

# Quarterly Statistics Bulletin

## Quarterly Time Series, 2021-2022 (Q2)



## **Quarterly Statistics Bulletin**

### **Quarterly Time Series, 2021-2022 (Q2)**

Published by

**Central Statistical Organization,  
Office No. (32), Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar.**

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Director- General  
Central Statistical Organization,  
Office No. (32), Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar.

#### **For Subscription:**

- Central Statistical Organization,  
Office No (32), Nay Pyi Taw.  
067-406329, 067-406289
- Central Statistical Organization (Yangon Branch),  
Room No.(La 127-128) First Floor  
Hluttaw Compound  
Ahlone Road, Dagon Township  
01-8302481, 09-420701071
- Sar Pay Beik Man Store,  
Nay Pyi Taw and Yangon.

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**CENTRAL STATISTICAL ORGANIZATION**

**Office No.32, Nay Pyi Taw**

**Website:**

**[www.csostat.gov.mm](http://www.csostat.gov.mm)**

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## FOREWORD

*This Quarterly Statistics Bulletin* is the 24<sup>th</sup> edition statistical issue presenting the outcomes of Myanmar economic activities and support of sustainable economic growth. It provides estimates based on the economic indicators obtained from respective agencies and paves the way for the further improvement in the quality of estimates with respect to benchmarking and seasonal adjustment. It includes developments in GDP, production and trade sectors' performance, inflation, CPI, banking sector, exchange rates, interest rates, labour exchange and transportation and travel sector.

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

In addition to the printed version, the Quarterly Statistics Bulletin is available on the web page of the Central Statistical Organization [www.csostat.gov.mm](http://www.csostat.gov.mm) and Myanmar Statistical Information Service ([www.mmsis.gov.mm](http://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 depending on data availability, and we welcome your comments and suggestions on this publication.



(Htun Zaw)

Director General  
Central Statistical Organization  
Ministry of Planning and Finance



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## EXECUTIVES SUMMARY

Myanmar has achieved an average growth rate of 5.8% in the last five years after a series of major economic and political reforms. In FY 2020/2021, the growth rate of GDP was -5.9% because of COVID 19 pandemic. In 2020/2021, the share of Agriculture sector was 22.7%, Industry sector 37.1% and Services sector 40.2% in the GDP respectively. Over the same period, the year on year inflation was 15.06%. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflow decreased 27.79% in FY 2019-2020 because of COVID-19 pandemic.

### Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) estimates the economic activities of the three main sectors, Agriculture sector, Industry sector and Services sector. The quarterly percentage changed in the fourth quarter (July to September) of FY 2020-2021 was declined in 0.1% over the same period of last year. It was due to the changed in the two main economic sectors, -3.4% in the Industry sector and -0.8% in the Services sector respectively.

### Inflation

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) increases by 3.67% in the second quarter of FY 2021-2022 compared with the first quarter of FY 2021-2022. Compared with the same period last fiscal year, CPI increased by 15.06%.

In the second quarter of FY 2021-2022, the average rate of inflation was 15.05%. This was an increase in the average rate (3.66 percentage points) compared with the first quarter of FY 2021-2022.

### Trade

Myanmar is currently trading goods with over 100 countries. The merchandise trade statistics show that the trade balance had a surplus of \$ 49.2 million in the second quarter of 2021-2022; moreover, it had a surplus of \$ 272.0 million in the same quarter of the previous.

Exports, a crucial component of a country's economy, were increased by 7.3% from \$ 4,154.4 million in the second quarter of last year to \$ 4,456.9 million in the second quarter of 2021-2022. Across the seven major export categories, the largest increase was mineral products 93.5%, and agricultural products 17.1%. However, the export of marine products, manufactured products, forest products, and animal products were declined by 8.8%, 20.9%, 26.7%, and 41.4% over the same period of 2020-2021.

The total import in the second quarter of 2021-2022 was \$ 4,407.7 million, an increase of 13.5% from \$ 3,882.4 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. Over the same period, the import of intermediate goods increased by 47.9%, consumer goods increased by 34.8% and capital goods decreased by 43.1% from the second quarter of 2020-2021.

### **International Currency Exchange**

In the second quarter of FY 2020-2021, the performance of the US dollar against the Myanmar kyat was 5.3 % stronger over the same period of FY 2019-2020. Similarly, other currencies performed stronger against the kyat including the Thai Baht 10.4%, the Singapore Dollar 11.7 %, and the Euro 12.5%.

### **Custom Duties and Revenue from Taxes**

In the second quarter of FY 2020-2021, customs duties decreased by 54.13 % compared with the same period of last year. Also, revenue from taxes decreased by 60.34 %, mainly due to large increases in income taxes and specific good taxes.

### **Myanmar Citizen and Foreign Investment of Permitted Enterprise by Sector**

In the second quarter of 2021-2022, the total investment by Myanmar Citizen was decreased by 75.71% compared with the same period of last year because of the decreasing in Manufacturing sector and Real Estate Development sector in this period. Foreign investment was decreased 506.55 million US\$ compare with the same period of 2020-2021. Because of the decreasing in Power sector, it contributes the majority of the decrease.

### **Foreign Investment of Permitted Enterprise by Country**

Singapore, Hong Kong (SAR) and China were the top foreign investors for Myanmar in second quarter of 2021-2022 and Japan, Singapore and Hong Kong(SAR) were the top investors in same quarter of last year.

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

In the second quarter of 2021-2022, Bago Region was mostly invested in Myanmar Citizen and Ayeyawady Region was mostly invested in Foreign Investment. Yangon Region was second and Mandalay Region was third in Myanmar Citizen Investment and Yangon Region was second and Bago Region was third in Foreign Investment.

### **Amount of Foreign Investment Inflows by Sector**

In the second quarter of 2021-2022, the sectors with the largest inflow amount of Foreign Investment were Transport and Communication sector, Oil and Gas sector and Power sector. In the second quarter of 2020-2021, Transport and Communication sector topped the list at 96.60 million US\$.

### **Amount of Foreign Investment Inflows by Country**

In the second quarter of 2020-2021, the countries by the largest Inflow amount of Foreign Investment were Singapore, The Republic of Korea and China.

### **Production**

The Quarterly production statistics are mainly described and focused on the selected commodities during the years 2020-2021 and 2021-2022. In general, selected commodities became more productive between the second quarter of 2020-2021 and 2021-2022. When comparing the second quarter of 2020-2021 and 2021-2022, it was detectable that

the production of Cotton Yarn, Petroleum Coke, Fertilizer (Urea), and Aviation Turbine increased with the vast majority 190.56%, 109.95%, 116.82%, and 174.55% respectively. Likewise, the production of Cement, Biological Products, and Diesel Oil increased to 27.80%, 28.85%, and 55.54%. However, in the second quarter of 2021-2022, the production of Natural gas (total), Crude Oil, Beer, Cigarettes, and Salt(total) decreased by 9.21%, 17.96%, 12.60%, 33.10%, and 23.04% compared with the same quarter of 2020-2021.

### **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.

The number of registered motor vehicles decreased by 3.8% in the first quarter of 2021-2022 compared to the same quarter of 2020-2021. The number of registered motorcycles decreased 174,640 registered in the second quarter of 2021-2022 compared to the first quarter of the same year.

Merchant Shipping includes only coastal trade between ports in Myanmar. In the second quarter of 2021-2022, coastal shipping increased with vessel entries increasing by 18% and tonnage decreasing by 15% compared with a year ago.

The second quarter of 2021-2022 is sharply decreased due to the impact of Covid-19 since April 2020.





## Standard Symbols Used

The following symbols are used in this publication:

c	Corrected
FY	Fiscal Year (Oct.1 – Sep.30)
n.a	Not available
p	Provisional
p.a	Provisional actual
R	Revised
-	Nil or negligible
#	Less than half the unit employed
Q2	January 1– March 31



1

# GDP & Prices



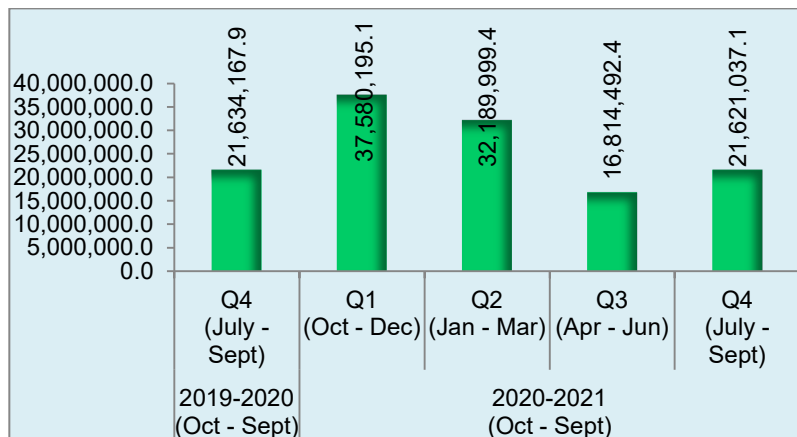


# GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT & PRICES

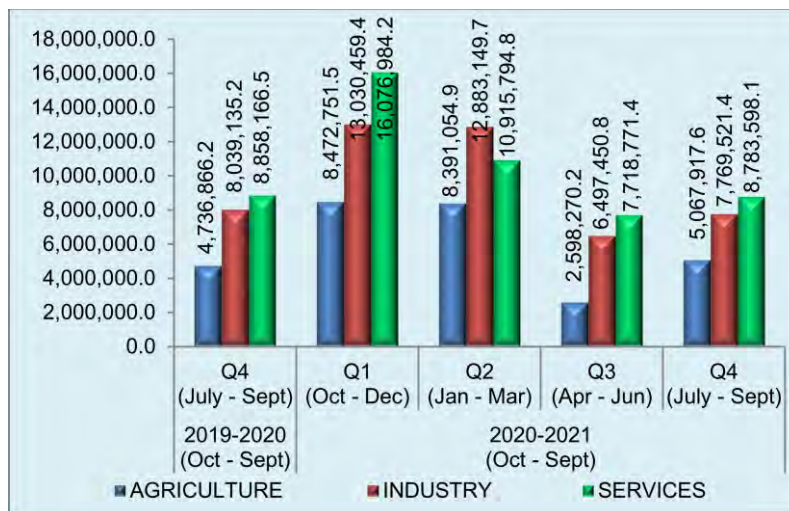
## 1.1 Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (Current Producers' Prices)

In Myanmar, GDP comprises production from the three main sectors of Agriculture, Industry and Services. In the fourth quarter of 2020-2021, the Agriculture sector represented 23.44%, the Industry sector at 35.94% and the Services sector at 40.63% of GDP respectively.

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



Source: Planning Department.



Source: Planning Department.

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

F.Y	2019-2020 (Oct - Sept)		2020-2021 (Oct - Sept)		
	Q4 (July - Sept)	Q1 (Oct - Dec)	Q2 (Jan - Mar)	Q3 (Apr - Jun)	Q4 (July - Sept)
<b>GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT</b>	<b>21,634,167.9</b>	<b>37,580,195.1</b>	<b>32,189,999.4</b>	<b>16,814,492.4</b>	<b>21,621,037.1</b>
<b>(1) AGRICULTURE</b>	<b>4,736,866.2</b>	<b>8,472,751.5</b>	<b>8,391,054.9</b>	<b>2,598,270.2</b>	<b>5,067,917.6</b>
Agriculture	2,731,855.7	5,787,021.4	5,906,579.0	646,800.4	2,790,913.9
Livestock and Fisheries	1,983,174.2	2,673,758.6	2,461,475.2	1,940,096.1	2,258,177.6
Forestry	21,836.3	11,971.5	23,000.7	11,373.7	18,826.1
<b>(2) INDUSTRY</b>	<b>8,039,135.2</b>	<b>13,030,459.4</b>	<b>12,883,149.7</b>	<b>6,497,450.8</b>	<b>7,769,521.4</b>
Energy	837,412.4	823,722.2	767,861.4	795,501.8	852,399.9
Mining	248,410.9	276,799.1	224,687.2	177,592.7	161,236.7
Processing and Manufacturing	4,578,821.9	9,654,650.9	9,565,470.5	3,734,993.4	4,762,430.4
Electric Power	476,641.9	460,198.7	449,187.1	448,872.0	407,089.6
Construction	1,897,848.1	1,815,088.5	1,875,943.5	1,340,490.9	1,586,364.8
<b>(3) SERVICES</b>	<b>8,858,166.5</b>	<b>16,076,984.2</b>	<b>10,915,794.8</b>	<b>7,718,771.4</b>	<b>8,783,598.1</b>
Transportation	2,495,021.3	3,225,598.5	2,883,834.1	2,297,476.6	2,301,504.1
Communications	534,374.9	485,054.9	621,544.5	678,317.3	549,080.8
Financial Institutions	125,963.8	88,861.3	74,781.2	82,537.4	146,921.3
Social and Administrative Services	920,969.5	914,871.6	883,224.2	898,024.6	908,437.8
Rental and Other Services	823,221.4	962,440.7	854,375.0	801,207.0	789,975.0
Trade	3,958,615.6	10,400,157.2	5,598,035.8	2,961,208.5	4,087,679.1

Source: Planning Department.

## 1.2 Consumer Price Index and Rate of Inflation

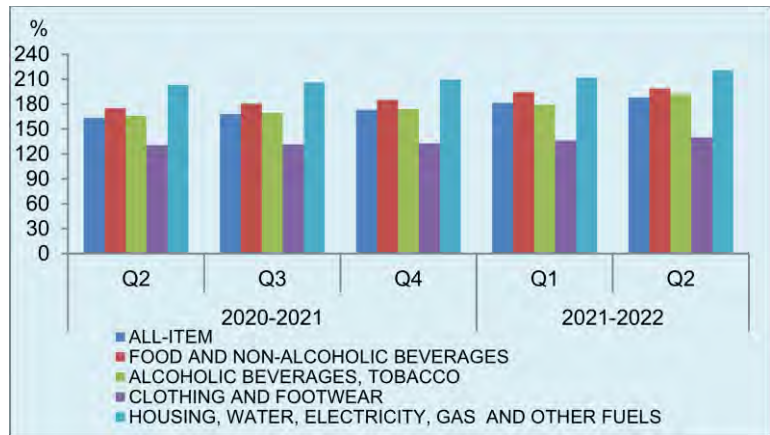
The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures the average change in the retail prices of goods and services purchased and consumed by households. The weighting is based on 2012 Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) conducted by the Central Statistical Organization (CSO). According to COICOP Classification,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

### 1.2.1 Quarterly Change

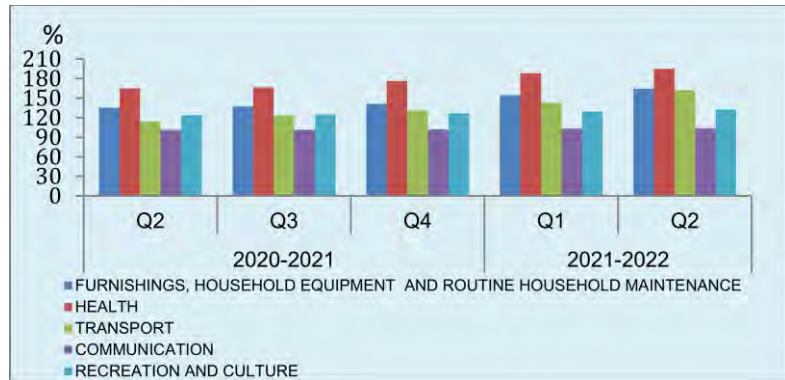
In the second quarter of 2021-2022 compared with the second quarter of 2020-2021; According to 2012 Base, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) in Myanmar increased to 188.14 Index Points from 163.52 Index Points. Year on Year the Inflation Rate was 15.06 the second quarter of 2021-2022.

We found that basic food prices increased in the second quarter of 2021-2022. The gold price also increased in this quarter.

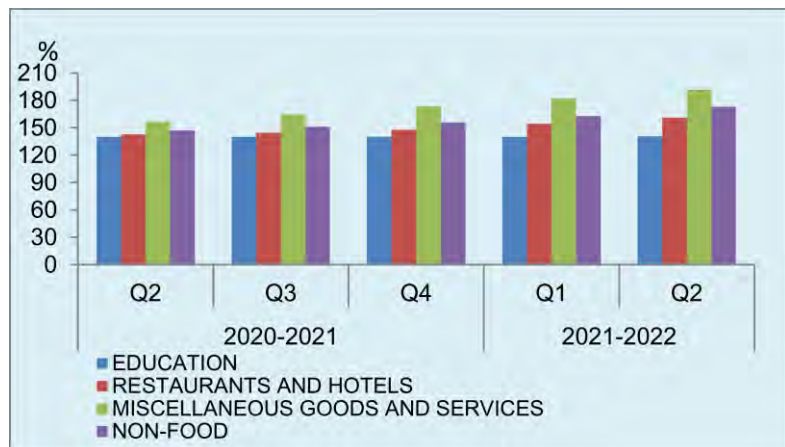
**Chart 1.2.1: Consumer Price Index (%) (2012=100)**



Source: Central Statistical Organization.



Source: Central Statistical Organization.

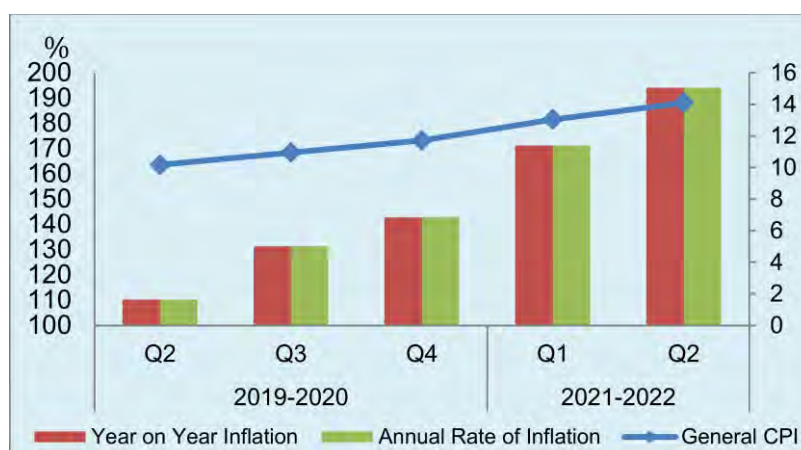


Source: Central Statistical Organization.

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

Group	2020-2021			2021-2022	
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
ALL-ITEM	163.52	168.41 (r)	173.18	181.48	188.14
FOOD AND NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES	175.21	180.65 (r)	185.44	194.69	198.95
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES, TOBACCO	165.80	169.57 (r)	174.12	179.21	192.32
CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR	130.60	131.53 (r)	132.76	136.04	139.95
HOUSING, WATER, ELECTRICITY, GAS AND OTHER FUELS	202.95	206.34 (r)	209.63	211.79	221.05
FURNISHINGS, HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT AND ROUTINE HOUSEHOLD MAINTENANCE	135.18	137.22 (r)	141.07	154.67	164.31
HEALTH	165.02	166.26 (r)	176.26	187.73	194.62
TRANSPORT	114.18	123.26 (r)	131.03	143.27	162.54
COMMUNICATION	101.15	101.38 (r)	102.02	103.32	103.90
RECREATION AND CULTURE	124.14	125.14 (r)	126.83	129.38	132.47
EDUCATION	140.04	140.04 (r)	140.04	140.04	140.56
RESTAURANTS AND HOTELS	142.95	144.40 (r)	147.62	154.20	160.88
MISCELLANEOUS GOODS AND SERVICES	156.87	164.68 (r)	173.17	182.22	191.68
NON-FOOD	147.07	151.19 (r)	155.92	162.89	172.93
INFLATION(Y-o-Y)	1.63	5.02 (r)	6.83	11.39	15.06

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	2020-2021			2021-2022	
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
General CPI	163.52	168.41 (r)	173.18	181.48	188.14
Year on Year Inflation	1.63	5.02 (r)	6.83	11.39	15.06
Annual Rate of Inflation	1.63	5.02 (r)	6.83	11.39	15.05

Note: Annual Rate of Inflation = Rate of Inflation (Quarterly Average)

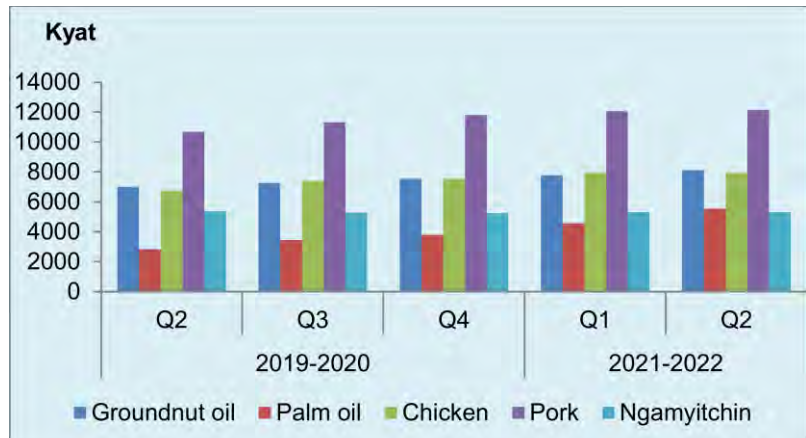
Source: Central Statistical Organization.



**Chart 1.3.1: Retail Price of Selected Commodities**



Source: Central Statistical Organization.



Source: Central Statistical Organization.

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

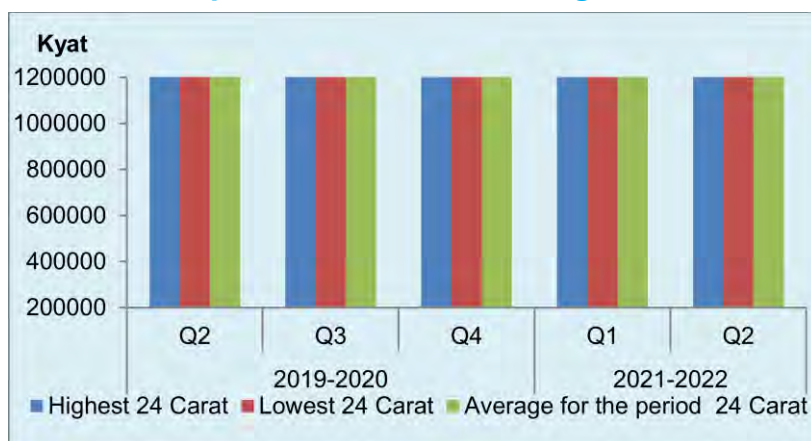
Commodity	Unit	2020-2021			2021-2022	
		Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Rice	Pyi	1,585.02	1,624.00 (r)	1,646.38	1,647.47	1,676.96
Snake Head Fish(Ngayay)	Viss	9,084.92	9,301.51 (r)	9,953.94	9,758.79	9,630.65
Catfish(Ngakhu)	Viss	8,858.47	9,429.59 (r)	10,232.62	9,986.63	9,491.09
Ngagyi	Viss	10,315.38	10,742.49 (r)	11,690.11	11,382.42	10,680.95
Hilsa (Ngatha-lauk)	Viss	10,451.63	10,847.06 (r)	11,331.37	12,092.16	12,476.47
Ngamyit-chin	Viss	5,379.71	5,286.96 (r)	5,252.46	5,304.35	5,308.55
Prawn(Pazun-doke)	Viss	18,217.76	18,250.42 (r)	18,209.38	18,594.64	19,439.70
Shrimp(Pazun-kyawt)	Viss	10,950.94	11,267.01 (r)	11,336.07	11,578.97	12,285.47
Snake Head Fish(Ngayay) dried	Viss	33,805.58	34,017.38 (r)	34,922.81	35,583.89	35,777.67
Ngakumshut dried	Viss	19,723.40	20,005.32 (r)	20,159.57	20,354.61	20,664.89
Prawn dried	Viss	34,800.00	35,149.31 (r)	35,794.44	36,179.86	36,933.33
Fish Ngapi(Ngapi yegyo)	Viss	3,543.48	3,588.84 (r)	3,649.57	3,724.20	3,803.77
Hmyin Ngapi(Ngapi-seinza) (2nd. quality)	Viss	4,175.49	4,243.30 (r)	4,322.39	4,478.59	4,583.66
Goat(Mutton)	Viss	23,124.31	23,005.52 (r)	23,064.46	22,847.15	22,825.05
Beef	Viss	14,588.89	14,669.14 (r)	14,822.52	14,854.17	14,733.02
Pork	Viss	10,664.55	11,312.26 (r)	11,800.59	12,071.35	12,153.85
Chicken	Viss	6,755.64	7,417.47 (r)	7,548.45	7,948.82	7,952.79
Chicken eggs	(10.Nos)	1,195.12	1,230.04 (r)	1,454.39	1,397.08	1,454.06
Duck eggs	(10.Nos)	1,633.40	1,658.89 (r)	1,753.71	1,772.48	1,875.91
Groundnut Oil	Viss	7,007.59	7,258.60 (r)	7,527.88	7,781.49	8,115.48
Palm Oil	Viss	2,852.51	3,437.36 (r)	3,781.13	4,550.68	5,541.60

(Cont'd)

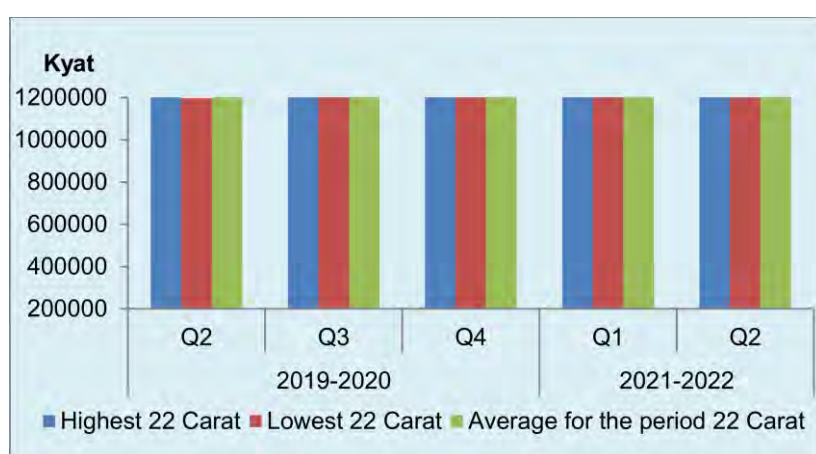
**Table 1.3.1 Retail Price of Selected Commodities**  
(Value = Kyat)

Commodity	Unit	2020-2021			2021-2022	
		Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Gram(split)	Viss	2,416.43	2,415.51 (r)	2,843.61	3,180.86	3,269.95
Pegyi(whole)	Viss	3,090.69	3,105.88 (r)	3,326.47	3,754.90	4,148.53
Penilay(whole)	Viss	4,838.74	4,877.99 (r)	5,058.74	5,371.04	5,506.80
Sadawpe(lonethay)	Viss	2,380.76	2,427.16 (r)	2,659.39	3,261.44	3,827.20
Chillies(short)	Viss	11,251.08	11,022.09 (r)	10,947.73	11,029.78	11,255.62
Onion(big)	Viss	822.11	850.49 (r)	732.30	994.75	1,041.31
Garlic(single)	Viss	3,387.95	3,570.79 (r)	4,260.27	4,899.02	4,947.72
Potatoes(medium)	Viss	1,130.47	1,193.13 (r)	1,309.57	2,277.67	2,161.20
Tomatoes	Viss	922.15	1,332.96 (r)	1,412.89	2,046.09	1,466.26
Cabbage	Viss	668.10	736.03 (r)	761.34	1,004.92	1,155.19
Longbean	Viss	1,257.38	1,376.67 (r)	1,522.88	1,516.26	1,541.73
Betel leaves	Viss	6,399.66	5,983.16 (r)	5,389.35	5,329.47	7,671.31
Betelnut(split)	Viss	7,553.44	8,167.72 (r)	9,039.15	9,761.90	10,000.00
Cheroots	(per 100)	2,274.94	2,303.66 (r)	2,328.55	2,355.18	2,395.95
Sugar	Viss	1,260.34	1,397.69 (r)	1,656.33	2,039.46	2,175.51
Tea, Shan	Viss	7,379.66	7,411.75 (r)	7,430.17	7,605.20	7,802.49
Firewood	Viss	386.50	388.72 (r)	391.18	396.27	430.99
Charcoal	Viss	705.94	709.01 (r)	719.89	745.57	786.11
Petro	Gallon	3,551.48	4,433.92 (r)	5,212.88	6,182.46	7,689.19
Diesel	Gallon	3,619.74	4,382.98 (r)	5,062.32	6,017.17	7,739.05
Washing Soap	(Each)	241.64	256.78 (r)	280.92	327.29	351.02
Body Soap	(Each)	511.63	519.81 (r)	532.52	582.90	620.03
Tooth Paste	(Each)	727.16	747.36 (r)	780.19	863.33	918.87

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	2020-2021			2021-2022	
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
<b>Highest</b>					
24 Carat	1374333	1580000 (r)	1867000	1886667	1961000
22 Carat	1245490	1431875 (r)	1691969	1709792	1777156
<b>Lowest</b>					
24 Carat	1321000	1458667 (r)	1693000	1749500	1874667
22 Carat	1197155	1321917 (r)	1534281	1585484	1698917
<b>Average for the period</b>					
24 Carat	1348607	1514681 (r)	1746454	1814373	1919623
22 Carat	1222175	1372680 (r)	1582724	1644276	1739658

Source: Central Statistical Organization.



# 2 Trade





# TRADE

## 2.1 Merchandise Trade

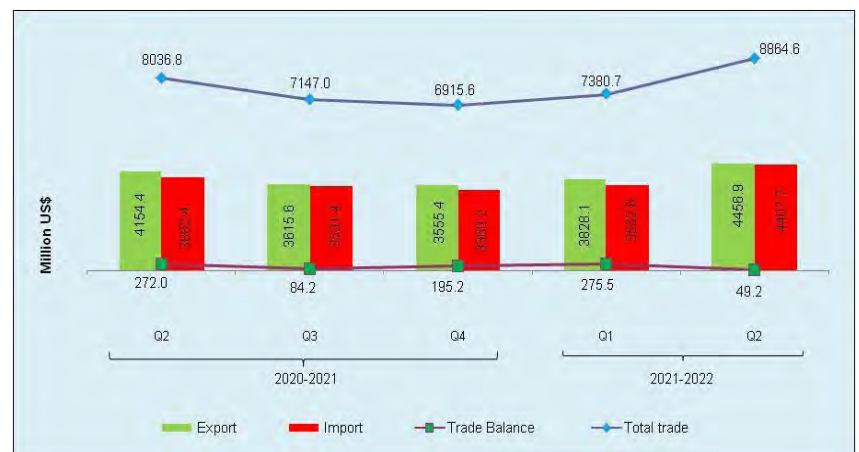
The total value of Myanmar's international merchandise trade was \$ 8,864.6 million in the second quarter of 2021-2022, an increase of 20.1% from \$ 7,380.7 million in the previous quarter. Merchandise trade also increased by 10.3% when compared with the same quarter of the previous year.

Myanmar's economy has suffered a trade deficit since 2012-2013. However, in the second quarter of 2021-2022, the trade surplus stood at \$ 49.2 million.

The total value of exports in the second quarter of 2021-2022 was \$ 4,456.9 million, an increase of 16.4% from \$ 3,828.1 million in the previous quarter. Exports also increased by 7.3% from \$ 4,154.4 million when compared with the same quarter of 2020-2021.

The total value of imports in the second quarter of 2021-2022 was \$ 4,407.7 million, an increase of 24.1% from \$ 3,552.6 million in the previous quarter. Imports increased by 13.5% from \$ 3,882.4 million when compared to the same quarter of 2020-2021.

**Chart 2.1: Value of Merchandise**



Sources: Customs Department.  
Department of Electric Power Planning.  
Myanma Petrochemical Enterprise.  
Oil and Gas Planning Department.  
Myanma Oil and Gas Enterprise.  
Myanmar National Airlines.  
Myanmar Airways International.

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

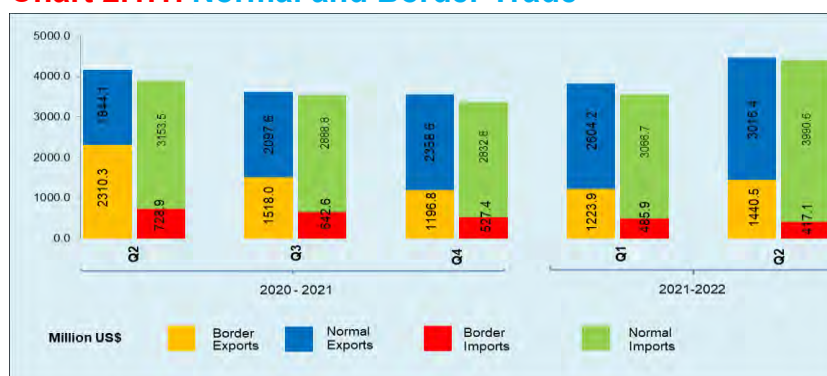
FY	2020-2021			2021-2022	
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
<b>Total trade</b>	8,036.8 (r)	7,147.0 (r)	6,915.6 (r)	7,380.7 (r)	8,864.6
<b>Trade Balance</b>	272.0 (r)	84.2 (r)	195.2 (r)	275.5 (r)	49.2
<b>Export</b>	4,154.4 (r)	3,615.6 (r)	3,555.4 (r)	3,828.1 (r)	4,456.9
Domestics export	3,034.2 (r)	2,384.5 (r)	2,003.1 (r)	2,422.2 (r)	2,871.6
All export	4,154.4 (r)	3,615.6 (r)	3,555.4 (r)	3,828.1 (r)	4,456.9
<b>All export by type</b>					
Normal	1,844.1 (r)	2,097.6 (r)	2,358.6 (r)	2,604.2 (r)	3,016.4
Border	2,310.3	1,518.0 (r)	1,196.8 (r)	1,223.9 (r)	1,440.5
<b>All export by sector</b>					
Government	754.3 (r)	890.9 (r)	1,007.6 (r)	866.8 (r)	880.6
Private	3,400.1 (r)	2,724.7 (r)	2,547.8 (r)	2,961.3	3,576.3
<b>Import</b>	3,882.4	3,531.4 (r)	3,360.2 (r)	3,552.6 (r)	4,407.7
General imports	3,016.9	2,883.4 (r)	2,893.8 (r)	2,979.4 (r)	3,746.1
All Import	3,882.4	3,531.4 (r)	3,360.2 (r)	3,552.6 (r)	4,407.7
<b>All import by type</b>					
Normal	3,153.5	2,888.8	2,832.8 (r)	3,066.7	3,990.6
Border	728.9	642.6 (r)	527.4 (r)	485.9 (r)	417.1
<b>All import by Sector</b>					
Government	460.6	310.8 (r)	72.5 (r)	68.8 (r)	111.4
Private	3,421.8	3,220.6	3,287.7 (r)	3,483.8	4,296.3

Include border trade  
2021-2022 = (Provisional)

Sources: Customs Department.  
Department of Electric Power Planning.  
Myanmar Petrochemical Enterprise.  
Oil and Gas Planning Department.  
Myanmar Oil and Gas Enterprise.  
Myanmar National Airlines.  
Myanmar Airways International.

### 2.1.1 Trade by Type

Myanmar has strengthened its merchandise trade relations with normal and border countries. The border countries of Myanmar are Bangladesh, China, India, Thailand, and Laos. In the second quarter of 2021-2022, normal exports increased by 63.6% and border exports decreased by 37.6% and normal imports increased by 26.5% and border imports decreased by 42.8%, compared to the same quarter of the previous year.

**Chart 2.1.1: Normal and Border Trade**

Sources: Customs Department.  
Department of Electric Power Planning.  
Myanmar Petrochemical Enterprise.  
Oil and Gas Planning Department.  
Myanmar Oil and Gas Enterprise.  
Myanmar National Airlines.  
Myanmar Airways International.

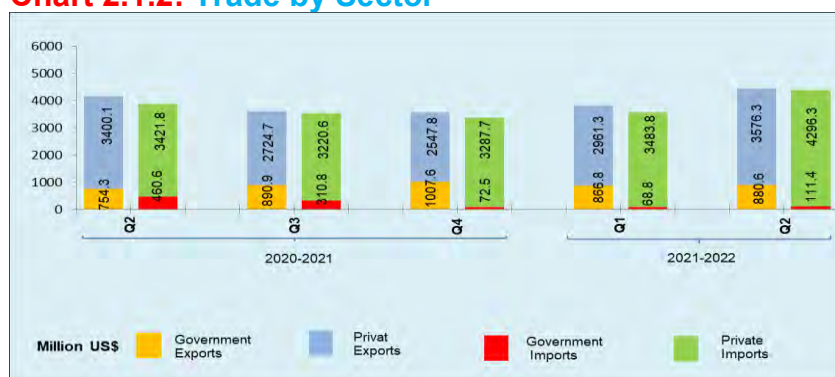
Note: Normal refers to all trade by sea and air.



## 2.1.2 Trade by Sector

Myanmar merchandise trade has two main sectors: the government and private sectors. In the second quarter of 2021-2022, the exports of the government sector increased by 16.7% and imports of the government sector decreased by 75.8% when compared to the same quarter of the previous year. Over the same period, there was an increase in private exports 5.2% and an increase in private imports 25.6%.

**Chart 2.1.2: Trade by Sector**



Sources: Customs Department.  
Department of Electric Power Planning.  
Myanmar Petrochemical Enterprise.  
Oil and Gas Planning Department.  
Myanmar Oil and Gas Enterprise.  
Myanmar National Airlines.  
Myanmar Airways International.

## 2.2 Direction of Trade

Myanmar is a member of the World Trade Organization and its main trading partner groups are Asia, Europe, America, Central East Asia, Africa and others. The largest share of trade with Myanmar was with Asia at 83.0 %, followed by Europe at 11.9%. 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 are China, Thailand, Singapore, Malaysia and India.

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

	2020-2021						2021-2022		
	Q2		Q3		Q4		Q1	Q2	
<b>Trade Volume</b>	8,036.8	(r)	7,147.0	(r)	6,915.6	(r)	7,380.7	(r)	8,864.6
<b>Trade Balance</b>	272.0	(r)	84.2	(r)	195.2	(r)	275.5	(r)	49.2
<b>Export</b>	4,154.4	(r)	3,615.6	(r)	3,555.4	(r)	3,828.1	(r)	4,456.9
Asia	3,386.6	(r)	2,792.0	(r)	2,550.4	(r)	2,723.0	(r)	3,209.3
Europe	542.7		630.8		770.0		822.7		888.2
America	184.0	(r)	151.5		162.3	(r)	178.7		245.6
Central East Asia	24.4		24.8		49.0		38.0		43.2
Africa	5.7		3.7	(r)	11.1	(r)	52.8		55.2
Other	11.0		12.8	(r)	12.5	(r)	12.9		15.4
<b>Import</b>	3,882.4		3,531.4	(r)	3,360.2	(r)	3,552.6	(r)	4,407.7
Asia	3,462.8		3,177.2	(r)	2,984.6	(r)	3,171.1	(r)	4,015.3
Europe	136.3		151.0		134.6		154.8		165.0
America	110.7		109.0		101.2		107.5		80.8
Central East Asia	119.4		53.9		86.4		64.1		89.9
Africa	1.5		2.3		6.4	(r)	4.6		11.2
Other	51.7		38.0		47.0		50.5		45.5

Include border trade

Sources: Customs Department.  
Department of Electric Power Planning.  
Myanmar Petrochemical Enterprise.  
Oil and Gas Planning Department.  
Myanmar Oil and Gas Enterprise.  
Myanmar National Airlines.  
Myanmar Airways International.

## 2.3 Destination of Exports

In the second quarter of 2021-2022, the largest share of exports from Myanmar was Asia at 73.0%, followed by Europe at 19.9%. All the other regional groups had relatively small shares of exports from Myanmar (5.5% or less). Thailand, China, Japan, India, and United States are the top five destinations for Myanmar's exports in the second quarter of this year.

Thailand was the largest export destination with 24.1% of total exports. Myanmar's exports to Thailand increased by 17.0% when compared with the same quarter of the previous year from \$ 916.68 million to \$ 1,072.34 million. This growth was mainly due to increase in the exports of gas, garment, raw rubber, fish and fished product, and matpe.

China was the second largest export destination with 22.8% of total exports. The value of exports to China has decreased by 38.0% when compared with the same quarter of the previous year from \$ 1,640.85 million to \$ 1,018.05 million. This decrease was mainly due to decline in the export of green mung bean, sesame seeds, rice, base metal, ores, and teak conversion.

Myanmar's exports to Japan increased by 25.6% from \$ 262.52 million to \$ 329.71 million. This growth was mainly due to increase in the exports of garment, fish and fished product, fresh and dried prawns, sesame seeds, and maize.

Myanmar's exports to India increased by 77.7% from \$ 162.89 million to \$ 289.40 million. This growth was mainly due to increase in exports of matpe, pesingon, green mung bean, raw rubber, and fish and fished product.

Myanmar's exports to United States increased by 28.1% from \$ 165.80 million to \$ 212.39 million. This increase was mainly due to rise in exports of garment, fish and fished product, pesingon, and fresh and dried prawns.

**Chart 2.3: Destination of Exports**



Sources: Customs Department.  
Department of Electric Power Planning.  
Myanmar Petrochemical Enterprise.  
Oil and Gas Planning Department.  
Myanmar Oil and Gas Enterprise.

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

	2020-2021			2021-2022	
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Thailand	916.68 (r)	892.64 (r)	844.66 (r)	838.88 (r)	1,072.34
China	1,640.85 (r)	1,073.72 (r)	798.07 (r)	966.76 (r)	1,018.05
Malaysia	49.35	51.40	87.76	115.46	97.70
India	162.89	195.98	283.89	215.25	289.40
Singapore	45.25	74.69	40.50	53.10	66.41
Japan	262.52	196.57	249.24	199.47	329.71
Republic of Korea	85.83	56.90	81.62	71.57	85.38
Germany	105.62	103.02	120.30	126.72	151.48
China, Hong Kong SAR	18.73	25.43	24.80	24.92	35.45
Indonesia	45.06	28.19	22.85	19.24	35.53
United States	165.80	129.14	142.39	155.75	212.39
United Kingdom	78.96	95.76	104.62	114.12	117.78
Vietnam	82.85	44.97	40.10	56.55	84.98
United Arab Emirates	11.21	10.86	18.05	16.73	19.87
Bangladesh	14.96	65.64	17.20	27.52	24.41
Spain	88.11	59.27	149.35	127.96	112.03
Netherlands	69.07	87.60	125.62	96.90	110.43
Sweden	20.49	25.00	24.48	29.00	32.12
Saudi Arabia	6.88	8.87	20.70	11.61	13.06
Pakistan	23.75	27.95	7.10	5.43	12.72
Italy	38.83	37.82	37.13	58.49	58.97
Australia	7.29	8.16	6.55	7.26	7.34
France	21.79	15.93	19.50	23.07	32.50
Taiwan	6.55	7.45	10.57	12.00	11.36
Iran	0.19	0.08	0.20	0.10	0.42
Other countries	184.89 (r)	292.51 (r)	278.11 (r)	454.24 (r)	425.11
Total	4,154.40 (r)	3,615.55 (r)	3,555.36 (r)	3,828.10 (r)	4,456.94

Include border trade

Sources: Customs Department.  
Department of Electric Power Planning.  
Myanmar Petrochemical Enterprise.  
Oil and Gas Planning Department.  
Myanmar Oil and Gas Enterprise.

## 2.4 Origin of Imports

In the second quarter of 2021-2022, the largest share of imports was from Asia at 93.1%, followed by Europe with 3.7%. All the other regional groups had relatively small shares of imports to Myanmar (1.8% or less). China, Singapore, Thailand, Malaysia, and Indonesia are the top five countries of origin for imports to Myanmar in the second quarter of this year.

China was the largest country of origin for imports with 29.6% of total imports. Myanmar's imports from China increased by 5.5% when compared with the same quarter of the previous year from \$ 1,237.08 million to \$ 1,305.65 million with imports of artificial and synthetic fabrics, base metals and manufactures, woven and special woven fabrics, plastic, and electric machinery and apparatus.

Singapore was the second largest country of origin for imports with 22.7% of total imports. Myanmar's total imports from Singapore were increased by 14.8% from \$ 871.14 million to \$ 1,000.12 million. This increase was mainly due to rise in the import of refined mineral oil, base metals and manufactures,

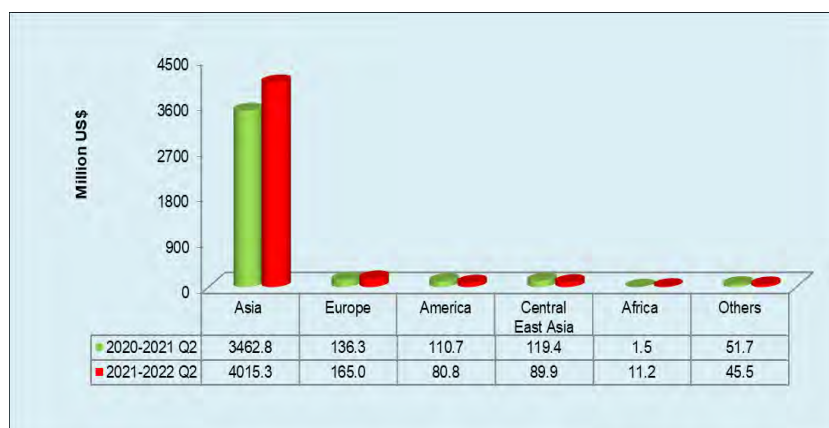
electric machinery and apparatus, dyeing tanning and colouring materials, and fertilizers.

The value of imports from Thailand increased by 16.6% when compared with the same quarter of the previous year from \$ 455.79 million to \$ 531.63 million with imports of tobacco and tobacco manufactures, artificial and synthetic fabrics, refined mineral oil, plastic, and electric machinery and apparatus.

Myanmar's total imports from Malaysia increased by 99.2% from \$ 206.38 million to \$ 411.20 million with imports of refined mineral oil, base metals and manufactures, edible vegetable oil and other hydrogenated oils, plastic, and rubber manufactures.

Moreover, Myanmar's total imports from Indonesia increased by 19.0% from \$ 253.71 million to \$ 301.90 million with imports of base metals and manufactures, refined mineral oil, edible vegetable oil and other hydrogenated oils, paper, paperboard and manufactures, and pharmaceutical products.

**Chart 2.4: Origin of Imports**



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

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

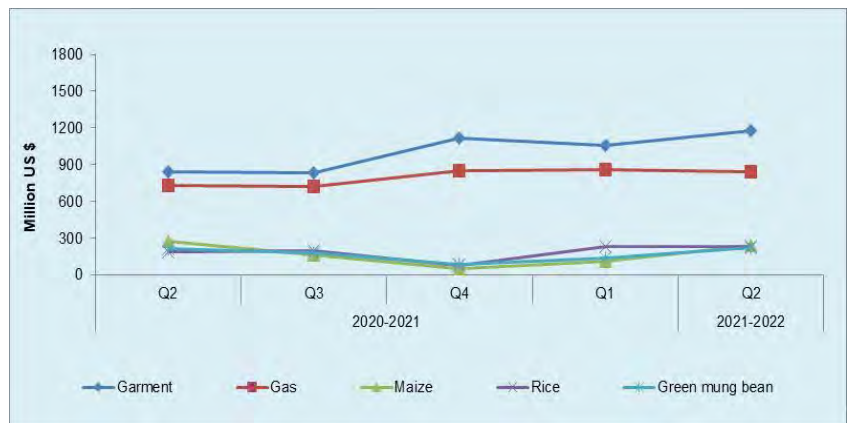
	2020-2021			2021-2022	
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Thailand	455.79	499.17 (r)	582.28 (r)	534.72 (r)	531.63
China	1,237.08	983.89 (r)	993.81 (r)	991.45 (r)	1,305.65
Malaysia	206.38	176.39	172.54 (r)	297.31	411.20
India	139.38	131.64 (r)	150.46 (r)	152.96 (r)	155.01
Singapore	871.14	802.89	462.76 (r)	602.00	1,000.12
Japan	70.19	83.63	80.76	65.69	55.57
Republic of Korea	89.95	65.50	77.24 (r)	71.55	87.04
Germany	35.26	33.37	32.30	35.74	20.34
China, Hong Kong SAR	0.77	0.54	0.57	0.74	4.18
Indonesia	253.71	319.97	319.64	312.15	301.90
United States	55.95	49.77	46.78	51.89	42.36
United Kingdom	5.85	12.60	7.15	7.29	7.58
Vietnam	90.64	71.62	92.80 (r)	81.54	107.58
United Arab Emirates	45.76	34.94	30.86 (r)	39.26	48.89
Bangladesh	10.78	5.50	10.39 (r)	12.08	7.50
Spain	4.83	6.90	9.06	10.66	8.43
Netherlands	6.98	6.88	8.08	3.92	8.32
Sweden	0.85	1.22	1.36	1.87	49.23
Saudi Arabia	28.97	6.88	10.09	8.80	24.41
Pakistan	3.59	2.84	5.78	5.81	5.56
Italy	11.78	8.26	14.57	11.66	12.76
Australia	40.34	30.78	33.60	36.27	31.54
France	35.17	39.84	18.91	42.29	14.02
Taiwan	25.61	24.16	24.76 (r)	27.16	25.55
Iran	1.70	2.47	1.50	1.54	2.60
Other countries	153.95	129.77	172.16 (r)	146.20	138.73
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,882.40</b>	<b>3,531.42 (r)</b>	<b>3,360.21 (r)</b>	<b>3,552.55 (r)</b>	<b>4,407.70</b>

Include border trade

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

## 2.5 Export by Principal Commodities

In the second quarter of 2021-2022, garment was the largest export commodity with 26.4% of the total exports. The remaining commodities in the top four were gas, maize, rice, and green mung bean. While garment was the most valuable exported commodity, the total value of garment exports increased by 39.4% from the same quarter of 2020-2021.

**Chart 2.5: Top 5 Export Commodities**

Sources: Customs Department.  
Department of Electric Power Planning.  
Myanmar Petrochemical Enterprise.  
Oil and Gas Planning Department.  
Myanmar Oil and Gas Enterprise.

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

	2020-2021			2021-2022	
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Rice	183.7	195.0	75.0	213.7 (r)	229.1
Maize	276.5	158.9	46.8	126.9 (r)	241.1
Matpe	99.8	147.2	171.6	66.0	136.6
Green mung bean	210.2	182.0	80.0	134.3	224.0
Pesingon	2.0	29.8	48.7	14.6	61.1
Gram	2.1	10.2	2.1	4.6	3.2
Other pulses	68.5	51.5	18.1	32.1	92.4
Sesame seeds	154.9	18.0	37.4	137.0	58.2
Onion	13.1	10.4	3.8	7.7	7.9
Tamarind	5.9	3.4	0.3	0.2	1.8
Raw rubber	162.0	96.3	75.3	106.3	183.7
Hide and skin	0.1	-	-	0.1 (r)	0.2
Fresh and dried Prawns	16.5	17.6	22.3	27.8	29.0
Fish and Fished Product	138.0	75.7	120.4	191.9 (r)	174.5
Crab	12.9	20.3	29.5	4.7	12.3
Teak Conversion	3.6	2.6	5.5	14.3	8.0
Hardwood Conversion	1.1	0.7	2.2	1.0	1.8
Plywood and Veneer	10.1	11.9	10.4	8.0	14.4
Base metal, ores	188.7	186.3	115.3	109.5 (r)	75.1
Gas	726.9 (r)	720.5 (r)	848.0 (r)	855.3 (r)	841.6
Jade	-	-	-	-	-
Sugar	25.5	16.5	24.1	3.9	16.0
Garment	842.6	836.5	1,113.5	1,055.1	1,174.8
Other commodities	1,009.7 (r)	824.3 (r)	705.1 (r)	713.1 (r)	870.1
Total	4,154.4 (r)	3,615.6 (r)	3,555.4 (r)	3,828.1 (r)	4,456.9

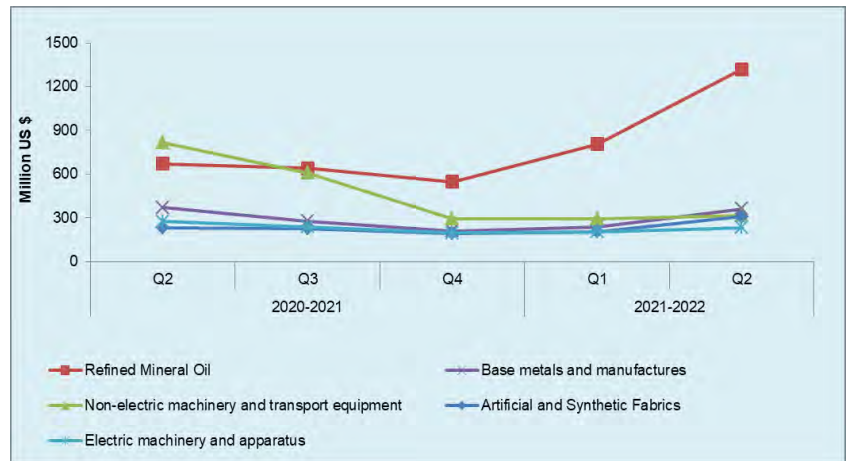
Include border trade

Sources: Customs Department.  
Department of Electric Power Planning.  
Myanmar Petrochemical Enterprise.  
Oil and Gas Planning Department.  
Myanmar Oil and Gas Enterprise.

## 2.6 Import by Principal Commodities

In the second quarter of 2021-2022, the top five of import commodities were refined mineral oil, base metals and manufactures, non-electric machinery and transport equipment, artificial and synthetic fabrics, and electric machinery and apparatus. Refined mineral oil accounted for 29.9% of the total imports. While refined mineral oil was the most imported commodity, its' value increased by 96.5% from the same quarter of 2020-2021.

**Chart 2.6: Top 5 Import Commodities**



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



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

	2020-2021			2021-2022	
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Milk, Condensed	1.1	0.1	0.8	1.0	0.7
Milk and evaporated	0.4	0.5	0.9	1.0	1.6
Milk Powder	10.4	6.3	9.9	10.3	9.7
Others Milk, food including malted milk	5.9	6.5	8.2	6.1	7.7
Taste Powder	8.1	9.5	11.4	10.3	12.4
Spices	0.9	1.4	0.4	0.7	1.1
Edible vegetable oil and other hydrogenated oils	203.3	251.4	232.8	231.3	209.8
Pharmaceutical products	84.6	108.6	161.0	155.8	163.3
Cement	26.7	30.0	6.9	5.9	11.9
Dyeing tanning and colouring materials	7.9	9.6	8.7	9.6	12.7
Chemical elements and compounds	32.1	32.5	45.7	38.9	47.7
Fertilizers	77.6	77.3	100.4	133.7	89.5
Scientific instrument	30.5	25.3	154.0	50.0	52.1
Base metals and manufactures	368.9	276.9	209.6 (r)	238.1	361.9
Non-electric machinery and transport equipment	817.2	608.8	295.2	295.1	315.5
Electric machinery and apparatus	274.8	237.2	195.0	204.2	231.3
Paper, paperboard and manufactures	44.9	28.8	39.0	45.6	55.6
Rubber manufactures	19.9	23.2	25.5	23.0	29.0
Crude Oil	#	#	#	0.1	-
Coal and Coke	57.0	85.9	43.1	39.7	53.1
Refined Mineral Oil	671.6	638.5	547.8 (r)	805.4	1,319.6
Wheat Flour	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.8
Tobacco and Tobacco Manufactures	6.4	9.5	11.4	6.7	7.2
Cotton Fabric	13.9	9.7	16.6	25.5	27.3
Artificial and Synthetic Fabrics	232.4	227.7	193.4	204.7	308.2
Woven and Special Woven Fabrics	50.2	28.6	51.9	81.4	97.6
Garment and laced Fabrics	17.9	19.4	24.5	25.7	27.7
Plastic	158.1	128.8	159.6	167.8	194.0
Other commodities	659.0	649.0 (r)	806.1 (r)	734.3 (r)	758.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>3882.4</b>	<b>3,531.4 (r)</b>	<b>3,360.2 (r)</b>	<b>3,552.6 (r)</b>	<b>4,407.7</b>

Include border trade

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



3

# Finance



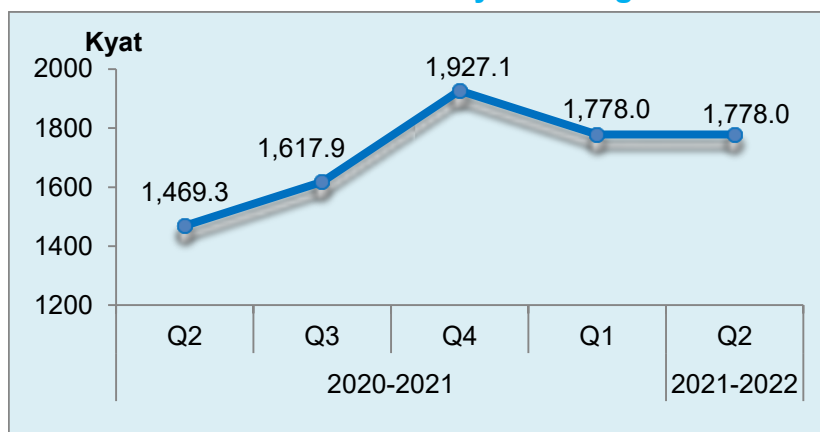


# FINANCE

## 3.1 International Currency Exchange

The official exchange rate was 1,778.0 kyat per US\$ in the second quarter of 2021-2022. The exchange rate increased year-on-year by 21.01% compared with the same period in 2020-2021.

**Chart 3.1: International Currency Exchange**



Source: Central Bank of Myanmar.

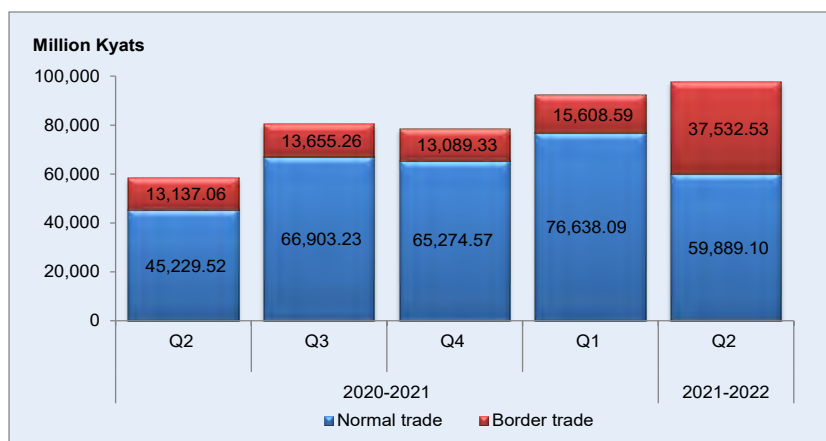
**Table 3.1 International Currency Exchange (Kyat)**

F.Y	2020-2021			2021-2022	
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Australian dollar	1118.00	1214.00	1388.50	1289.90	1329.00
Canadian dollar	1166.10	1304.10	1515.50	1388.40	1419.40
Chinese yuan	224.04	250.38	298.11	278.90	280.27
Europe euro	1723.70	1923.90	2236.50	2010.30	1978.20
English pound	2019.70	2238.60	2589.20	2392.40	2334.20
Hong Kong dollar	189.01	208.36	247.44	228.00	227.09
Indian rupee	20.03	21.74	25.96	23.90	23.49
Japanese 100 yen	1327.20	1464.40	1721.90	1543.70	1457.00
Malaysian ringgit	353.84	389.76	460.15	425.77	422.73
Pakistani rupee	9.65	10.27	11.27	9.96	9.65
Singapore dollar	1092.10	1203.30	1415.80	1313.00	1313.30
Thai baht	46.87	50.47	56.96	53.33	53.40
U.S dollar	1469.30	1617.90	1927.10	1778.00	1778.00
Russian rouble	19.42	22.21	26.53	23.84	21.78

Source: Central Bank of Myanmar.

## 3.2 Customs Duties

In the second quarter of 2021-2022, customs duties increased by 5.61 % compared with the previous quarter. When compared with the same period of last year, customs duties showed a year-on-year increased on 66.91%.

**Chart 3.2: Customs Duties**

Source: Customs Department.

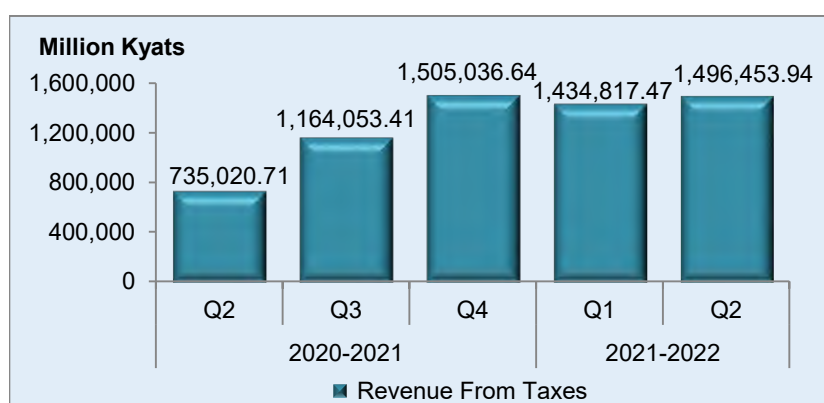
**Table 3.2 Customs Duties (Million Kyats)**

F.Y	2020-2021			2021-2022	
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
<b>Customs Duties</b>	<b>58,366.58</b>	<b>80,558.49</b>	<b>78,363.90</b>	<b>92,246.69</b>	<b>97,421.63</b>
<b>Import Duty</b>					
Normal trade	45,229.52	66,903.23	65,274.57	76,638.09	59,889.10
Border trade	13,137.06	13,655.26	13,089.33	15,608.59	37,532.53

Source: Customs Department.

### 3.3 Revenue from Taxes

Revenue from taxes come from six major sources (1) commodities and service tax and commercial tax, (2) specific goods tax, (3) gemstones tax, (4) income tax, (5) stamp duties and (6) state lottery tax. Total Revenue from taxes has increased by 103.59 % between the second quarter of 2020-2021 and the second quarter of 2021-2022. The largest proportion of tax revenue was 46.15% from income tax in the second quarter of 2021-2022.

**Chart 3.3: Revenue from Taxes**

Source: Internal Revenue Department.

**Table 3.3 Revenue from Taxes  
(Million Kyats)**

F.Y	2020-2021			2021-2022	
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
<b>Revenue From Taxes</b>	<b>735,020.71</b>	<b>1,164,053.41</b>	<b>1,505,036.64</b>	<b>1,434,817.47</b>	<b>1,496,453.94</b>
State-Owned Enterprises	60,425.80	257,311.21	387,473.82	24,791.00	233,195.77
Cooperative	97.97	32.36	118.04	307.82	382.84
Private	674,496.94	906,709.84	1,117,444.79	1,186,538.65	1,262,875.33
<b>(1) Commodities and service tax and commercial tax</b>	<b>279,748.83</b>	<b>429,210.35</b>	<b>550,026.95</b>	<b>459,121.62</b>	<b>477,170.30</b>
State-Owned Enterprises	43,481.74	85,999.60	169,058.27	94,547.55	69,736.64
Cooperative	2.90	16.27	0.27	6.94	25.42
Private	236,264.19	343,194.48	380,968.41	364,567.13	407,408.24
<b>(2) Specific Goods Tax</b>	<b>137,245.60</b>	<b>260,223.34</b>	<b>240,281.02</b>	<b>287,914.60</b>	<b>285,945.29</b>
State-Owned Enterprises	2,370.86	19,668.58	63,709.12	32,470.08	35,064.46
Cooperative	-	-	-	-	-
Private	134,874.74	240,554.77	176,571.90	255,444.88	250,880.83
<b>(3) Gemstones Tax</b>	<b>219.47</b>	<b>202.36</b>	<b>2,366.31</b>	<b>726.96</b>	<b>6,290.53</b>
State-Owned Enterprises	-	200.70	109.33	12.51	137.50
Cooperative	-	-	-	-	-
Private	219.47	1.66	2,256.98	714.45	6,153.03
<b>(4) Income Tax</b>	<b>267,444.02</b>	<b>459,973.97</b>	<b>695,382.38</b>	<b>658,990.67</b>	<b>690,633.25</b>
State-Owned Enterprises	14,573.20	151,442.34	154,597.09	120,940.87	128,257.18
Cooperative	95.07	16.09	117.77	300.88	357.42
Private	252,775.75	308,515.55	540,667.53	537,748.92	562,018.65
<b>(5) Stamp Duties</b>	<b>18,285.62</b>	<b>9,136.45</b>	<b>11,547.47</b>	<b>22,077.33</b>	<b>31,053.67</b>
Private	18,285.62	9,136.45	11,547.47	22,077.33	31,053.67
<b>(6) State Lottery</b>	<b>32,077.17</b>	<b>5,306.94</b>	<b>5,432.51</b>	<b>5,985.93</b>	<b>5,360.91</b>
Private	32,077.17	5,306.94	5,432.51	5,985.93	5,360.91

Source: Internal Revenue Department.

### 3.4 Government Securities

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

#### 3.4.1 Domestic Interest Rate

The interest rate of Myanmar was 5% per annum for minimum deposit interest rate, 10% per annum for maximum lending rate for secured loans, 14.5% for unsecured loans and 7% per annum for Central Bank Rate.

#### 3.4.2 Government Treasury Bonds

The Central Bank of Myanmar has issued treasury bonds to provide the opportunity for public and private enterprises to accumulate capital as well as support the developing a capital market. The Central Bank of Myanmar has issued two-year treasury bonds since 1 January 2010 and ended in November 2015. Three-year treasury bonds and Five-year treasury bonds have been issued from 1 December 1993 and Three-year treasury bonds has ended in May 2019 and Five-year treasury bonds has ended in May 2021. In the second quarter of 2021-2022 auction time, the total sales was 255,940.00 million kyats, the discharged and outstanding values were 261,900.00 million kyats and 10,498,010.00 million kyats respectively.

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

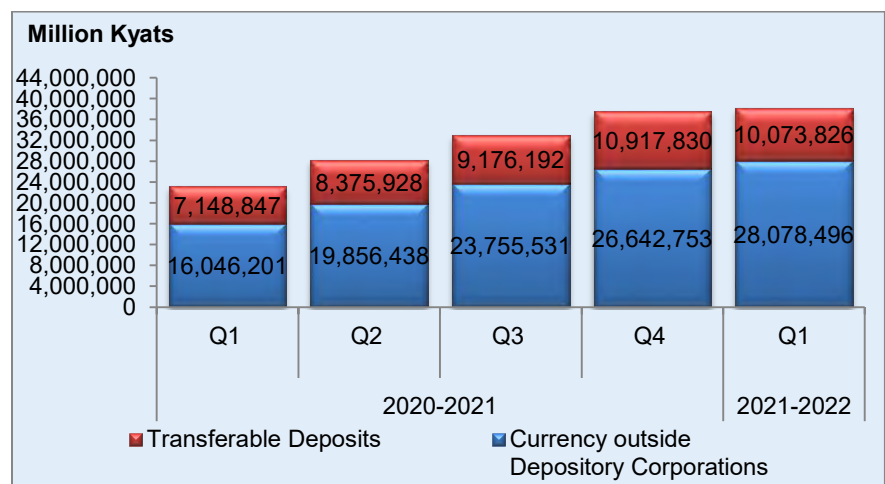
Particulars	2020-2021			2021-2022	
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
<b>Total Sales</b>	425,290.00	533,850.00	22,300.00	448,800.00	255,940.00
<b>Discharged</b>	-	1,006,450.00	-	785,260.00	261,900.00
<b>Outstanding</b>	11,290,730.00	10,818,130.00	10,840,430.00	10,503,970.00	10,498,010.00
<b>Amount Held by</b>	<b>Public</b>	517,530.00	512,260.00	517,560.00	529,090.00
	<b>Private Enterprises</b>	10,773,200.00	10,305,870.00	10,322,870.00	9,974,880.00

Source: Central Bank of Myanmar.

### 3.5 Money Supply

Money supply in Myanmar reached 38,152,322 million kyats in the first quarter of 2021-2022. This was a year-on-year increase of 64.48 % compared with the first quarter of the previous year.

**Chart 3.5: Money Supply**



Source: Central Bank of Myanmar.

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

F.Y	2020-2021			2021-2022	
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,195,048</b>	<b>28,232,366</b>	<b>32,931,723</b>	<b>37,560,583</b>	<b>38,152,322</b>
<b>Currency outside Depository Corporations<sup>1</sup></b>	16,046,201	19,856,438	23,755,531	26,642,753	28,078,496
Transferable Deposits	7,148,847	8,375,928	9,176,192	10,917,830	10,073,826
State Owned Banks	1,795,236	2,168,150	2,498,404	3,439,139	3,027,255
Private Banks	4,126,395	4,647,744	4,764,372	5,416,410	4,981,205
Foreign Banks	1,227,216	1,560,034	1,913,416	2,062,281	2,065,366

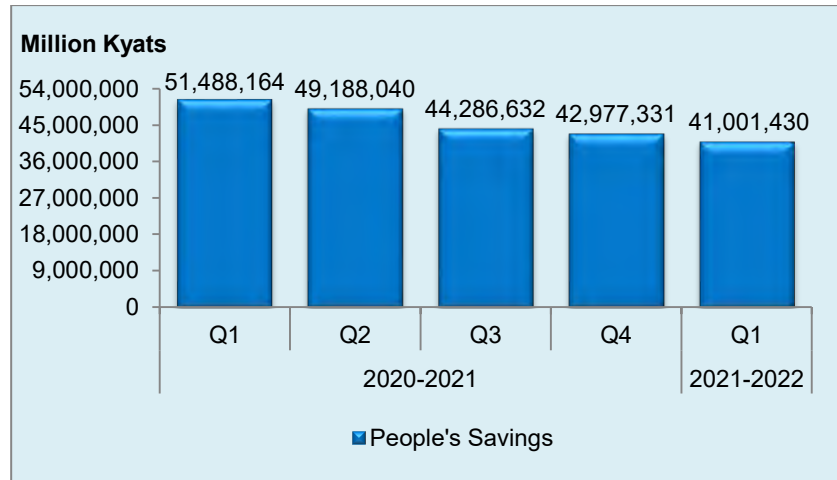
Note: <sup>1</sup> According to the Monetary and Financial Statistics Manual Currency outside Depository Corporations means Currency outside Central Bank less currency holding of other depository corporations.

Source: Central Bank of Myanmar.

### 3.6 People's Savings

People's Savings in Myanmar reached 41,001,430 million kyats in the first quarter of 2021-2022. This was a year-on-year decrease of 20.37% 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  
(Million Kyats)**

F.Y	2020-2021				2021-2022
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
<b>Total</b>	<b>51,488,164</b>	<b>49,188,040</b>	<b>44,286,632</b>	<b>42,977,331</b>	<b>41,001,430</b>
<b>Savings Deposits</b>	<b>30,197,967</b>	<b>29,045,203</b>	<b>26,421,019</b>	<b>25,507,491</b>	<b>23,217,772</b>
State Owned Banks	6,416,559	6,360,057	6,269,058	6,583,507	6,365,227
Private Banks	22,855,375	21,480,866	19,051,632	17,708,806	15,920,976
Foreign Banks	926,033	1,204,280	1,100,329	1,215,178	931,569
<b>Savings Certificates</b>	<b>51,052</b>	<b>50,860</b>	<b>50,525</b>	<b>49,964</b>	<b>49,117</b>
State Owned Banks	51,052	50,860	50,525	49,964	49,117
Private Banks	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign Banks	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Time Deposits</b>	<b>15,053,922</b>	<b>13,894,603</b>	<b>11,486,156</b>	<b>11,088,676</b>	<b>10,532,556</b>
State Owned Banks	672,958	735,925	744,561	727,020	715,623
Private Banks	13,339,284	12,363,769	10,096,664	9,592,505	9,283,530
Foreign Banks	1,041,680	794,909	644,931	769,151	533,403
<b>Other Deposits</b>	<b>6,185,223</b>	<b>6,197,374</b>	<b>6,328,932</b>	<b>6,331,200</b>	<b>7,201,985</b>
State Owned Banks	921,482	1,396,198	1,233,824	1,955,964	1,831,552
Private Banks	5,263,741	4,801,176	5,095,108	4,375,236	5,370,433
Foreign Banks	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Central Bank of Myanmar.





# 4

# Investment





# INVESTMENT

## 4.1 Myanmar Citizen Investment of Permitted Enterprise By Sector

In the second quarter of 2021-2022, the largest value of investment by Myanmar Citizen was Power sector with 86,369.61 million kyats in investment and followed by Manufacturing sector with 30,990.47 million kyats in investment.

**Chart 4.1: Myanmar Citizen Investment of Permitted Enterprise By Sector (2021-2022, Q2)**



Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

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

Sectors	2020-2021					
	Q2			Q3		
	No. of Enterprises	US\$	Total Investment (Kyat)	No. of Enterprises	US\$	Total Investment (Kyat)
Agriculture	-	-	-	-	-	-
Livestock & Fisheries	1	1.62	4,980.00	2	-	1,913.73
Mining	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	6	496.21 *	874,160.78 *	9	4.26	22,030.48
Power	1	5.97	10,000.00	-	-	-
Transport & Communication	2	4.92	11,481.89	-	-	-
Hotel & Tourism	2	1.87	7,930.10	-	-	-
Real Estate Development	2	0.74 *	14,777.58 *	-	-	-
Industrial Estate	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil & Gas	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Services	4	0.10	19,024.57	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>511.43 *</b>	<b>942,354.92 *</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>4.26</b>	<b>23,944.21</b>

(Cont'd)

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

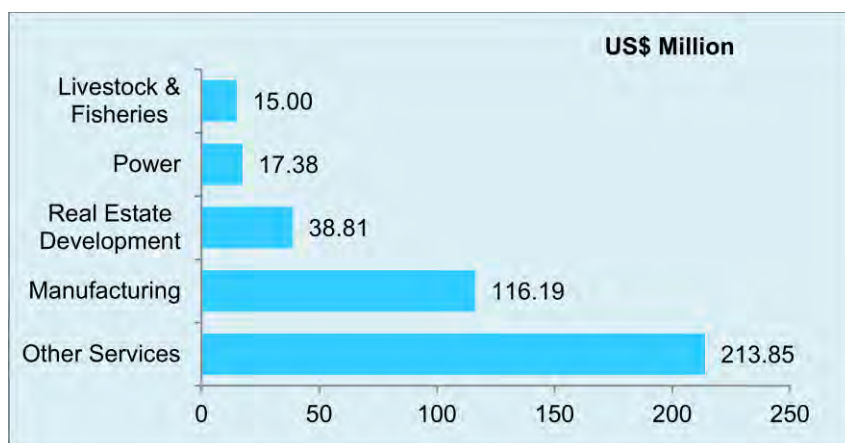
Sectors	2020-2021			2021-2022					
	Q4			Q1			Q2		
	No. of Enterprises	US\$	Total Investment (Kyat)	No. of Enterprises	US\$	Total Investment (Kyat)	No. of Enterprises	US\$	Total Investment (Kyat)
Agriculture	-	-	-	1	-	7,000.00	-	-	-
Livestock & Fisheries	-	-	-	1	-	4,745.41 *	1	1.21	16,800.00 *
Mining	-	-	-	-	7.89 *	-	1	8.26 *	24,050.53 *
Manufacturing	3	0.26 *	7,087.08 *	-	-	10,654.70 *	7	8.08	30,990.47 *
Power	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	13.81	86,369.61
Transport & Communication	-	-	-	-	12.53 *	103,313.38 *	-	-	-
Hotel & Tourism	-	-	-	3	-	8,636.32	2	0.19	6,200.00
Real Estate Development	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.42	3,110.85
Industrial Estate	-	-	-	12	38.79	78,637.29 *	-	-	-
Construction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil & Gas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Services	-	6.42 *	5,778.00 *	3	4.01	35,823.34	6	23.68	61,422.05
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6.68 *</b>	<b>12,865.08 *</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>63.22 *</b>	<b>248,810.44 *</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>55.65 *</b>	<b>228,943.51 *</b>

\*Including the value of increased in investment.

Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

#### 4.2 Foreign Investment of Permitted Enterprise By Sector

In the second quarter of 2021-2022, 28.96% of foreign investment was in the Manufacturing sector with the amount of 116.19 million US\$ and followed by Real Estate Development sector with 38.81 million US\$.

**Chart 4.2: Foreign Investment of Permitted Enterprise By Sector (2021-2022, Q2)**

Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

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

Sectors	2020-2021						2021-2022			
	Q2		Q3		Q4		Q1		Q2	
	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
Agriculture	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5.04	-	-
Livestock & Fisheries	2	9.22 *	1	1.55	-	0.48 *	-	4.35 *	2	15.00
Mining	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil & Gas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	8	171.62 *	3	42.68 *	4	29.17 *	11	86.47 *	29	116.19
Power	5	627.73	2	2526.44	-	-	1	3.21	-	17.38 *
Transport & Communication	-	-	-	133.50	-	-	-	45.60 *	-	-
Hotel & Tourism	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	30.50 *	-	-
Real Estate Development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38.81 *
Industrial Estate	1	28.21 *	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	65.00	-	-
Other Services	3	71.00 *	-	-	-	-	2	5.73	1	213.85
<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>907.78</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2704.17 *</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>29.65 *</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>245.90 *</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>401.23 *</b>

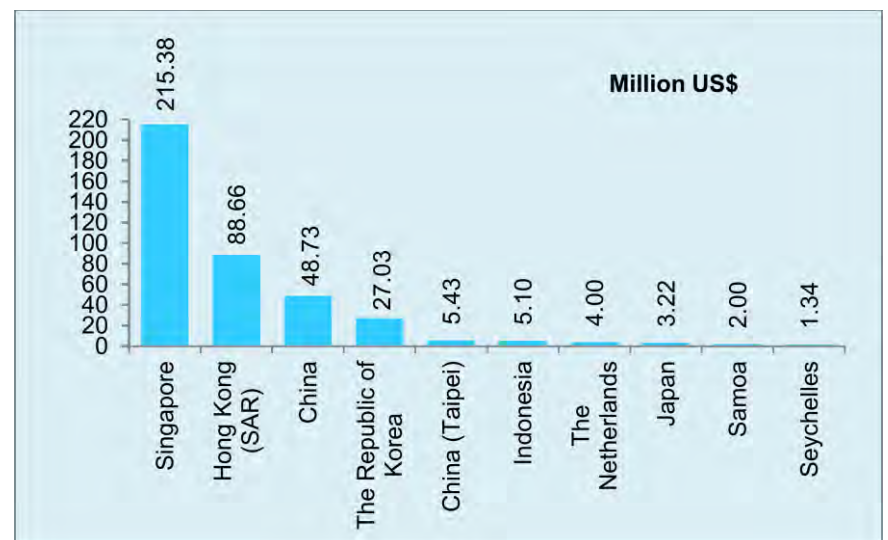
\*Including the value of increased in investment.

Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

### 4.3 Foreign Investment of Permitted Enterprise by Country/Region

In the second quarter of 2021-2022, Singapore was the top source of foreign investment with the amount of 215.38 million US\$, followed by Hong Kong (SAR) with the amount at 88.66 million US\$.

**Chart 4.3: Top Ten Countries in Foreign Investment of Permitted Enterprise (2021-2022, Q2)**



Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

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

Country	2020-2021						2021-2022			
	Q2		Q3		Q4		Q1		Q2	
	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
Afghanistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Austria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belize	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brunei Darussalam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China	3	33.23 *	2	5.43 *	2	3.65 *	8	93.41 *	19	48.73 *
Cook Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
France	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.50	-	-
Germany	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hong Kong (SAR)	3	81.88 *	-	-	1	5.00	2	20.47 *	7	88.66 *
India	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.55	-	-
Italy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5.10
Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Japan	3	518.46 *	-	-	-	-	-	1.31	1	3.22 *
Lebanon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Luxembourg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Macau (SAR)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.31 *	-	-
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Qatar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marshall Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Samoa	-	0.50 *	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.00 *
Seychelles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1.34
Singapore	7	227.18 *	1	155.50 *	1	1.00	1	81.97 *	1	215.38 *
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Switzerland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	3	40.72 *	1	37.00	-	-	-	7.00 *	-	-
China (Taipei)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3.21	-	5.43 *
Netherlands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.00 *
The Republic of Korea	-	5.81 *	1	1.80 *	-	20.00 *	2	35.67 *	2	27.03 *
United Kingdom**	-	-	1	2504.44	-	-	-	-	-	0.34 *
United States of America	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Arab Emirates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1.50 *	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>907.78 *</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2704.17 *</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>29.65 *</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>245.90 *</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>401.23 *</b>

\*Including the value of increased in investment.

\*\*Includes British Virgin Island and Bermuda Island.

Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

#### 4.4 Myanmar Citizen Investment of Permitted Enterprise by State & Region

In the second quarter of 2021-2022, Bago Region was the most invested with the amount of 61381.14 million kyats by Myanmar Citizen. Yangon Region was second with the amount of 58975.11 million kyats and followed by Mandalay Region with the amount of 39712.71 million kyats.

**Chart 4.4: Myanmar Citizen Investment of Permitted Enterprise By State & Region (2021-2022, Q2)**

Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

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

Sectors	2020-2021					
	Q2			Q3		
	No. of Enterprises	US\$	Total Investment (Kyat)	No. of Enterprises	US\$	Total Investment (Kyat)
Kachin State	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kayah State	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kayin State	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chin State	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sagaing Region	1	0.57	1,430.10	-	-	-
Taninthayi Region	3	1.62	13,337.58	1	-	600.08
Bago Region	-	-	4,998.58 *	-	-	-
Magway Region	2	6.42	11,541.10	-	-	-
Mandalay Region	2	499.52 *	866,144.87 *	-	-	-
Mon State	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rakhine State	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yangon Region	9	2.57	41,133.69	4	0.17	9,814.32
Shan State	-	-	-	1	-	667.10
Ayeyawady Region	-	-	-	5	4.09	12,862.72
Nay Pyi Taw	1	0.74	3,769.00	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>511.44 *</b>	<b>942,354.92 *</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>4.26</b>	<b>23,944.21</b>

(Cont'd)

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

Sectors	2020-2021			2021-2022					
	Q4			Q1			Q2		
	No. of Enterprises	US\$	Total Investment (Kyat)	No. of Enterprises	US\$	Total Investment (Kyat)	No. of Enterprises	US\$	Total Investment (Kyat)
Kachin State	-	-	-	1	-	400.00	-	-	-
Kayah State	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kayin State	-	-	-	1	-	1,356.00	1	-	4,000.00
Chin State	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sagaing Region	-	-	-	2	-	9,318.38	2	3.32	10,540.00
Taninthayi Region	-	0.26 *	368.00 *	2	-	3,050.00	3	1.21	26,929.05 *
Bago Region	-	-	-	1	0.41	2,441.82	1	0.30 *	61,381.14 *
Magway Region	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mandalay Region	3	-	6,719.08	-	23.71 *	50,478.03 *	3	15.33 *	39,712.71 *
Mon State	-	-	-	1	15.21 *	24,004.70 *	1	8.26 *	24,050.53 *
Rakhine State	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yangon Region	-	6.42 *	5,778.00 *	9	13.44	67,817.49 *	7	26.81 *	58,975.11 *
Shan State	-	-	-	2	0.20	2,306.36	1	0.42	3,110.85
Ayeyawady Region	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	244.12 *
Nay Pyi Taw	-	-	-	1	10.25 *	87,637.66 *	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6.68 *</b>	<b>12,865.08 *</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>63.22 *</b>	<b>248,810.44 *</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>55.65 *</b>	<b>228,943.51 *</b>

\*Including the value of increased in investment.

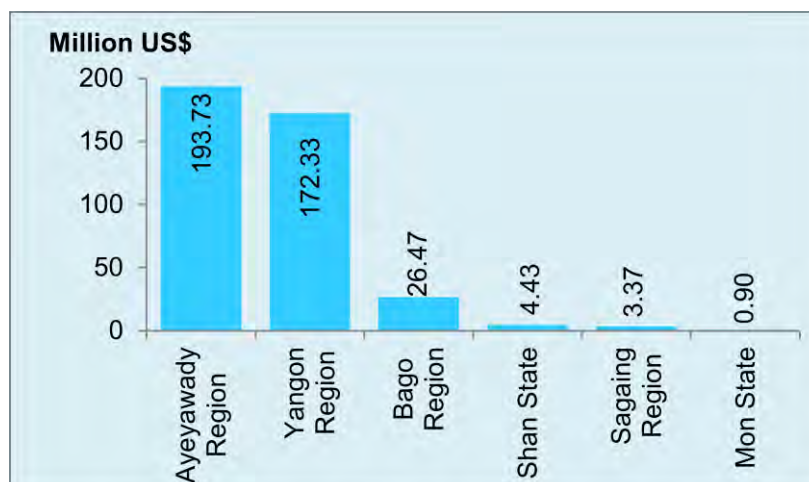
Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.



#### 4.5 Foreign Investment of Permitted Enterprise by State & Region

In the second quarter of 2021-2022, the most of foreign investors invested in Ayeyawady Region with total approved amount of 193.73 million US\$, followed by Yangon Region and Bago Region with 172.33 million US\$ and 26.47 million US\$.

**Chart 4.5: Foreign Investment of Permitted Enterprise By State & Region (2021-2022, Q2)**



Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

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

Sectors	2020-2021						2021-2022			
	Q2		Q3		Q4		Q1		Q2	
	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	22.40	-	-	-	-	1	65.00	-	-
Kayah State	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kayin State	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chin State	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sagaing Region	2	31.69	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3.37
Taninthayi Region	1	31.50	-	-	-	-	2	5.54	-	-
Bago Region	1	8.27 *	1	2.81 *	-	20.00 *	1	33.73 *	2	26.47 *
Magway Region	2	53.88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mandalay Region	3	151.75 *	1	22.0	-	-	3	17.74	-	-
Mon State	-	-	-	-	1	1.76	-	-	-	0.90 *
Rakhine State	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yangon Region	8	589.09 *	3	173.69 *	2	6.89 *	7	112.49 *	28	172.33 *
Shan State	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3.71	1	4.43 *
Ayeyawady Region	1	19.20	1	2505.67 *	1	1.00	2	7.69	-	193.73 *
Nay Pyi Taw	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>907.78 *</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2704.17 *</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>29.65 *</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>245.90 *</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>401.23 *</b>

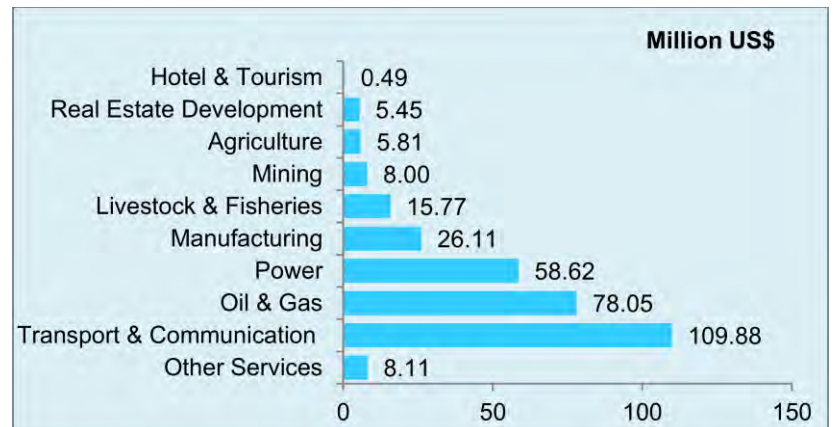
\*Including the value of increased in investment.

Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

#### 4.6 Amount of Foreign Investment Inflows by Sector

In the second quarter of 2021-2022, Transport and Communication sector topped the list at 109.88 million US\$, followed by Oil and Gas sector with amount of 78.05 million US\$, and Power sector with 58.62 million US\$.



**Chart 4.6: Amount of Foreign Investment Inflows By Sector (2021-2022, Q2)**

Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

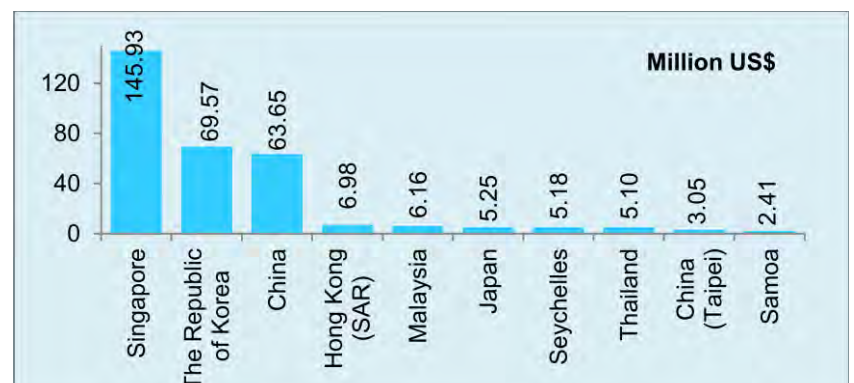
**Table 4.6 Amount of Foreign Investment Inflows By Sector (Million US\$)**

Sectors	2020-2021			2021-2022	
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
	Foreign Investment	Foreign Investment	Foreign Investment	Foreign Investment	Foreign Investment
Agriculture	5.27	0.84	-	11.80	5.81
Livestock & Fisheries	20.30	6.74	-	0.13	15.77
Mining	2.00	-	-	-	8.00
Oil & Gas	8.65	44.31	-	5.06	78.05
Manufacturing	68.57	36.61	28.39	205.92	26.11
Power	21.25	0.010	-	381.510	58.62
Transport & Communication	96.60	0.25	0.35	1.45	109.88
Hotel & Tourism	1.16	0.35	25.03	0.99	0.49
Real Estate Development	18.39	2.78	6.41	0.18	5.45
Industrial Estate	21.73	-	-	-	-
Construction	-	-	-	-	-
Other Services	3.06	11.54	15.18	81.60	8.11
<b>Total</b>	<b>266.98</b>	<b>103.43</b>	<b>75.36</b>	<b>688.64</b>	<b>316.29</b>

Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

#### 4.7 Amount of Foreign Investment Inflows by Country/Region

In the second quarter of 2021-2022, the top investing country was Singapore with the actual amount of 145.93 million US\$ and followed by Republic of Korea and China with actual amount at 69.57 million US\$ and 63.65 million US\$ respectively.

**Chart 4.7: Top Ten Countries in Foreign Investment Inflows (2021-2022, Q2)**

Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

**Table 4.7 Amount of Foreign Investment Inflows By Country/Region (Million US\$)**

Country	2020-2021			2021-2022	
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
	Foreign Investment	Foreign Investment	Foreign Investment	Foreign Investment	Foreign Investment
Austria	-	-	-	-	-
Australia	-	-	-	-	0.01
Brunei Darussalam	6.51	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	24.78	-	-	-	-
China	-	16.59	19.26	15.80	63.65
Canada	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	-	-	-	-	-
Cayman Island	-	29.38	-	-	-
France	4.90	-	-	0.20	-
Germany	-	0.04	-	-	-
Hong Kong (SAR)	32.16	14.31	7.96	345.15	6.98
Indonesia	0.01	-	-	-	-
India	2.27	0.16	-	7.62	0.24
Italy	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland	-	-	-	-	-
Japan	2.41	1.62	1.10	56.27	5.25
Lebanon	-	-	-	-	-
Luxembourg	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	-	-	-	-	-
Marshall Islands	-	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	2.57	11.24	0.03	0.44	6.16
Macau (SAR)	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	1.11	-	-	0.13	-
Norway	-	-	-	-	-
The Republic of Korea	26.14	2.72	1.72	9.23	69.57
Seychelles	1.51	0.06	-	0.07	5.18
Samoa	1.34	0.66	0.53	-	2.41
Singapore	137.88	19.75	41.86	154.67	145.93
Switzerland	-	-	-	0.55	1.52
Sri Lanka	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	17.90	5.59	2.40	16.14	5.10
China (Taipei)	1.53	0.50	0.48	0.47	3.05
United Kingdom**	2.99	0.51	-	81.88	0.17
United States of America	-	0.15	-	-	-
United Arab Emirates	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	0.97	0.15	0.02	0.02	1.07
<b>Total</b>	<b>266.98</b>	<b>103.43</b>	<b>75.36</b>	<b>688.64</b>	<b>316.29</b>

\*\* Includes British Virgin Island and Bermuda Island.

Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

5

**Production**





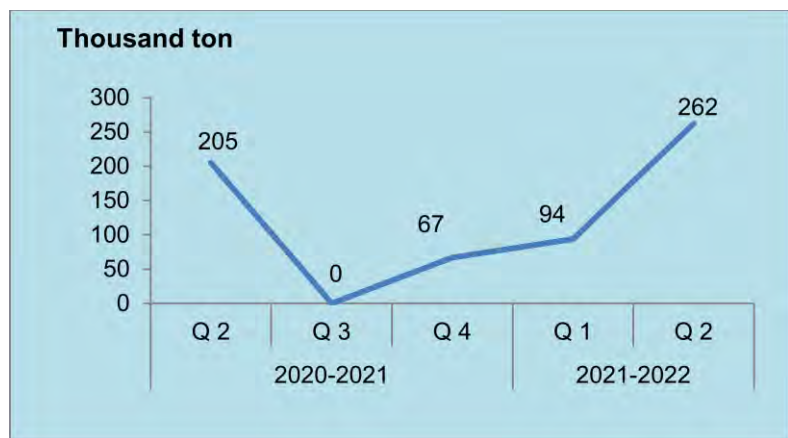
# PRODUCTION

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 (Joint Venture)

The cement production increased by 27.80% in the second quarter of 2021-2022 compared with the second quarter of 2020-2021. The production of cement increased by 178.72% in the second quarter of 2021-2022 compared with the first quarter of 2021-2022.

**Chart 5.1: Cement Production**



Source: No. (2) Heavy Industrial Enterprise.

## 5.2 Cotton Yarn (State-Owned)

The production of Cotton yarn increased by 190.56% in the second quarter of 2021-2022 compared with the second quarter of 2020-2021. The production of Cotton yarn increased by 62.62% in the second quarter of 2021-2022 compared with the first quarter of 2021-2022.

**Chart 5.2: Cotton Yarn Production**



source: No. (3) Heavy Industrial Enterprise.

### 5.3 Biological Products (State-Owned)

The production of Biological products increased by 28.85% in the second quarter of 2021-2022 compared with the second quarter of 2020-2021. The production of Biological products increased by 13.56% in the second quarter of 2021-2022 compared with the first quarter of 2021-2022.

**Chart 5.3: Biological Products**

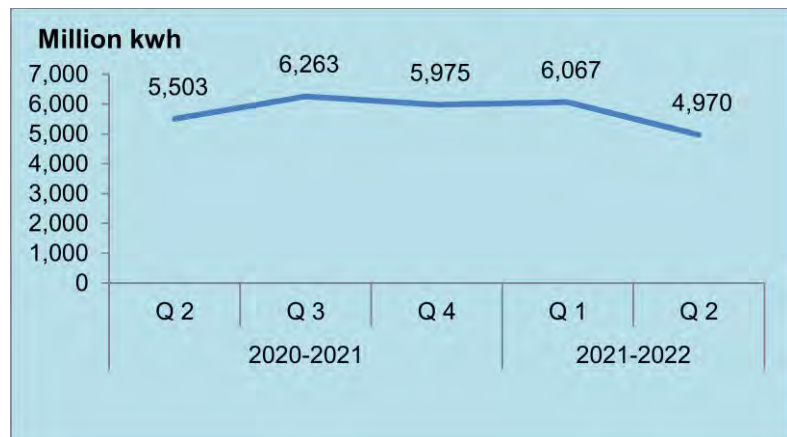


Source: Myanmar Pharmaceutical Industrial Enterprise.

### 5.4 Electric Power Generation

Generation of Electric Power decreased by 9.69% in the second quarter of 2021-2022 compared with the second quarter of 2020-2021. Generation of Electric Power decreased by 18.08% in the second quarter of 2021-2022 compared with the first quarter of 2021-2022.

**Chart 5.4: Electric Power Generation**

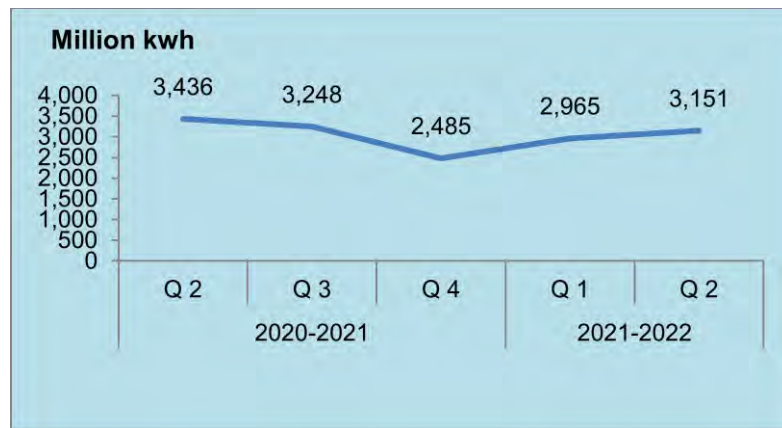


Source: Ministry of Electricity.

### 5.5 Electric Power Generation by Gas

Electric Power Generation by Gas decreased by 8.29% in the second quarter of 2021-2022 compared with the second quarter of 2020-2021. Electric Power Generation by Gas increased by 6.27% in the second quarter of 2021-2022 compared with the first quarter of 2021-2022.



**Chart 5.5: Electric Power Generation by Gas**

Source: Ministry of Electricity.

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

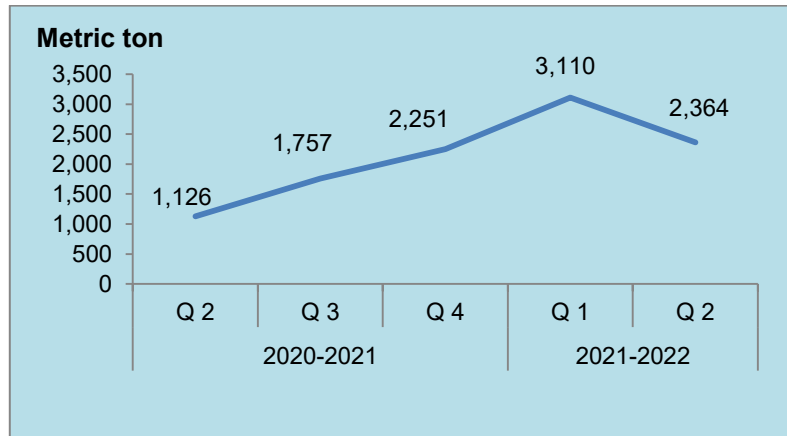
The total value of Electricity sales increased by 12.54% in the second quarter of 2021-2022 compared with the second quarter of 2020-2021. The total value of Electricity sales decreased by 12.45% in the second quarter of 2021-2022 compared with the first quarter of 2021-2022.

**Chart 5.6: Sales of Electric Power**

Source: Ministry of Electricity.

### 5.7 Petroleum Coke (State-Owned)

The Production of Petroleum Coke increased by 109.95% in the second quarter of 2021-2022 compared with the second quarter of 2020-2021. The Production of Petroleum Coke decreased by 23.99% in the second quarter of 2021-2022 compared with the first quarter of 2021-2022.

**Chart 5.7: Petroleum Coke**

Source: Myanmar Petrochemical Enterprise.

### 5.8 Liquefied Petroleum Gas (State-Owned)

Liquefied Petroleum Gas production increased by 17.66% in the second quarter of 2021-2022 compared with the second quarter of 2020-2021. Liquefied Petroleum Gas production in the second quarter of 2021-2022 increased by 16.96% compared with the first quarter of 2021-2022.

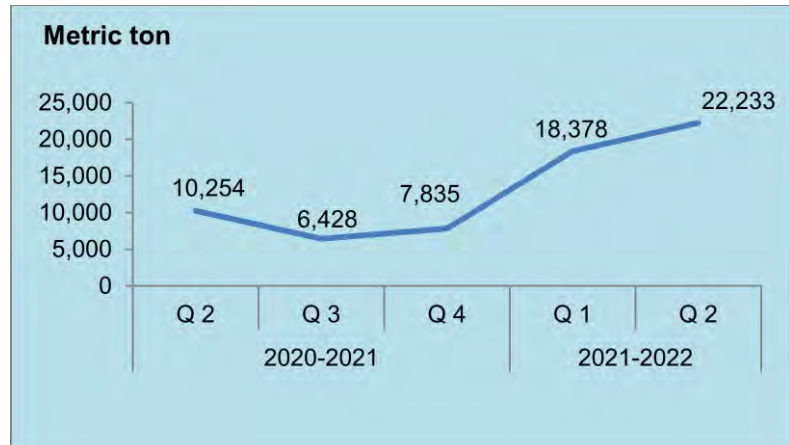
**Chart 5.8: Liquefied Petroleum Gas**

Source: Myanmar Petrochemical Enterprise.

### 5.9 Fertilizer (Urea) (State-Owned)

Fertilizer (Urea) production increased by 116.82% in the second quarter of 2021-2022 compared with the second quarter of 2020-2021. Fertilizer (Urea) production increased by 20.98% in the second quarter of 2021-2022 compared with the first quarter of 2021-2022.

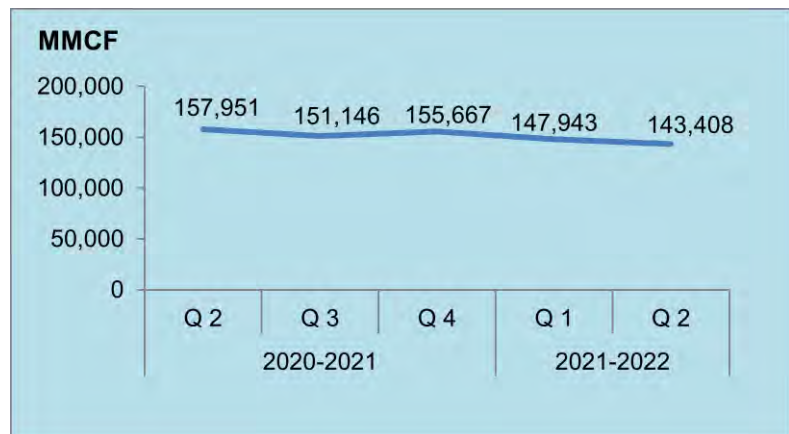


**Chart 5.9: Fertilizer (Urea) Production**

Source: Myanmar Petrochemical Enterprise.

### 5.10 Natural Gas (State-Owned)

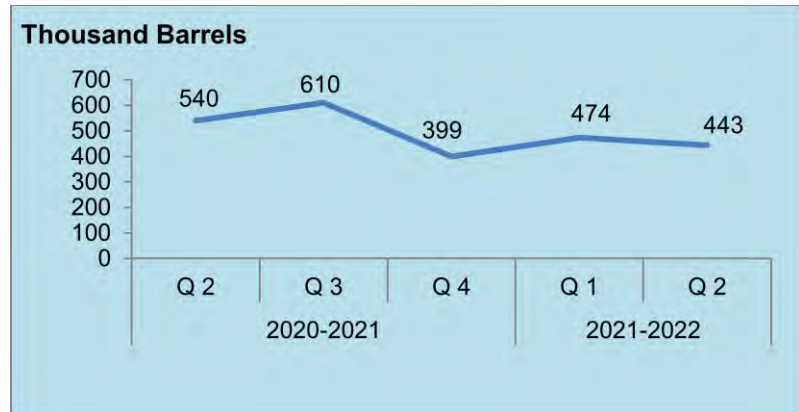
The production of Natural Gas decreased by 9.21% in the second quarter of 2021-2022 compared with the second quarter of 2020-2021. The production of Natural Gas decreased by 3.06% in the second quarter of 2021-2022 compared with the first quarter of 2021-2022.

**Chart 5.10: Natural Gas Production**

Source: Oil and Gas Planning Department.

### 5.11 Crude Oil (State-Owned)

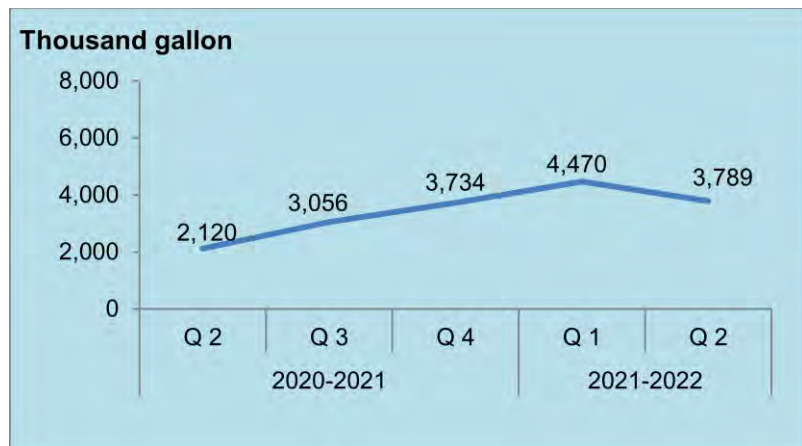
The production of Crude Oil decreased by 17.96% in the second quarter of 2021-2022 compared with the second quarter of 2020-2021. The production of Crude Oil decreased by 6.54% in the second quarter of 2021-2022 compared with the first quarter of 2021-2022.

**Chart 5.11: Crude Oil Production**

Source: Oil and Gas Planning Department.

### 5.12 Motor Spirit (State-Owned)

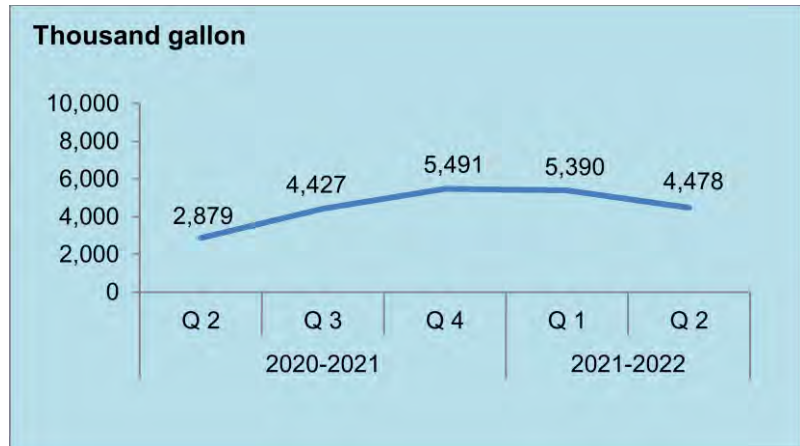
The production of Motor Spirit increased by 78.73% in the second quarter of 2021-2022 compared with the second quarter of 2020-2021. The production of Motor Spirit decreased by 15.23% in the second quarter of 2021-2022 compared with the first quarter of 2021-2022.

**Chart 5.12: Motor Spirit Production**

Source: Oil and Gas Planning Department.

### 5.13 Diesel Oil (State-Owned)

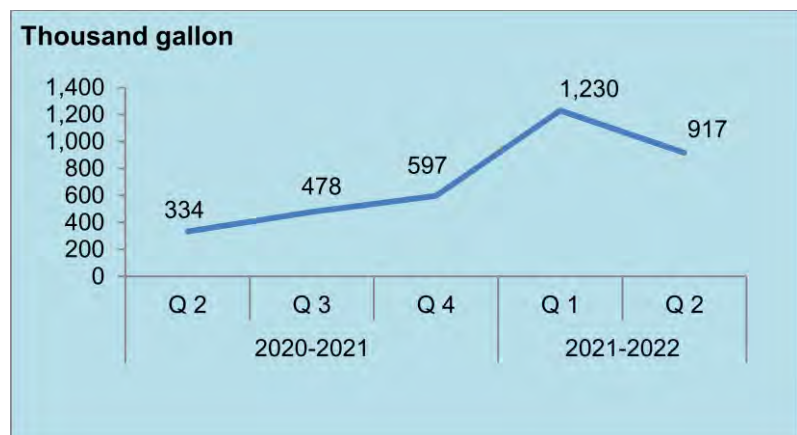
The production of Diesel Oil increased by 55.54% in the second quarter of 2021-2022 compared with the second quarter of 2020-2021. The production of Diesel Oil decreased by 16.92% in the second quarter of 2021-2022 compared with the first quarter of 2021-2022.

**Chart 5.13: Diesel Oil Production**

Source: Oil and Gas Planning Department.

#### 5.14 Aviation Turbine (State-Owned)

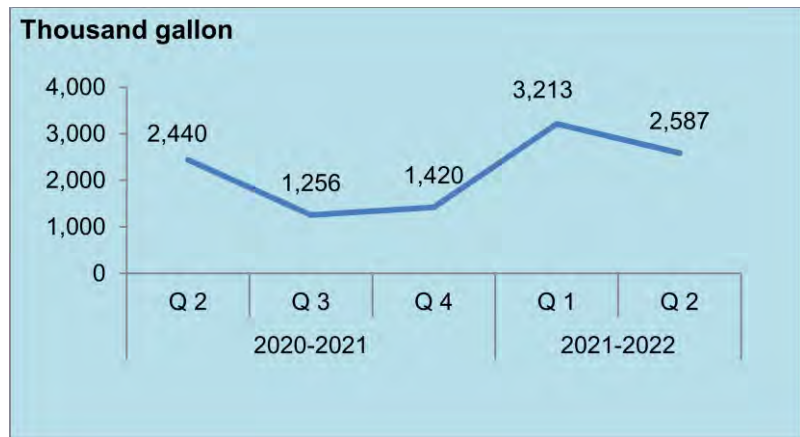
Aviation Turbine production increased by 174.55% in the second quarter of 2021-2022 compared with the second quarter of 2020-2021. Aviation Turbine production decreased by 25.45% in the second quarter of 2021-2022 compared with the first quarter of 2021-2022.

**Chart 5.14: Aviation Turbine Production**

Source: Oil and Gas Planning Department.

#### 5.15 Furnace Oil (State-Owned)

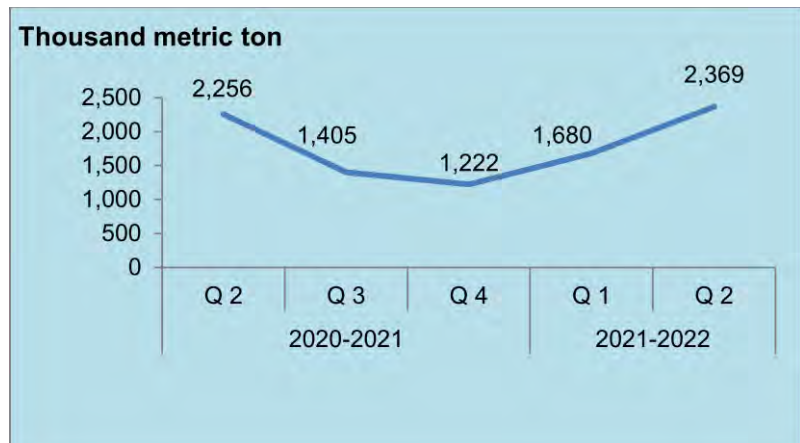
The production of Furnace Oil increased by 6.02% in the second quarter of 2021-2022 compared with the second quarter of 2020-2021. The production of Furnace Oil decreased by 19.48% in the second quarter of 2021-2022 compared with the first quarter of 2021-2022.

**Chart 5.15: Furnace Oil Production**

Source: Oil and Gas Planning Department.

### 5.16 Limestone (State-Owned)

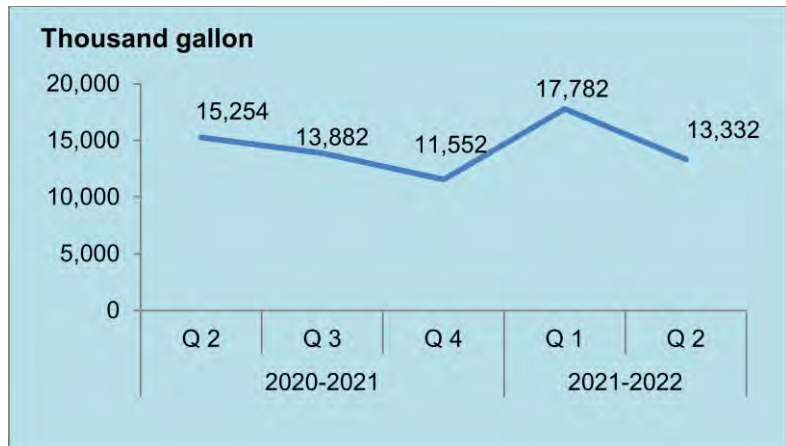
The production of Limestone increased by 5.01% in the second quarter of 2021-2022 compared with the second quarter of 2020-2021. The production of Limestone increased by 41.01% in the second quarter of 2021-2022 compared with the first quarter of 2021-2022.

**Chart 5.16: Limestone Production**

Source: No. (1) Mining Enterprise.

### 5.17 Beer (Private)

The production of Beer decreased by 12.60% in the second quarter of 2021-2022 compared with the second quarter of 2020-2021. The production of Beer decreased by 25.03% in the second quarter of 2021-2022 compared with the first quarter of 2021-2022.

**Chart 5.17: Beer Production**

Source: Myanmar Economic Holdings Public Company Limited.

### 5.18 Alcohol (Private)

The production of Alcohol increased by 28.57% in the second quarter of 2021-2022 compared with the second quarter of 2020-2021. The production of Alcohol increased by 150.87% in the second quarter of 2021-2022 compared with the first quarter of 2021-2022.

**Chart 5.18: Alcohol Production**

Source: Myanmar Economic Holdings Public Company Limited.

### 5.19 Cigarettes (Private)

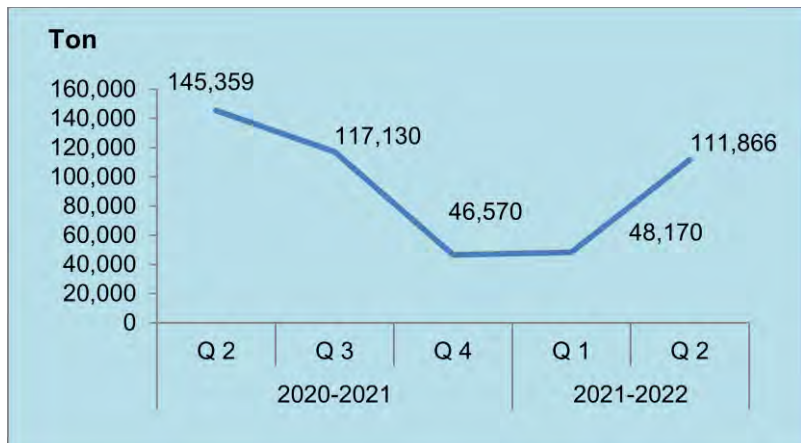
The production of Cigarettes decreased by 33.11% in the second quarter of 2021-2022 compared with the second quarter of 2020-2021. The production of Cigarettes increased by 8.72% in the second quarter of 2021-2022 compared with the first quarter of 2021-2022.

**Chart 5.19: Cigarettes Production**

Source: Myanma Economic Holdings Public Company Limited.

### 5.20 Salt (Crude + Fine) (Private)

The production of Salt (Crude + Fine) decreased by 23.04% in the second quarter of 2021-2022 compared with the second quarter of 2020-2021. Salt (Crude+Fine) production increased by 132.23% in the second quarter of 2021-2022 compared with the first quarter of 2021-2022.

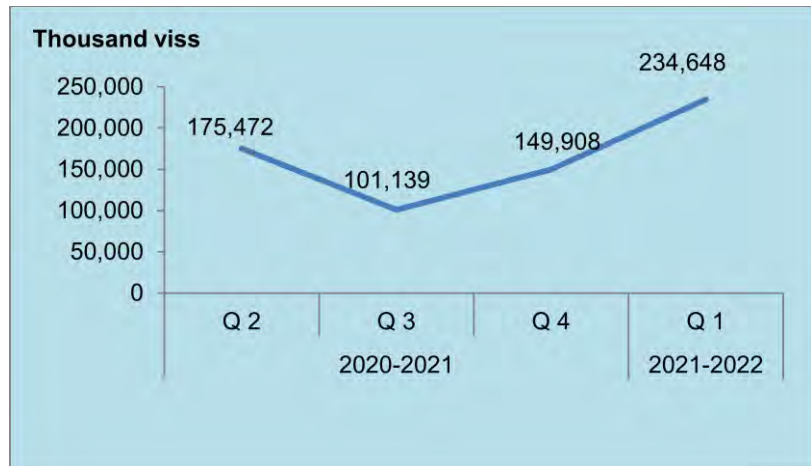
**Chart 5.20: Salt (Crude + Fine) Production**

Source: Department of Mines.

### 5.21 Cooking Oil (Private)

The production of Cooking Oil can't support second quarter of 2021-2022. The reason that the production of Cooking Oil for second quarter can support end of May.

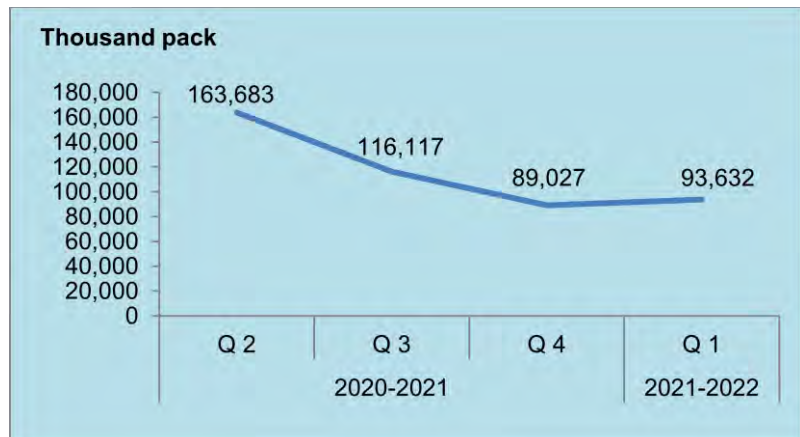


**Chart 5.21: Cooking Oil Production**

Source: Planning Department.

## 5.22 Instant Noodles (Private)

The production of Instant Noodles can't support in second quarter of 2021-2022. The reason that the production of Instant Noodles for second quarter can support end of May.

**Chart 5.22: Instant Noodles Production**

Source: Planning Department.

**Table 5.1 Production Statistics**

Commodity	Unit	2020-2021			2021-2022	
		Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Cement	Thousand ton	205	0	67	94	262
Cotton Yarn	Thousand lb.	286	322	333	511	831
Biological Products	Thousand dosage	104	48	134	118	134
Electric Power Generation	Million kwh	5,503 (r)	6,263 (r)	5,975 (r)	6,067 *	4,970 *
Electric Power Generation by Gas	Million kwh	3,436 (r)	3,248 (r)	2,485 (r)	2,965 *	3,151 *
Sales of Electric Power Value	Million kyats	439,710 (r)	585,489 (r)	549,199 (r)	565,226 *	494,842 *
Petroleum Coke	Metric ton	1,126	1,757	2,251	3,110	2,364
Liquefied Petroleum Gas	Thousand gallon	668	533	581	672	786
Fertilizer (Urea)	Metric ton	10,254	6,428	7,835	18,378	22,233
Natural gas(total)	MMCF	157,951 (r)	151,146	155,667	147,943	143,408
Crude Oil	Thousand barrels	540 (r)	610	399	474	443
Motor Spirit	Thousand gallon	2,120	3,056	3,734	4,470	3,789
Diesel Oil	Thousand gallon	2,879	4,427	5,491	5,390	4,478
Aviation Turbine	Thousand gallon	334	478	597	1,230	917
Furnace Oil	Thousand gallon	2,440 (r)	1,256	1,420	3,213	2,587
Limestone	Thousand metric ton	2,256	1,405	1,222	1,680	2,369
Beer	Thousand gallon	15,254	13,882	11,552	17,782	13,332
Alcohol	Thousand gallon	560	858	792	287	720
Cigarettes	Million number	876	1,311	329	539	586
Salt (Crude)	Ton	95,644	66,130	-	-	62,416
Salt (Fine)	Ton	49,715	51,000	46,570	48,170	49,450
Salt (total)	Ton	145,359	117,130	46,570	48,170	111,866
Cooking Oil	Thousand viss	175,472 *	101,139 *	149,908 *	234,648 *	n.a
Instant Noodles	Thousand pack	163,683 *	116,117 *	89,027 *	93,632 *	n.a

\* provisional

Sources: No. (2) Heavy Industries Enterprise.  
No. (3) Heavy Industries Enterprise.  
Myanmar Pharmaceutical Industrial Enterprise.  
Ministry of Electricity.  
Oil and Gas Planning Department.  
Myanmar Petrochemical Enterprise.  
No. (1) Mining Enterprise.  
Department of Mines.  
Myanmar Economic Holdings Public Company Limited.  
Planning Department.

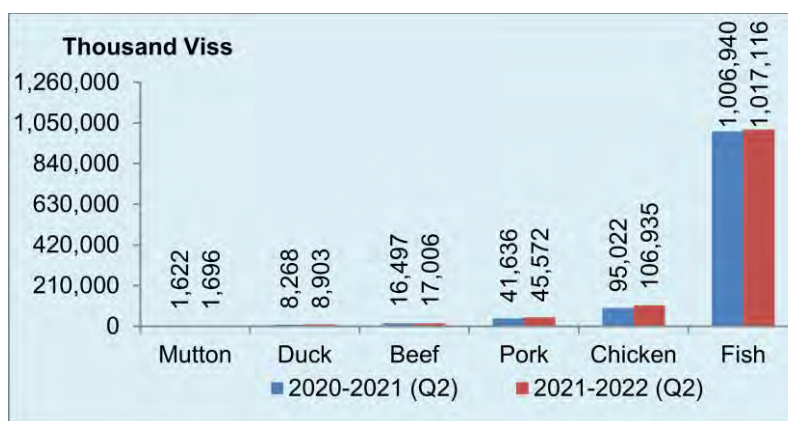


### 5.23 Meat, Fish, Milk and Egg production

In the second quarter of 2021-2022, the production of fish decreased by 15.56%, in comparison to the first quarter of 2021-2022, to stand at 1,017,116 thousand viss. Fish is the largest meat by total production, accounting for 84.96% of all meat production. In contrast, for this same period, there were increases in the production of chicken (1.84%), duck (1.47%), beef (1.15%), mutton (1.13%) and pork (0.56%). Similarly, there were increases in the production of eggs (2.75%) and milk (1.65%) in the second quarter of 2021-2022 compared to first quarter of 2021-2022.

For the second quarter of 2021-2022 compared to the second quarter of 2020-2021, there was an increase in the production of chicken (12.54%), pork (9.45%), duck (7.68%), mutton (4.56%), beef (3.09%) and fish (1.01%) and over the same year, the production of eggs and milk increased by (15.35%) and (2.45%).

**Chart 5.23: Production of Beef, Mutton, Pork, Duck Chicken and Fish (2021-2022, Q2)**



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

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

Particular	2020-2021			2021-2022	
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Beef	16,497	16,844	16,080	16,813	17,006
Mutton	1,622	1,622	1,609	1,677	1,696
Pork	41,636	45,063	44,025	45,318	45,572
Chicken	95,022	97,310	95,511	105,005	106,935
Duck	8,268	8,764	8,482	8,774	8,903
Fish	1,006,940	650,485	860,485	1,204,593	1,017,116
Milk	323,287	316,449	315,260	325,831	331,208
Eggs(thou.No)	629,137	619,413	615,547	706,335	725,737

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



# 6

## Transportation & Tourism





# TRANSPORTATION AND TOURISM

## 6.1 Domestic Public Transport

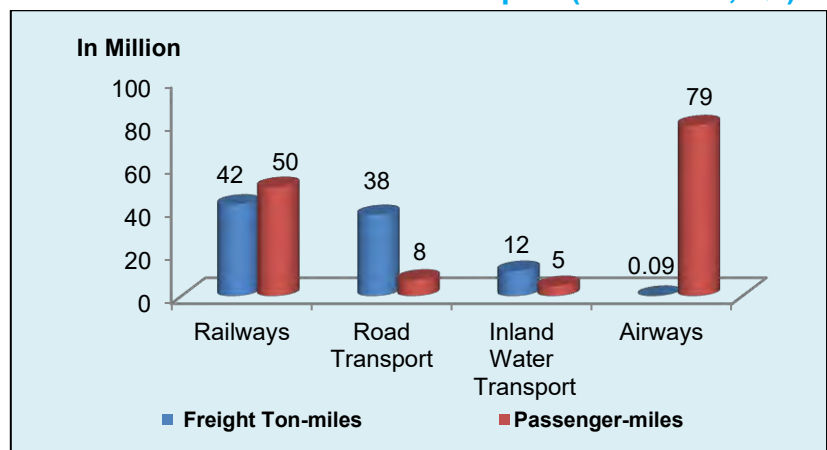
There are four main modes of domestic public transport: railways, road transport, inland water transport and airways. The year-on-year changes in the use of public transport for the second quarter of 2020-2021 and 2021-2022 were:

- railways transport decreased by 27% for freight ton-miles and increased by 486% for passenger-miles,
- road transport decreased by 8.5% for freight ton-miles and 4% for passenger-miles,
- inland water transport decreased by 24% for freight ton-miles and increased by 63% for passenger-miles,
- airways transport increased by 236% for freight ton-miles and 1,067% for passenger-miles.

When comparing the first quarter of 2021-2022 and the second quarter of the same year, the changes in public transport use were:

- railways transport increased by 21% for freight ton-miles and 33% for passenger-miles,
- road transport increased by 1% for freight ton-miles and decreased by 1% for passenger-miles,
- inland water transport increased by 45% for freight ton-miles and 48% for passenger-miles,
- airways transport increased by 54% for freight ton-miles and 117% for passenger-miles.

**Chart 6.1: Domestic Public Transport (2021-2022, Q2)**



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

**Table 6.1 Transportation**  
(Value = Thousand)

FY	2020-2021			2021-2022		
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	
<b>Railways</b>						
Freight ton-miles	57836 (r)	9184	22177 (r)	34881	42289 (p)	
Passenger-miles	8603 (r)	7778	6842 (r)	37903 (r)	50454 (p)	
<b>Road Transport</b>						
Freight ton-miles	41009	30990	29837	37121	37517	
Passenger-miles	7867	7700	8078	7671	7583	
<b>Inland Water</b>						
Freight ton-miles	15197	12912 (r)	10797	8021	11608	
Passenger-miles	2825	2943	1908	3114	4616	
<b>Airways</b>						
Freight ton-miles	28	28	48	61	94	
Passenger-miles	6767	31462	11893	36372	78993	

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

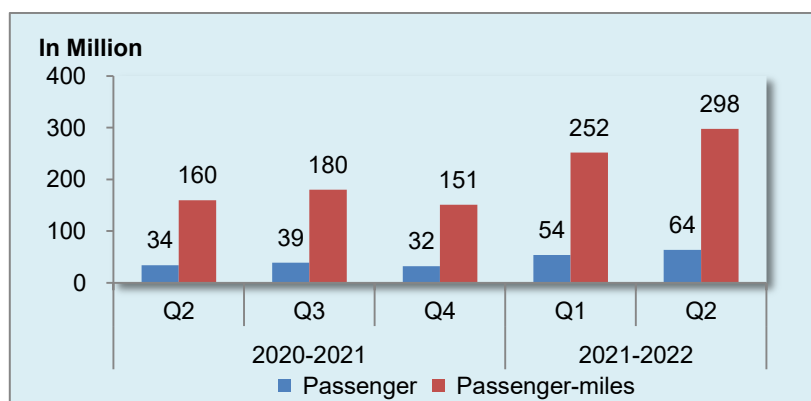
## 6.2 Yangon City Private Transport

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

For the second quarter of 2021-2022 compared to the second quarter of 2020-2021, private transport in Yangon City increased across all measures with up to 87% for both the number of passengers and passenger-miles, up 41% for number of buses in operation per day, increased by 44% for number of trips per day and 94% for gross earnings.

When comparing the second quarter compared to the first quarter of 2021-2022, private transport across Yangon City increased by 18% based on the measures of passengers and passenger-miles and the number of buses in operation per day (up 14%). Over the same period, number of trips per day increased by 17% and gross earnings increased by 20%.

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



Source: Yangon Region Private Transport Committee.

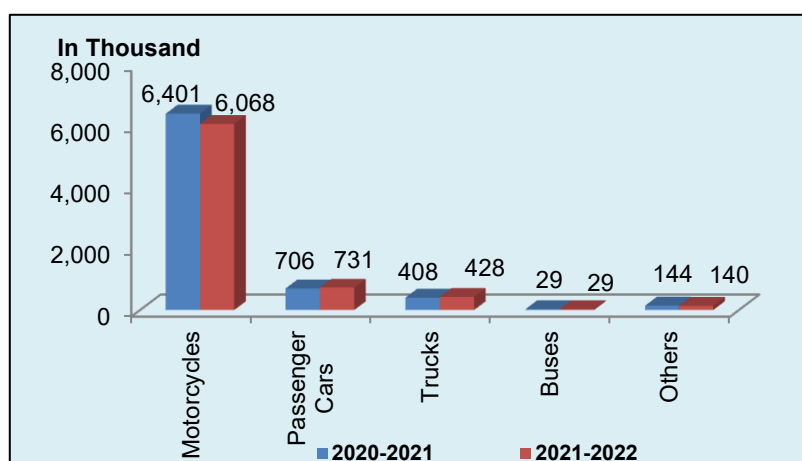
**Table 6.2** Yangon City Private Transport  
(Bus Service)

	2020-2021			2021-2022	
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Passenger (Thousand)	34249	38664	32342	54032	63928
Passenger-miles (Thousand)	159648	180229	150733	251864	297993
Number of buses in operation per day	2026	2261	2007	2508	2849
Number of trips per day	6112	6591	6167	7514	8800
Gross Earnings (Million Kyats)	6959.04	7840.22	6834.58	11306.41	13532.95

Source: Yangon Region Private Transport Committee.

### 6.3 Registered Motor Vehicles by Type

Over the last year, there has been a steady increase in the number of vehicle licenses issued for use on the roads. In the second quarter of 2021-2022, there were a total of 7.4 million licensed vehicles. This was a 2.2% decrease compared to the previous quarter and decreased by 4% compared to the same period of 2020-2021.

**Chart 6.3: Registered Motor Vehicles by Type (Q2)**

Source: Department of Road Transport Administration.

**Table 6.3** Registered Motor Vehicles by Type

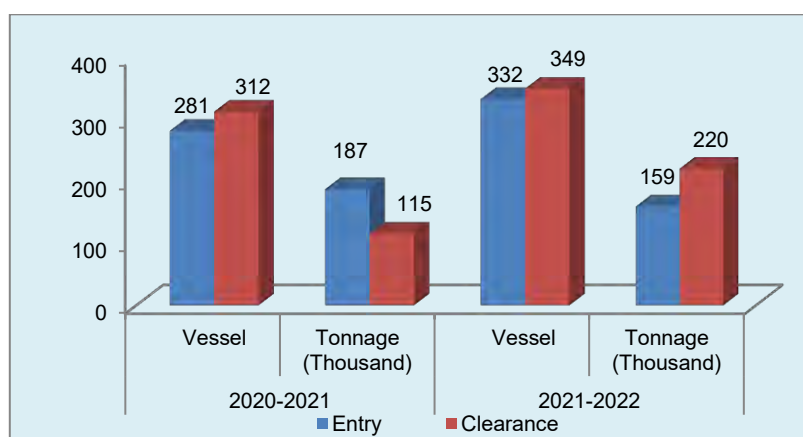
	2020-2021			2021-2022	
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Passenger Cars	706,072	708,892	713,229	720,029	730,728
Trucks	408,164	417,042	422,017	427,203	427,881
Buses	29,285	30,297	29,318	29,193	28,944
Motorcycles	6,400,743	6,466,333	6,469,399	6,243,041	6,068,401
Others	143,568	144,517	145,033	143,042	140,372
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,687,832</b>	<b>7,767,081</b>	<b>7,778,996</b>	<b>7,562,508</b>	<b>7,396,326</b>

Source: Department of Road Transport Administration.

## 6.4 Merchant Shipping

**Coastal Shipping:** Coastal shipping trade increased in the second quarter of 2021-2022, with vessel entries increasing by 18% and tonnage decreasing by 15% compared to the same time in 2020-2021. There was also increase in coastal shipping between the first quarter of 2021-2022 and the second quarter of 2021-2022, with a 48.9% increase in the number of vessels entering and a 67.4% increase in related tonnage. Clearance coastal shipping also increased by 32.2% for vessels and 49.7% for tonnage.

**Chart 6.4: Merchant Shipping (Coastal Trade, Q2)**



Source: Customs Department.

**Table 6.4 Merchant Shipping**

	2020-2021			2021-2022	
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
<b>Coastal Trade</b>					
<b>Entry</b>					
Vessel	281	253	213	223	332
Tonnage(Thousand)	187	164	93	95	159
<b>Clearance</b>					
Vessel	312	251	191	264	349
Tonnage(Thousand)	115	101	79	147	220

## 6.5 Tourism

With a view to preventing importation and spread of COVID-19, Myanmar's tourism sector is suffering a lot (as other tourism sectors around the world). In the second quarter of 2021-2022, a total of 35,628 visitors entered Myanmar. This was increased by 17.41% compared with the preceding quarter and it represented a 7.67% year-on-year decrease compared with the same quarter of previous year.

**Air arrivals:** In the second quarter of 2021-2022, number of visitor arrivals by air totaled 7,128 this was increased of 95.45% compared with the same quarter of last year and this was increased of 1.90% compared with the previous quarter.

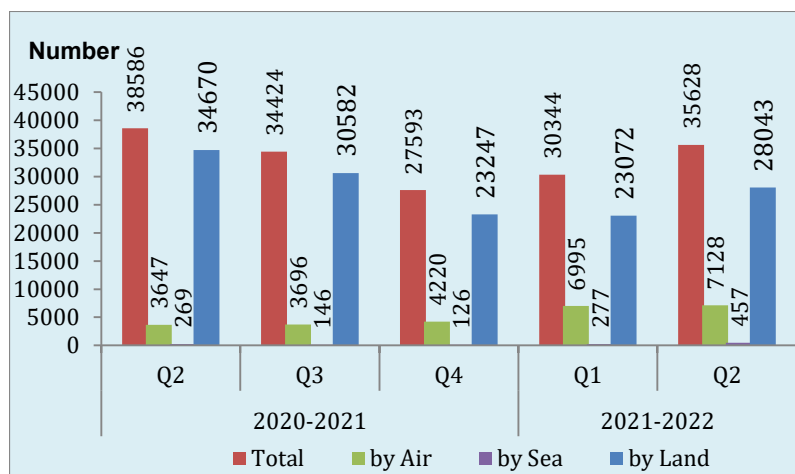
**Land arrivals:** The majority of visitors arrived in Myanmar by land 78.71%, this was an increase of 21.55% compared with



the previous quarter. This was decreased by 19.11% compared with the same quarter of 2020-2021.

**Sea arrivals:** In the second quarter of 2021-2022, the number of arrivals by sea stood at 457 which was increase of 64.98% compared with the previous quarter. This was increase by 69.89% compared with the same quarter of last year.

**Chart 6.5: International Tourist Arrivals**



Source: Ministry of Hotels and Tourism.

**Table 6.5 International Tourist Arrivals**

	2020-2021			2021-2022	
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
<b>Total</b>	38586	34424	27593	30344	35628
by Air	3647	3696	4220	6995	7128
by Sea	269	146	126	277	457
by Land	34670	30582	23247	23072	28043

Source: Ministry of Hotels and Tourism.



7

# Labour





# LABOUR

## 7.1 Labour and Employment

**Employment service and recruitment centers** have played an increasingly important role in matching the demand and supply of labour. By the second quarter of 2021-2022, there were 91 labour exchange offices in the whole country and more than 328 overseas employment agencies.

There were 39,468 job placements in the second quarter of 2021-2022, which were a 7.4% increase compared with the preceding quarter and a 40% year-on-year increase compared with the second quarter of 2020-2021.

The number of new registered job seekers increased by 9.9% in the second quarter of 2021-2022, and was 71.7% higher than the same quarter of previous year.

The number of submissions made for the vacancies increased by 3.7% compared with the previous quarter. The number of submissions made for the vacancies were 28,299 and 40,291 were recorded in Q2: 2020-2021 and Q2: 2021-2022 respectively.

In the second quarter of 2021-2022, overseas workers were sent to Japan fell by 70.8% compared with the same period of the previous year.

There were 4,193 overseas workers in the second quarter of 2021-2022, increase in overseas employment were recorded in Thailand (52 people), Malaysia (207 people), Korea (443 people), Singapore (2,553 people) and Qatar (135 people).

## 7.2 Annual Labour Force Survey

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population, Department of Labour of Myanmar conducted Annual Labour Force Survey twice in a year from January to March 2019 and September to November 2019 with the technical assistance of the International Labour Organization (ILO).

### 7.2.1 Working Age population and Labour Force Participation

In 2019, the working age population was 37.50 million, of which females constituted 54% and males 46%. Rural areas had 70% of the working age population while urban areas had 30%. The labour force participation rate was 59.4%. However, the rate for males was 75.4%, considerably higher than that for females by 46.1%. In terms of rural and urban areas, rural areas were covered by 60.7% of the Labour Force Participation while urban areas covered 56.5%.

### 7.2.2 Employment

Employment totaled 22.18 million, with females accounting for only 42%. More than one third (35%) of all persons in employment were wage employees, 2.5% were employers, 37.7% were own account workers and 24.8% were contributing family workers.

### 7.2.3 Unemployment and Labour underutilization

The overall unemployment rate was 0.5%, with a male rate of 0.4% and female 0.6%. The composite rate of the labour underutilization, which comprises unemployment, time-related

underemployment and potential labour force, was 3.3% and higher for females compared to males.

### 7.2.4 Wage/Salary per month

At the national level the average monthly income was 169.8 kyats in thousand, male 180.9 kyats in thousand and female 154.5 kyats in thousand.

### 7.2.5 Child Labour

Children (5-17 years) comprised 23.76% of the population with over 12.33 million with boys and girls accounting for 6 million each. Of the 12 million children, more than half (53.3%) were in the youngest age group 5-11 years, while the children in the oldest age group 15-17 account for just about 23.19%. Gender balance existed in all the age groups. Three quarters (75%) of children resided in the rural areas, only a third in urban areas. Of the 12 million of children, 3.6% were working children and 2.2% were found in child labour.

**Table 7.1 Employment Through Labour Exchange Offices**

	2020-2021			2021-2022	
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
<b>Domestic</b>					
New Registered	145,219	172,821	119,013	226,787	249,331
Job vacancies	28,122	28,278	21,329	36,389	38,933
Submitted for vacancies	28,299	28,580	22,967	38,844	40,291
Person placed	28,183	28,192	21,233	36,732	39,468
Registered live and pending at the end of the period	680,087	635,135	570,110	563,999	591,528
<b>Overseas Workers</b>					
Thai	-	-	-	25	52
Malaysia	-	-	-	27	207
Korea	-	-	-	28	443
Singapore	-	41	1	1,306	2,553
Japan	1,472	-	-	62	430
UAE	-	-	-	67	69
Jordan	-	-	-	227	41
Qatar	-	-	-	52	135
Other	-	-	-	144	263
<b>Total Overseas Workers</b>	<b>1,472</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1,938</b>	<b>4,193</b>

Note: This data has been collected in accord with the Oversea Worker Identification Card issued by Migrant Worker Division in North Dagon Township, Yangon Region and Migrant Worker Office in Myawaddy Township, Kayin State.

Source: Department of Labour.

# **GLOSSARY**

# **AND METHODOLOGICAL NOTES**





# GLOSSARY AND METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

## CHAPTER 1 | GDP & PRICES

### ■ GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP)

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

### ■ CONSUMER PRICE INDEX AND RATE OF INFLATION

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

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

### ■ RETAIL PRICES OF SELECTED COMMODITIES

The Central Statistical Organization collects retail prices of about 274 items of selected commodities for computation of Monthly Consumer Price Index for the Union, 14 States and Regions, union territory and 3 major cities of Yangon, Mandalay and Naypyitaw.

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

### ■ SPOT PRICE OF GOLD

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

## CHAPTER 2 | TRADE

### ■ EXPORTS

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

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

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

Figures about exports include government and private exports on trade account. Sale of goods to all foreign trading companies are included. All data exclude exports under military accounts. Exports under diplomatic privileges have been excluded since 1966. Exports are valued at F.O.B (Free on Board).

### ■ FOREIGN TRADE

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

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

### ■ IMPORTS

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

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

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

Figures about imports include government and private imports on trade account. All data exclude imports under military accounts. Imports under diplomatic privileges have been excluded since 1966. Imports are valued at C.I.F (Cost, Insurance and Freight).

## CHAPTER 3 | FINANCE

### ■ DOMESTIC INTEREST RATES

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

### ■ FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Starting from 2012-2013, managed floating foreign exchange rate is used. Starting from 1<sup>st</sup> April 2013, the daily reference foreign exchange rates are obtained from Central Bank of Myanmar. Since 5 February 2019, the Reference Exchange Rate of Myanmar Kyat equivalent to one unit of the US Dollar is computed and published by the Central Bank of Myanmar on its website every bank business day at 16:00.

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

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

### ■ MONEY SUPPLY

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

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

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

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

### ■ PEOPLE'S SAVINGS

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

## ■ REVENUE FROM TAXES

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

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

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

## ■ TREASURY BONDS

### Issuing Government Treasury Bonds before 2016

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

### Issuance of Government Treasury Bills and Bonds by Auction

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

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

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

## CHAPTER 4 | INVESTMENT

### ■ MYANMAR INVESTMENT LAW

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

### ■ MYANMAR CITIZEN INVESTMENT

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

## ■ FOREIGN INVESTMENT

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

## ■ PERMITTED AMOUNT

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

## ■ ACTUAL AMOUNT

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

## CHAPTER 5 | PRODUCTION

### ■ PETROLEUM COKE

Since 1995-96 data are expressed in Metric Tons.

## CHAPTER 6 | TRANSPORTATION AND TOURISM

### ■ RAILWAY TRANSPORT

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

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

Passenger-mile = passenger x miles

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

Freight Ton-mile = ton x miles

### ■ INLAND WATER TRANSPORT

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

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

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

### ■ SHIPPING

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

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

### ■ AIRWAYS TRANSPORT

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

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

Passenger Mile = no; of passenger x miles

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

Freight Ton - Mile = freight ton carried x miles

### ■ PASSENGER CAR

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

### ■ TRUCKS

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

### ■ BUSES

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

### ■ MOTORCYCLES

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

### ■ OTHER MOTOR VEHICLES

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

### ■ TOURIST (or overnight visitor)

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

### ■ VISITOR

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

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

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

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

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

## CHAPTER 7 | LABOUR

### ■ EMPLOYMENT THROUGH LABOUR EXCHANGE OFFICES

Employment through Labour Exchange Offices means job-seekers who are registered at 18 Labour Exchange Offices in Yangon Region and 73 Labour Exchange Offices in Other States and Regions.

**OVERSEAS EMPLOYMENT**

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



