



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



CENTRAL STATISTICAL ORGANIZATION

Quarterly Statistics Bulletin

Quarterly Time Series, 2017-2018(Q2) To 2018 (Q2)



Quarterly Statistics Bulletin

Quarterly Time Series, 2017-2018(Q2) To 2018 (Q2)

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FOREWORD

The Quarterly Statistics Bulletin is the 10th 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)

Myanmar's real GDP growth rate in FY 2017/2018 was 6.8%, up from 5.9% in FY 2016/2017. This was driven by a 10.1% increase in exports, which more than offset a 1.2% decline in imports. The services sector contributed 40.4% to GDP, followed by industry at 36.3% and agriculture at 23.3%. Investment demand decelerated to 1.2% in FY 2017/2018, down from 2.1% in FY 2016/2017, as private investors bided their time pending greater clarity in the government's economic agenda. Consumption demand grew by 5.2% in FY 2017/2018, up from 4.8% in FY 2016/2017. Government expenditure grew by 1.2% in FY 2017/2018, up from 0.8% in FY 2016/2017. The current account surplus widened to 1.2% of GDP in FY 2017/2018, up from 0.8% in FY 2016/2017.

Inflation

Inflation in Myanmar remained low in FY 2017/2018, with a 0.8% increase in the Consumer Price Index (CPI). This was driven by a 0.8% increase in the services index, which more than offset a 0.8% decline in the industry index. The agriculture index was flat. The services index was up 0.8% in FY 2017/2018, up from 0.8% in FY 2016/2017. The industry index was down 0.8% in FY 2017/2018, down from 0.8% in FY 2016/2017. The agriculture index was flat in FY 2017/2018, up from 0.8% in FY 2016/2017.

The services index was up 0.8% in FY 2017/2018, up from 0.8% in FY 2016/2017. The industry index was down 0.8% in FY 2017/2018, down from 0.8% in FY 2016/2017. The agriculture index was flat in FY 2017/2018, up from 0.8% in FY 2016/2017.

Trade

Myanmar's trade balance improved in FY 2017/2018, with a 1.2% increase in exports and a 1.2% decline in imports. Exports grew by 10.1% in FY 2017/2018, up from 1.2% in FY 2016/2017. Imports grew by 1.2% in FY 2017/2018, up from 1.2% in FY 2016/2017. The services sector contributed 40.4% to exports, followed by industry at 36.3% and agriculture at 23.3%. Investment demand decelerated to 1.2% in FY 2017/2018, down from 2.1% in FY 2016/2017, as private investors bided their time pending greater clarity in the government's economic agenda. Consumption demand grew by 5.2% in FY 2017/2018, up from 4.8% in FY 2016/2017. Government expenditure grew by 1.2% in FY 2017/2018, up from 0.8% in FY 2016/2017. The current account surplus widened to 1.2% of GDP in FY 2017/2018, up from 0.8% in FY 2016/2017.

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တစ်နှစ်လုံးပေါ်တွင် စတင်ချုပ်ဆိုထားသော အစီအစဉ်များကို အခြေခံအားဖြင့် အောက်ဖော်ပြပါအတိုင်း ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။

International Currency Exchange

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Custom Duties and Revenue from Taxes

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Myanmar Citizen and Foreign Investment of Permitted Enterprise by Sector

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Foreign Investment of Permitted Enterprise by Country

တစ်နှစ်လုံးပေါ်တွင် စတင်ချုပ်ဆိုထားသော အစီအစဉ်များကို အခြေခံအားဖြင့် အောက်ဖော်ပြပါအတိုင်း ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။

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

တစ်နှစ်လုံးပေါ်တွင် စတင်ချုပ်ဆိုထားသော အစီအစဉ်များကို အခြေခံအားဖြင့် အောက်ဖော်ပြပါအတိုင်း ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။

Foreign Investment of Actual Enterprise by Sector

တစ်နှစ်လုံးပေါ်တွင် စတင်ချုပ်ဆိုထားသော အစီအစဉ်များကို အခြေခံအားဖြင့် အောက်ဖော်ပြပါအတိုင်း ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။

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Production

Production of goods and services in the manufacturing sector increased by 1.2% in the first quarter of 2022 compared to the same quarter of 2021. This was driven by a 1.5% increase in the production of goods, while services production decreased by 0.3%. The manufacturing sector's contribution to the total value added in the economy was 18.5% in the first quarter of 2022, compared to 18.2% in the same quarter of 2021. The manufacturing sector's contribution to the total value added in the economy was 18.5% in the first quarter of 2022, compared to 18.2% in the same quarter of 2021. The manufacturing sector's contribution to the total value added in the economy was 18.5% in the first quarter of 2022, compared to 18.2% in the same quarter of 2021.

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

Meat production increased by 2.1% in the first quarter of 2022 compared to the same quarter of 2021. Fish production increased by 1.5% and milk production increased by 1.8%. Egg production increased by 2.5% in the first quarter of 2022 compared to the same quarter of 2021.

Transportation

Transportation and storage activities increased by 1.8% in the first quarter of 2022 compared to the same quarter of 2021. This was driven by a 2.2% increase in the production of transportation services, while storage services production decreased by 0.4%. The transportation and storage sector's contribution to the total value added in the economy was 12.5% in the first quarter of 2022, compared to 12.3% in the same quarter of 2021.

The manufacturing sector's contribution to the total value added in the economy was 18.5% in the first quarter of 2022, compared to 18.2% in the same quarter of 2021. The manufacturing sector's contribution to the total value added in the economy was 18.5% in the first quarter of 2022, compared to 18.2% in the same quarter of 2021. The manufacturing sector's contribution to the total value added in the economy was 18.5% in the first quarter of 2022, compared to 18.2% in the same quarter of 2021.

Meat production increased by 2.1% in the first quarter of 2022 compared to the same quarter of 2021. Fish production increased by 1.5% and milk production increased by 1.8%. Egg production increased by 2.5% in the first quarter of 2022 compared to the same quarter of 2021.

1

GDP & Prices



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

F.Y	2017-2018			2018	
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	16,995,538.4	31,184,484.2	30,002,304.4	13,697,481.4	18,825,336.7
(1) AGRICULTURE	4,308,430.2	6,908,955.5	7,839,154.6	2,202,941.7	4,446,799.8
Agriculture	2,220,000.0	3,200,000.0	3,200,000.0	2,200,000.0	2,200,000.0
Forestry and fishing	200,000.0	200,000.0	200,000.0	200,000.0	200,000.0
(2) INDUSTRY	5,524,963.5	11,121,288.5	11,694,203.5	5,178,124.5	6,250,115.2
Manufacturing	2,000,000.0	2,000,000.0	2,000,000.0	2,000,000.0	2,000,000.0
Construction	2,000,000.0	2,000,000.0	2,000,000.0	2,000,000.0	2,000,000.0
Electricity, gas and water supply	200,000.0	200,000.0	200,000.0	200,000.0	200,000.0
(3) SERVICES	7,162,144.7	13,154,240.2	10,468,946.3	6,316,415.2	8,128,421.7
Retail trade	2,000,000.0	2,000,000.0	2,000,000.0	2,000,000.0	2,000,000.0
Wholesale trade	2,000,000.0	2,000,000.0	2,000,000.0	2,000,000.0	2,000,000.0
Transport and information	2,000,000.0	2,000,000.0	2,000,000.0	2,000,000.0	2,000,000.0
Accommodation and food services	2,000,000.0	2,000,000.0	2,000,000.0	2,000,000.0	2,000,000.0
Other services	2,000,000.0	2,000,000.0	2,000,000.0	2,000,000.0	2,000,000.0

1.2 Consumer Price Index and Rate of Inflation

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is a measure of the average change in prices paid by consumers for a basket of goods and services. It is used to track inflation and is a key indicator of the health of an economy. The rate of inflation is the percentage change in the CPI over a specific period. In Myanmar, the CPI is calculated using a basket of goods and services that represents the consumption patterns of the average household. The base year for the CPI is 2015=100. The CPI is published quarterly by the Central Statistical Organization (CSO) of Myanmar. The rate of inflation is calculated as the percentage change in the CPI from the previous quarter. In 2018, the CPI increased by 2.2% in Q1 and 2.5% in Q2, indicating a steady increase in prices. The rate of inflation was 2.2% in Q1 and 2.5% in Q2. The CPI is an important indicator of the cost of living and is used to adjust wages and pensions for inflation. It is also used to compare the price levels of different countries and to track the performance of the economy over time.

1.2.1 Quarterly Change

The quarterly change in the CPI is a measure of the percentage change in the CPI from the previous quarter. It is used to track inflation and is a key indicator of the health of an economy. In Myanmar, the quarterly change in the CPI is calculated using a basket of goods and services that represents the consumption patterns of the average household. The base year for the CPI is 2015=100. The quarterly change in the CPI is published quarterly by the Central Statistical Organization (CSO) of Myanmar. In 2018, the quarterly change in the CPI was 2.2% in Q1 and 2.5% in Q2. The quarterly change in the CPI is an important indicator of the cost of living and is used to adjust wages and pensions for inflation. It is also used to compare the price levels of different countries and to track the performance of the economy over time.

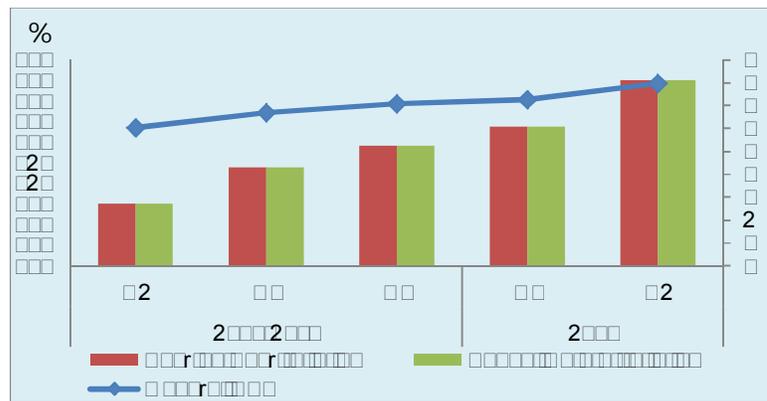
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Table 1.2.1 Consumer Price Index and Rate of Inflation (2012 = 100)

Group	2017-2018			2018	
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
M	2		2		
				2	
	2	2		2	2
	2				2
		22			
					2
MM	2	2	2	2	2
	22	22	22	2	2
		2	2	22	22
M	2	2	2	2	2
			22	2	2
	2		2		

Source: CSO Quarterly Statistics Bulletin

Chart 1.2.2: Consumer Price Index and Rate of Inflation



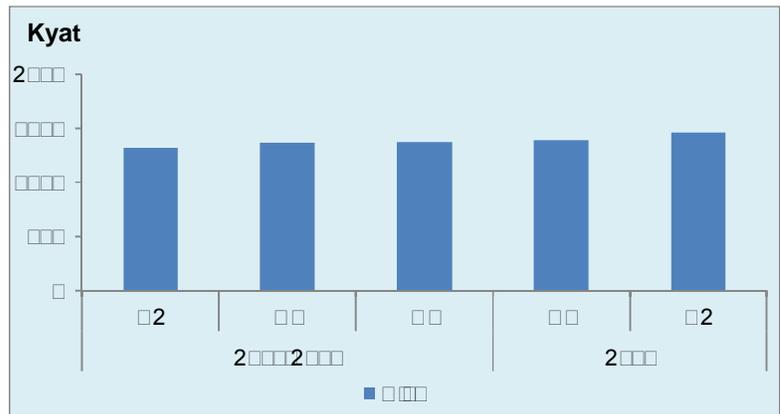
Source: CSO Quarterly Statistics Bulletin

Table 1.2.2 Consumer Price Index and Rate of Inflation

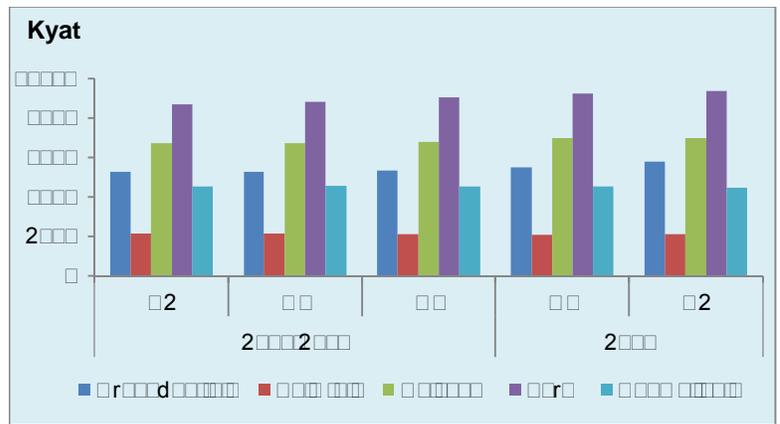
Group	2017-2018			2018	
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
	2		2		
	2		2		
	2		2		

Source: CSO Quarterly Statistics Bulletin

Chart 1.3.1: Retail Price of Selected Commodities

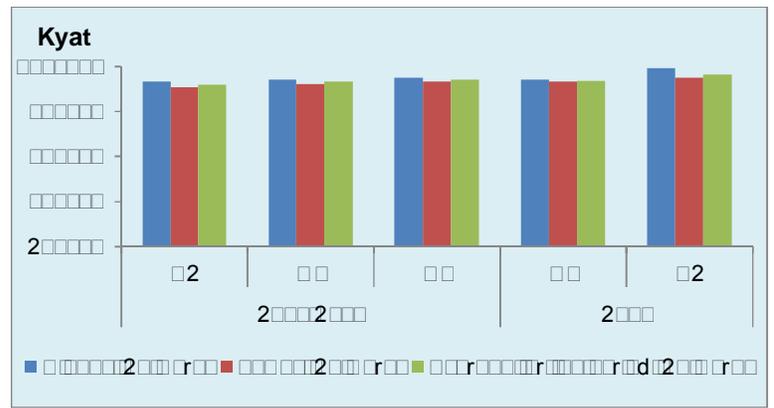


Source: Ministry of Planning, Union Minister's Office, Nay Pyi Taw



Source: Ministry of Planning, Union Minister's Office, Nay Pyi Taw

Chart 1.3.2: Spot Price of Gold at Yangon



Source: Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation, Myanmar.



Source: Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation, Myanmar.

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

Commodity	2017-2018			2018	
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Highest					
22K	~8,500,000	~8,500,000	~8,500,000	~8,500,000	~9,000,000
24K	~8,200,000	~8,200,000	~8,200,000	~8,200,000	~8,700,000
Lowest					
22K	~8,500,000	~8,500,000	~8,500,000	~8,500,000	~9,000,000
24K	~8,200,000	~8,200,000	~8,200,000	~8,200,000	~8,700,000
Average for the period					
22K	~8,500,000	~8,500,000	~8,500,000	~8,500,000	~9,000,000
24K	~8,200,000	~8,200,000	~8,200,000	~8,200,000	~8,700,000

Source: Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation, Myanmar.

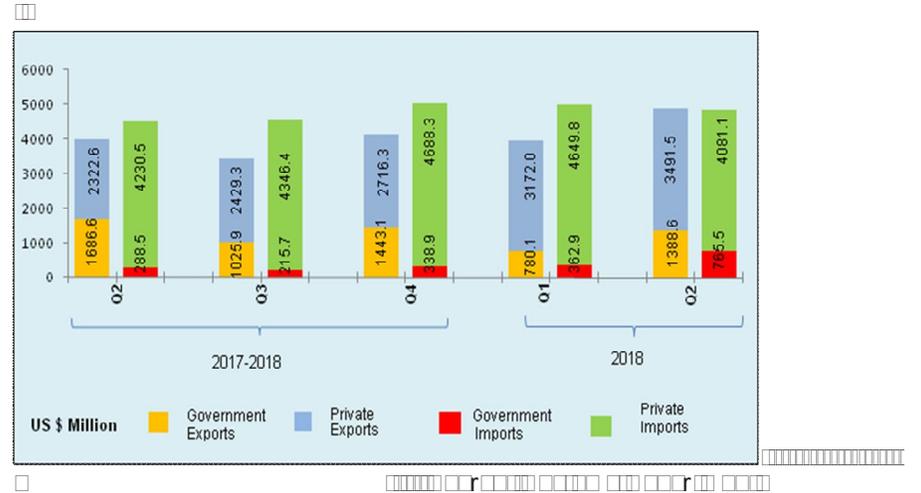
2 Trade



2.1.2 Trade by Sector

M...

Chart 2.1.2: Trade by Sector



2.2 Direction of Trade

M...

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

	2017-2018			2018	
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Trade Volume					
Trade Balance					
Export					
Government					
Private					
Import					
Government					
Private					

M...

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

	2017-2018			2018	
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
China	202	202			
USA	202	202			202
Mexico					202
India					
Germany	202				202
France	202	202			202
UK				202	
Canada	202	202		202	202
Japan	202	202			202
South Korea	202				202
Italy					202
Spain	202	202			202
China (incl. HK)	202	202			202
USA (incl. Puerto Rico)	202	202			202
Mexico (incl. Puerto Rico)	202	202			202
India (incl. Sikkim)	202	202			202
Germany (incl. East Germany)	202	202			202
France (incl. French Polynesia)	202	202			202
UK (incl. Channel Islands)	202	202			202
Canada (incl. Greenland)	202	202			202
Japan (incl. Okinawa)	202	202			202
South Korea (incl. Jeju Island)	202	202			202
Italy (incl. San Marino)	202	202			202
Spain (incl. Gibraltar)	202	202			202
China (excl. HK)	202	202			202
USA (excl. Puerto Rico)	202	202			202
Mexico (excl. Puerto Rico)	202	202			202
India (excl. Sikkim)	202	202			202
Germany (excl. East Germany)	202	202			202
France (excl. French Polynesia)	202	202			202
UK (excl. Channel Islands)	202	202			202
Canada (excl. Greenland)	202	202			202
Japan (excl. Okinawa)	202	202			202
South Korea (excl. Jeju Island)	202	202			202
Italy (excl. San Marino)	202	202			202
Spain (excl. Gibraltar)	202	202			202
China (incl. HK)	202	202			202
USA (incl. Puerto Rico)	202	202			202
Mexico (incl. Puerto Rico)	202	202			202
India (incl. Sikkim)	202	202			202
Germany (incl. East Germany)	202	202			202
France (incl. French Polynesia)	202	202			202
UK (incl. Channel Islands)	202	202			202
Canada (incl. Greenland)	202	202			202
Japan (incl. Okinawa)	202	202			202
South Korea (incl. Jeju Island)	202	202			202
Italy (incl. San Marino)	202	202			202
Spain (incl. Gibraltar)	202	202			202

2.4 Origin of Imports

China is the largest source of imports for the United States, followed by Mexico and Canada. The United States imports a wide range of goods from China, including electronics, machinery, and textiles. Mexico is a major source of agricultural products, such as fruits and vegetables, and also provides a significant amount of automotive parts. Canada is a major source of natural resources, including oil, gas, and minerals, as well as agricultural products. Other major trading partners include Germany, France, and the United Kingdom.

Mexico is the largest source of imports for Mexico, followed by the United States and Canada. Mexico imports a wide range of goods from the United States, including electronics, machinery, and textiles. The United States is a major source of agricultural products, such as fruits and vegetables, and also provides a significant amount of automotive parts. Canada is a major source of natural resources, including oil, gas, and minerals, as well as agricultural products. Other major trading partners include Germany, France, and the United Kingdom.

Mexico is the largest source of imports for Mexico, followed by the United States and Canada. Mexico imports a wide range of goods from the United States, including electronics, machinery, and textiles. The United States is a major source of agricultural products, such as fruits and vegetables, and also provides a significant amount of automotive parts. Canada is a major source of natural resources, including oil, gas, and minerals, as well as agricultural products. Other major trading partners include Germany, France, and the United Kingdom.

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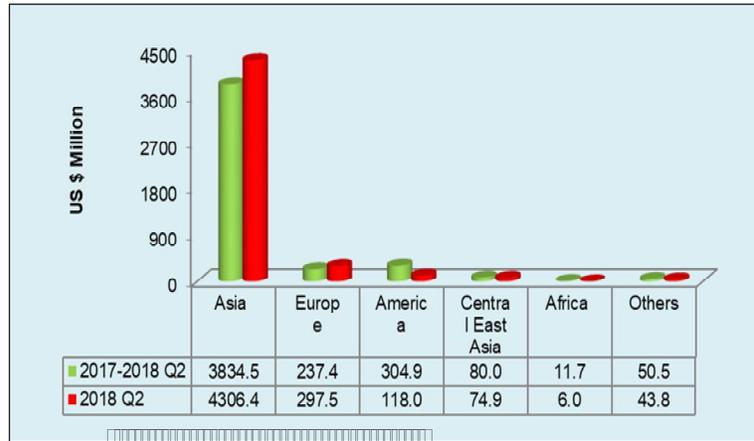
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Chart 2.4: Origin of Imports



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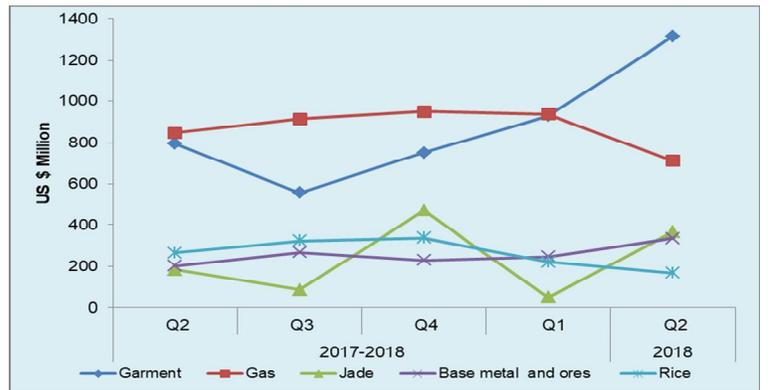
Table.2.4 Import by major Trading Country
(Value = US\$ Million)

	2017-2018			2018	
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
China	22,000	22,000	22,000	22,000	22,000
USA	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
India	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Japan	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
South Korea	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
UK	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Germany	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
France	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Italy	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Spain	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Canada	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Australia	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Others	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000

2.5 Export by Principal Commodities

The top 5 export commodities are Garment, Gas, Jade, Base metal and ores, and Rice. Garment is the leading export commodity, followed by Gas. Jade, Base metal and ores, and Rice are also significant export commodities. The value of exports for these commodities has increased over the period 2017-2018.

Chart 2.5: Top 5 Export Commodities



3 Finance



Chart 3.2: Customs Duties

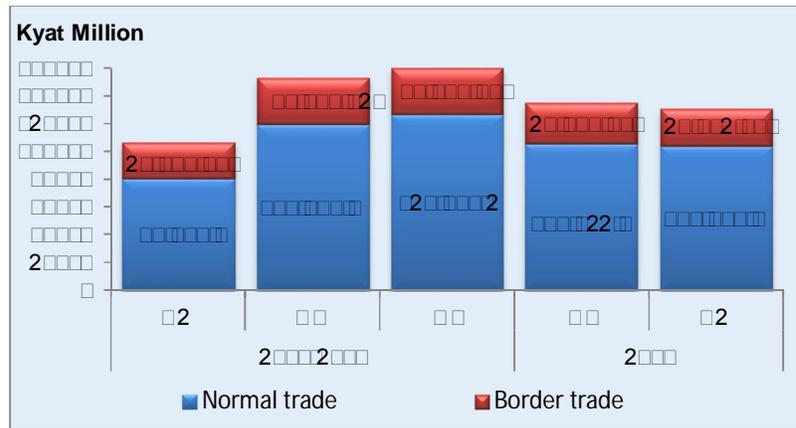


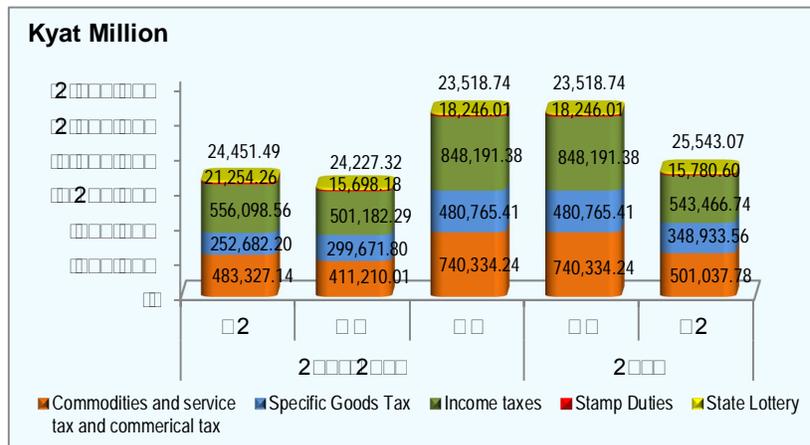
Table 3.2 Customs Duties (Kyat Million)

F.Y	2017-2018			2018	
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Custom Duties	106,677.14	152,985.71	159,942.38	135,008.48	130,688.72
Import Duty					
Normal trade					
Border trade					

3.3 Revenue from Taxes

Placeholder text for the Revenue from Taxes section.

Chart 3.3: Revenue from Taxes



Placeholder text for the Revenue from Taxes section.

Table 3.3 Revenue from Taxes (Kyat Million)

F.Y	2017-2018			2018	
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Revenue From Taxes	1,337,813.64	1,251,989.59	2,111,055.78	1,161,507.60	1,434,761.74
(1) Commodities and service tax and commercial tax	483,327.14	411,210.01	740,334.24	425,973.06	501,037.78
(2) Specific Goods Tax	252,682.20	299,671.80	480,765.41	255,992.78	348,933.56
(3) Income taxes	556,098.56	501,182.29	848,191.38	441,303.77	543,466.74
(4) Stamp Duties	21,254.26	15,698.18	18,246.01	13,558.27	15,780.60
(5) State Lottery	24,451.49	24,227.32	23,518.74	24,679.72	25,543.07

3.4 Government Securities

The government securities portfolio consists of Treasury Bonds, Treasury Bills, and Government Securities. The portfolio is managed to meet the government's financing requirements while maintaining a high level of liquidity and safety. The government securities are issued through public auctions and are sold to investors through the government securities market.

3.4.1 Domestic Interest Rate

The domestic interest rate is a key factor in determining the government securities portfolio. The government securities are issued at a fixed interest rate, and the interest rate is determined by the government's financing requirements and the market conditions. The government securities are sold to investors through the government securities market.

3.4.2 Government Treasury Bonds

Government Treasury Bonds are issued by the government to raise funds for its operations. The Treasury Bonds are sold to investors through the government securities market. The Treasury Bonds are issued in various denominations and maturities. The government Treasury Bonds are sold to investors through the government securities market.

Table 3.4 Government Securities (Kyat Million)

Particulars	2017-2018								
	Q2			Q3			Q4		
	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									
Outstanding									
Amount Held by	Public								
	Private Enterprises								

Source: CSO

Table 3.4 Government Securities (Kyat Million)

Particulars	2018					
	Q1			Q2		
	Two-year Bonds	Three-year Bonds	Five-year Bonds	Two-year Bonds	Three-year Bonds	Five-year Bonds
Total Sales						
Discharged						
Outstanding						
Amount Held by	Public					
	Private Enterprises					

Source: CSO

Source: CSO

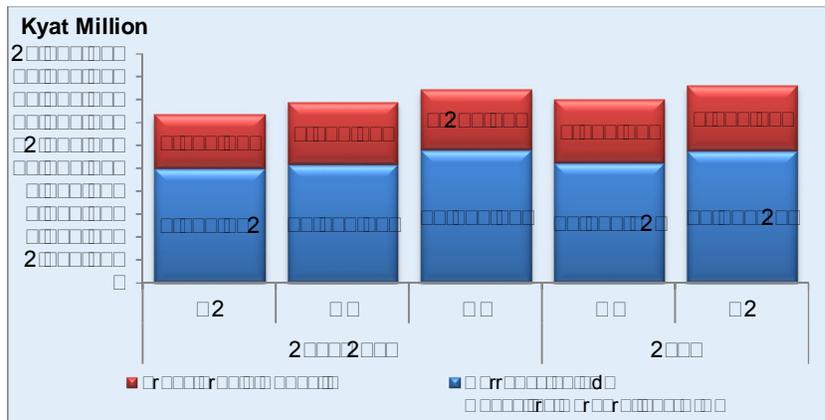
Source: CSO

Source: CSO

3.5 Money Supply

Money supply is the total amount of money in circulation in an economy. It includes all the currency notes and coins in circulation, as well as deposits held by the public in banks and other financial institutions. Money supply is a key indicator of the health of an economy and is used to measure inflation and economic growth.

Chart 3.5: Money Supply



Source: CSO

4

Investment



INVESTMENT

4.1 Myanmar Citizen Investment of Permitted Enterprise By Sector

Investment of Myanmar citizens in permitted enterprises by sector for the first two quarters of 2017-2018. The chart shows that the 'Other Services' sector received the highest investment, followed by 'Hotel & Tourism' and 'Manufacturing'.

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

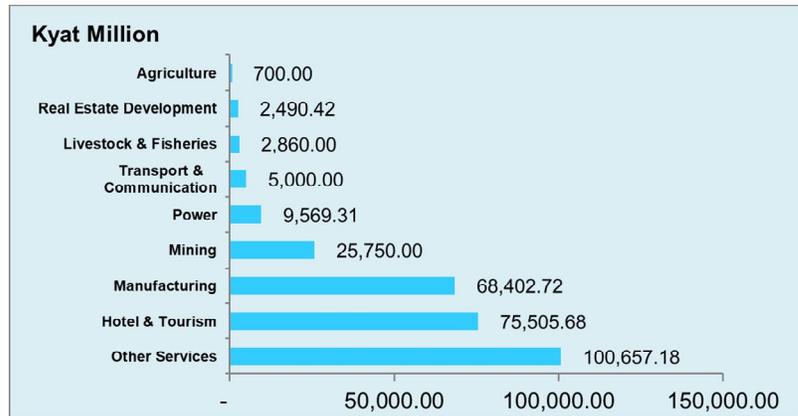


Table 4.1 Myanmar Citizen Investment of Permitted Enterprise By Sector (Million)

Sectors	2017-2018								
	Q2			Q3			Q4		
	No. of Enterprises	US\$	Total Investment (Kyat)	No. of Enterprises	US\$	Total Investment (Kyat)	No. of Enterprises	US\$	Total Investment (Kyat)
Construction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manufacturing	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Transport & Communication	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Real Estate Development	0	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	2
Power	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	0	0
Mining	2	2	2	0	2	2	2	2	2
Hotel & Tourism	2	2	2	0	2	2	0	2	2
Other Services	0	0	222	0	0	0	0	0	2
Agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Livestock & Fisheries	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	2
Manufacturing	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	2
Total	27	313.34 *	971,067.44	28	353.26 *	1,688,778.47	40	259.27 *	816,398.36

Source: MIDA

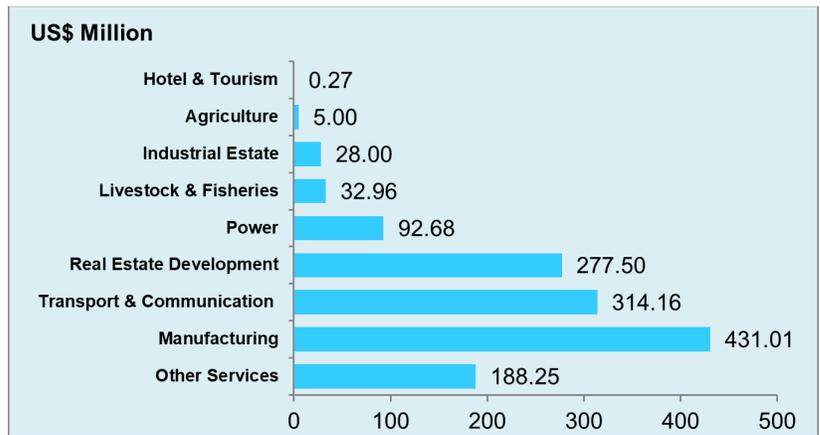
Table 4.1 Myanmar Citizen Investment of Permitted Enterprise By Sector (Million)

Sectors	2018					
	Q1			Q2		
	No. of Enterprises	US\$	Total Investment (Kyat)	No. of Enterprises	US\$	Total Investment (Kyat)
Hotel & Tourism	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agriculture	0	22.00	22,000,000	0	0	0
Industrial Estate	0	0	0	0	2.00	2,000,000
Livestock & Fisheries	2	0	0	0	0	0
Power	2	0	0	0	0	0
Real Estate Development	0	0	0	0	2.00	2,000,000
Transport & Communication	2	0	0	0	0	0
Manufacturing	0	2.00	2,000,000	0	0	0
Other Services	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	46	135.20	704,466.69	59	83.79	290,935.31

4.2 Foreign Investment of Permitted Enterprise By Sector

Foreign investment of permitted enterprises in Myanmar for Q2 2018 is shown in the following chart. The highest investment was in Manufacturing at 431.01 million US dollars, followed by Transport & Communication at 314.16 million US dollars. Other Services received 188.25 million US dollars, Power received 92.68 million US dollars, Livestock & Fisheries received 32.96 million US dollars, Industrial Estate received 28.00 million US dollars, Agriculture received 5.00 million US dollars, and Hotel & Tourism received 0.27 million US dollars.

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



Source: CSO, Myanmar Citizen Investment of Permitted Enterprise By Sector (2018, Q2)

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

Sectors	2017-2018					
	Q2		Q3		Q4	
	No. of Enterprise	Foreign Investment	No. of Enterprise	Foreign Investment	No. of Enterprise	Foreign Investment
Information Technology	2	2,000.00	2	2,000.00	0	2,200.00
Manufacturing	2	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Mineral and Mining	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Construction	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Transportation and Logistics	0	0.00	2	2,000.00	2	2,200.00
Trade	0	2,000.00	2	2,000.00	2	2,200.00
Finance	2	2,000.00	2	2,200.00	0	2,000.00
Real Estate	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	2,200.00
Energy	0	2,000.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Telecommunications	0	0.00	0	2,000.00	0	0.00
Other	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total	66	2176.19	44	648.29	46	932.79

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

Sectors	2018			
	Q1		Q2	
	No. of Enterprise	Foreign Investment	No. of Enterprise	Foreign Investment
Information Technology	0	0.00	0	0.00
Manufacturing	0	0.00	0	2,000.00
Mineral and Mining	0	0.00	0	0.00
Construction	0	0.00	0	0.00
Transportation and Logistics	0	2,000.00	0	0.00
Trade	0	0.00	0	2,000.00
Finance	0	0.00	0	0.00
Real Estate	0	2,000.00	0	2,000.00
Energy	0	0.00	0	2,000.00
Telecommunications	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total	26	394.87	59	1369.83

4.3 Foreign Investment of Permitted Enterprise by Country

The table below shows the foreign investment of permitted enterprises by country for the first two quarters of 2018. The total foreign investment for Q1 2018 was 394.87 million US dollars, and for Q2 2018 it was 1369.83 million US dollars. The largest source of foreign investment in both quarters was the United States, followed by Hong Kong and the United Kingdom.

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

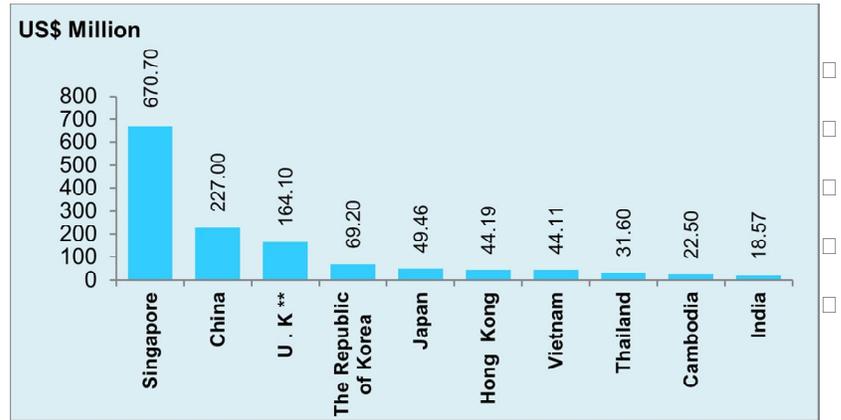


Table 4.3 Foreign Investment of Permitted Enterprise By Country (US\$ Million)

Country	2017-2018					
	Q2		Q3		Q4	
	No. of Enterprise	Foreign Investment	No. of Enterprise	Foreign Investment	No. of Enterprise	Foreign Investment
Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0
Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
Karnataka	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madhesh Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
Odissha	0	0	0	0	0	0
Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0
Telangana	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0
Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
Karnataka	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madhesh Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
Odissha	0	0	0	0	0	0
Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0
Telangana	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	66	2176.19 *	44	647.30 *	46	932.79 *

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

Sectors	2017-2018								
	Q2			Q3			Q4		
	No. of Enter-prises	US\$	Total Investment (Kyat)	No. of Enter-prises	US\$	Total Investment (Kyat)	No. of Enter-prises	US\$	Total Investment (Kyat)
Manufacturing	2	313.34	971,067.44	28	353.26	1,688,778.47	40	259.27	816,398.36
Construction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trade	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transport and Information	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	27	313.34 *	971,067.44	28	353.26 *	1,688,778.47	40	259.27 *	816,398.36

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

Sectors	2018					
	Q1			Q2		
	No. of Enter-prises	US\$	Total Investment (Kyat)	No. of Enter-prises	US\$	Total Investment (Kyat)
Manufacturing	2	135.20	704,466.69	59	83.78	290,935.32
Construction	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trade	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transport and Information	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finance	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	46	135.20 *	704,466.69	59	83.78	290,935.32

4.5 Foreign Investment of Permitted Enterprise by State & Region

Table 4.5 Myanmar Citizen Investment of Permitted Enterprise By State & Region (Million)

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

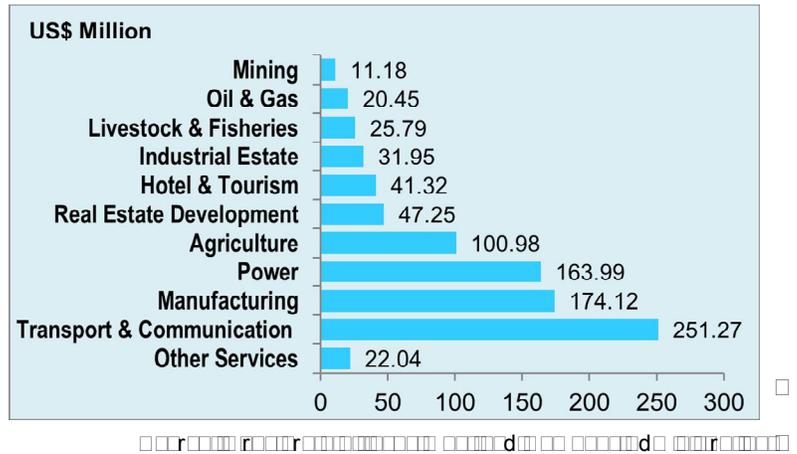


Table 4.6 Foreign Investment of Actual Enterprise By Sector (US\$ Million)

Sectors	2017-2018			2018	
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
	Foreign Investment				
Transport & Communication	251.27	251.27	251.27	251.27	251.27
Manufacturing	174.12	174.12	174.12	174.12	174.12
Power	163.99	163.99	163.99	163.99	163.99
Agriculture	100.98	100.98	100.98	100.98	100.98
Real Estate Development	47.25	47.25	47.25	47.25	47.25
Hotel & Tourism	41.32	41.32	41.32	41.32	41.32
Industrial Estate	31.95	31.95	31.95	31.95	31.95
Livestock & Fisheries	25.79	25.79	25.79	25.79	25.79
Oil & Gas	20.45	20.45	20.45	20.45	20.45
Other Services	22.04	22.04	22.04	22.04	22.04
Mining	11.18	11.18	11.18	11.18	11.18
Total	2158.04	829.25	731.72	1255.04	890.34

4.7 Foreign Investment of Actual Enterprise by Country

Foreign investment of actual enterprise by country for Q2 2018. The data is presented in a table format, showing the values for various countries. The total foreign investment for Q2 2018 is 890.34 US\$ Million.

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5 Production



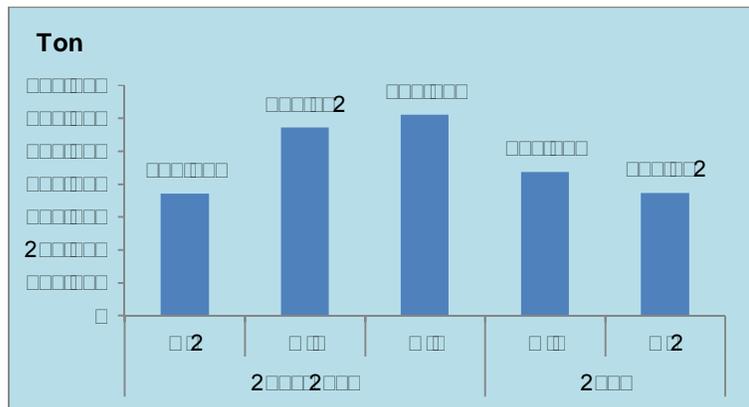
PRODUCTION

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)

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Chart 5.1: Cement Production

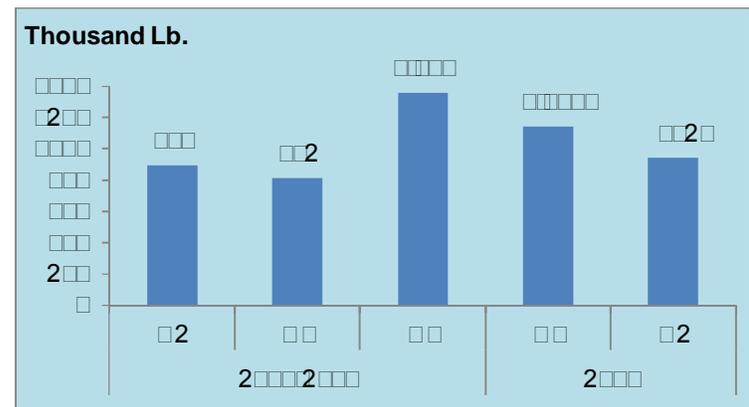


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5.2 Cotton Yarn (State-Owned)

Chart 5.2: Cotton Yarn Production

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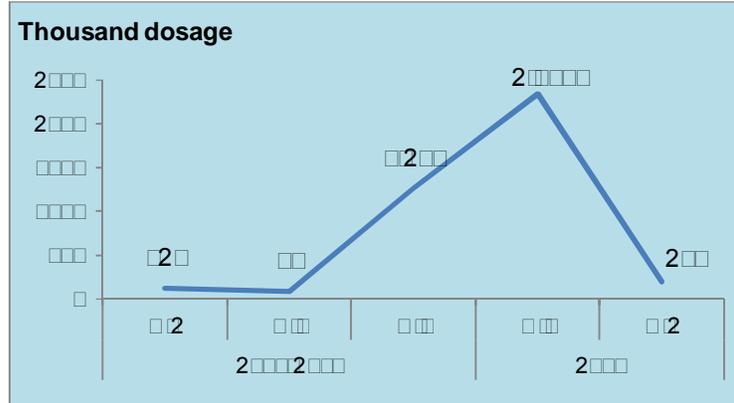


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5.3 Biological Products (State-Owned)

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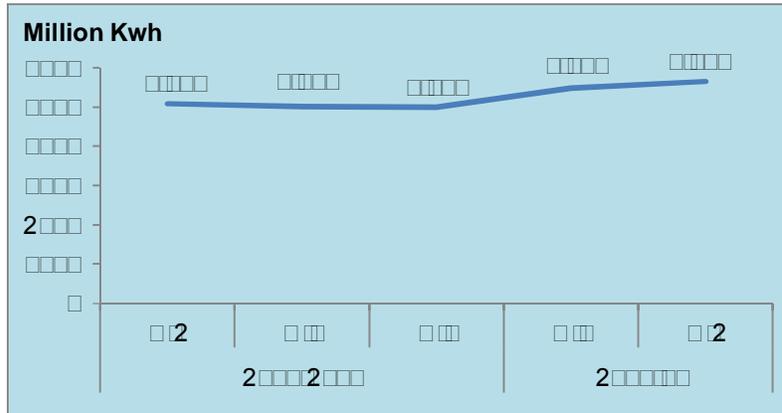
Chart 5.3: Biological Products



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

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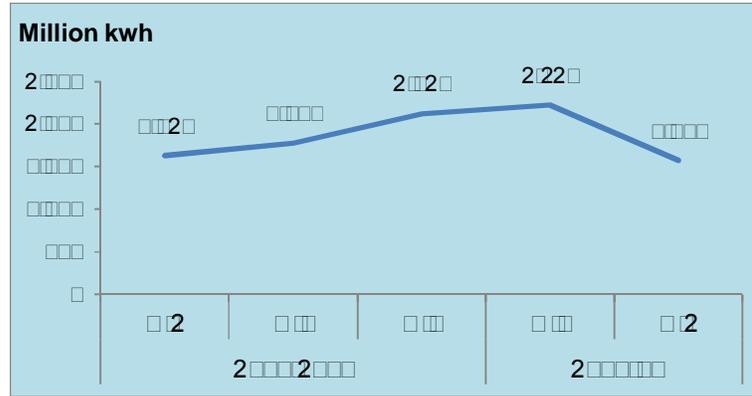
Chart 5.4: Electric Power Generation



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

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Chart 5.5: Electric Power Generation by Gas



Source: Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation, Myanmar.

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

The sales of electric power by state-owned enterprises in Myanmar have shown a steady increase over the period from 2012 to 2022. The value of sales, measured in Kyat Million, has grown from approximately 2,500 million Kyat in 2012 to a peak of about 3,500 million Kyat in 2022, before declining to around 3,000 million Kyat in 2023. This growth is primarily driven by the expansion of the state-owned power generation and distribution network, particularly in the central and southern regions of the country.

Chart 5.6: Sales of Electric Power

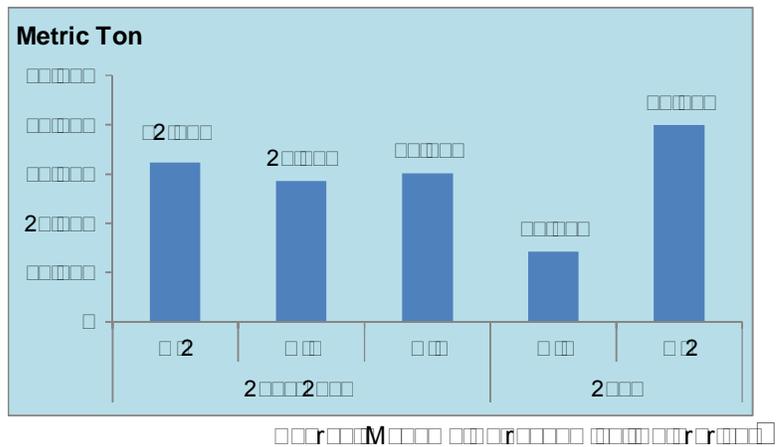


Source: Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation, Myanmar.

5.7 Petroleum Coke (State-Owned)

The production of petroleum coke by state-owned enterprises in Myanmar has remained relatively stable over the period from 2012 to 2022. The volume of production, measured in thousand metric tons, has fluctuated between approximately 1,000 and 1,200 thousand metric tons. This stability is due to the limited refining capacity of state-owned refineries and the consistent demand for petroleum coke in the local industrial sector, particularly for steel production.

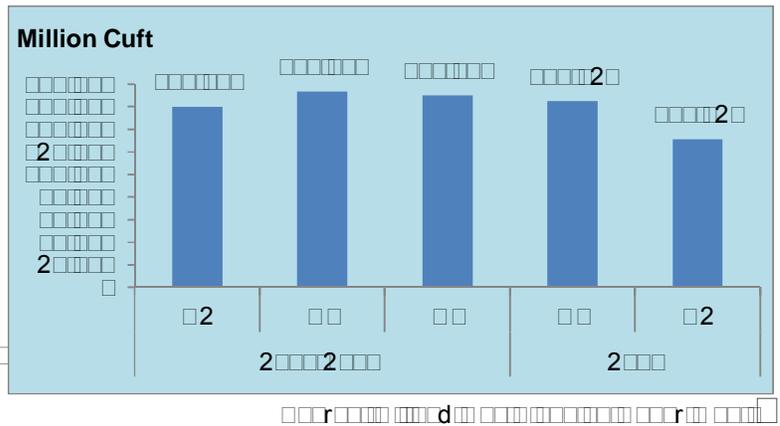
Chart 5.9: Fertilizer (Urea) Production



5.10 Natural Gas (State-Owned)

Production of natural gas in the state-owned sector has shown a steady increase over the period from 2012 to 2016. The output started at approximately 2.5 billion cubic feet in 2012, rose to 3.0 billion in 2013, and continued to grow to 3.5 billion in 2014. There was a slight dip in 2015 to 3.2 billion cubic feet, followed by a recovery to 3.5 billion in 2016.

Chart 5.10: Natural Gas Production

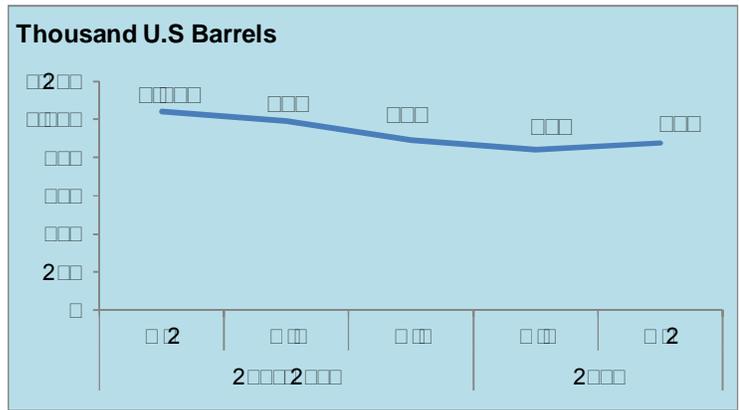


5.11 Crude Oil (State-Owned)

Crude oil production in the state-owned sector has remained relatively stable over the period from 2012 to 2016. The output started at approximately 1.5 million barrels per day in 2012, increased slightly to 1.6 million in 2013, and then fluctuated between 1.5 and 1.6 million barrels per day through 2016.

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Chart 5.11: Crude Oil Production



Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, "Crude Oil Production."

5.12 Motor Spirit (State-Owned)

Motor spirit production in the United States has been declining since 2012. In 2012, production was approximately 1,800 thousand gallons. It fell to about 1,500 thousand gallons in 2013 and 2014, and then rose to 1,800 thousand gallons in 2015.

Chart 5.12: Motor Spirit Production



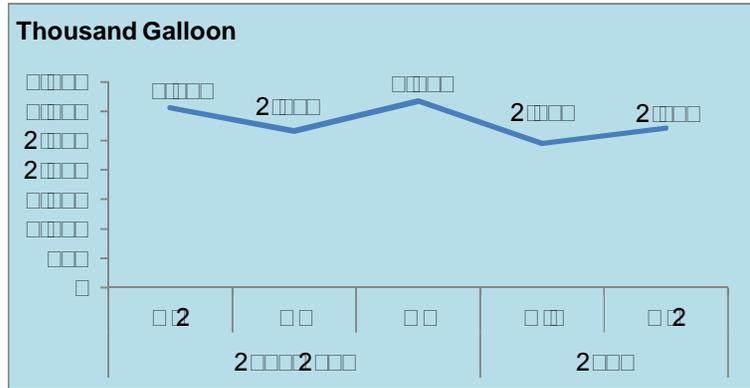
Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, "Motor Spirit Production."

5.13 Diesel Oil (State-Owned)

Diesel oil production in the United States has been declining since 2012. In 2012, production was approximately 1,800 thousand gallons. It fell to about 1,500 thousand gallons in 2013 and 2014, and then rose to 1,800 thousand gallons in 2015.

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Chart 5.15: Furnace Oil Production



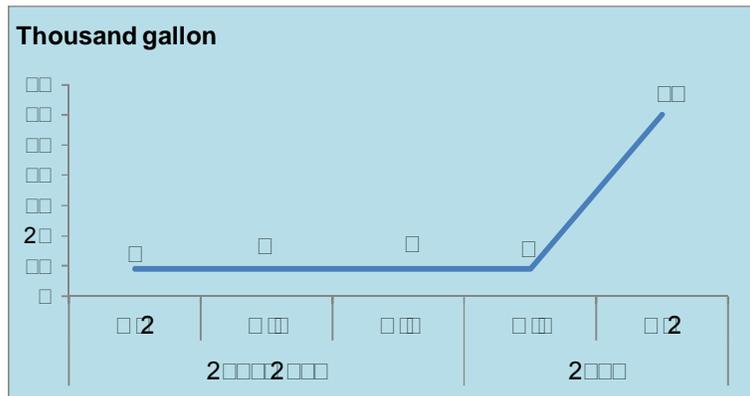
Source: CSO, based on data from the Department of Energy, Government of Bangladesh.

5.16 Kerosene (State-Owned)

Kerosene production in Bangladesh has been relatively stable over the period 2012-2016. The production was around 2,000 thousand gallons in 2012, 2,000 in 2013, 2,000 in 2014, 2,000 in 2015, and 2,000 in 2016. The production of kerosene is primarily for domestic use and is used in a variety of applications, including power generation, transportation, and industrial processes.

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Chart 5.16: Kerosene Production



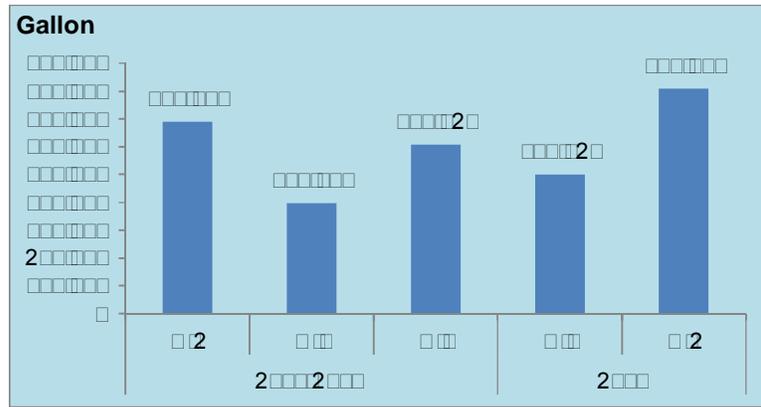
Source: CSO, based on data from the Department of Energy, Government of Bangladesh.

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

Limestone production in Bangladesh has shown a steady increase over the period 2012-2016. The production was around 2,000 thousand tonnes in 2012, 2,000 in 2013, 2,000 in 2014, 2,000 in 2015, and 2,000 in 2016. The production of limestone is primarily for use in the construction industry and is used in a variety of applications, including the production of cement, lime, and other building materials.

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Chart 5.19: Alcohol Production

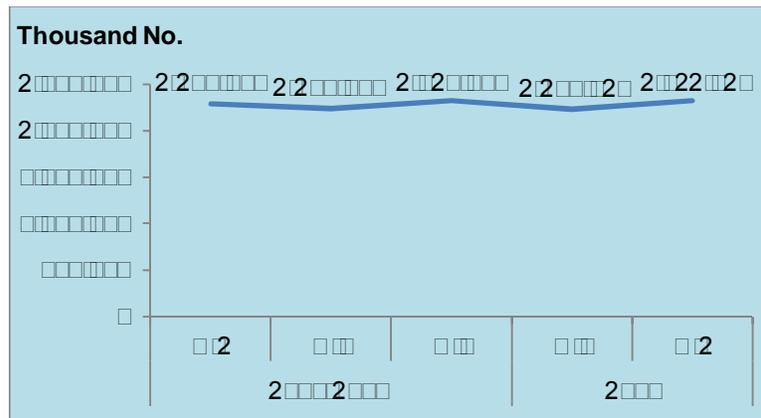


Source: MIMOP, Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry

5.20 Cigarettes (Private)

The production of cigarettes in the private sector has shown a steady decline over the period from 2012 to 2016. In 2012, production was at its highest, followed by a significant drop in 2013. There was a slight recovery in 2014, but production continued to decrease in 2015 and 2016, reaching its lowest point in 2016.

Chart 5.20: Cigarettes Production



Source: MIMOP, Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry

5.21 Salt (Crude + Fine) (Private)

The production of salt (crude + fine) in the private sector has shown a steady decline over the period from 2012 to 2016. In 2012, production was at its highest, followed by a significant drop in 2013. There was a slight recovery in 2014, but production continued to decrease in 2015 and 2016, reaching its lowest point in 2016.

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6

Transportation & Tourism



TRANSPORTATION AND TOURISM

6.1 Domestic Public Transport

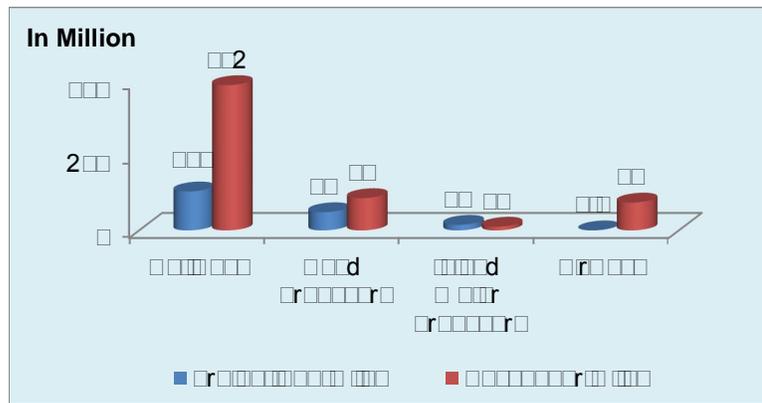
Domestic public transport is a key component of the transportation and tourism sector. It includes various modes of transport such as road, rail, air, and water. The sector is characterized by its high volume of passengers and its role in facilitating domestic travel and tourism.

- Road transport is the most common mode of domestic public transport, accounting for a significant portion of the total passenger volume.
- Rail transport is also a major mode, particularly for long-distance travel and inter-city connections.
- Air transport is used for faster travel between major cities and international destinations.
- Water transport, including ferries and cruise ships, is used for coastal and island travel.

The domestic public transport sector is facing several challenges, including increasing costs, environmental concerns, and the need for improved infrastructure and services. Addressing these challenges is essential for the sustainable growth of the sector.

- Road transport is the most common mode of domestic public transport, accounting for a significant portion of the total passenger volume.
- Rail transport is also a major mode, particularly for long-distance travel and inter-city connections.
- Air transport is used for faster travel between major cities and international destinations.
- Water transport, including ferries and cruise ships, is used for coastal and island travel.

Chart 6.1: Domestic Public Transport (2018, Q2)



The chart illustrates the distribution of domestic public transport passengers across different modes. Road transport is the dominant mode, accounting for approximately 45% of the total passenger volume. Rail transport follows, accounting for about 30%. Air and water transport account for smaller shares, around 12% and 13% respectively.

Table 6.1 Transportation
(Value = Thousand)

	2017-2018			2018	
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Railways					
International					
Domestic					
Road Transport					
International					
Domestic					
Inland Water					
International					
Domestic					
Airways					
International					
Domestic					

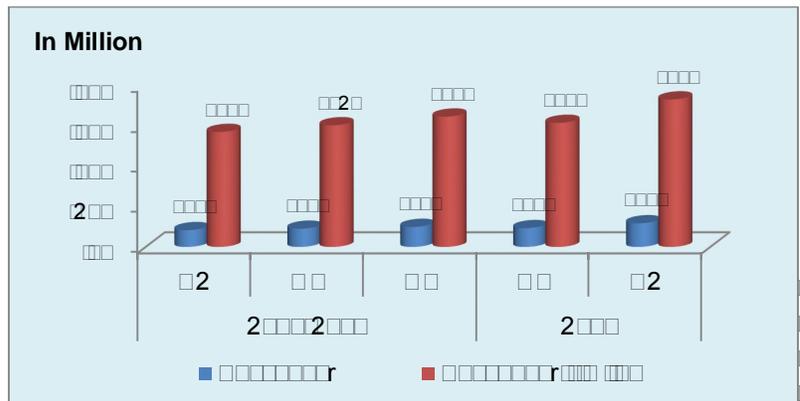
□ International
 □ Domestic
 □ International
 □ Domestic

6.2 Yangon City Private Transport

□
 □
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The chart displays the monthly passenger volume in Yangon City private transport (bus service) from February 2017 to February 2018. The data is presented in millions of passengers. The volume shows a general upward trend, starting around 1.5 million in February 2017 and reaching approximately 2.5 million by February 2018. There are notable seasonal fluctuations, with a significant peak in January 2018 and a dip in February 2018. The data is categorized by month and year, with specific values for February 2017, March 2017, April 2017, May 2017, June 2017, July 2017, August 2017, September 2017, October 2017, November 2017, December 2017, January 2018, and February 2018.

Chart 6.2: Yangon City Private Transport (Bus Service)



□ Passenger Volume
 □ Revenue

Table 6.3 Mandalay City Private Transport (Bus Service)

Type of Service	2017-2018			2018	
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Local	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100
Inter-city	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100
International	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100
Other	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100
Total	8,400	8,400	8,400	8,400	8,400

6.4 Registered Motor Vehicles by Type

The number of registered motor vehicles in Mandalay City has increased significantly over the period. The total number of registered motor vehicles in Q2 2018 was 7,092,843, compared to 6,680,006 in Q2 2017. The increase is primarily due to the growth in the number of private cars and motorcycles.

Chart 6.4: Registered Motor Vehicles by Type (Q2)

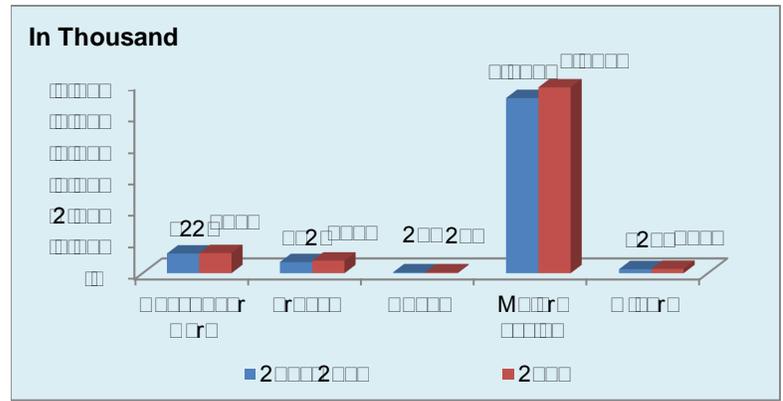


Table 6.4 Registered Motor Vehicles by Type

Type	2017-2018			2018	
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Private Car	2,200,000	2,200,000	2,200,000	2,200,000	2,200,000
Motorcycle	2,100,000	2,100,000	2,100,000	2,100,000	2,100,000
Commercial Vehicle	2,100,000	2,100,000	2,100,000	2,100,000	2,100,000
Public Transport	2,100,000	2,100,000	2,100,000	2,100,000	2,100,000
Other	2,100,000	2,100,000	2,100,000	2,100,000	2,100,000
Total	6,680,006	6,786,921	6,853,995	6,930,404	7,092,843

Source: Department of Road Transport Administration.

6.5 Merchant Shipping

Coastal Shipping: The coastal shipping trade in the country has been showing a steady growth over the years. In 2017, the total value of coastal shipping trade was \$1.2 billion, which increased to \$1.5 billion in 2018. The growth was primarily driven by an increase in the volume of cargo shipped, particularly in the oil and gas sector. The value of cargo shipped increased from \$0.8 billion in 2017 to \$1.1 billion in 2018. The value of passenger services also increased from \$0.4 billion in 2017 to \$0.4 billion in 2018. The value of mail and express services remained relatively stable at \$0.2 billion in both years. The value of other services increased from \$0.1 billion in 2017 to \$0.2 billion in 2018. The value of cargo shipped in 2018 was \$1.1 billion, which was a 37.5% increase from \$0.8 billion in 2017. The value of passenger services in 2018 was \$0.4 billion, which was a 0% increase from \$0.4 billion in 2017. The value of mail and express services in 2018 was \$0.2 billion, which was a 0% increase from \$0.2 billion in 2017. The value of other services in 2018 was \$0.2 billion, which was a 100% increase from \$0.1 billion in 2017.

Chart 6.5: Merchant Shipping (Coastal Trade, Q2)

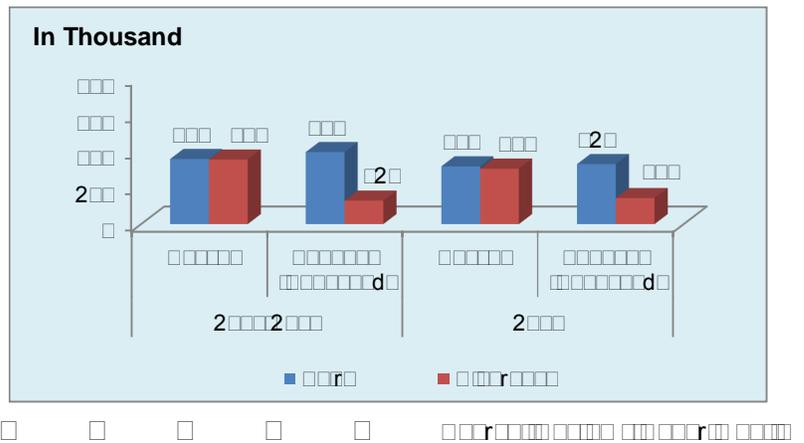


Table 6.5 Merchant Shipping

Coastal Trade	2017-2018			2018	
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Entry	1200	1500	1800	2000	2200
Oil and Gas	800	1000	1200	1400	1600
Other Cargo	400	500	600	600	600
Clearance	800	1100	1400	1700	2000
Oil and Gas	400	500	600	700	800
Other Cargo	400	600	800	1000	1200

Source: Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure, 2018

6.6 Tourism

International tourist arrivals in the second quarter of 2019 were 800,935, an increase of 1.2% from 793,596 in the second quarter of 2018. This was due to an increase in air arrivals (22,200) and land arrivals (22,200), while sea arrivals remained the same (22,200).

□ □

Air arrivals: International tourist arrivals by air in the second quarter of 2019 were 222,000, an increase of 1.2% from 220,000 in the second quarter of 2018. This was due to an increase in arrivals from all countries (22,200) and arrivals from the EU (22,200), while arrivals from other countries remained the same (22,200).

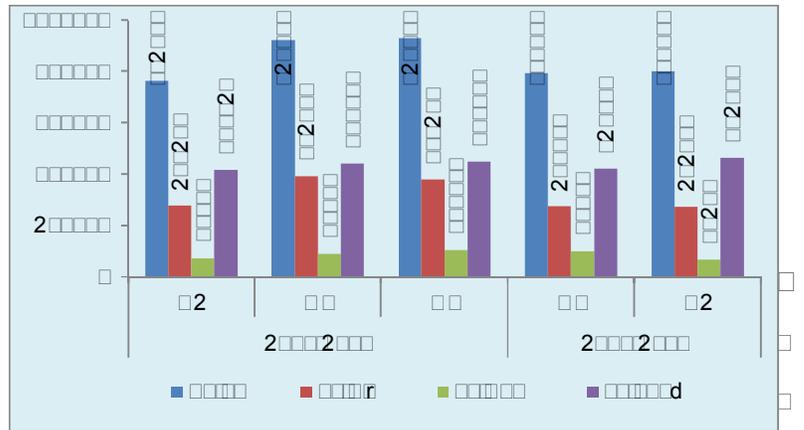
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Land arrivals: International tourist arrivals by land in the second quarter of 2019 were 222,000, an increase of 1.2% from 220,000 in the second quarter of 2018. This was due to an increase in arrivals from all countries (22,200) and arrivals from the EU (22,200), while arrivals from other countries remained the same (22,200).

□ □

Sea arrivals: International tourist arrivals by sea in the second quarter of 2019 were 22,200, the same as in the second quarter of 2018. This was due to an increase in arrivals from all countries (22,200) and arrivals from the EU (22,200), while arrivals from other countries remained the same (22,200).

Chart 6.6: International Tourist Arrival



Source: CSO, Quarterly Statistics Bulletin, 2019

Table 6.6 International Tourist Arrival

	2017-2018			2018-2019	
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Total	762847	920973	928453	793596	800935
Air	220000	222000	222000	222000	222000
Land	220000	222000	222000	222000	222000
Sea	22200	22200	22200	22200	22200

Source: CSO, Quarterly Statistics Bulletin, 2019

□

7

Labour



LABOUR

7.1 Labour Market

Employment service and recruitment centers are responsible for providing information and advice to employers and job seekers. They also play a key role in the recruitment process, particularly for young people and those with specific needs. The Ministry of Labour and Social Security oversees these centers and ensures they are equipped with the necessary resources to support the labour market.

The Ministry of Labour and Social Security is responsible for the overall management of the labour market. This includes the development and implementation of labour market policies, the monitoring of labour market trends, and the provision of services to employers and job seekers. The Ministry also oversees the activities of the employment service and recruitment centers.

The Ministry of Labour and Social Security is also responsible for the development and implementation of labour market policies. This includes the development of strategies to address labour market challenges, such as unemployment and skills mismatches. The Ministry also oversees the activities of the employment service and recruitment centers, ensuring they are providing high-quality services to employers and job seekers.

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

The Ministry of Labour and Social Security is responsible for the development and implementation of labour market policies. This includes the development of strategies to address labour market challenges, such as unemployment and skills mismatches. The Ministry also oversees the activities of the employment service and recruitment centers, ensuring they are providing high-quality services to employers and job seekers.

7.2.1 Working age population and Labour Force Participation

The Ministry of Labour and Social Security is responsible for the development and implementation of labour market policies. This includes the development of strategies to address labour market challenges, such as unemployment and skills mismatches. The Ministry also oversees the activities of the employment service and recruitment centers, ensuring they are providing high-quality services to employers and job seekers.

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7.2.2 Employment

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7.2.3 Unemployment and labour underutilization

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7.2.4 Wage/salary per month

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7.2.5 Internal migration

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7.2.6 International migration

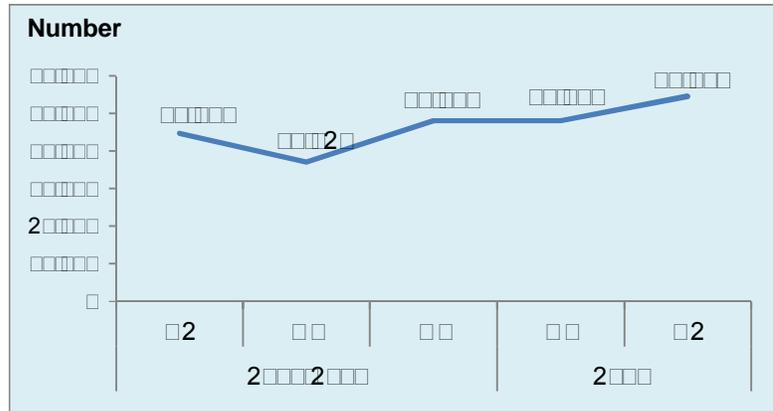
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7.2.7 Child labour

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Overseas workers from Myanmar in Thailand have been increasing steadily since 2017. In 2017, there were 49,328 workers, which decreased to 40,424 in 2018. However, there was a significant increase in 2019, reaching 51,631 workers. This growth is primarily driven by the expansion of the garment and textile sectors, which have become major employers of Myanmar workers in Thailand. The number of workers has continued to rise, reaching 55,876 in 2020 and 65,874 in 2021. This trend is expected to continue as the Thai economy recovers from the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Chart 7.1: Thai Oversea Workers from Myanmar



Source: Ministry of Labour, Thailand, 2021

Table 7.1 Employment Through Labour Exchange Offices

	2017-2018			2018	
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Domestic					
Manufacturing	2,100	2,200	2,300	2,400	2,500
Construction	1,500	1,600	1,700	1,800	1,900
Services	1,000	1,100	1,200	1,300	1,400
Other	500	600	700	800	900
Overseas Workers *					
Manufacturing	1,500	1,600	1,700	1,800	1,900
Construction	1,000	1,100	1,200	1,300	1,400
Services	500	600	700	800	900
Other	200	300	400	500	600
Total Overseas Workers	49,328	40,424	51,631	55,876	65,874

* Includes workers from Myanmar, Cambodia, and Laos.

Source: Ministry of Labour, Thailand, 2021

GLOSSARY

AND METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

GLOSSARY AND METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

CHAPTER 1 GDP & PRICES

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP)

Domestic gross value added at basic prices (GVA) is the sum of the value added of all resident units in the economy, excluding taxes on products and excluding subsidies on products. It is calculated as the sum of the value added of all resident units in the economy, excluding taxes on products and excluding subsidies on products. It is calculated as the sum of the value added of all resident units in the economy, excluding taxes on products and excluding subsidies on products.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX AND RATE OF INFLATION

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is a measure of the average change in prices paid by consumers for a basket of goods and services. The rate of inflation is the percentage change in the CPI over a period of time. The CPI is calculated as the ratio of the current period price index to the base period price index, multiplied by 100. The rate of inflation is calculated as the percentage change in the CPI over a period of time.

RETAIL PRICES OF SELECTED COMMODITIES

Retail prices of selected commodities are the prices paid by consumers for a basket of goods and services. The retail price index (RPI) is a measure of the average change in retail prices over a period of time. The RPI is calculated as the ratio of the current period retail price index to the base period retail price index, multiplied by 100.

SPOT PRICE OF GOLD

The spot price of gold is the price of gold for immediate delivery.

CHAPTER 2 TRADE

EXPORTS

Domestic exports: Exports of goods and services produced in the country.

All exports: Exports of goods and services produced in the country, plus exports of goods and services produced in other countries.

Exports of goods and services produced in the country are the sum of the value added of all resident units in the economy, excluding taxes on products and excluding subsidies on products. Exports of goods and services produced in other countries are the sum of the value added of all non-resident units in the economy, excluding taxes on products and excluding subsidies on products.

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FOREIGN TRADE

Foreign trade is the sum of exports and imports of goods and services. The trade balance is the difference between exports and imports of goods and services.

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IMPORTS

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CHAPTER 3 FINANCE

DOMESTIC INTEREST RATES

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FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

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MONEY SUPPLY

... ..

Money supply (M1)

... ..

Money supply (M2)

M2

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS

... ..

... ..

CHAPTER 6 TRANSPORTATION AND TOURISM

AIRWAYS TRANSPORT

Monthly air transport statistics are published quarterly in the Quarterly Statistics Bulletin. The data are presented in the following tables.

INLAND WATER TRANSPORT

Monthly inland water transport statistics are published quarterly in the Quarterly Statistics Bulletin. The data are presented in the following tables.

PASSENGER CAR

Monthly passenger car statistics are published quarterly in the Quarterly Statistics Bulletin. The data are presented in the following tables.

PASSENGER-MILE

Monthly passenger-mile statistics are published quarterly in the Quarterly Statistics Bulletin. The data are presented in the following tables.

RAILWAY TRANSPORT

Monthly railway transport statistics are published quarterly in the Quarterly Statistics Bulletin. The data are presented in the following tables.

SHIPPING

Monthly shipping statistics are published quarterly in the Quarterly Statistics Bulletin. The data are presented in the following tables.

TON-MILE

Monthly ton-mile statistics are published quarterly in the Quarterly Statistics Bulletin. The data are presented in the following tables.

TOURISM

Monthly tourism statistics are published quarterly in the Quarterly Statistics Bulletin. The data are presented in the following tables.

Monthly tourism statistics are published quarterly in the Quarterly Statistics Bulletin. The data are presented in the following tables.

CHAPTER 7 LABOUR

EMPLOYMENT THROUGH LABOUR EXCHANGE OFFICES

Monthly employment through labour exchange offices statistics are published quarterly in the Quarterly Statistics Bulletin. The data are presented in the following tables.

OVERSEAS EMPLOYMENT

Monthly overseas employment statistics are published quarterly in the Quarterly Statistics Bulletin. The data are presented in the following tables.

