department.

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

	2017-2018				2018
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Rice	208.7	267.3	323.8	338.6	221.5
Maize	56.5	37.9	118.6	81.5	44.7
Matpe	164.7	101.8	46.7	31.0	45.7
Green mung bean	109.5	53.9	24.3	85.9	88.6
Pesingon	60.4	23.3	8.3	7.6	14.5
Gram	21.0	8.3	2.9	3.9	11.3
Other pulses	19.2	8.9	2.7	29.3	32.6
Sesame seeds	13.9	50.1	58.3	27.8	11.9
Onion	6.1	0.5	0.3	2.6	5.4
Tamarind	3.2	0.4	0.1	5.8	4.0
Raw rubber	58.9	25.2	57.1	52.9	50.1
Hide and skin	1.3	1.6	3.1	2.7	1.4
Fresh and dried prawns	18.7	21.9	24.1	21.7	20.8
Fish and Fished product	74.1	95.7	125.0	139.8	91.8
Crab	16.9	20.3	19.9	19.3	18.8
Teak Conversion	19.2	13.5	14.2	15.9	17.2
Hardwood Conversion	9.0	6.1	6.2	3.5	3.4
Plywood and Veneer	25.0	22.9	20.3	20.5	13.8
Base metal and ores	218.8	202.7	268.3	230.3	247.9
Gas	792.7	848.7	915.0	949.8	937.8
Jade	23.4	182.7	85.0	470.3	49.5
Sugar	182.8	72.1	7.6	0.2	95.9
Garment	491.0	793.5	556.9	750.2	930.9
Other commodities	631.9	1,149.9	766.5	868.3	992.6
Total	3,226.9	4,009.2	3,455.2	4,159.4	3,952.1

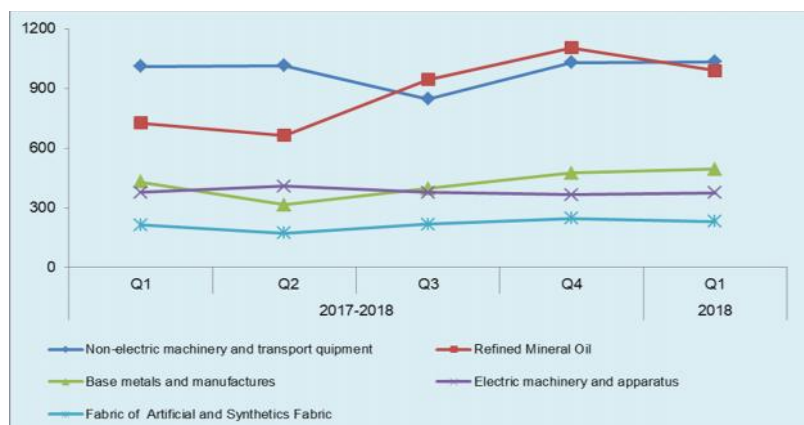
Include border trade

Source: Customs Department.

2.6 Import by Principal Commodities

In the first quarter of 2018 (April to June, 2018), the top five of import commodities were non-electric machinery and transport equipment, refined mineral oil, base metals and manufacture, electric machinery and apparatus, and fabric of artificial and synthetics fabric. Non-electric machinery and transport equipment accounted for 20.6% of the total imports. While non-electric machinery and transport equipment was the most imported commodity, its' value increases by 2.2% 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 = US\$ Million)

	2017-2018				2018
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Milk, Condensed	1.4	0.5	0.8	0.6	1.0
Milk and evaporated	2.0	1.5	1.5	2.5	1.8
Milk Powder	8.8	9.3	8.2	9.9	8.5
Others Milk, food including malted milk	5.4	7.7	4.7	3.7	5.5
Taste Powder	11.2	13.6	6.0	4.6	7.9
Spices	2.8	4.6	2.5	3.1	3.8
Edible vegetable oil and other hydrogenated oils	139.3	164.1	171.0	153.5	135.7
Pharmaceutical products	135.9	131.9	130.4	134.0	138.7
Cement	27.4	27.4	9.8	20.2	17.8
Dyeing tanning and colouring materials	8.1	8.6	9.1	11.4	11.4
Chemical elements and compounds	71.7	76.2	32.1	38.9	39.5
Fertilizers	82.9	101.2	70.9	70.6	112.3
Scientific instrument	47.9	46.4	104.4	60.1	51.6
Base metals and manufactures	429.3	315.5	396.1	474.6	493.6
Non-electric machinery and transport equipment	1,011.9	1,014.7	848.0	1,031.3	1,034.1
Electric machinery and apparatus	378.0	408.2	376.9	366.2	375.7
Paper, paperboard and manufactures	55.6	70.4	78.3	75.1	70.1
Rubber manufactures	33.4	34.1	36.3	36.7	45.4
Crude Oil	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1
Coal and Coke	18.2	21.2	57.4	52.4	38.9
Refined Mineral Oil	726.0	664.2	944.5	1,104.8	989.9
Wheat Flour	3.5	4.6	4.0	3.3	3.8
Tobacco and Tobacco Manufactures	13.7	18.9	15.9	15.3	18.4
Cotton Fabric	12.2	24.1	15.4	45.4	21.4
Fabric of Artificial and Synthetics Fabric	213.0	172.1	217.7	247.0	230.2
Woven and Special Woven Fabrics	46.1	51.1	47.3	55.9	81.2
Garment and laced Fabrics	25.0	26.7	31.6	46.0	29.2
Plastic	169.4	189.5	161.0	183.9	206.1
Other commodities	898.6	910.7	780.3	776.2	838.1
Total	4,578.7	4,519.0	4,562.1	5,027.2	5,012.7

Include border trade

Source: Customs Department.

3 Finance



FINANCE

3.1 International Currency Exchange

The exchange rate of US\$ was 1,405 kyat per US\$ in the first quarter of 2018 (April to June, 2018). The exchange rate increased year-on-year by 3.2% 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)

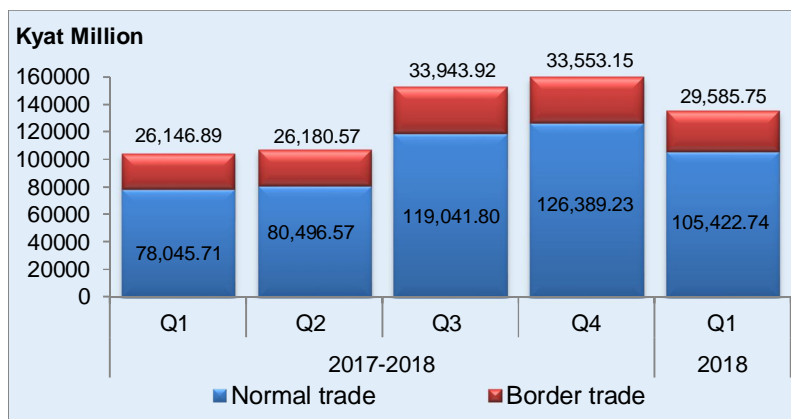
F.Y	2017-2018				2018
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Australian dollar	1,046.60	1,067.30	1,061.90	1,025.90	1,032.40
Canadian dollar	1,047.60	1,093.40	1,084.20	1,036.00	1,060.30
Chinese yuan	200.68	204.08	208.47	212.25	212.01
Europe euro	1,556.70	1,601.80	1,626.80	1,642.40	1,626.10
English pound	1,771.10	1,825.70	1,831.90	1,870.80	1,837.90
Hong Kong dollar	174.48	174.11	174.24	170.11	179.02
Indian rupee	21.06	20.77	21.26	20.50	20.41
Japanese 100 yen	1,214.40	1,208.00	1,206.40	1,254.30	1,272.50
Malaysian ringgit	317.22	321.78	335.39	345.59	3,47.47
Pakistani rupee	12.99	12.90	12.30	11.54	11.54
Singapore dollar	987.49	1,001.10	1,018.20	1,018.00	1,027.70
Thai baht	40.06	40.74	41.69	42.71	42.41
U.S dollar	1,362.00	1,360.00	1,362.00	1,335.00	1,405.00
C.I.S roubles	22.94	23.42	23.65	23.20	22.28

Source: Central Bank of Myanmar.

3.2 Customs Duties

In the first quarter of 2018 (April to June, 2018), customs duties decreased by -15.6% compared with the previous quarter. When compared with the same time last year, customs duties showed a year-on-year increase of 29.6%.

Chart 3.2: Customs Duties



Source: Customs Department.

Table 3.2 Customs Duties (Kyat Million)

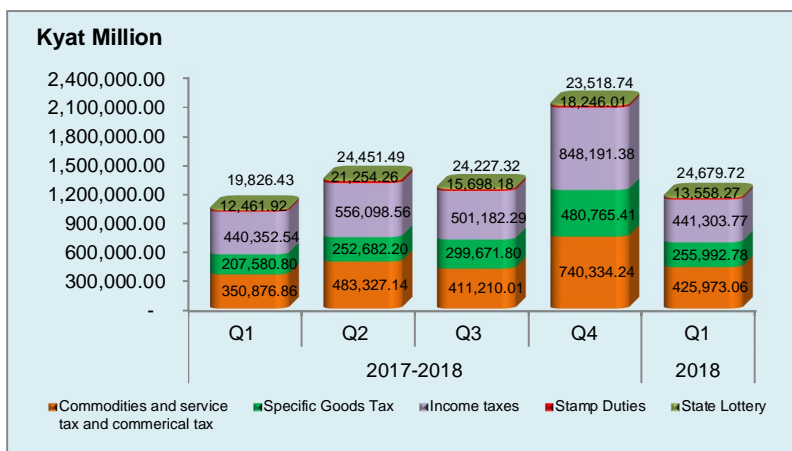
F.Y	2017-2018				2018
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Custom Duties	104,192.60	106,677.14	152,985.71	159,942.38	135,008.48
Import Duty					
Normal trade	78,045.71	80,496.57	119,041.80	126,389.23	105,422.74
Border trade	26,146.89	26,180.57	33,943.92	33,553.15	29,585.75

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 12.65% between the first quarter of 2017-2018 and the first quarter of 2018 (April to June, 2018). The largest proportion of revenue was from Income Tax at 441,303.77 million kyat.

Chart 3.3: Revenue from Taxes



Source: Internal Revenue Department.

Table 3.3 Revenue from Taxes
(Kyat Million)

F.Y	2017-2018				2018
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Revenue From Taxes	1,031,098.56	1,337,813.64	1,251,989.59	2,111,055.78	1,161,507.60
State-Owned Enterprises	146,155.93	234,460.52	316,385.77	326,340.62	198,032.82
Cooperative	268.73	324.73	519.68	1,064.19	353.68
Private	884,673.89	1,103,028.40	935,084.14	1,783,650.96	963,121.10
(1) Commodities and service tax and commercial tax	350,876.86	483,327.14	411,210.01	740,334.24	425,973.06
State-Owned Enterprises	30,550.38	129,624.19	58,626.69	72,831.72	61,939.44
Cooperative	23.37	12.97	13.83	31.03	16.93
Private	320,303.12	353,689.98	352,569.49	667,471.49	364,016.69
(2) Specific Goods Tax	207,580.80	252,682.20	299,671.80	480,765.41	255,992.78
State-Owned Enterprises	30,674.19	24,747.29	112,553.19	150,386.48	55,953.64
Cooperative	0.10	-	-	0.06	-
Private	176,906.51	227,934.91	187,118.60	330,378.87	200,039.14
(3) Income taxes	440,352.54	556,098.56	501,182.29	848,191.38	441,303.77
State-Owned Enterprises	84,931.36	80,089.03	145,205.89	103,122.43	80,139.74
Cooperative	245.27	311.76	505.85	1,033.10	336.76
Private	355,175.91	475,697.76	355,470.56	744,035.85	360,827.28
(4) Stamp Duties	12,461.92	21,254.26	15,698.18	18,246.01	13,558.27
Private	12,461.92	21,254.26	15,698.18	18,246.01	13,558.27
(5) State Lottery	19,826.43	24,451.49	24,227.32	23,518.74	24,679.72
Private	19,826.43	24,451.49	24,227.32	23,518.74	24,679.72

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 rates for saving accounts vary across the private banks in Myanmar. The Myanmar Economic Bank offered an interest rate of 8.0% per annum, whereas the Ayarwaddy Bank, United Amara Bank, Cooperative Bank and KBZ Bank offered interest rates of 8.25 % per annum.

3.4.2 Government Treasury Bonds

The Central Bank of Myanmar has issued treasury bonds to provide the opportunity for public and private enterprises to accumulate capital as well as support the developing a capital market. The Central Bank of Myanmar has issued two-year treasury bonds since 1 January 2010. Three-year treasury bonds and Five-year treasury bonds have been issued from 1 December 1993. In the first quarter of 2018 (April to June, 2018), the outstanding value of three-year bonds was 310,012.30 and five-year treasury bonds 1,019,046.59 million kyat respectively. In the first quarter of 2018 (April to June, 2018) auction time, the total sale was kyats 1,038.960 billion and outstanding was kyats 3,250.230 billion.

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

Particulars	2017-2018									
	Q1			Q2			Q3			
	Two year Bonds	Three year Bonds	Five year Bonds	Two year Bonds	Three year Bonds	Five year Bonds	Two year Bonds	Three year Bonds	Five year Bonds	
Total Sales	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Discharged	257,015.47	22,846.00	23,825.44	10,304.81	1,378.55	70.73	73494.41	39821.30	224606.50	
Outstanding	83,799.22	367,178.44	1,429,656.27	73,494.41	365,799.89	1,429,585.54	-	325978.59	1204979.04	
Amount Held by	Public	12,799.22	10,478.44	24,806.27	2,494.41	9,099.89	24,735.54	-	5678.59	22749.04
	Private Enterprises	71,000.00	356,700.00	1,404,850.00	71,000.00	356,700.00	1,404,850.00	-	320300.00	1182230.00

(Cont'd)

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

Particulars	2017-2018			2018		
	Q4			Q1		
	Two year Bonds	Three year Bonds	Five year Bonds	Two year Bonds	Three year Bonds	Five year Bonds
Total Sales	-	-	-	-	-	-
Discharged	-	565.79	5426.03	-	15400.50	180506.42
Outstanding	-	325412.80	1199553.01	-	310012.30	1019046.59
Amount Held by	Public	-	5112.80	-	4712.30	15276.59
	Private Enterprises	-	320300.00	1182230.00	-	305300.00

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

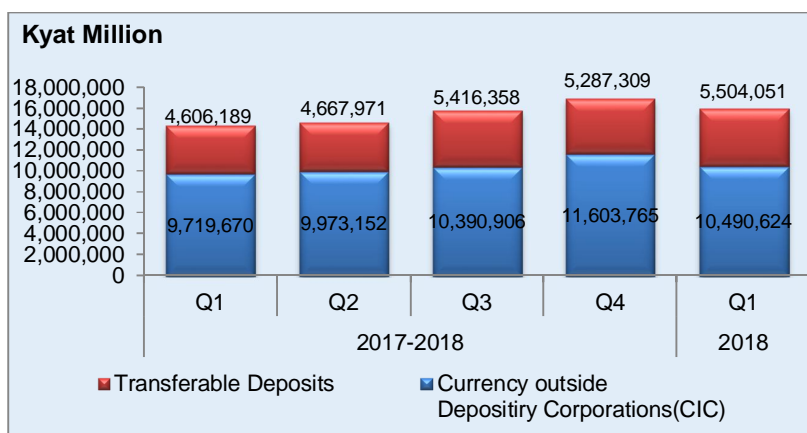
Source: Central Bank of Myanmar.

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

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

3.5 Money Supply

Money supply in Myanmar reached 15,994,675 million kyat in the first quarter of 2018 (April to June, 2018). This was a year-on-year increase of 11.65% compared with the first quarter of the previous year.

Chart 3.5: Money Supply

Source: Central Bank of Myanmar.

Table 3.5 Money Supply
(Kyat Million)

F.Y	2017-2018				2018
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Total	14,325,859	14,641,123	15,807,264	16,891,074	15,994,675
Currency outside Depository Corporations(CIC)¹	9,719,670	9,973,152	10,390,906	11,603,765	10,490,624
Transferable Deposits	4,606,189	4,667,971	5,416,358	5,287,309	5,504,051
State Owned Banks	1,250,042	1,304,870	1,591,582	1,570,703	1,669,177
Private Banks	2,682,926	2,551,519	2,815,989	2,726,405	2,766,740
Foreign Banks	673,221	811,582	1,008,787	990,201	1,068,134

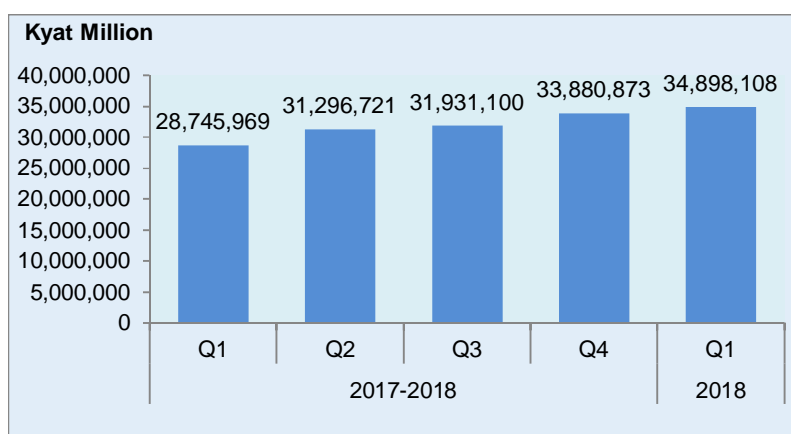
Note: ¹ According to the Monetary and Financial Statistics

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 34,898,108 million kyat in the first quarter of 2018 (April to June, 2018). This a year-on-year increases of 21.4% compared with the first quarter of the previous year.

Chart 3.6: People's Savings

Source: Central Bank of Myanmar.

Table 3.6 People's Savings
(Kyat Million)

F.Y	2017-2018				2018
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Total	28,745,969	31,296,721	31,931,100	33,880,873	34,898,108
Savings Deposits	17,871,024	19,007,150	19,462,206	20,418,701	20,949,572
State Owned Banks	3,922,426	4,015,310	3,975,126	4,331,615	4,424,603
Private Banks	13,513,369	14,498,954	14,983,135	15,304,162	15,629,676
Foreign Banks	435,229	492,886	503,945	782,924	895,293
Savings Certificates	54,417	53,843	53,643	53,418	52,663
State Owned Banks	54,417	53,843	53,643	53,418	52,663
Private Banks	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign Banks	-	-	-	-	-
Time Deposits	9,480,961	10,685,227	10,658,225	8,786,258	9,521,129
State Owned Banks	245,437	332,062	394,794	431,228	473,527
Private Banks	8,406,301	9,276,894	9,328,429	7,712,229	8,069,270
Foreign Banks	829,223	1,076,271	935,002	642,801	978,332
Other Deposits	1,339,567	1,550,501	1,757,026	4,622,496	4,374,744
State Owned Banks	873,881	1,079,519	1,184,158	1,407,833	809,115
Private Banks	465,686	470,982	572,868	3,214,663	3,565,629
Foreign Banks	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Central Bank of Myanmar.

4 Investment

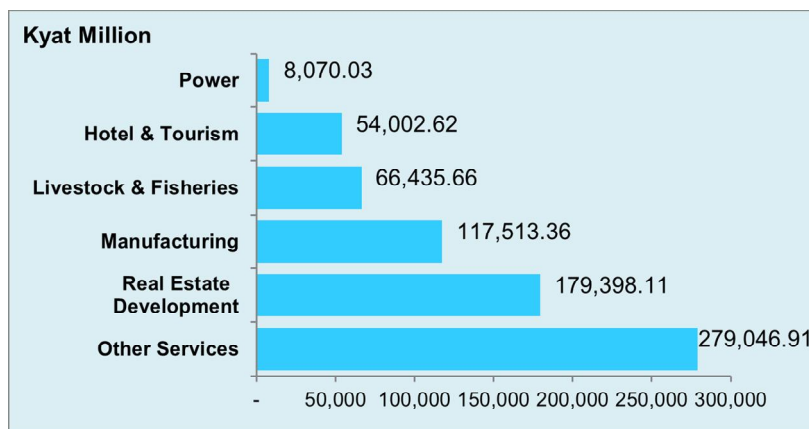


INVESTMENT

4.1 Myanmar Citizen Investment of Permitted Enterprise By Sector

In the first quarter of 2018 (April to June, 2018), the largest value of investment by Myanmar citizens was real estate development sector with 179,398.11 kyat million in investment. This was followed by manufacturing sector 117,513.36 with kyat million in investment.

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



Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

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

Sectors	2017-2018								
	Q1			Q2			Q3		
	No. of Enterprises	US\$	Total Investment (Kyat)	No. of Enterprises	US\$	Total Investment (Kyat)	No. of Enterprise	US\$	Total Investment (Kyat)
Agriculture	-	-	-	1	-	400.00	1	-	80.00
Livestock & Fisheries	3	5.47	10,575.03	2	0.02	2,881.49	1	-	500.00
Mining	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	10	68.15	101,053.01 *	8	41.12 *	94,664.45 *	11	27.36 *	133,592.86 *
Power	1	14.31	48,378.41	1	4.33	9,457.56	2	59.51	114,431.35
Transport & Communication	1	97.00	182,000.00	2	119.55	206,966.15	1	29.51	44,715.27 *
Hotel & Tourism	4	3.55	23,604.09	2	0.80	29,180.07 *	6	12.03	41,214.89
Real Estate Development	2	14.77	46,357.00	3	38.14	110,526.37	2	219.39	1,341,285.44
Industrial Estate	-	-	-	1	-	222,545.45	-	-	-
Construction	-	-	-	-	13.99 *	76,773.34	-	-	-
Other Services	3	40.87	89,883.33	7	95.40 *	217,672.56 *	4	5.47	12,958.66
Total	24	244.12	501,850.86 *	27	313.34 *	971,067.44 *	28	353.26	1,688,778.47 *

(Cont'd)

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

Sectors	2017-2018			2018		
	No. of Enterprises	US\$	Total Investment (Kyat)	No. of Enterprises	US\$	Total Investment (Kyat)
Agriculture	-	-	-	-	-	-
Livestock & Fisheries	3	-	1,062.00	1	22.56	66,435.66
Mining	1	3.99	5,836.17	-	-	-
Manufacturing	13	44.58	131,318.96	21	49.51 *	117,513.36 *
Power	-	-	-	2	1.18	8,070.03
Transport & Communication	2	66.68	110,892.06	-	-	-
Hotel & Tourism	7	94.29	247,610.60 *	12	6.75 *	54,002.62 *
Real Estate Development	2	-	7,918.64	4	28.18	179,398.11
Industrial Estate	1	-	65,052.66	-	-	-
Construction	-	15.72 *	69,327.02 *	-	-	-
Other Services	11	34.01	177,380.25	6	27.03	279,046.91
Total	40	259.27 *	816,398.36 *	46	135.20 *	704,466.69 *

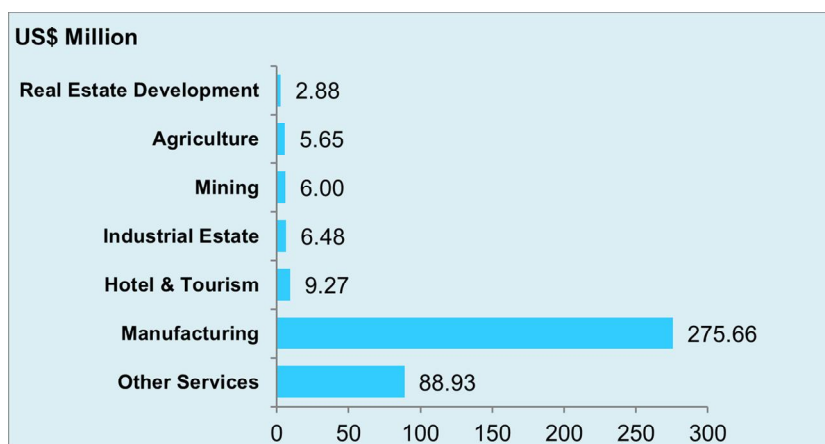
* Including the value of increased in investment.

Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

4.2 Foreign Investment of Permitted Enterprise By Sector

In the first quarter of 2018 (April to June, 2018), 69.81% of foreign investment was in the manufacturing sector totaling 275.66 US\$ million. This was followed by large investment in the hotel & tourism sector at 9.27 US\$ million.

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



Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

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

Sectors	2017-2018					
	Q1		Q2		Q3	
	No. of Enterprise	Foreign Investment	No. of Enterprise	Foreign Investment	No. of Enterprise	Foreign Investment
Agriculture	2	4.81	2	125.40	2	2.07
Livestock & Fisheries	2	11.25	2	5.16	3	7.40
Mining	-	-	-	-	-	1.31 *
Oil & Gas	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	40	637.37 *	39	813.59 *	29	105.52 *
Power	-	-	1	116.92	2	246.08
Transport & Communication	3	103.37 *	2	320.52 *	2	229.21 *
Hotel & Tourism	-	-	3	154.44 *	-	-
Real Estate Development	5	569.95	4	492.49	-	-
Industrial Estate	-	5.33 *	-	-	1	28.71
Construction	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Services	14	628.74 *	13	147.68 *	5	28.00
Total	66	1960.82 *	66	2176.19 *	44	648.29 *

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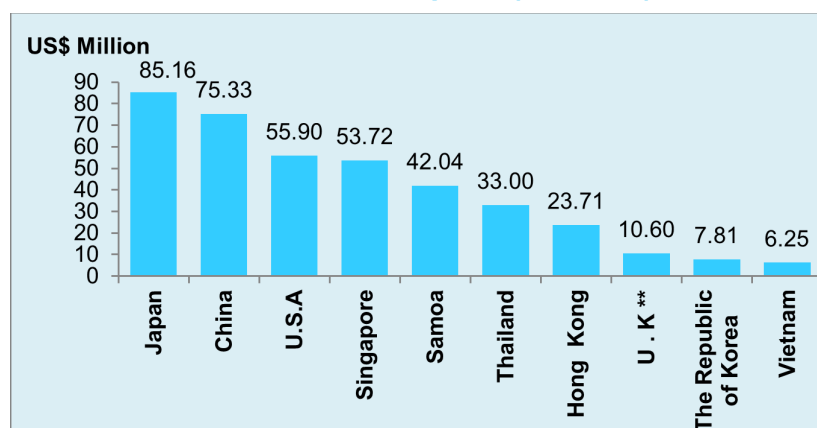
Table 4.2 Foreign Investment of Permitted Enterprise By Sector (US\$ Million)

Sectors	2017-2018		2018	
	Q4		Q1	
	No. of Enterprise	Foreign Investment	No. of Enterprise	Foreign Investment
Agriculture	1	2.21	1	5.65
Livestock & Fisheries	3	3.85	-	-
Mining	-	-	-	6.00 *
Oil & Gas	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	28	212.70 *	19	275.66 *
Power	2	42.78	-	-
Transport & Communication	1	248.54 *	-	-
Hotel & Tourism	2	22.33 *	1	9.27 *
Real Estate Development	1	199.54 *	1	2.88
Industrial Estate	-	-	-	6.48 *
Construction	-	-	-	-
Other Services	8	200.84	4	88.93 *
Total	46	932.79 *	26	394.87 *

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

4.3 Foreign Investment of Permitted Enterprise by Country

In the first quarter of 2018 (April to June, 2018), Japan was the top source of foreign investment with the amount of 85.16 US\$ million, followed by China with the second highest amount at 75.33 US\$ million.

Chart 4.3: Top Ten Countries in Foreign Investment of Permitted Enterprise (2018, Q1)

Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

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

Country	2017-2018					
	Q1		Q2		Q3	
	No. of Enterprise	Foreign Investment	No. of Enterprise	Foreign Investment	No. of Enterprise	Foreign Investment
Afghanistan	-	-	-	-	-	-
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	-	-	1	1.50	-	-
Berlize	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brunei Darussalam	1	6.27 *	1	1.80	-	-
Cambodia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-
China	17	507.23 *	15	323.10 *	19	461.00
Cook Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-
France	5	1.76	9	5.58	-	-
Germany	-	-	1	10.40	-	-
Hong Kong	9	148.67 *	4	43.58 *	4	20.24 *
India	2	7.99	1	3.00	-	-
Indonesia	1	9.86 *	-	-	-	-
Ireland	-	-	-	1.10 *	-	-
Japan	1	2.23 *	3	22.94 *	4	70.97 *
Lebanon	-	-	-	-	-	-
Luxembourg	-	-	-	-	-	-
Macau	1	3.64	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	3	18.69	1	1.00	1	1.69
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	-	-	-	-	-	6.00 *
Qatar	-	-	-	-	-	-
Republic of Marshall Island	1	1.00	-	-	-	-
Samoa	-	-	1	20.28 *	-	-
Seychelles	-	-	-	-	1	7.50
Singapore	13	610.42 *	16	1096.43 *	2	19.14 *
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	-	-	-	1.25 *	-	-
Switzerland	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	2	6.55	4	83.10	2	18.57 *
Thaiwan	1	1.00	1	6.91	3	8.52
The Netherlands	4	518.11	-	-	1	14.60
The Republic of Korea	3	16.83 *	3	203.16 *	6	13.05 *
U . K **	1	87.50 *	2	116.54 *	-	5.14 *
U.S.A	-	-	2	128.68 *	-	-
United Arab Emirates	-	-	-	100.50 *	-	-
Vietnam	1	13.07	1	5.34 *	1	0.90
Total	66	1960.82 *	66	2176.19 *	44	647.30 *

(Cont'd)

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

Country	2017-2018 Q4		2018 Q1	
	No. of Enterprise	Foreign Investment	No. of Enterprise	Foreign Investment
Afghanistan	-	-	-	-
Australia	1	0.74	-	-
Bangladesh	-	-	-	-
Belize	-	-	-	-
Brunei Darussalam	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	-	-	-	-
Canada	1	1.36	-	-
China	17	107.60 *	11	75.34
Cook Islands	-	-	-	-
France	-	-	-	-
Germany	-	-	-	-
Hong Kong	5	38.49 *	2	23.71 *
India	-	-	1	1.35
Indonesia	-	-	-	-
Ireland	-	-	-	-
Japan	4	287.98 *	3	85.16 *
Lebanon	-	-	-	-
Luxembourg	-	1.53 *	-	-
Macau	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	1	0.50	-	-
New Zealand	-	-	-	-
Norway	-	-	-	-
Qatar	-	-	-	-
Republic of Marshall Island	-	-	-	-
Samoa	-	18.36 *	-	42.04 *
Seychelles	-	0.68 *	-	-
Singapore	11	437.99 *	4	53.72 *
South Africa	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	-	-	-	-
Switzerland	-	-	-	-
Thailand	2	14.90	-	33.00 *
Thailand	1	0.78	-	-
The Netherlands	-	-	-	-
The Republic of Korea	2	19.87 *	2	7.81 *
U . K **	1	2.00	-	10.60 *
U.S.A	-	-	1	55.90
United Arab Emirates	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	-	-	2	6.25
Total	46	932.79 *	26	394.87 *

*Including the value of increased in investment.

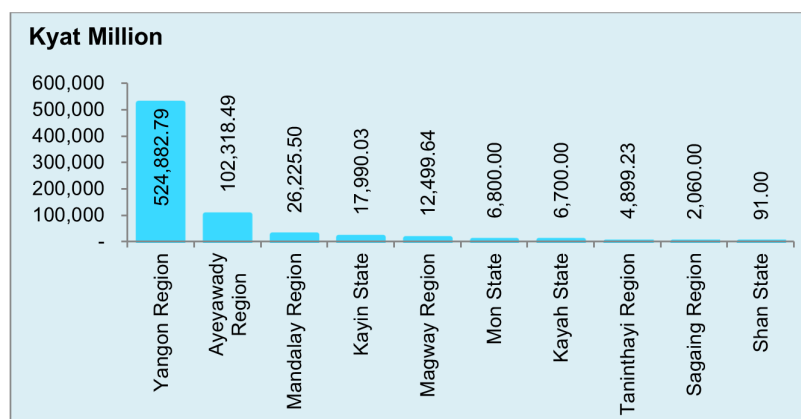
Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

**Includes British Virgin Island and Bermuda Island.

4.4 Myanmar Citizen Investment of Permitted Enterprise by State & Region

In the first quarter of 2018 (April to June, 2018), among Myanmar Citizen investment by State and Region, the first leading is Yangon with total investment amount of 524,882.79 kyat million, second one is Ayeyawady with 102,318.49 kyat million and the third leading is Mandalay with 26,225.50 kyat million.

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



Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

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

Sectors	2017-2018								
	Q1			Q2			Q3		
	No. of Enter-prises	US\$	Total Investment (Kyat)	No. of Enter-prises	US\$	Total Investment (Kyat)	No. of Enter-prises	US\$	Total Investment (Kyat)
Kachin State	-	-	-	1	0.02	2,781.49	1	0.29	1,688.00
Kayah State	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kayin State	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chin State	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sagaing Region	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	23,801.05
Taninthayi Region	-	-	-	2	-	1,600.98	5	-	5,400.00
Bago Region	-	-	113.40 *	4	0.14	252,425.70	-	-	-
Magway Region	-	-	-	4	0.06	1,100.00	2	-	472.70
Mandalay Region	4	10.31	42,187.76	4	159.59 *	356,154.39 *	4	241.83 *	1,438,401.71 *
Mon State	1	0.37	9,160.88	1	4.33	11,437.06 *	1	10.81	22,500.00
Rakhine State	-	-	-	1	72.72	130,842.00	1	-	3,000.00
Yangon Region	15	188.73	330,887.05	9	72.45 *	192,061.33 *	6	23.31 *	41,702.52 *
Shan State	1	14.31	48,378.41	-	3.06 *	19,164.49 *	3	61.02	117,846.60
Ayeyawady Region	2	30.00	70,381.56	-	-	-	3	-	7,475.62
Nay Pyi Taw	1	0.40	741.80	1	0.97	3,500.00	1	16.01	26,490.27
Total	24	244.12	501,850.86 *	27	313.34 *	971,067.44 *	28	353.26 *	1,688,778.47 *

(Cont'd)

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

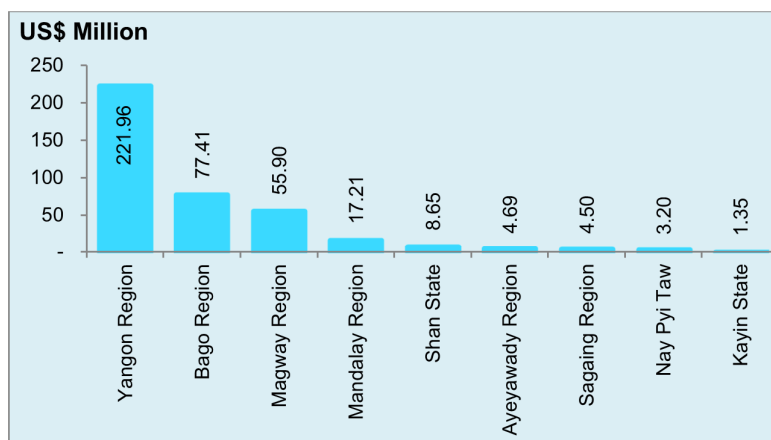
Sectors	2017-2018			2018		
	Q4			Q1		
	No. of Enter-prises	US\$	Total Investment (Kyat)	No. of Enter-prises	US\$	Total Investment (Kyat)
Kachin State	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kayah State	-	-	-	3	-	6,700.00
Kayin State	1	2.14	4,225.36	3	1.81	17,990.03
Chin State	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sagaing Region	2	0.65	800.00	3	0.08	2,060.00
Taninthayi Region	1	0.13	2,000.00	3	0.84	4,899.23
Bago Region	-	15.72 *	66,619.53 *	-	-	-
Magway Region	3	-	3,769.49 *	2	8.11	12,499.64
Mandalay Region	8	90.09 *	238,635.39 *	8	6.14	26,225.50
Mon State	4	3.99 *	54,336.17 *	1	2.93	6,800.00 *
Rakhine State	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yangon Region	14	78.53 *	286,488.47 *	14	84.16	524,882.79 *
Shan State	-	-	26,080.00 *	-	0.07 *	91.00 *
Ayeyawady Region	5	15.52	51,072.64	9	31.06 *	102,318.49 *
Nay Pyi Taw	2	52.51	82,371.31 *	-	-	-
Total	40	259.27 *	816,398.36 *	46	135.20 *	704,466.69 *

*Including the value of increased in investment.

Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

4.5 Foreign Investment of Permitted Enterprise by State & Region

In the first quarter of 2018 (April to June, 2018), among Foreign investment by State and Region, the first leading is Yangon with total investment amount of 221.96 US\$ million, second one is Bago with 77.41US\$ million and the third leading is Magway with 55.90 US\$ million.

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

Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

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

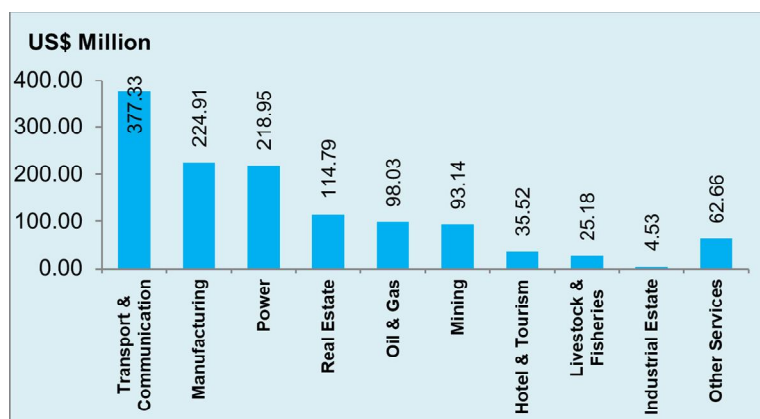
Sectors	2017-2018								2018	
	Q1		Q2		Q3		Q4		Q1	
	No. of Enterprises	Foreign Investment	No. of Enterprises	Foreign Investment	No. of Enterprises	Foreign Investment	No. of Enterprises	Foreign Investment	No. of Enterprises	Foreign Investment
Kachin State	-	-	-	-	1	242.39	-	-	-	-
Kayah State	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kayin State	-	-	1	5.10	-	-	-	-	1	1.35
Chin State	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sagaing Region	3	1.69	-	-	-	1.31 *	1	1.30	1	4.50
Taninthayi Region	-	-	1	274.50 *	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bago Region	3	21.35 *	7	19.98 *	5	20.49 *	5	46.74 *	1	77.41 *
Magway Region	-	-	-	-	2	1.50	-	-	1	55.90
Mandalay Region	7	582.96 *	11	380.95	2	157.87	5	24.99 *	2	17.21 *
Mon State	-	-	5	436.36	1	12.00	3	30.10	-	-
Rakhine State	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yangon Region	48	1346.84 *	38	1048.17 *	28	173.27 *	30	789.21 *	16	221.96 *
Shan State	2	0.74	1	10.39	1	0.75	-	-	1	8.65
Ayeyawady Region	2	4.09	2	0.74 *	3	33.71	1	40.00	2	4.69
Nay Pyi Taw	1	3.15	-	-	1	5.00	1	0.45	1	3.20
Total	66	1960.82 *	66	2176.19 *	44	648.29 *	46	932.79 *	26	394.87 *

*Including the value of increased in investment.

Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

4.6 Foreign Investment of Actual Enterprise by Sector

In the first quarter of 2018 (April to June, 2018), the first leading sector is transport & communication sector actual amount with 377.33 US\$ million, the second leading sector is manufacturing sector actual amount with 224.91 US\$ million, and the third leading sector is power sector actual amount with 218.95 US\$ million.

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

Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

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

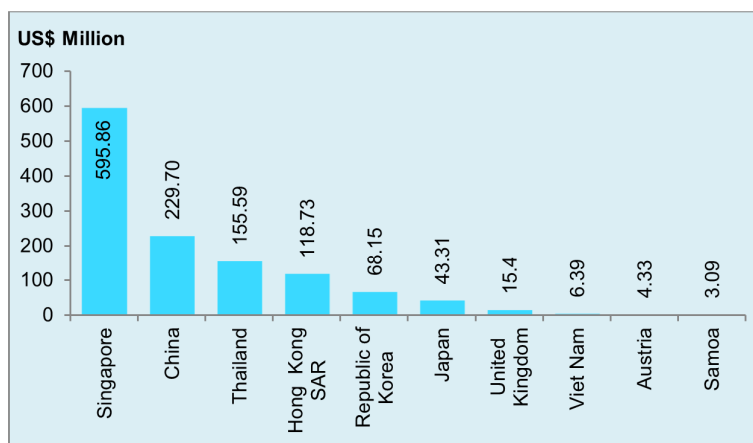
Sectors	2017-2018				2018
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
	Foreign Investment	Foreign Investment	Foreign Investment	Foreign Investment	Foreign Investment
Agriculture	-	0.03	-	0.01	4.53
Livestock & Fisheries	0.08	104.39	18.74	14.54	25.18
Mining	38.38	17.49	54.33	12.36	93.14
Oil & Gas	197.15	1595.15	22.68	36.35	98.03
Manufacturing	28.06	86.23	190.72	194.66	224.91
Power	17.73	28.33	24.99	195.40	218.95
Transport & Communication	287.22	245.97	268.68	161.20	377.33
Hotel & Tourism	27.27	24.30	131.56	31.65	35.52
Real Estate	17.21	50.28	96.44	46.03	114.79
Industrial Estate	0.57	0.05	0.11	0.10	-
Construction	-	-	-	-	-
Other Services	8.05	5.82	21.00	39.42	62.66
Total	621.73	2158.04	829.25	731.72	1255.04

Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

4.7 Foreign Investment of Actual Enterprise by Country

In the first quarter of 2018 (April to June, 2018), Singapore was the top source of foreign investment with the actual amount of 595.86 US\$ million, followed by China with the second highest actual amount at 229.70 US\$ million and then Thailand with the third highest actual amount at 155.59 US\$ million.

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



Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

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

Country	2017-2018				2018
	Q1 Foreign Investment	Q2 Foreign Investment	Q3 Foreign Investment	Q4 Foreign Investment	Q1 Foreign Investment
America	76.66	710.73	4.30	-	-
Austria	-	-	-	-	4.33
Australia	3.31	0.03	-	0.02	-
Brunei Darussalam	0.52	4.15	0.42	9.65	1.58
Bangladesh	-	-	0.89	-	0.01
China	12.72	44.51	41.47	203.80	229.70
Canada	0.48	-	0.05	0.20	-
Cambodia	-	-	0.53	-	0.24
France	0.93	3.76	4.22	1.66	2.33
Hong Kong SAR	56.48	42.62	72.78	29.28	118.73
Indonesia	0.05	-	1.29	0.17	0.76
India	1.32	0.12	1.61	0.28	1.68
Ireland	0.09	0.11	-	-	2.05
Japan	5.23	4.92	18.04	16.36	43.31
Lebanon	0.48	3.34	0.40	-	2.82
Republic of the Marshall Island	0.10	1.66	0.12	-	-
Malaysia	0.01	98.59	46.16	5.74	1.51
Macau	-	0.04	-	-	-
The Netherlands	0.12	2.06	0.13	2.55	0.15
Republic of Korea	5.10	69.56	45.71	25.76	68.15
Samoa	0.61	14.41	0.56	13.86	3.09
Singapore	336.31	278.04	397.19	282.49	593.86
Switzerland	0.27	7.16	6.31	0.50	0.50
Sri Lanka	-	-	0.02	6.09	-
Thailand	4.36	351.04	25.52	37.77	155.59
Taiwan	0.33	3.55	0.01	1.42	2.78
United Kingdom	116.19	513.96	20.85	26.79	15.40
United Arab Emirates	-	-	-	1.15	-
Viet Nam	0.09	3.68	140.68	66.18	6.39
Total	621.73	2158.04	829.25	731.72	1254.96

Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

5

Production



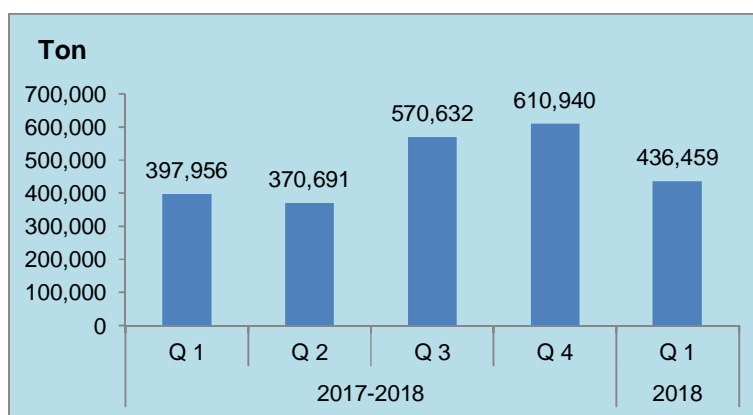
PRODUCTION

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

5.1 Cement Production (State-Owned and Joint Venture)

In the first quarter of 2018 (April to June, 2018) compared with the 2017-2018 first quarter, Cement production increased 9.68%. However, in the first quarter of 2018 (April to June, 2018) compared with fourth quarter of 2017-2018, Cement production decreased by 28.56%. As some of cement producing factories are leased to the private sectors, production statistics from both State-Owned factories and joint-ventures are shown.

Chart 5.1: Cement Production

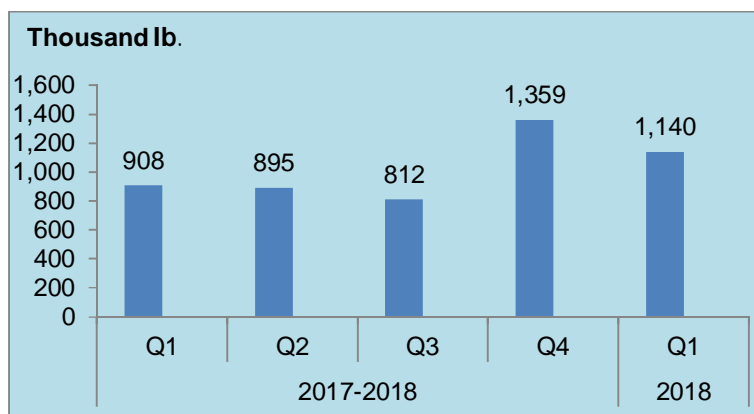


Source: No. (2) Heavy Industries Enterprise.

5.2 Cotton Yarn (State-Owned)

The production of Cotton yarn increased 25.55% in the first quarter of 2018 (April to June, 2018) compared to the 2017-2018 first quarter. The production of Cotton yarn decreased 16.11% in the first quarter of 2018 (April to June, 2018) compared to fourth quarter of 2017-2018.

Chart 5.2: Cotton Yarn Production

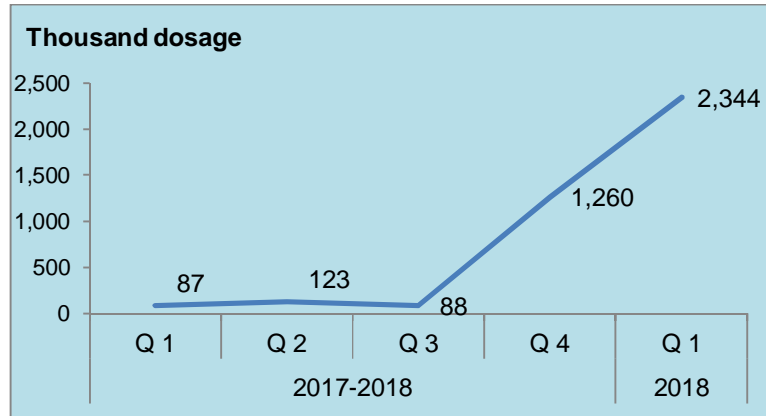


Source: No. (3) Heavy Industries Enterprise.

5.3 Biological Products (State-Owned)

Production of Biological products increased by 2594.25% in the first quarter of 2018 (April to June, 2018) compared with the first quarter of 2017-2018. Production of Biological products in the first quarter of 2018 (April to June, 2018) compared to the fourth quarter of 2017-2018 increased by 86.03%.

Chart 5.3: Biological Products

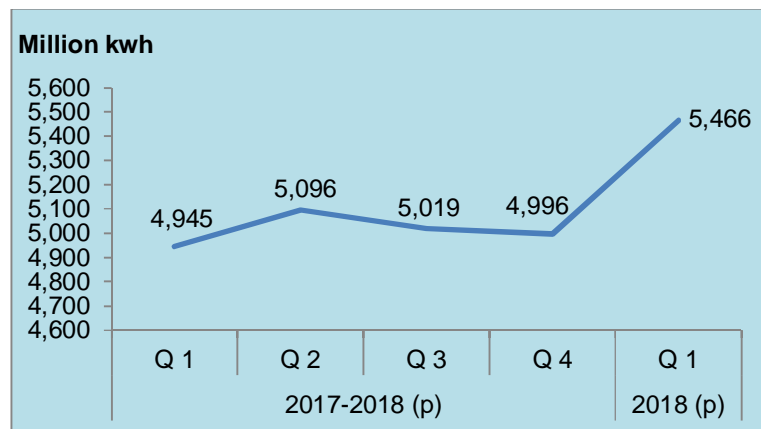


Source: Myanmar Pharmaceutical Industries.

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

Generation of Electric Power increased by 10.54% in the first quarter of 2018 (April to June, 2018) compared with the first quarter of 2017-2018. Generation of Electric Power increased by 9.41% in the first quarter of 2018 (April to June, 2018) compared with the fourth quarter of 2017-2018.

Chart 5.4: Electric Power Generation

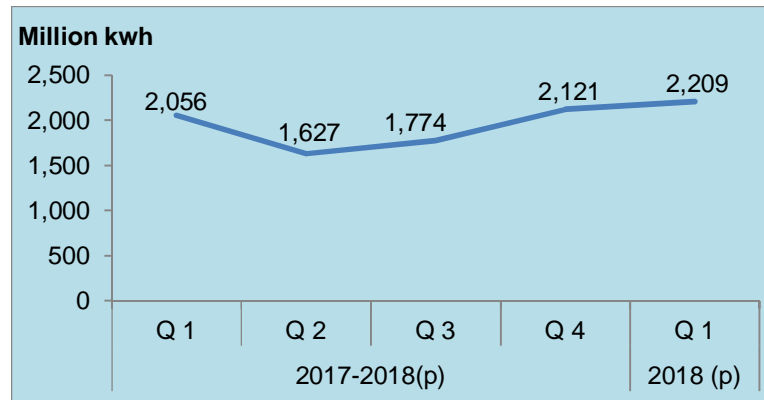


Source: Department of Electric Power Planning.

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

Electric Power Generation by Gas increased by 7.48% in the first quarter of 2018 (April to June, 2018) compared with the first quarter of 2017-2018. Electric Power Generation by Gas increased by 4.16% in the first quarter of 2018 (April to June, 2018) compared with fourth quarter of 2017-2018.

Chart 5.5: Electric Power Generation by Gas

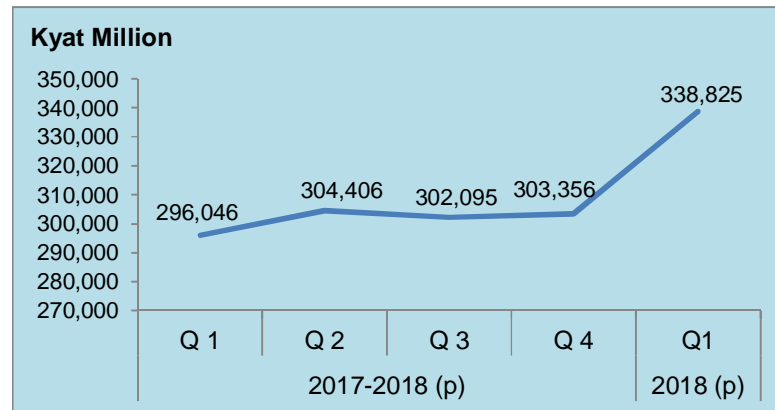


Source: Department of Electric Power Planning.

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

The total value of Electricity sales increased by 14.5% in the first quarter of 2018 (April to June, 2018) compared with the 2017-2018 first quarter. The total value of Electricity sales increased by 11.7% in the first quarter of 2018 (April to June, 2018) compared with the fourth quarter of 2017-2018.

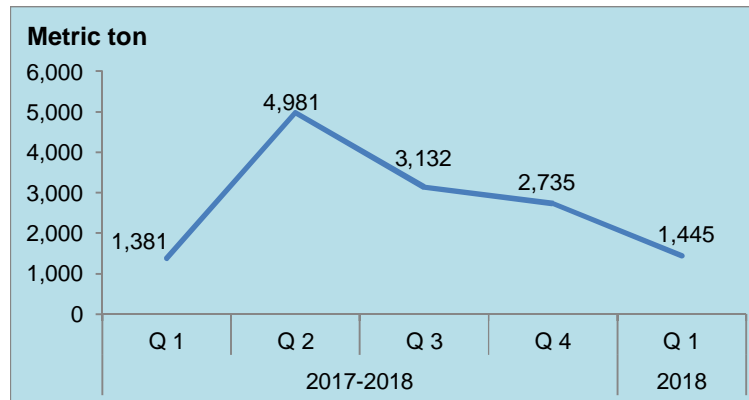
Chart 5.6: Sales of Electric Power



Source: Ministry of Electricity and Energy.

5.7 Petroleum Coke (State-Owned)

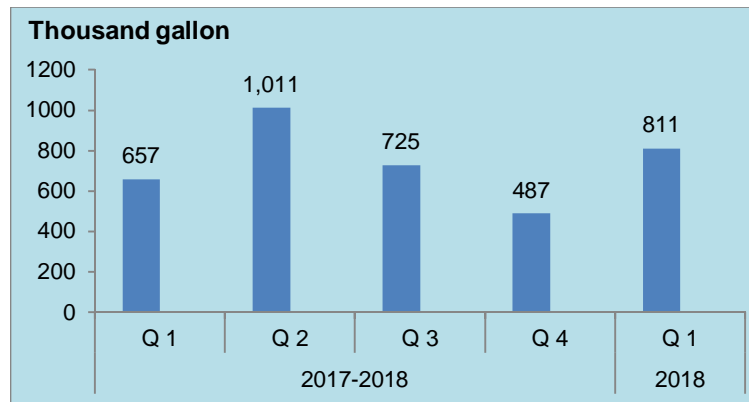
The Petroleum Coke Production increased by 4.63% in the first quarter of 2018 (April to June, 2018) compared with the 2017-2018, first quarter. The Petroleum Coke Production decreased by 47.17% in the first quarter of 2018 (April to June, 2018) compared with the fourth quarter of 2017-2018.

Chart 5.7: Petroleum Coke

Source: Myanma Petrochemical Enterprise.

5.8 Liquefied Petroleum Gas (State-Owned)

Liquefied Petroleum Gas production increased by 23.44% in the first quarter of 2018 (April to June, 2018) compared with the first quarter of 2017-2018. Liquefied Petroleum Gas production in the first quarter of 2018 (April to June, 2018) increased by 66.53% compared with the fourth quarter of 2017-2018.

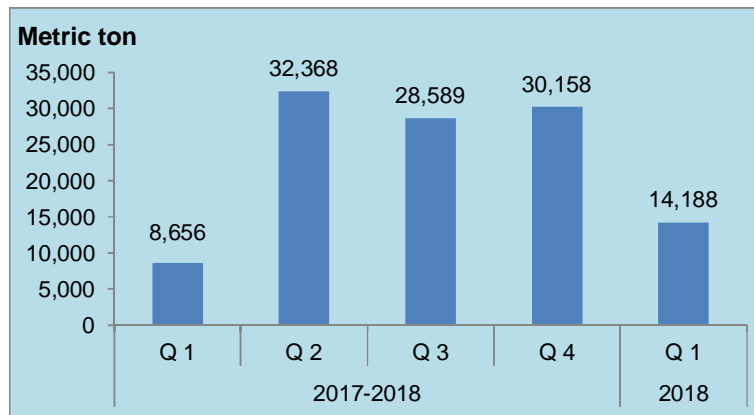
Chart 5.8: Liquefied Petroleum Gas

Source: Myanma Petrochemical Enterprise.

5.9 Fertilizer (Urea) (State-Owned)

Fertilizer (Urea) production increased by 63.91% in the first quarter of 2018 (April to June, 2018) compared with the first quarter of 2017-2018. Fertilizer (Urea) production decreased by 52.95% in the first quarter of 2018 (April to June, 2018) compared with the fourth quarter of 2017-2018.

Chart 5.9: Fertilizer (Urea) Production

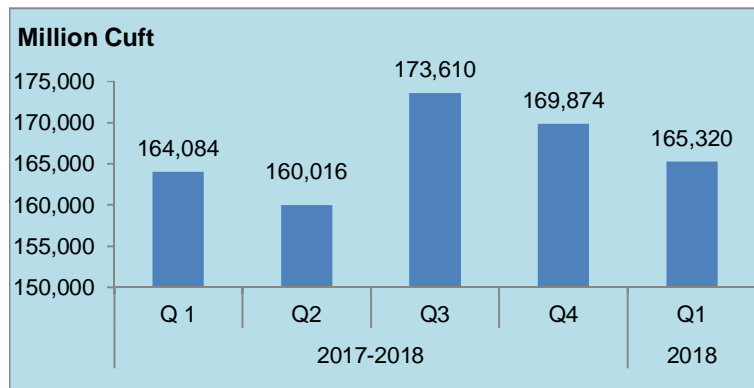


Source: Myanmar Petrochemical Enterprise.

5.10 Natural Gas (State-Owned)

The production of Natural Gas increased by 0.75% in the first quarter of 2018 (April to June, 2018) compared with the 2017-2018 first quarter. The production of Natural Gas decreased by 2.68% in the first quarter of 2018 (April to June, 2018) compared to the fourth quarter of 2017-2018.

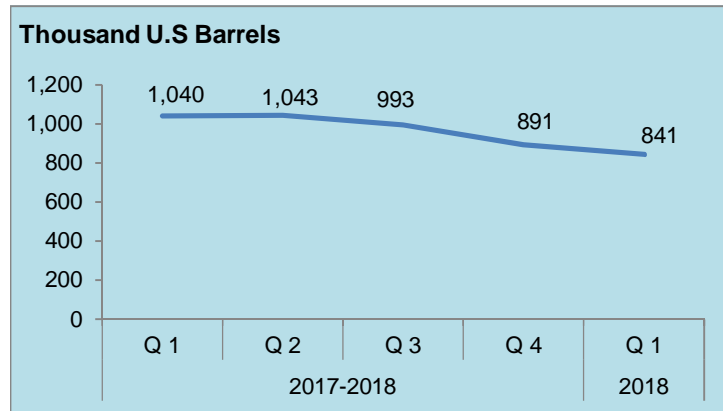
Chart 5.10: Natural Gas Production



Source: Oil and Gas Planning Department.

5.11 Crude Oil (State-Owned)

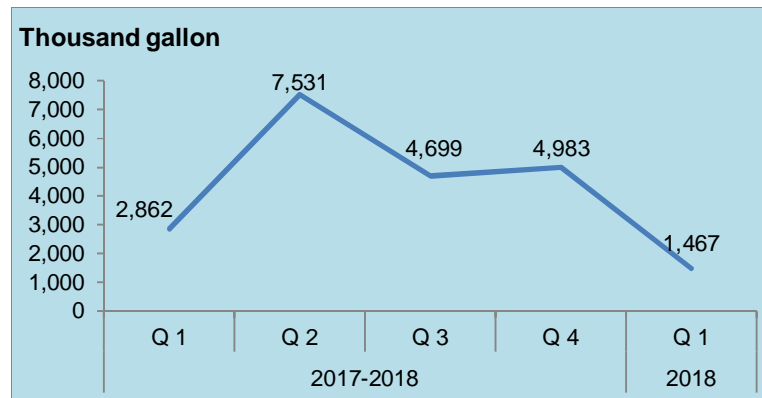
Production of Crude Oil in the first quarter of 2018 (April to June, 2018) compared with the first quarter of 2017-2018 decreased by 19.13%. Production of Crude Oil in the first quarter of 2018 (April to June, 2018) decreased by 5.61% compared with the fourth quarter of 2017-2018.

Chart 5.11: Crude Oil Production

Source: Oil and Gas Planning Department.

5.12 Motor Spirit (State-Owned)

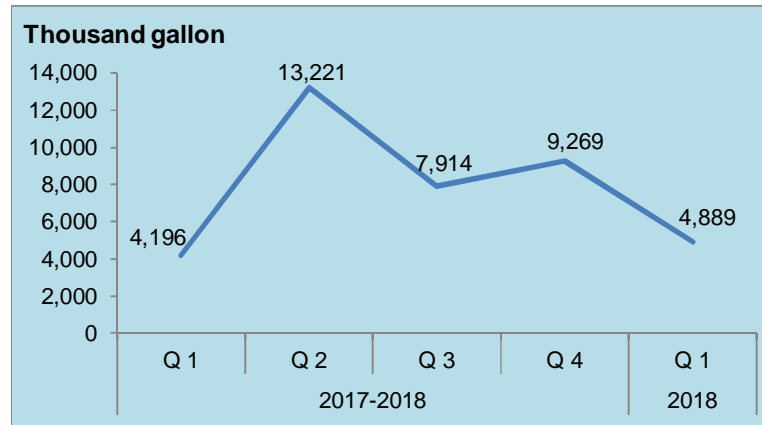
Production of Motor Spirit decreased by 48.74% in the first quarter of 2018 (April to June, 2018) compared with the 2017-2018 first quarter. Production of Motor Spirit decreased by 70.56% in the first quarter of 2018 (April to June, 2018) compared with the fourth quarter of 2017-2018.

Chart 5.12: Motor Spirit Production

Source: Oil and Gas Planning Department.

5.13 Diesel Oil (State-Owned)

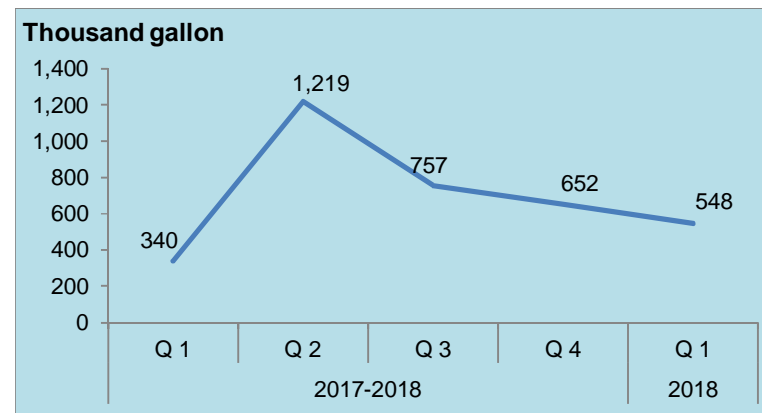
The Production of Diesel Oil increased by 16.52% in the first quarter of 2018 (April to June, 2018) compared to the first quarter of 2017-2018. The Production of Diesel Oil decreased by 47.25% in the first quarter of 2018 (April to June, 2018) compared with the fourth quarter of 2017-2018.

Chart 5.13: Diesel Oil Production

Source: Oil and Gas Planning Department.

5.14 Aviation Turbine (State-Owned)

Aviation Turbine production increased by 61.18% in the first quarter of 2018 (April to June, 2018) compared with the first quarter of 2017-2018. Aviation Turbine production decreased by 15.95% in the first quarter of 2018 (April to June, 2018) compared with the fourth quarter of 2017-2018.

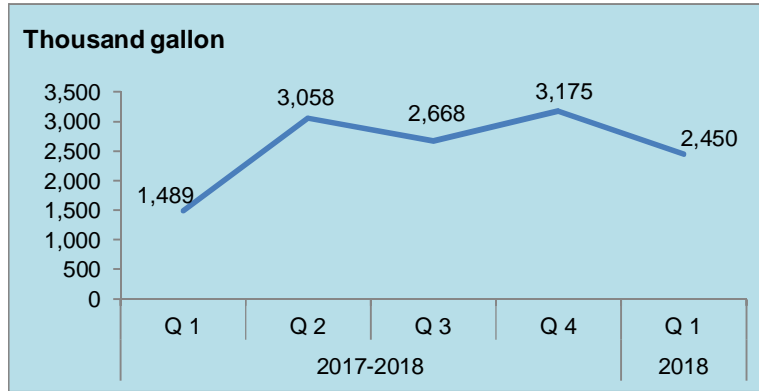
Chart 5.14: Aviation Turbine Production

Source: Oil and Gas Planning Department.

5.15 Furnace Oil (State-Owned)

The production of Furnace Oil increased by 64.54% in the first quarter of 2018 (April to June, 2018) compared with the 2017-2018 first quarter. The production of Furnace Oil decreased by 22.83% in the first quarter of 2018 (April to June, 2018) compared with the fourth quarter of 2017-2018.

Chart 5.15: Furnace Oil Production

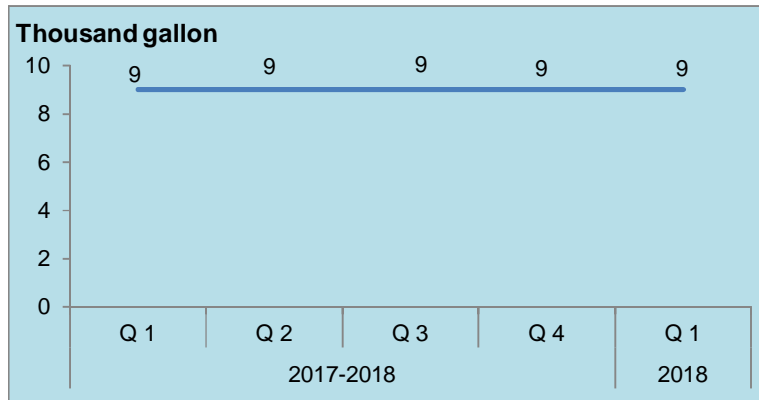


Source: Oil and Gas Planning Department.

5.16 Kerosene (State-Owned)

Kerosene production data was not changing in the first quarter of 2018 (April to June, 2018) compared with the first quarter of 2017-2018. Moreover, Kerosene production data was not changing in the first quarter of 2018 (April to June, 2018) compared with the fourth quarter of 2017-2018.

Chart 5.16: Kerosene Production

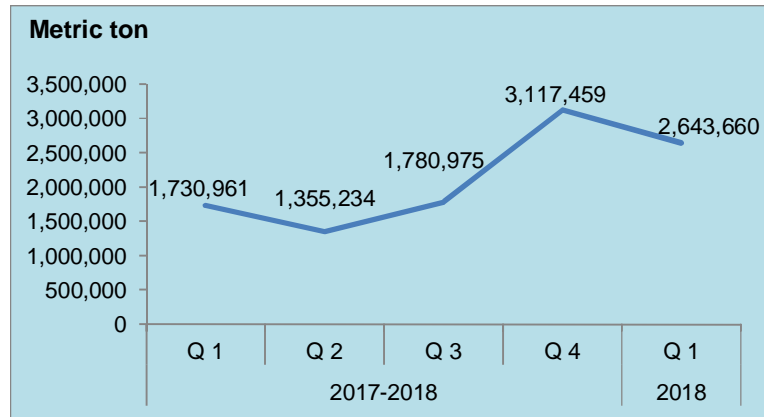


Source: Oil and Gas Planning Department.

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

The production of Limestone increased by 52.73% in the first quarter of 2018 (April to June, 2018) compared with the 2017-2018 first quarter. The production of Limestone decreased by 15.2% in the first quarter of 2018 (April to June, 2018) compared with the fourth quarter of 2017-2018.

Chart 5.17: Limestone Production

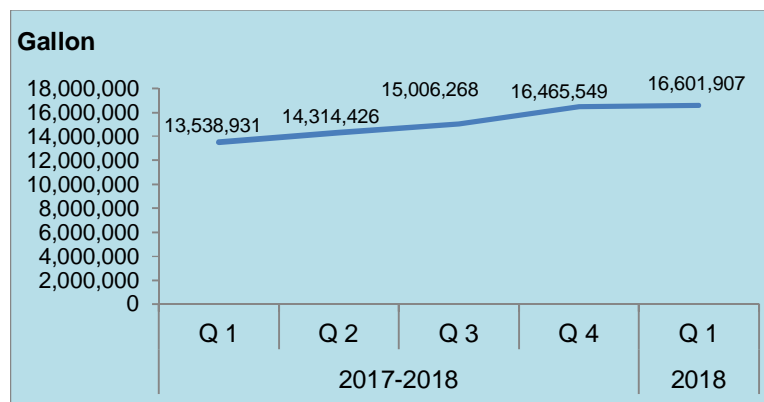


Source: No.(1) Mining Enterprise.

5.18 Beer (Private)

The production of Beer increased by 22.62% in the first quarter of 2018 (April to June, 2018) compared with the 2017-2018 first quarter. The production of Beer increased by 0.83% in the first quarter of 2018 (April to June, 2018) compared with the fourth quarter of 2017-2018.

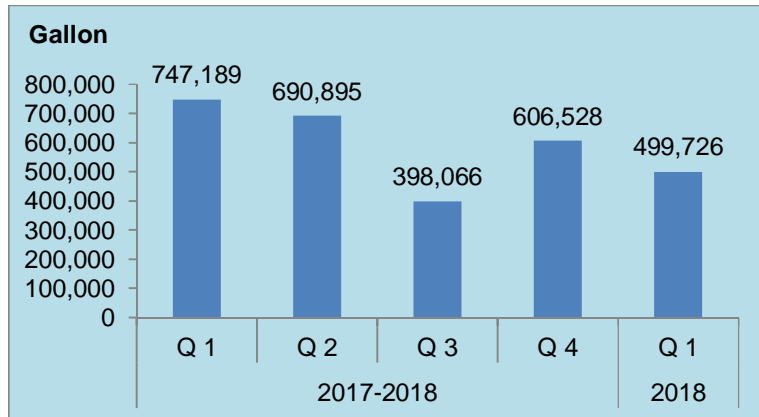
Chart 5.18: Beer Production



Source: Myanmar Economic Holdings Limited.

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

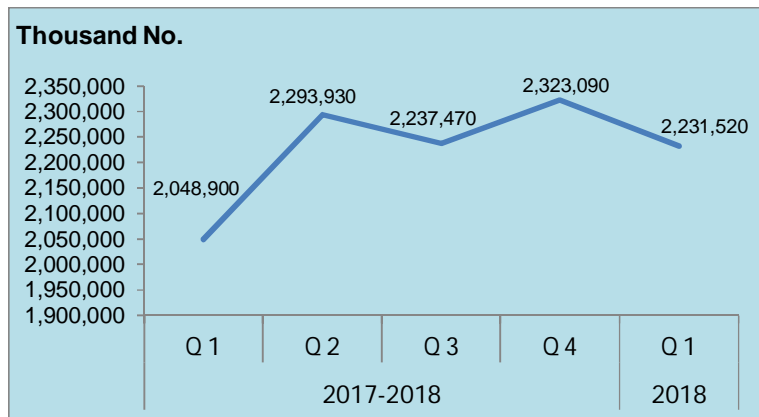
The production of Alcohol decreased by 33.12% in the first quarter of 2018 (April to June, 2018) compared with the 2017-2018 first quarter. The production of Alcohol decreased by 17.61% in the first quarter of 2018 (April to June, 2018) compared with the fourth quarter of 2017-2018.

Chart 5.19: Alcohol Production

Source: Myanmar Economic Holdings Limited.

5.20 Cigarettes (Private)

The production of Cigarettes increased by 8.91% in the first quarter of 2018 (April to June, 2018) compared with the 2017-2018 in first quarter. The production of Cigarettes decreased by 3.94% in the first quarter of 2018 (April to June, 2018) compared with the fourth quarter of the 2017-2018.

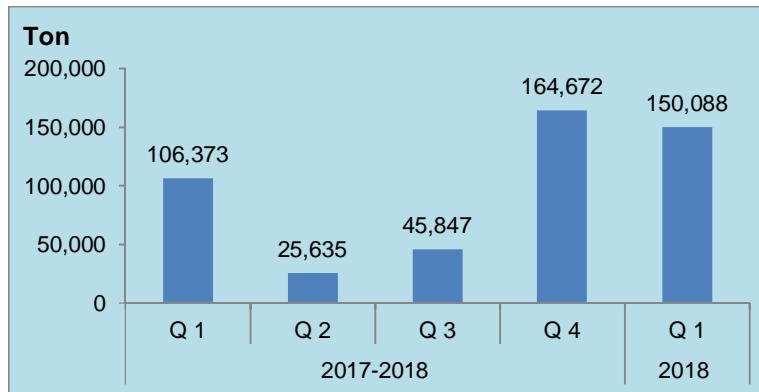
Chart 5.20: Cigarettes Production

Source: Myanmar Economic Holdings Limited.

5.21 Salt (Crude + Fine) (Private)

Fine Salt production increased by 41.10% in the first quarter of 2018 (April to June, 2018) compared with the 2017-2018 first quarter. Fine Salt production decreased by 8.86% in the first quarter of 2018 (April to June, 2018) compared with the fourth quarter of 2017-2018.

Chart 5.21: Salt (Crude + Fine) Production

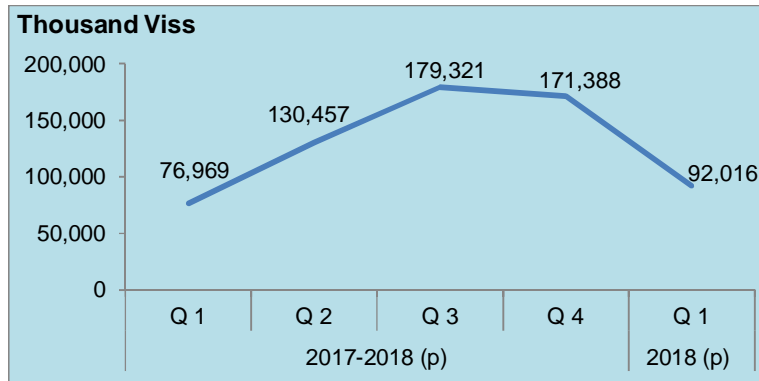


Source: Department of Mines (Salt Section).

5.22 Cooking Oil (Private)

The production of Cooking Oil increased by 19.55% in the first quarter of 2018 (April to June, 2018) compared with the 2017-2018 first quarter. The production of Cooking Oil decreased by 46.31% in the first quarter of 2018 (April to June, 2018) compared with the fourth quarter of 2017-2018.

Chart 5.22: Cooking Oil Production

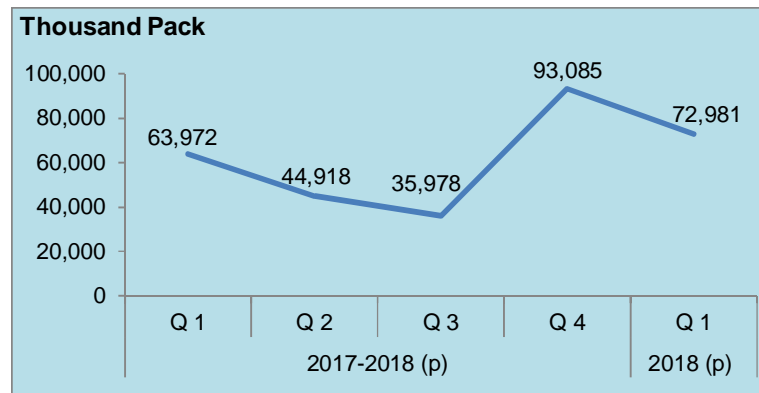


Source: Planning Department.

5.23 Instant Noodles (Private)

The production of Instant Noodles increased by 14.08% in the first quarter of 2018 (April to June, 2018) compared with the 2017-2018 first quarter. The production of Instant Noodles decreased by 21.60% in the first quarter of 2018 (April to June, 2018) compared with the fourth quarter of 2017-2018.

Chart 5.23: Instant Noodles Production



Source: Planning Department.

Table 5.1: Production Statistics

Commodity	Unit	2017-2018				2018
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Cement	Ton	397,956	370,691	570,632	610,940	436,459
Cotton Yarn	Thou; lb.	908	895	812	1,359	1,140
Biological Products	Thou; dosage	87	123	88	1,260	2,344
Electric Power Generation	Million kwh	4,945	5,096	5,019	4,996	5,466
Electric Power Generation by Gas	Million kwh	2,056	1,627	1,774	2,121	2,209
Sales of Electric Power Value	Kyat million	296,046	304,406	302,095	303,356	338,825
Petroleum Coke	Metric ton	1,381	4,981	3,132	2,735	1,445
Liquified Petroleum Gas	Thou; gallon	657	1,011	725	487	811
Fertilizer (Urea)	Metric ton	8,656	32,368	28,589	30,158	14,188
Natural gas(total)	M.Cu.ft	164,084	160,016	173,610	169,874	165,320
Crude Oil	(000) U.S Barrels	1,040	1,043	993	891	841
Motor Spirit	Thousand gallon	2,862	7,531	4,699	4,983	1,467
Diesel Oil	Thousand gallon	4,196	13,221	7,914	9,269	4,889
Aviation Turbine	Thousand gallon	340	1,219	757	652	548
Furnace Oil	Thousand gallon	1,489	3,058	2,668	3,175	2,450
Kerosene	Thousand gallon	9	9	9	9	9
Limestone	Metric ton	1,730,961	1,355,234	1,780,975	3,117,459	2,643,660
Beer	gallon	13,538,931	14,314,426	15,006,268	16,465,549	16,601,936
Alcohol	gallon	747,189	690,895	398,066	606,528	499,726
Cigarettes	Thou; No	2,048,900	2,293,930	2,237,470	2,323,090	2,231,520
Salt(Crude)	Ton	78,178	0	0	88,412	100,734
Salt(Fine)	Ton	28,195	25,635	45,847	76,260	49,354
Salt(total)	Ton	106,373	25,635	45,847	164,672	150,088
Cooking Oil	Thou; viss	76,969 *	130,457 *	179,321 *	171,388 *	92,016 *
Instant Noodles	Thou; pack	63,972 *	44,918 *	35,978 *	93,085 *	72,981 *

* provisional

Sources: Ministry of Industry.

Ministry of Electricity and Energy.

Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment Conservation.

Myanma Economic Holdings Limited.

Planning Department.

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

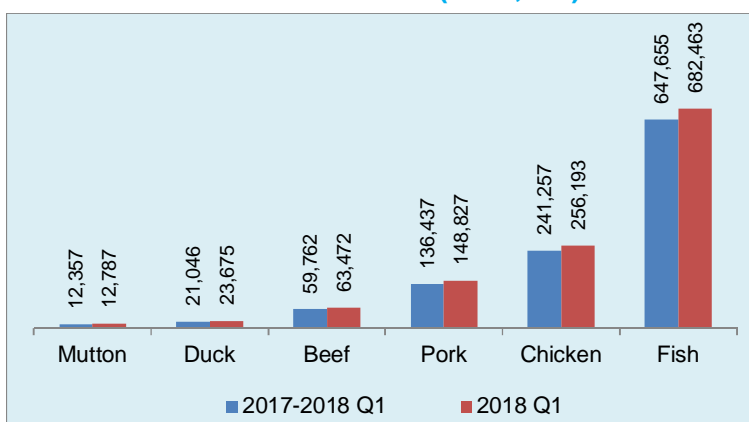
In the first quarter of 2018 (April to June, 2018), the production of fish decreased by 26.82%, in comparison to the fourth quarter of 2017-2018, to stand at 682,463 thousand viss. Fish is the largest meat by total production, accounting for 57.47% of all meat production. In contrast, for this same period, there were increases in the production of all other meats including mutton (7.85%), pork (7.66%), chicken (7.11%), duck (4.54%), beef (1.56%). Similarly, there were increases in the production of eggs (7.74%) and milk (7.54%) in the first quarter of 2018 (April to June, 2018) compared to the fourth quarter of 2017-2018.

For the first quarter of 2018 (April to June, 2018) compared to the first quarter of 2017-2018, there was an increase in the production of duck (12.49%), pork (9.08%), beef (6.21%), chicken (6.19%), fish (5.37%) and mutton (3.48%) and Over the same year, the production of eggs and milk increased by (6.91%) and (4.25%).

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

(1viss = 1.6329 Kilogram)

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



Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation.

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

Particular	2017-2018				2018	
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Beef	57,475	59,762	60,555	61,787	62,498	63,472
Mutton	12,200	12,357	12,588	12,939	11,856	12,787
Pork	132,592	136,437	143,141	142,887	138,241	148,827
Chicken	233,497	241,257	247,573	251,246	239,180	256,193
Duck	19,263	21,046	22,364	22,134	22,646	23,675
Fish	845,991	647,655	878,497	1,122,486	932,630	682,463
Milk	365,929	381,655	409,532	382,083	369,957	397,867
Eggs(thou.No)	3,163,346	3,056,115	3,190,649	3,168,629	3,032,615	3,267,302

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation.

6

Transportation & Tourism



TRANSPORTATION AND TOURISM

6.1 Domestic Public Transport

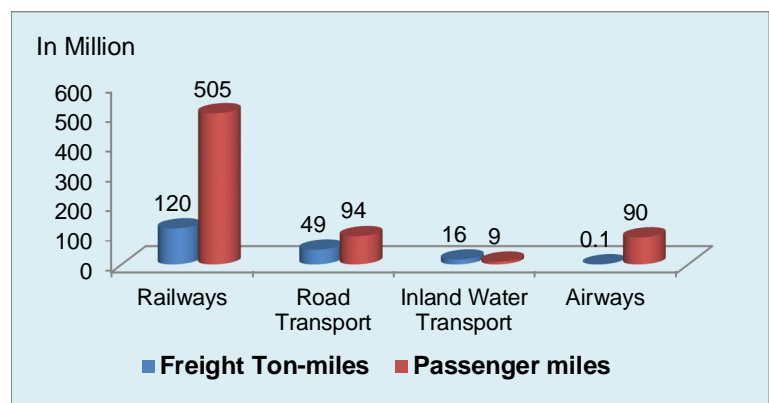
There are four main modes of domestic public transport: railways, road transport, inland water transport and airways. The year-on-year changes in the use of public transport in the first quarter of 2018 (April to June, 2018) were:

- railways transport increased by 16% for freight ton-miles and decreased by 3.6 % for passenger-miles,
- road transport decreased by 3.6% for freight ton-miles and 14 % for passenger -miles,
- inlandwater transport decreased by 10.6 % for freight ton-miles and 13.5 % for passenger-miles.
- airways transport increased by 1.9% for freight ton-miles and increased by 30 % for passenger-miles.

When comparing the fourth quarter of 2017-2018 and the first quarter of 2018 (April to June, 2018), the changes in public transport use were:

- railways transport increased by 1% for freight ton-miles and decreased by 2.4 % for passenger-miles,
- road transport increased by 2.7% for freight ton-miles and decreased by 10.9% for passenger-miles,
- inland water transport decreased by 6.6% for freight ton-miles and 6.7% for passenger-miles,
- airways transport did not change for freight ton-miles and decreased by 6.3% for passenger-miles.

Chart 6.1: Domestic Public Transport (2018, Q1)



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

Table 6.1 Transportation
(Value = Thousand)

	2017-2018				2018
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Railways					
Freight ton-miles	103,236	95,057	103,872	119,033	120,126
Passenger-miles	524,431	442,939	512,633	517,655	505,312
Road Transport					
Freight ton-miles	51,081	50,383	47,678	47,950	49,266
Passenger-miles	109,698	108,489	112,156	105,894	94,354
Inland Water					
Freight ton-miles	17,886	14,686	14,007	17,134	15,997
Passenger-miles	10,248	10,702	10,642	9,500	8,868
Airways					
Freight ton-miles	54 (r)	57	60	55	55
Passenger-miles	69,020	58,964	89,598	95,747	89,751

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

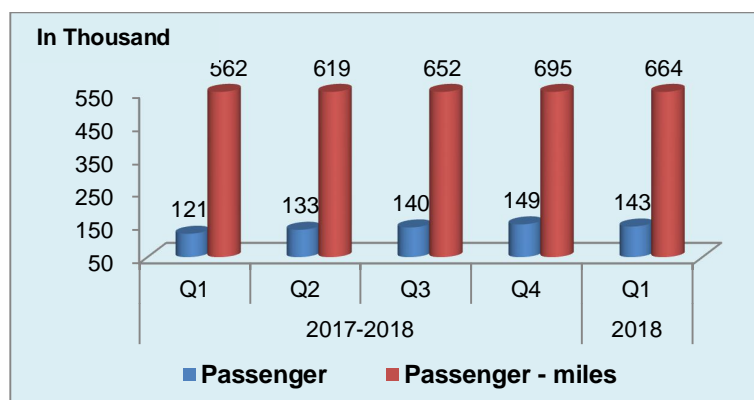
6.2 Yangon City Private Transport

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

For the first quarter of 2018 (April to June, 2018) compared to the first quarter of 2017-2018, private transport in Yangon City increased across all measures with gains of 18.2% for both the number of passengers and passenger-miles, up 20.2% for number of buses and pick-up in operation per day, 8.8% for number of trips per day and 29.3% for gross earnings.

When comparing the fourth quarter of 2017-2018 and the first quarter of 2018 (April to June, 2018), private transport across Yangon City decreased based on the measures of passengers and passenger-miles 4.4% and the number of buses and pick-up in operation per day (down 2.7%). Over the same period, number of trips per day decreased by 4% and 6.2% for gross earnings.

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



Source: Yangon Region Transport Authority.

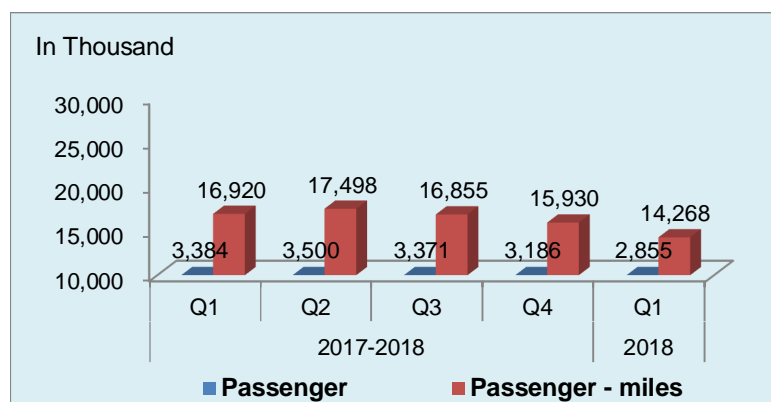
Table 6.2 Yangon City Private Transport (Bus Service)

	2017-2018				2018
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Passenger (Thousand)	120,622	132,713	139,825	149,068	142,543
Passenger - miles (Thousand)	562,268	618,630	651,781	694,870	664,447
Number of buses and pick-ups in operation per day	3,500	3,847	3,972	4,323	4,205
Number of trips per day	13,955	15,091	15,438	15,813	15,176
Gross Earnings (K million)	21,863.77 (r)	18,358.00	27,948.00	30,150.40	28,275.38

Source: Yangon Region Transport Authority.

6.3 Mandalay City Private Transport

Mandalay City private transport is measured by the number of passenger, passenger-miles travelled, number of buses and pick-ups in operation per day, number of trips per day and gross earnings of the public transportation system. For the first quarter of 2018 (April to June, 2018) compared to the first quarter of 2017-2018, private transport in Mandalay City decreased across all measures with falls of 15.6% for both the number of passengers and passenger-miles, 15.2% for number of buses and pick-up in operation per day, 15.5% for number of trips per day and 15.6% for gross earnings. When comparing the fourth quarter of 2017-2018 and the first quarter of 2018 (April to June, 2018), private transport across Mandalay City decreased based on the measures of passengers and passenger-miles 10.4% and the number of buses and pick-up in operation per day (down 7.1%). Over the same period, number of trips per day decreased by 10.2% and 10.3% for gross earnings.

Chart 6.3: Mandalay City Private Transport (Bus Service)

Source: Mandalay Region Buses Control Committee.

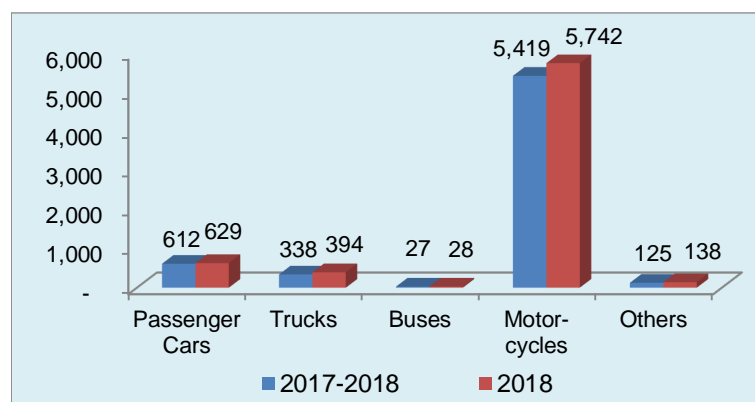
Table 6.3 Mandalay City Private Transport (Bus Service)

	2017-2018				2018
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Passenger (Thousand)	3,384	3,500	3,371	3,186	2,855
Passenger-miles (Thousand)	16,920	17,498	16,855	15,930	14,272
Number of buses and pick-ups in operation per day	338	333	321	309	287
Number of trips per day	984	1,021	985	926	832
Gross Earnings (K million)	231.53	239.79	231.15	217.91	195.52

Source: Mandalay Region Buses Control Committee.

6.4 Registered Motor Vehicles by Type

Over the last year, there has been a steady increased in the number of vehicles licenses issued for use on the roads. In the first quarter of 2018 (April to June, 2018), there were a total of 6.9 million licensed vehicles. This was a 1% increased compare to the previous quarter and increased by 6.3% compare to the same period of 2017-2018.

Chart 6.4: Registered Motor Vehicles by Type (Q1)

Source: Department of Road Transport Administration.

Table 6.4 Registered Motor Vehicles by Type

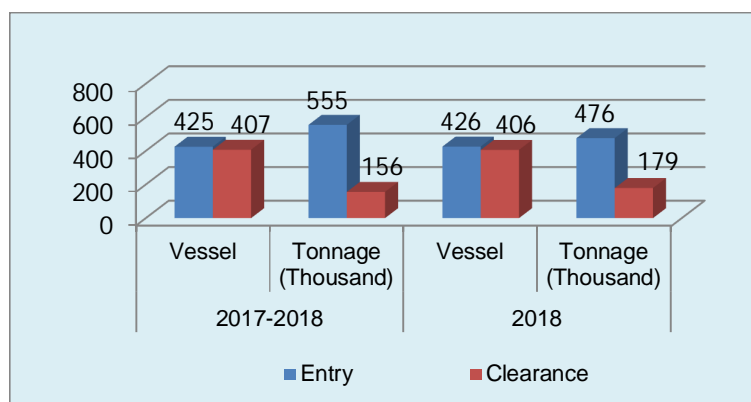
	2017-2018				2018
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Passenger Cars	612,090	622,212	624,049	628,054	628,966
Trucks	337,722	352,090	364,384	374,287	394,403
Buses	26,697	26,869	26,733	28,010	27,599
Motorcycles	5,418,587	5,550,704	5,640,067	5,690,773	5,741,509
Others	125,084	128,131	131,688	132,871	137,927
Total	6,520,180	6,680,006	6,786,921	6,853,995	6,930,404

Source: Department of Road Transport Administration.

6.5 Merchant Shipping

Coastal Shipping: Coastal shipping trade increased in the first quarter of 2018 (April to June, 2018), with vessel entries increasing by 0.2% and tonnage decreasing by 14.2% compare to the same time in 2017-2018. There was also a short term decrease in coastal shipping between the fourth quarter of 2017-2018 and the first quarter of 2018 (April to June, 2018), with a 9.2% decrease in the number of vessels entering and a 16.5% decrease in related tonnage. Clearance coastal shipping also decreased by 21.6% for vessels and 20.8% for tonnage.

Chart 6.5: Merchant Shipping (Coastal Trade, Q1)



Source: Customs Department.

Table 6.5 Merchant Shipping

	2017-2018				2018
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Entry					
Vessel	425	357	378	469	426
Tonnage(Thousand)	555	395	432	570	476
Clearance					
Vessel	407	354	416	518	406
Tonnage(Thousand)	156	129	80	226	179

Source: Customs Department.

6.6 Tourism

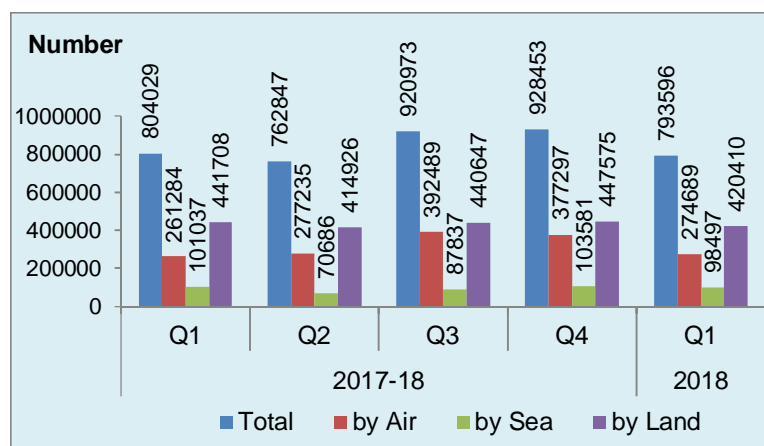
In the first quarter of 2018 (April to June, 2018), a total of 793,596 visitors entered Myanmar. This was decreased by 14.5% compared with the preceding quarter and it represented a 1.3% year-on-year decrease compared with the same quarter of previous year of 2017-2018.

Air arrivals: In the first quarter of 2018 (April to June, 2018), number of visitor arrivals by air totaled 274,689, this was increased of 5.1% compared with the same quarter in 2017-2018 and decrease of 28.0% compared with the previous quarter.

Land arrivals: The majority of visitors arrived in Myanmar by land 53.0%, this was a decrease of 6.1% compared with the previous quarter. This was decreased by 4.8% compared with the same quarter of 2017-2018.

Sea arrivals: In the first quarter of 2018 (April to June, 2018), the number of arrivals by sea stood at 98,497, which was decrease of 4.9% compared with the previous quarter. This was decreased by 2.5% 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

	2017-18				2018
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Total	804,029	762,847	920,973	928,453	793,596
by Air	261,284	277,235	392,489	377,297	274,689
by Sea	101,037	70,686	87,837	103,581	98,497
by Land	441,708	414,926	440,647	447,575	420,410

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 first quarter of 2018 (April to June, 2018), there were 82 labour exchange offices in the whole country and more than 256 overseas employment agencies. There were 50,306 job placements in the first quarter of 2018 (April to June, 2018), which were a 14.7% decrease compared with the preceding quarter, however a 48.7% year-on-year increase compared with the first quarter of 2017-2018.

The number of new registered job seekers increased by 31.6% in the first quarter of 2018 (April to June, 2018), and was 7.2% higher than the same quarter of previous year.

The number of submissions made for the vacancies decreased by 15.9% compared with the previous quarter. The number of submissions made for the vacancies were 35,183 and 50,909 were recorded in Q1: 2017-2018 and Q1: first quarter of 2018 (April to June, 2018) respectively.

There were 55,876 overseas workers in the first quarter of 2018 (April to June, 2018), representing a 8.2% increase compared with the previous quarter. The number of overseas workers also increased by 38.4% compared with the same period of the previous year.

Thailand was the largest overseas worker market accounting for 48,036 or 86.0% of all overseas workers in the first quarter of 2018 (April to June, 2018). This reflects a 0.1% increase compared with the previous quarter.

Malaysia was the second largest market for overseas workers with 4,352 of 7.8% of all overseas workers for the same period in the first quarter of 2018 (April to June, 2018).

In the first quarter of 2018 (April to June, 2018), increases in overseas employment were recorded in the Korea (2,134 people), Singapore (218 people), Japan (843 people) and Jordan (232 people).

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

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

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

7.2.1 Working age population and Labour Force Participation

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

7.2.2 Employment

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

7.2.3 Unemployment and labour underutilization

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

7.2.4 Wage/salary per month

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

7.2.5 Internal migration

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

7.2.6 International migration

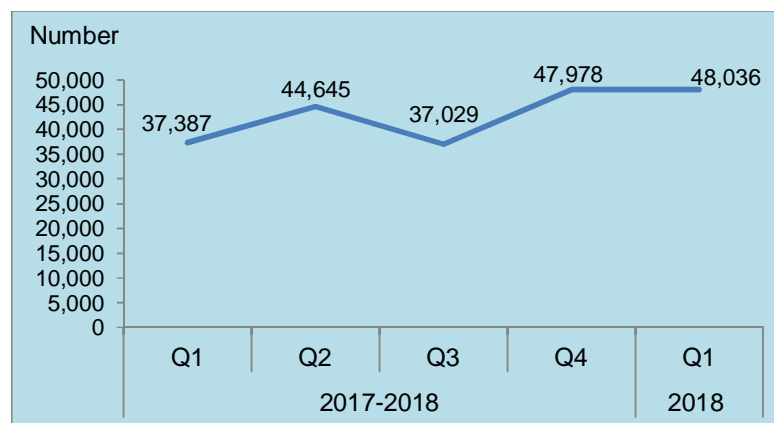
At the national level about 6 % of households had at least one member currently living abroad. The percentage from rural areas is almost double in urban areas. However, on average 1.7 persons in these households are living abroad. The overwhelming majority (98%) of the persons living abroad went for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

7.2.7 Child labour

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

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

Chart 7.1: Thai Oversea Workers from Myanmar



Source: Department of Labour.

Table 7.1 Employment Through Labour Exchange Offices

	2017-2018				2018
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Domestic					
New Registered	299,720	302,961	299,686	244,095	321,225
Job vacancies	33,536	55,091	68,272	58,611	50,180
Submitted for vacancies	35,183	58,581	69,205	60,561	50,909
Person placed	33,820	53,842	68,784	58,964	50,306
Registered live and pending at the end of the period	914,503	934,879	900,289	879,795	894,070
Overseas Workers *					
Thai	37,387	44,645	37,029	47,978	48,036
Malaysia	331	1,896	563	1,480	4,352
Korea	1,660	1,756	1,684	1,455	2,134
Singapore	87	115	71	87	218
Japan	816	885	1,016	468	843
UAE	35	17	39	82	36
Macau	3	1	-	-	9
Jordan	-	-	-	35	232
Others	42	13	22	46	16
Total Overseas Workers	40,361	49,328	40,424	51,631	55,876

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

Source: Department of Labour.

GLOSSARY

AND METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

GLOSSARY AND METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

CHAPTER 1 | GDP & PRICES

■ GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP)

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

■ CONSUMER PRICE INDEX AND RATE OF INFLATION

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

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

■ RETAIL PRICES OF SELECTED COMMODITIES

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

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

■ SPOT PRICE OF GOLD

The spot price of gold obtained from gold dealer.

CHAPTER 2 | TRADE

■ EXPORTS

Domestic exports: exports of national products.

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

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

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

■ FOREIGN TRADE

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

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

■ IMPORTS

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

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

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

CHAPTER 3 | FINANCE

■ DOMESTIC INTEREST RATES

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

■ FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

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

■ MONEY SUPPLY

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

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

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

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

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

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

■ PEOPLE'S SAVINGS

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

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

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

■ REVENUE FROM TAXES

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

■ TREASURY BONDS

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

CHAPTER 4 | INVESTMENT

■ MYANMAR INVESTMENT LAW

The Myanmar Investment Law was enacted on 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. The direct investment means the investment in which the investors has the right to control, influence or manage, of such assets which are invested by the investor within the Union in accordance with the Myanmar Investment Law.

■ PERMITTED AMOUNT

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

■ ACTUAL AMOUNT

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

CHAPTER 5 | PRODUCTION

■ PETROLEUM COKE

Since 1995-96 data are expressed in Metric Tons.

CHAPTER 6 | TRANSPORTATION AND TOURISM

■ AIRWAYS TRANSPORT

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

■ INLAND WATER TRANSPORT

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

■ PASSENGER CAR

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

■ PASSENGER-MILE

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

■ RAILWAY TRANSPORT

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

■ SHIPPING

Data exclude vessels on government duty including military, pleasure craft and fishing vessels. A ship entering or leaving Myanmar waters from or to a foreign port is counted only once, irrespective of the number of ports it enters. Registered tonnage is the total volume of all enclosed space of vessel (gross tonnage) minus space not used for passenger or cargo.

■ TON-MILE

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

■ TOURISM

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

CHAPTER 7 | LABOUR

■ EMPLOYMENT THROUGH LABOUR EXCHANGE OFFICES

Employment through Labour Exchange Offices means job-seekers who are registered at 16 Labour Exchange Offices in Yangon Region and 66 Labour Exchange Offices in Other States and Regions.

■ OVERSEAS EMPLOYMENT

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

