

Quarterly Statistics Bulletin

Quarterly Time Series, 2021-2022 (Q1)



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Quarterly Time Series, 2021-2022 (Q1)

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CENTRAL STATISTICAL ORGANIZATION

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FOREWORD

This Quarterly Statistics Bulletin is the 23th 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 and Myanmar Statistical Information Service (www.mmsis.gov.mm).

We hope ***the Quarterly Statistics Bulletin*** will remain a valuable resource for monitoring of the trend of Myanmar economy, addressing issues and overcoming its development challenges. We will continue to make our best effort to improve this issue 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 2019/2020, real GDP growth was 3.2 % because of COVID 19 pandemic. In 2019-2020, the share of Agriculture sector was 21.0%, Industry sector 38.6% and Services sector 40.4% in the GDP respectively. Over the same period, the year on year inflation was 11.39%. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflow decreased 33.69% 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 of FY 2018-2019 was happened 15.3% over the fourth quarter of FY 2017-2018. The progress was due to the changed in the three main economic sectors, 4.0% in the Agriculture sector, 26.9% in the Industry sector and 12.7% in the Services sector respectively.

Inflation

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) increases by 4.80% in the first quarter of FY 2021-2022 compared with the fourth quarter of FY 2020-2021. Compared with the same period last fiscal year, CPI increased by 6.83%.

In the first quarter of FY 2021-2022, the average rate of inflation was 11.39%. This was an increase in the average rate (4.56 percentage points) compared with the fourth quarter of FY 2020-2021.

Trade

Myanmar is currently trading goods with over 100 countries. The merchandise trade statistics show that the trade balance had a surplus of \$ 245.5 million in the first quarter of 2021-2022; moreover, it had a surplus of \$ 125.9 million in the same quarter of the previous.

Exports, a crucial component of a country's economy, were decreased by 6.1% from \$ 4,037.9 million in the first quarter of last year to \$ 3,793.6 million in the first quarter of 2021-2022. Across the seven major export categories, the largest increase was forest products 24.9%, and manufactured products 7.6%. However, the export of mineral products, agricultural products, marine products and animal products were declined by 6.8%, 19.8%, 48.8%, and 85.4% over the same period of 2020-2021.

The total import in the first quarter of 2021-2022 was \$ 3,548.1 million, a decrease of 9.3% from \$ 3,912.0 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 16.2%, consumer goods increased by 4.7% and capital goods decreased by 50.8% from the first quarter of 2020-2021.

International Currency Exchange

In the first quarter of FY 2021-2022, the performance of the US dollar against the Myanmar kyat was 33.8 % stronger over the same period of FY 2020-2021. Similarly, other currencies performed stronger against the kyat including the Thai Baht 20.4%, the Singapore Dollar 31.0%, and the Euro 23.4%.

Custom Duties and Revenue from Taxes

In the first quarter of FY 2021-2022, customs duties increased by 16.77 % compared with the same period of last year. Revenue from taxes increased by 17.74% compared with the same period of last year.

Myanmar Citizen and Foreign Investment of Permitted Enterprise by Sector

In the first quarter of 2021-2022, the total investment by Myanmar Citizen was increased by 25.90% compared with the same period of last year. Because of the increasing in Construction sector, it contributes the majority of the increase. Foreign investment was decreased 102.93 million US\$ compare with the same period of 2020-2021. Manufacturing sector was mostly contributed by 35.16% in total investment of this quarter.

Foreign Investment of Permitted Enterprise by Country

China, Singapore and the Republic of Korea were the top foreign investors for Myanmar in first quarter of 2021-2022 and Singapore, China and Thailand were the top investors in same quarter of last year.

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

In the first quarter of 2021-2022, Naypyitaw was mostly invested in Myanmar Citizen and Yangon 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 Kachin State was third in Foreign Investment.

Amount of Foreign Investment Inflows by Sector

In the first quarter of 2021-2022, the sectors with the largest inflow amount of Foreign Investment were Power sector, Manufacturing sector and Agriculture sector. In the first quarter of 2020-2021, Power sector topped the list at 345.21 million US\$.

Amount of Foreign Investment Inflows by Country

In the first quarter of 2020-2021, the countries by the largest Inflow amount of Foreign Investment were Hong Kong (SAR), Singapore and United Kingdom.

Production

The Quarterly production statistics are mainly described and focused on the selected commodities during the years 2020-2021 and 2021-2022. In general, when comparing the first quarter of 2020-2021 and 2021-2022, It was detectable that the production of Aviation Turbine and Furnace Oil increased with the vast majority 114.66% and 162.93%, respectively. Likewise the production of Cotton Yarn and Salt were increased by 96.54% and 67.28%. However, the production of Alcohol and Cigarettes dropped to nearly three fifths in the first quarter of 2021-2022 compared with the same period of last year.

**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 1% in the first quarter of 2021-2022 compared to the same quarter of 2020-2021. The number of registered motorcycles decreased 226,358 registered in the first quarter of 2021-2022 compared to the fourth quarter of 2020-2021.

Merchant Shipping includes only coastal trade between ports in Myanmar. In the first quarter of 2021-2022, coastal shipping decreased with vessel entries decreasing by 14% and tonnage decreasing by 10% compared with a year ago.

The first 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 the publication

□	□ corrected
□Y	□□□□ Year □□ □□ □ Sep□□□□
□□	□□ □□□□□□
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1

GDP & Prices

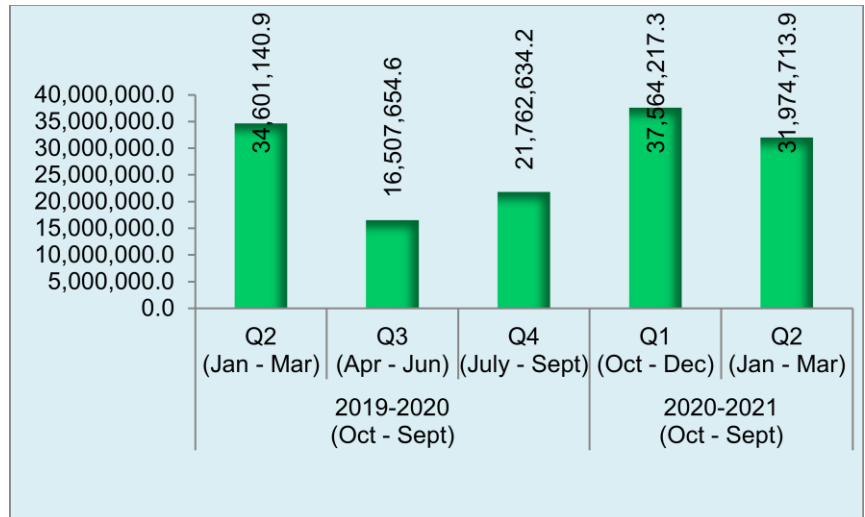


GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT & PRICES

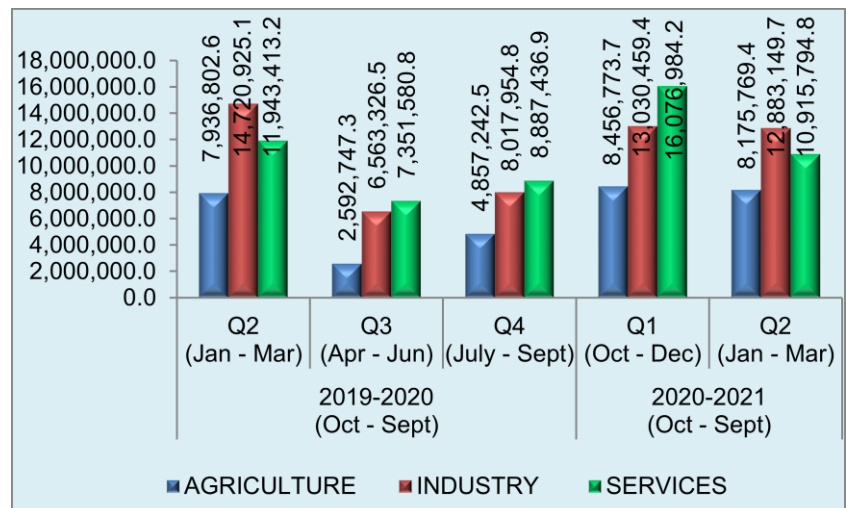
1.1 Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (Current Producers' Prices)

In Myanmar, GDP comprises production from the three main sectors of Agriculture, Industry and Services. In the second quarter of 2020-2021, the Agriculture sector represented 25.57%, the Industry sector at 40.29% and the Services sector at 34.14% 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)	
	Q2 (Jan - Mar)	Q3 (Apr - Jun)	Q4 (July - Sept)	Q1 (Oct - Dec)	Q2 (Jan - Mar)
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	34,601,140.9	16,507,654.6	21,762,634.2	37,564,217.3	31,974,713.9
(1) AGRICULTURE	7,936,802.6	2,592,747.3	4,857,242.5	8,456,773.7	8,175,769.4
Agriculture	5,610,478.6	740,419.1	2,852,307.4	5,771,043.6	5,691,293.5
Livestock and Fisheries	2,293,913.6	1,834,317.2	1,983,174.2	2,673,758.6	2,461,475.2
Forestry	32,410.4	18,011.0	21,760.9	11,971.5	23,000.7
(2) INDUSTRY	14,720,925.1	6,563,326.5	8,017,954.8	13,030,459.4	12,883,149.7
Energy	1,172,076.4	997,475.7	837,412.4	823,722.2	767,861.4
Mining	337,714.9	251,516.9	248,410.9	276,799.1	224,687.2
Processing and Manufacturing	10,364,409.2	3,667,999.4	4,555,755.5	9,654,650.9	9,565,470.5
Electric Power	463,875.6	492,187.4	478,527.9	460,198.7	449,187.1
Construction	2,382,849.0	1,154,147.1	1,897,848.1	1,815,088.5	1,875,943.5
(3) SERVICES	11,943,413.2	7,351,580.8	8,887,436.9	16,076,984.2	10,915,794.8
Transportation	3,407,453.3	1,981,610.1	2,537,834.0	3,225,598.5	2,883,834.1
Communications	596,260.8	679,778.9	536,986.1	485,054.9	621,544.5
Financial Institutions	114,457.3	87,602.6	109,810.3	88,861.3	74,781.2
Social and Administrative Services	888,857.7	905,948.2	920,969.5	914,871.6	883,224.2
Rental and Other Services	947,854.5	789,043.5	823,221.7	962,440.7	854,375.0
Trade	5,988,529.6	2,907,597.5	3,958,615.6	10,400,157.2	5,598,035.8

Source: Planning Department.

1.2 Consumer Price Index and Rate of Inflation

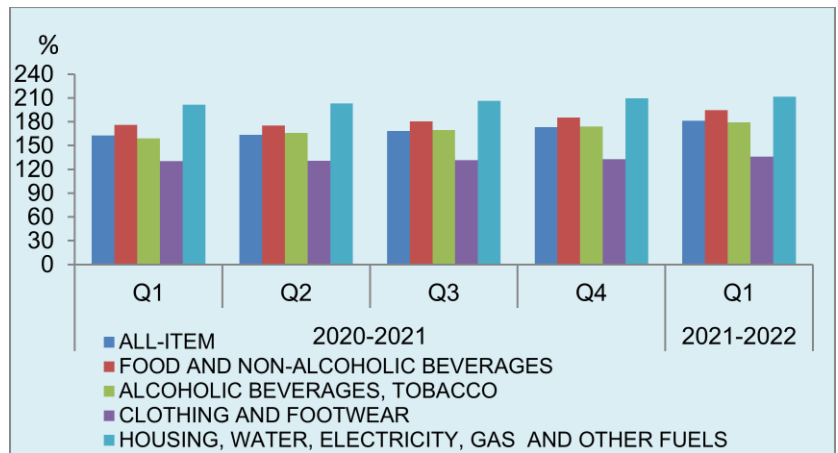
The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures the average change in the retail prices of goods and services purchased and consumed by households. The weighting is based on 2012 Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) conducted by the Central Statistical Organization (CSO). According to COICOP Classification, weighting and description, 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

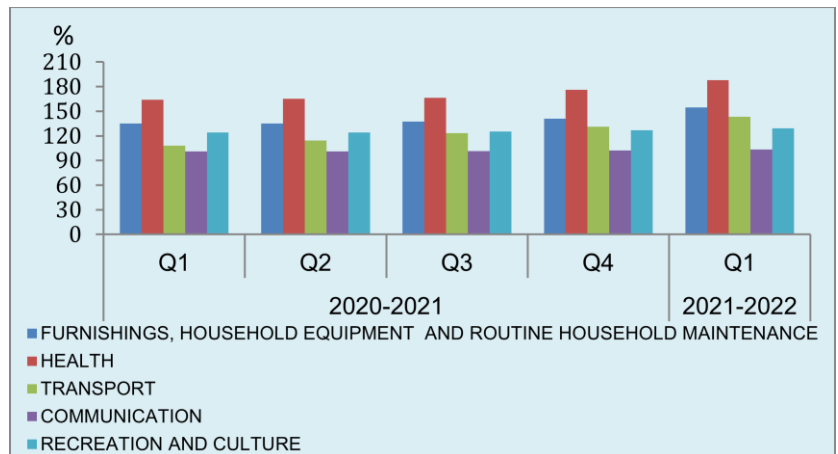
In the first quarter of 2021-2022 compared with the first quarter of 2020-2021; According to 2012 Base, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) in Myanmar increased to 181.48 Index Points from 162.92 Index Points. Year on Year the Inflation Rate was 11.39 for the first quarter of 2020-2021.

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

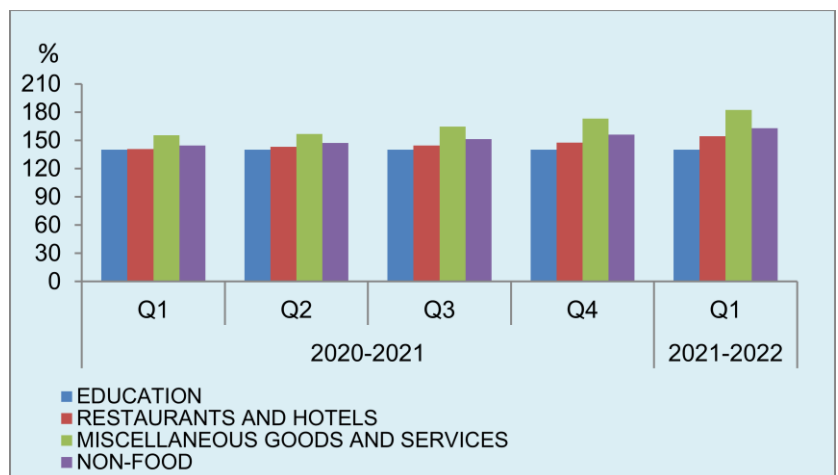
Chart 1.2.1: Consumer Price Index (%) (2012=100)



Source: Central Statistical Organization.



Source: Central Statistical Organization.

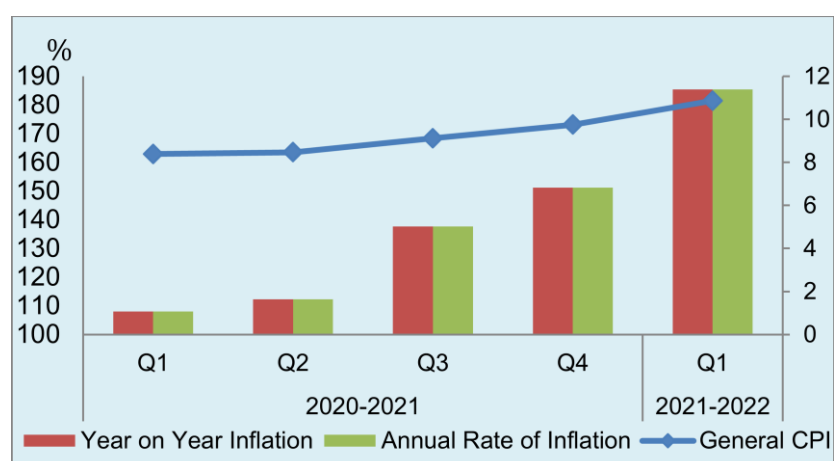


Source: Central Statistical Organization.

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

Group	2020-2021				2021-2022
	Q1	Q2	Q3 (r)	Q4	Q1
ALL-ITEM	162.92	163.52	168.41	173.18	181.48
FOOD AND NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES	175.95	175.21	180.65	185.44	194.69
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES, TOBACCO	158.94	165.80	169.57	174.12	179.21
CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR	130.51	130.60	131.53	132.76	136.04
HOUSING, WATER, ELECTRICITY, GAS AND OTHER FUELS	201.67	202.95	206.34	209.63	211.79
FURNISHINGS, HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT AND ROUTINE HOUSEHOLD MAINTENANCE	134.94	135.18	137.22	141.07	154.67
HEALTH	164.13	165.02	166.26	176.26	187.73
TRANSPORT	108.27	114.18	123.26	131.03	143.27
COMMUNICATION	101.17	101.15	101.38	102.02	103.32
RECREATION AND CULTURE	124.09	124.14	125.14	126.83	129.38
EDUCATION	140.04	140.04	140.04	140.04	140.04
RESTAURANTS AND HOTELS	140.61	142.95	144.40	147.62	154.20
MISCELLANEOUS GOODS AND SERVICES	155.29	156.87	164.68	173.17	182.22
NON-FOOD	144.58	147.07	151.19	155.92	162.89
INFLATION(Y-o-Y)	1.08	1.63	5.02	6.83	11.39

Source: Central Statistical Organization.

Chart 1.2.2: Consumer Price Index and Rate of Inflation

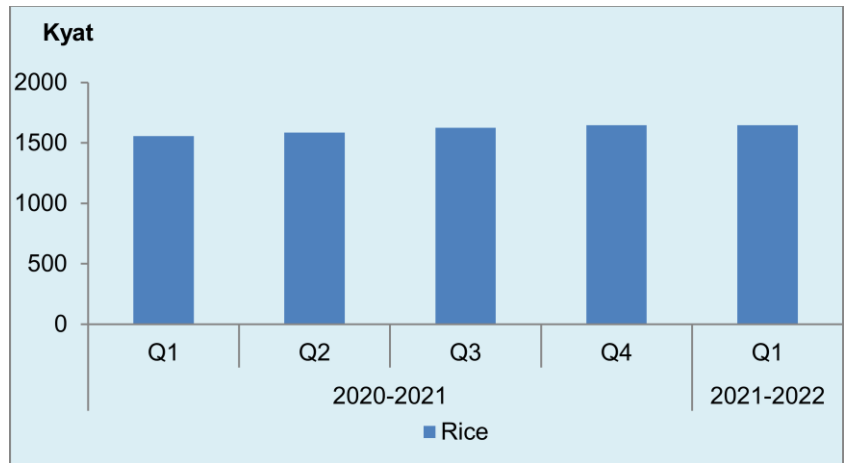
Source: Central Statistical Organization.

Table 1.2.2 Consumer Price Index and Rate of Inflation

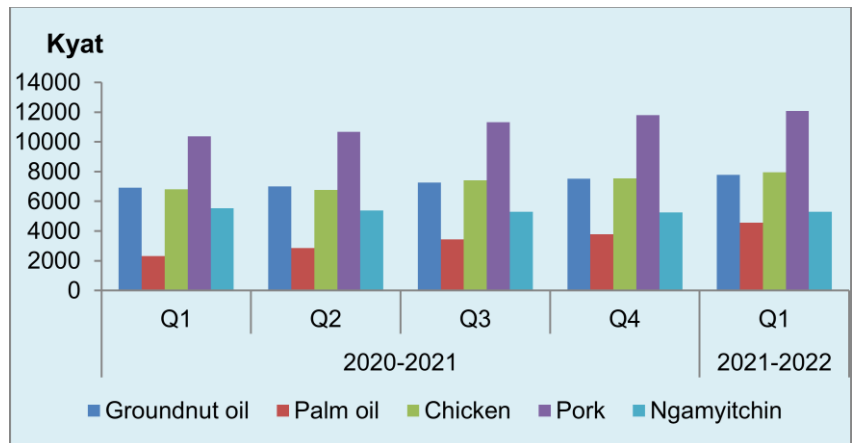
Group	2020-2021				2021-2022
	Q1	Q2	Q3 (r)	Q4	Q1
General CPI	162.92	163.52	168.41	173.18	181.48
Year on Year Inflation	1.08	1.63	5.02	6.83	11.39
Annual Rate of Inflation	1.07	1.63	5.02	6.83	11.39

Source: Central Statistical Organization.

Chart 1.3.1: Retail Price of Selected Commodities



Source: Central Statistical Organization.



Source: Central Statistical Organization.

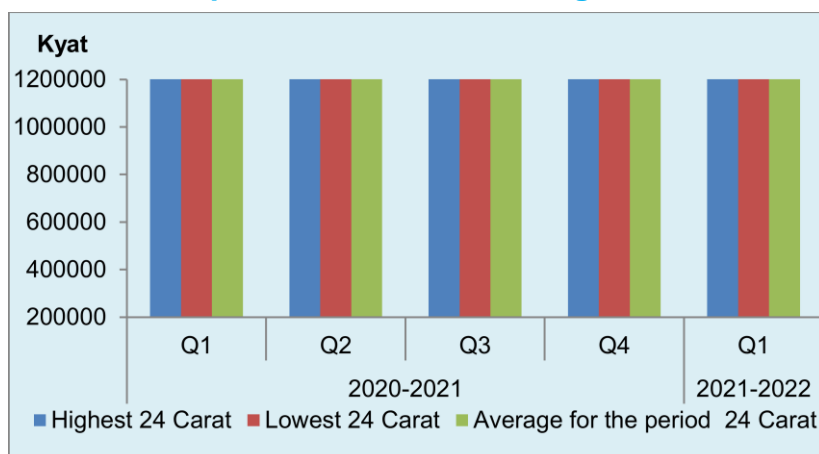
Table 1.3.1 Retail Price of Selected Commodities
(Value = Kyat)

Commodity	Unit	2020-2021				2021-2022
		Q1	Q2	Q3 (r)	Q4	Q1
Rice	Pyi	1,556.32	1,585.02	1,624.00	1,646.38	1,647.47
Snake Head Fish(Ngayan)	Viss	9,588.94	9,084.92	9,301.51	9,953.94	9,758.79
Catfish(Ngakhu)	Viss	10,000.53	8,858.47	9,429.59	10,232.62	9,986.63
Ngagyí	Viss	11,589.01	10,315.38	10,742.49	11,690.11	11,382.42
Hilsa (Ngatha-lauk)	Viss	11,846.41	10,451.63	10,847.06	11,331.37	12,092.16
Ngamyit-chin	Viss	5,541.09	5,379.71	5,286.96	5,252.46	5,304.35
Prawn(Pazun-doke)	Viss	18,269.18	18,217.76	18,250.42	18,209.38	18,594.64
Shrimp(Pazun-kyawt)	Viss	10,910.77	10,950.94	11,267.01	11,336.07	11,578.97
Snake Head Fish(Ngayan) dried	Viss	34,243.38	33,805.58	34,017.38	34,922.81	35,583.89
Ngakumshut dried	Viss	19,953.90	19,723.40	20,005.32	20,159.57	20,354.61
Prawn dried	Viss	34,950.00	34,800.00	35,149.31	35,794.44	36,179.86
Fish Ngapi(Ngapi yegyo)	Viss	3,541.30	3,543.48	3,588.84	3,649.57	3,724.20
Hmyin Ngapi(Ngapi-seinza) (2nd. quality)	Viss	4,164.87	4,175.49	4,243.30	4,322.39	4,478.59
Goat(Mutton)	Viss	23,174.77	23,124.31	23,005.52	23,064.46	22,847.15
Beef	Viss	14,592.75	14,588.89	14,669.14	14,822.52	14,854.17
Pork	Viss	10,364.21	10,664.55	11,312.26	11,800.59	12,071.35
Chicken	Viss	6,813.63	6,755.64	7,417.47	7,548.45	7,948.82
Chicken eggs	(10.Nos)	1,220.06	1,195.12	1,230.04	1,454.39	1,397.08
Duck eggs	(10.Nos)	1,684.80	1,633.40	1,658.89	1,753.71	1,772.48
Groundnut Oil	Viss	6,916.73	7,007.59	7,258.60	7,527.88	7,781.49
Palm Oil	Viss	2,305.04	2,852.51	3,437.36	3,781.13	4,550.68

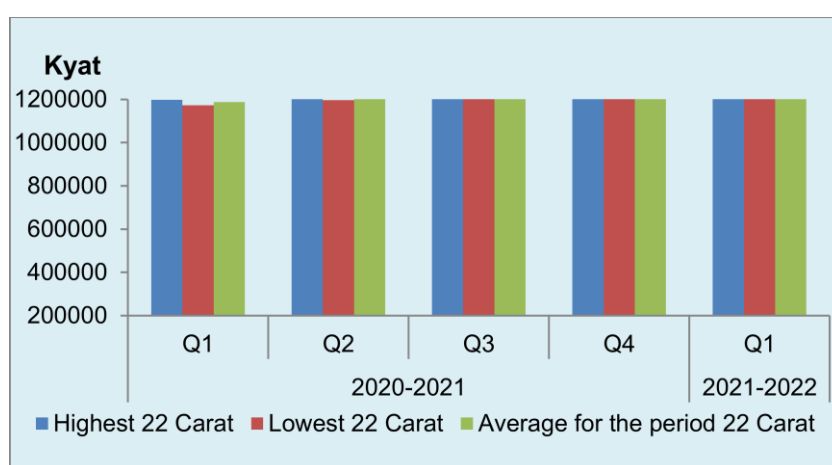
Table 1.3.1 Retail Price of Selected Commodities
(Value = Kyat)

Commodity	Unit	2020-2021				2021-2022
		Q1	Q2	Q3 (r)	Q4	Q1
Gram(split)	Viss	2,379.07	2,416.43	2,415.51	2,843.61	3,180.86
Pegyi(whole)	Viss	3,095.59	3,090.69	3,105.88	3,326.47	3,754.90
Penilay(whole)	Viss	4,781.94	4,838.74	4,877.99	5,058.74	5,371.04
Sadawpe(lonethay)	Viss	2,452.15	2,380.76	2,427.16	2,659.39	3,261.44
Chillies(short)	Viss	11,268.84	11,251.08	11,022.09	10,947.73	11,029.78
Onion(big)	Viss	1,143.77	822.11	850.49	732.30	994.75
Garlic(single)	Viss	3,204.31	3,387.95	3,570.79	4,260.27	4,899.02
Potatoes(medium)	Viss	1,229.79	1,130.47	1,193.13	1,309.57	2,277.67
Tomatoes	Viss	1,351.99	922.15	1,332.96	1,412.89	2,046.09
Cabbage	Viss	840.85	668.10	736.03	761.34	1,004.92
Longbean	Viss	1,341.17	1,257.38	1,376.67	1,522.88	1,516.26
Betel leaves	Viss	4,895.19	6,399.66	5,983.16	5,389.35	5,329.47
Betelnut(split)	Viss	7,492.59	7,553.44	8,167.72	9,039.15	9,761.90
Cheroots	(per 100)	2,285.30	2,274.94	2,303.66	2,328.55	2,355.18
Sugar	Viss	1,259.39	1,260.34	1,397.69	1,656.33	2,039.46
Tea, Shan	Viss	7,350.73	7,379.66	7,411.75	7,430.17	7,605.20
Firewood	Viss	384.29	386.50	388.72	391.18	396.27
Charcoal	Viss	706.22	705.94	709.01	719.89	745.57
Petro	Gallon	2,706.25	3,551.48	4,433.92	5,212.88	6,182.46
Diesel	Gallon	2,820.26	3,619.74	4,382.98	5,062.32	6,017.17
Washing Soap	(Each)	241.45	241.64	256.78	280.92	327.29
Body Soap	(Each)	511.43	511.63	519.81	532.52	582.90
Tooth Paste	(Each)	727.44	727.16	747.36	780.19	863.33

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
	Q1	Q2	Q3 (r)	Q4	Q1
Highest					
24 Carat	1322000	1374333	1580000	1867000	1886667
22 Carat	1198065	1245490	1431875	1691969	1709792
Lowest					
24 Carat	1293667	1321000	1458667	1693000	1749500
22 Carat	1172387	1197155	1321917	1534281	1585484
Average for the period					
24 Carat	1311313	1348607	1514681	1746454	1814373
22 Carat	1188378	1222175	1372680	1582724	1644276

Source: Central Statistical Organization.

2 Trade



TRADE

2.1 Merchandise Trade

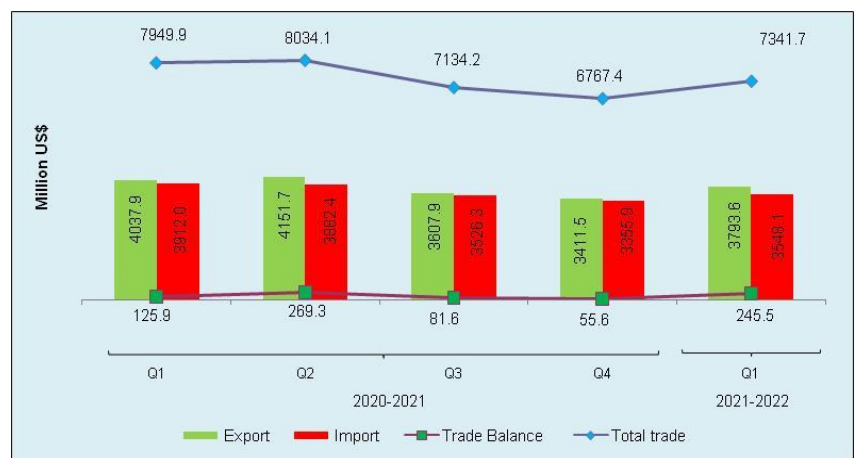
The total value of Myanmar's international merchandise trade was \$ 7,341.7 million in the first quarter of 2021-2022, an increase of 8.5% from \$ 6,767.4 million in the previous quarter. Merchandise trade also decreased by 7.7% when compared with the same quarter of the previous year.

Myanmar's economy has suffered a trade deficit since 2012-2013. However, in the first quarter of 2021-2022, the trade surplus stood at \$ 245.5 million.

The total value of exports in the first quarter of 2021-2022 was \$ 3,793.6 million, an increase of 11.2% from \$ 3,411.5 million in the previous quarter. Exports also decreased by 6.1% from \$ 4,037.9 million when compared with the same quarter of 2020-2021.

The total value of imports in the first quarter of 2021-2022 was \$ 3,548.1 million, an increase of 5.7% from \$ 3,355.9 million in the previous quarter. Imports decreased by 9.3% from \$ 3,912.0 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\$)

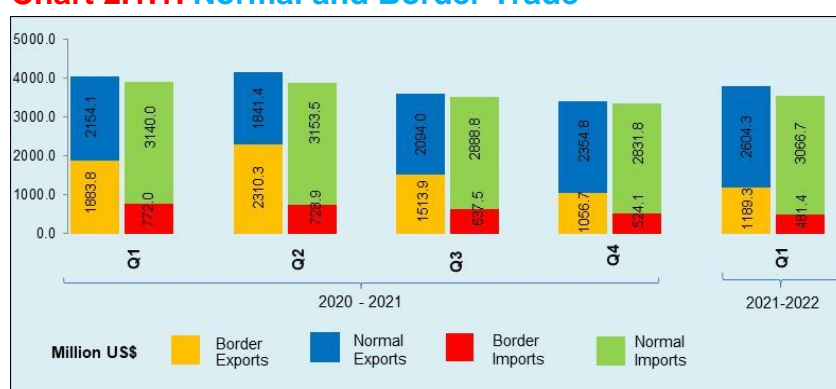
	2020-2021				2021-2022
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Total trade	7,949.9	8,034.1	7,134.2	6,767.4	7,341.7
Trade Balance	125.9	269.3	81.6	55.6	245.5
Export	4,037.9	4,151.7	3,607.9	3,411.5	3,793.6
Domestics export	2,827.5	3,031.4	2,376.8	1,859.3	2,387.7
All export	4,037.9	4,151.7	3,607.9	3,411.5	3,793.6
All export by type					
Normal	2,154.1	1,841.4	2,094.0	2,354.8	2,604.3
Border	1,883.8	2,310.3	1,513.9	1,056.7	1,189.3
All export by Sector					
Government	877.0	754.2	886.7	867.7	832.3
Private	3,160.9	3,397.5	2,721.2	2,543.8	2,961.3
Import	3,912.0	3,882.4	3,526.3	3,355.9	3,548.1
General imports	3,399.5	3,016.9	2,878.3	2,889.5	2,974.9
All Import	3,912.0	3,882.4	3,526.3	3,355.9	3,548.1
All import by type					
Normal	3,140.0	3,153.5	2,888.8	2,831.8	3,066.7
Border	772.0	728.9	637.5	524.1	481.4
All import by Sector					
Government	132.9	460.6	305.7	67.4	64.3
Private	3,779.1	3,421.8	3,220.6	3,288.5	3,483.8

Include border trade

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.

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 first quarter of 2021-2022, normal exports increased by 20.9% and border exports decreased by 36.9% and normal imports decreased by 2.3% and border imports decreased by 37.6%, compared to the same quarter of the previous year.

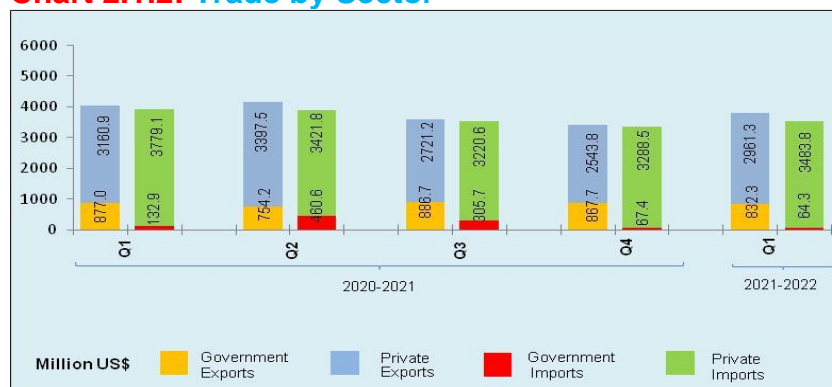
Chart 2.1.1: Normal and Border TradeSources: Customs Department
Department of Electric Power Planning.
Myanma Petrochemical Enterprise.
Oil and Gas Planning Department.
Myanma Oil and Gas Enterprise.
Myanmar National Airlines.
Myanmar Airways International.

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

2.1.2 Trade by Sector

Myanmar merchandise trade has two main sectors: the government and private sectors. In the first quarter of 2021-2022, the exports of the government sector decreased by 5.1% and imports of the government sector decreased by 51.6% when compared to the same quarter of the previous year. Over the same period, there was a decrease in private exports 6.3% and a decrease in private imports 7.8%.

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 81.1%, followed by Europe at 13.3%. All the other regional groups had relatively small shares of trade (3.9% 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
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Trade Volume	7,949.9	8,034.1	7,134.2	6,767.4	7,341.7
Trade Balance	125.9	269.3	81.6	55.6	245.5
Export	4,037.9	4,151.7	3,607.9	3,411.5	3,793.6
Asia	3,118.2	3,386.5	2,787.8	2,410.2	2,688.5
Europe	647.9	542.7	630.8	770.0	822.7
America	204.9	184.2	151.5	164.1	178.7
Central East Asia	40.5	24.4	24.8	49.0	38.0
Africa	16.7	4.9	3.2	10.0	52.8
Other	9.7	9.0	9.8	8.1	12.9
Import	3,912.0	3,882.4	3,526.3	3,355.9	3,548.1
Asia	3,479.3	3,462.8	3,172.1	2,980.4	3,166.6
Europe	146.6	136.3	151.0	134.6	154.8
America	143.5	110.7	109.0	101.2	107.5
Central East Asia	106.2	119.4	53.9	86.4	64.1
Africa	4.4	1.5	2.3	6.3	4.6
Other	32.0	51.7	38.0	47.0	50.5

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 first quarter of 2021-2022, the largest share of exports from Myanmar was Asia at 71.9%, followed by Europe at 21.7%. All the other regional groups had relatively small shares of exports from Myanmar (4.7% or less). China, Thailand, India, Japan, and United States are the top five destinations for Myanmar's exports in the first quarter of this year.

China was the largest export destination with 24.5% of total exports. Myanmar's exports to China decreased by 44.1% when compared with the same quarter of the previous year from \$ 1,667.09 million to \$ 931.29 million. This decrease was mainly due to fall in the exports of rice, base metal, ores, garment, fish and fished product, raw rubber, and maize.

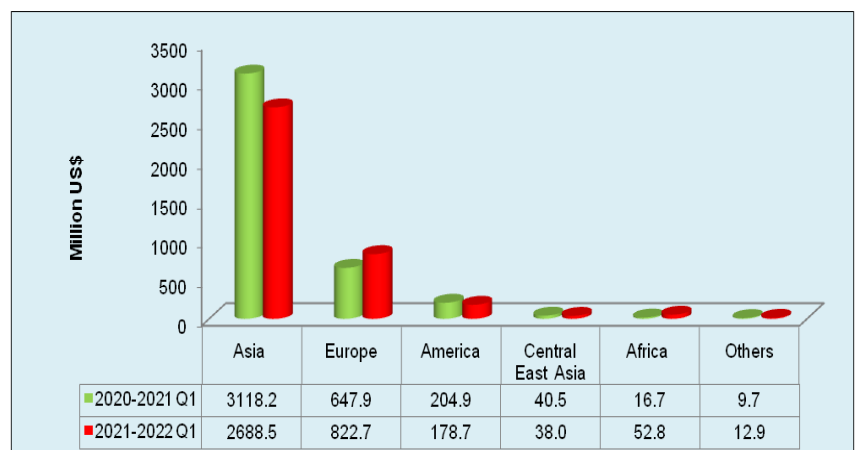
Thailand was the second largest export destination with 22.1% of total exports. The value of exports to Thailand has increased by 32.5% when compared with the same quarter of the previous year from \$ 633.61 million to \$ 839.80 million. This growth was mainly due to increase in the export of gas, garment, sesame seeds, raw rubber and matpe.

Myanmar's exports to India decreased by 6.7% from \$ 230.68 million to \$ 215.25 million. This decline was mainly due to decrease in the exports of pesingon, hardwood conversion and base metal, ores.

Myanmar's exports to Japan decreased by 15.4% from \$ 235.87 million to \$ 199.47 million. This decrease was mainly due to fall in the exports of garment, raw rubber, green mung bean and matpe.

Myanmar's exports to United States decreased by 15.0% from \$ 183.26 million to \$ 155.75 million. This decrease was mainly due to fall in the exports of fish and fished product, matpe and pesingon.

Chart 2.3: Destination of Exports



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

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

	2020-2021				2021-2022
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Thailand	633.61	916.67	916.67	838.08	839.80
China	1,667.09	1,640.83	1,069.52	664.51	931.29
Malaysia	53.07	49.35	51.40	87.76	115.46
India	230.68	162.89	195.98	283.88	215.25
Singapore	46.96	45.25	74.69	40.50	53.10
Japan	235.87	262.52	196.57	249.24	199.47
Republic of Korea	81.41	85.83	56.90	81.62	71.57
Germany	97.31	105.62	103.02	120.30	126.72
China, Hong Kong SAR	23.52	18.73	25.43	24.80	24.92
Indonesia	29.34	45.06	28.19	22.85	19.24
United States	183.26	165.80	129.14	142.39	155.75
United Kingdom	106.06	78.96	95.76	104.62	114.12
Vietnam	53.94	82.85	44.97	40.09	56.55
United Arab Emirates	26.05	11.21	10.86	18.05	16.73
Bangladesh	16.07	14.96	65.64	17.20	27.52
Spain	114.98	88.11	59.27	149.35	127.96
Netherlands	83.89	69.07	87.60	125.62	96.90
Sweden	19.52	20.49	25.00	24.48	29.00
Saudi Arabia	8.21	6.88	8.87	20.70	11.61
Pakistan	6.56	23.75	27.95	7.10	5.43
Italy	39.25	38.83	37.82	37.13	58.49
Australia	7.29	7.29	8.16	6.55	7.26
France	29.40	21.79	15.93	19.50	23.07
Taiwan	9.44	6.55	7.45	10.57	12.00
Iran	0.20	0.19	0.08	0.20	0.10
Other countries	235.00	182.22	264.97	274.40	454.24
Total	4,037.98	4,151.70	3,607.84	3,411.49	3,793.55

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 first quarter of 2021-2022, the largest share of imports was from Asia at 91.1%, followed by Europe with 4.4%. All the other regional groups had relatively small shares of imports to Myanmar (3.0% or less). China, Singapore, Thailand, Indonesia, and Malaysia are the top five countries of origin for imports to Myanmar in the first quarter of this year.

China was the largest country of origin for imports with 27.9% of total imports. Myanmar's imports from China decreased by 30.8% when compared with the same quarter of the previous year from \$ 1,431.44 million to \$ 990.99 million with imports of non-electric machinery and transport equipment, electric machinery and apparatus, base metals and manufactures, artificial and synthetic fabrics, and plastic.

Singapore was the second largest country of origin for imports with 17.0% of total imports. Myanmar's total imports from Singapore were increased by 28.6% from \$ 468.13 million to \$ 602.00 million. This increase was mainly due to rise in the import of refined mineral oil, fertilizers, pharmaceutical products,

edible vegetable oil and other hydrogenated oils, and woven and special woven fabrics.

The value of imports from Thailand increased by 17.3% when compared with the same quarter of the previous year from \$ 452.52 million to \$ 530.88 million with imports of plastic, artificial and synthetic fabrics, woven and special woven fabrics refined mineral oil, and garment fertilizers,.

Myanmar's total imports from Indonesia increased by 15.1% from \$ 271.19 million to \$ 312.15 million with imports of edible vegetable oil and other hydrogenated oils, fertilizers, base metals and manufactures, pharmaceutical products, and scientific instrument.

Moreover, Myanmar's total imports from Malaysia increased by 28.1% from \$ 232.04 million to \$ 297.31 million with imports of base metals and manufactures, electric machinery and apparatus, non-electric machinery and transport equipment, edible vegetable oil and other hydrogenated oils, and fertilizers.

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\$)

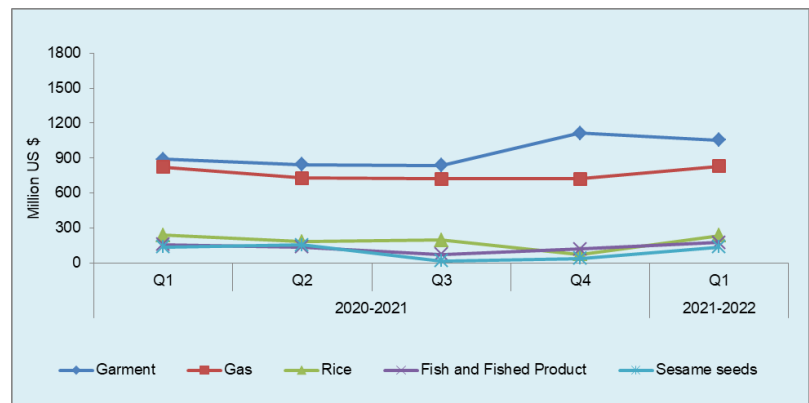
	2020-2021				2021-2022
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Thailand	452.52	455.79	494.51	577.98	530.88
China	1,431.44	1,237.08	983.61	994.50	990.99
Malaysia	232.04	206.38	176.39	172.40	297.31
India	165.47	139.38	131.46	150.22	152.76
Singapore	468.13	871.14	802.89	462.69	602.00
Japan	117.88	70.19	83.63	80.76	65.69
Republic of Korea	144.16	89.95	65.50	77.09	71.55
Germany	35.56	35.26	33.37	32.30	35.74
China, Hong Kong SAR	2.10	0.77	0.54	0.57	0.74
Indonesia	271.19	253.71	319.97	319.64	312.15
United States	74.82	55.95	49.77	46.78	51.89
United Kingdom	10.65	5.85	12.60	7.15	7.29
Vietnam	110.52	90.64	71.62	92.78	81.54
United Arab Emirates	51.12	45.76	34.94	30.83	39.26
Bangladesh	21.36	10.78	5.50	10.38	12.08
Spain	6.18	4.83	6.90	9.06	10.66
Netherlands	5.93	6.98	6.88	8.08	3.92
Sweden	1.40	0.85	1.22	1.36	1.87
Saudi Arabia	21.11	28.97	6.88	10.09	8.80
Pakistan	4.78	3.59	2.84	5.78	5.81
Italy	15.01	11.78	8.26	14.57	11.66
Australia	21.44	40.34	30.78	33.60	36.27
France	16.58	35.17	39.84	18.91	42.29
Taiwan	35.64	25.61	24.16	24.75	27.16
Iran	3.05	1.70	2.47	1.50	1.54
Other countries	191.95	153.95	129.77	172.15	146.20
Total	3,912.03	3,882.40	3,526.30	3,355.92	3,548.05

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 first quarter of 2021-2022, garment was the largest export commodity with 27.8% of the total exports. The remaining commodities in the top four were gas, rice, fish and fished product, and sesame seeds. While garment was the most valuable exported commodity, the total value of garment exports increased by 18.6% 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
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Rice	238.9	183.7	195.0	75.0	233.5
Maize	48.6	276.5	158.9	46.8	107.0
Matpe	107.3	99.8	147.2	171.6	66.0
Green mung bean	58.5	210.2	182.0	80.0	134.3
Pesingon	63.1	2.0	29.8	48.7	14.6
Gram	1.2	2.1	10.2	2.1	4.6
Other pulses	28.4	68.5	51.5	18.1	32.1
Sesame seeds	137.4	154.9	18.0	37.4	137.0
Onion	18.7	13.1	10.4	3.8	7.7
Tamarind	-	5.9	3.4	0.3	0.2
Raw rubber	123.4	162.0	96.3	75.3	106.3
Hide and skin	#	0.1	-	-	0.2
Fresh and dried Prawns	32.3	16.5	17.6	22.3	27.8
Fish and Fished Product	157.9	138.0	75.7	120.4	176.6
Crab	20.4	12.9	20.3	29.5	4.7
Teak Conversion	4.4	3.6	2.6	5.5	14.3
Hardwood Conversion	1.4	1.1	0.7	2.2	1.0
Plywood and Veneer	11.4	10.1	11.9	10.4	8.0
Base metal, ores	285.1	188.7	186.3	115.3	109.4
Gas	824.4	726.9	720.5	722.6	829.3
Jade	-	-	-	-	-
Sugar	22.9	25.5	16.5	24.1	3.9
Garment	889.7	842.6	836.5	1,113.4	1,055.1
Other commodities	962.5	1,007.0	816.6	686.7	720.0
Total	4,037.9	4,151.7	3,607.9	3,411.5	3,793.6

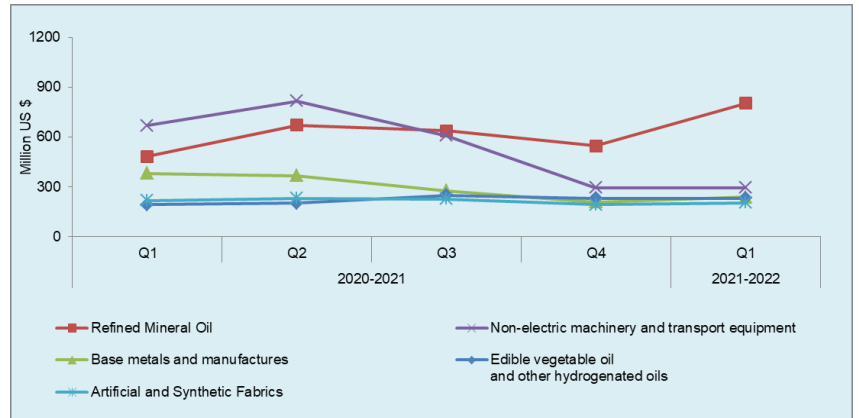
Include border trade

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 first quarter of 2021-2022, the top five of import commodities were refined mineral oil, non-electric machinery and transport equipment, base metals and manufactures, edible vegetable oil and other hydrogenated oils, and artificial and synthetic fabrics. Refined mineral oil accounted for 22.7% of the total imports. While refined mineral oil was the most imported commodity, its' value increased by 66.0% 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	
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Milk, Condensed	1.0	1.1	0.1	0.8	1.0
Milk and evaporated	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.9	1.0
Milk Powder	8.2	10.4	6.3	9.9	10.3
Others Milk, food including malted milk	7.4	5.9	6.5	8.2	6.1
Taste Powder	9.1	8.1	9.5	11.4	10.3
Spices	3.7	0.9	1.4	0.4	0.7
Edible vegetable oil and other hydrogenated oils	194.0	203.3	251.4	232.8	231.3
Pharmaceutical products	130.9	84.6	108.6	161.0	155.8
Cement	13.8	26.7	30.0	6.9	5.9
Dyeing tanning and colouring materials	10.7	7.9	9.6	8.7	9.6
Chemical elements and compounds	35.0	32.1	32.5	45.7	38.9
Fertilizers	83.2	77.6	77.3	100.4	133.7
Scientific instrument	43.7	30.5	25.3	154.0	50.0
Base metals and manufactures	382.2	368.9	276.9	209.8	238.1
Non-electric machinery and transport equipment	670.0	817.2	608.8	295.2	295.1
Electric machinery and apparatus	407.6	274.8	237.2	195.0	204.2
Paper, paperboard and manufactures	48.3	44.9	28.8	39.0	45.6
Rubber manufactures	25.3	19.9	23.2	25.5	23.0
Crude Oil	-	#	#	#	0.1
Coal and Coke	113.1	57.0	85.9	43.1	39.7
Refined Mineral Oil	485.2	671.6	638.5	546.8	805.4
Wheat Flour	1.6	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.7
Tobacco and Tobacco Manufactures	13.1	6.4	9.5	11.4	6.7
Cotton Fabric	24.7	13.9	9.7	16.6	25.5
Artificial and Synthetic Fabrics	219.6	232.4	227.7	193.4	204.7
Woven and Special Woven Fabrics	73.6	50.2	28.6	51.9	81.4
Garment and laced Fabrics	27.0	17.9	19.4	24.5	25.7
Plastic	168.4	158.1	128.8	159.6	167.8
Other commodities	710.9	659.0	643.9	802.6	729.8
Total	3912.0	3882.4	3526.3	3355.9	3,548.1

Include border trade

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

3 Finance

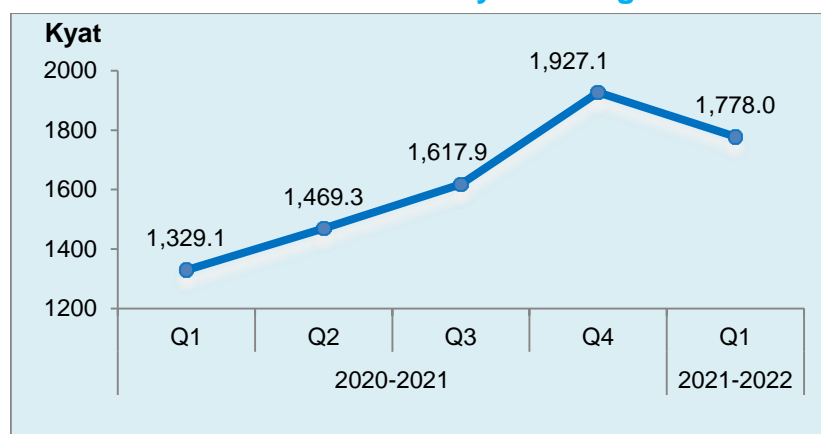


FINANCE

3.1 International Currency Exchange

The official exchange rate was 1,778.0 kyat per US\$ in the first quarter of 2021-2022. The exchange rate increased year-on-year by 33.8 % compared with the same period in 2020-2021.

Chart 3.1: International Currency Exchange



Source: Central Bank of Myanmar.

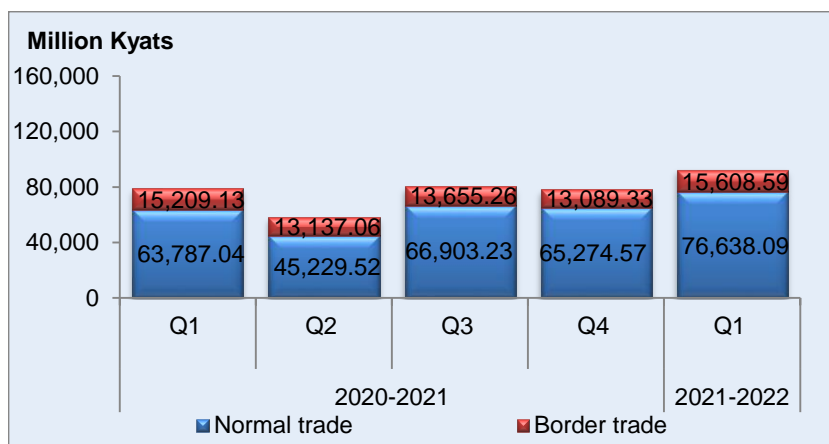
Table 3.1 International Currency Exchange (Kyat)

F.Y	2020-2021				2021-2022
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Australian dollar	1016.70	1118.00	1214.00	1388.50	1289.90
Canadian dollar	1038.20	1166.10	1304.10	1515.50	1388.40
Chinese yuan	203.67	224.04	250.38	298.11	278.90
Europe euro	1629.50	1723.70	1923.90	2236.50	2010.30
English pound	1799.90	2019.70	2238.60	2589.20	2392.40
Hong Kong dollar	171.44	189.01	208.36	247.44	228.00
Indian rupee	18.13	20.03	21.74	25.96	23.90
Japanese 100 yen	1286.30	1327.20	1464.40	1721.90	1543.70
Malaysian ringgit	329.31	353.84	389.76	460.15	425.77
Pakistani rupee	8.28	9.65	10.27	11.27	9.96
Singapore dollar	1002.60	1092.10	1203.30	1415.80	1313.00
Thai baht	44.28	46.87	50.47	56.96	53.33
U.S dollar	1329.10	1469.30	1617.90	1927.10	1778.00
Russian rouble	17.94	19.42	22.21	26.53	23.84

Source: Central Bank of Myanmar.

3.2 Customs Duties

In the first quarter of 2021-2022, customs duties decreased by 17.72 % compared with the previous quarter. When compared with the same period of last year, customs duties showed a year-on-year increase on 16.77 %.

Chart 3.2: Customs Duties

Source: Customs Department.

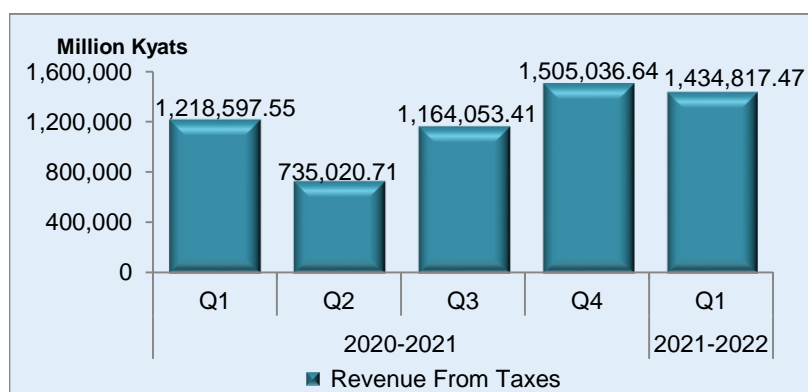
Table 3.2 Customs Duties (Million Kyats)

F.Y	2020-2021				2021-2022
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Customs Duties	78,996.17	58,366.58	80,558.49	78,363.90	92,246.69
Import Duty					
Normal trade	63,787.04	45,229.52	66,903.23	65,274.57	76,638.09
Border trade	15,209.13	13,137.06	13,655.26	13,089.33	15,608.59

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 17.74 % between the first quarter of 2020-2021 and the first quarter of 2021-2022. The largest proportion of tax revenue was 45.93 % from income tax in the first 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
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Revenue From Taxes	1,218,597.55	735,020.71	1,164,053.41	1,505,036.64	1,434,817.47
State-Owned Enterprises	128,458.53	60,425.80	257,311.21	387,473.82	247,971.00
Cooperative	132.71	97.97	32.36	118.04	307.82
Private	1,090,006.31	674,496.94	906,709.84	1,117,444.79	1,186,538.65
(1) Commodities and service tax and commercial tax	380,390.74	279,748.83	429,210.35	550,026.95	459,121.62
State-Owned Enterprises	39,873.89	43,481.74	85,999.60	169,058.27	94,547.55
Cooperative	6.29	2.90	16.27	0.27	6.94
Private	340,510.56	236,264.19	343,194.48	380,968.41	364,567.13
(2) Specific Goods Tax	182,497.23	137,245.60	260,223.34	240,281.02	287,914.60
State-Owned Enterprises	1,240.44	2,370.86	19,668.58	63,709.12	32,470.08
Cooperative	-	-	-	-	-
Private	181,256.79	134,874.74	240,554.77	176,571.90	255,444.88
(3) Gemstones Tax	403.15	219.47	202.36	2,366.31	726.96
State-Owned Enterprises	-	-	200.70	109.33	12.51
Cooperative	-	-	-	-	-
Private	403.15	219.47	1.66	2,256.98	714.45
(4) Income Tax	567,831.68	267,444.02	459,973.97	695,382.38	658,990.67
State-Owned Enterprises	87,344.19	14,573.20	151,442.34	154,597.09	120,940.87
Cooperative	126.42	95.07	16.09	117.77	300.88
Private	480,361.07	252,775.75	308,515.55	540,667.53	537,748.92
(5) Stamp Duties	45,190.73	18,285.62	9,136.45	11,547.47	22,077.33
Private	45,190.73	18,285.62	9,136.45	11,547.47	22,077.33
(6) State Lottery	42,284.01	32,077.17	5,306.94	5,432.51	5,985.93
Private	42,284.01	32,077.17	5,306.94	5,432.51	5,985.93

Source: Internal Revenue Department.

3.4 Government Securities

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

3.4.1 Domestic Interest Rate

The interest rate of Myanmar was 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 first quarter of 2021-2022 auction time, the total sales was 448,800.00 million kyats, the discharged and outstanding values were 785,260.00 million kyats and 10,503,970.00 million kyats respectively.

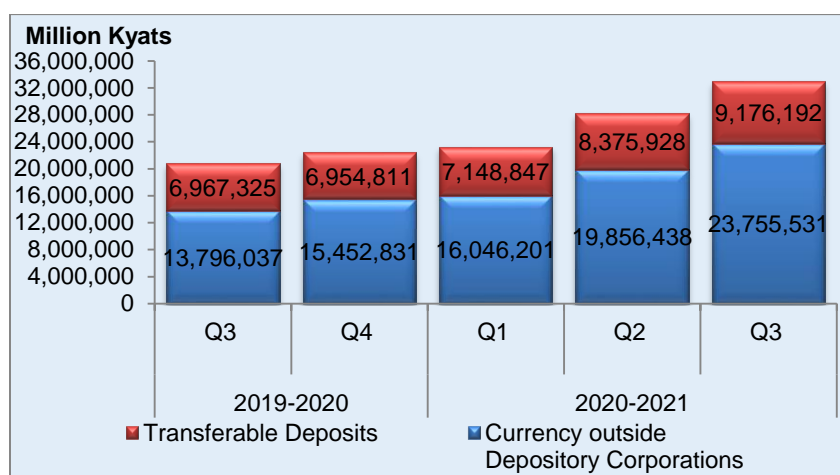
Table 3.4 Government Securities (Auction)
(Million Kyats)

Particulars	2020-2021				2021-2022	
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	
Total Sales	1,484,700.00	425,290.00	533,850.00	22,300.00	448,800.00	
Discharged	103,000.00	-	1,006,450.00	-	785,260.00	
Outstanding	10,865,440.00	11,290,730.00	10,818,130.00	10,840,430.00	10,503,970.00	
Amount Held by	Public	434,160.00	517,530.00	512,260.00	517,560.00	529,090.00
	Private Enterprises	10,431,280.00	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 32,931,723 million kyats in the third quarter of 2020-2021. This was a year-on-year increase of 58.60 % compared with the third quarter of the previous year.

Chart 3.5: Money Supply

Source: Central Bank of Myanmar.

Table 3.5 Money Supply
(Million Kyats)

F.Y	2019-2020		2020-2021		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
Total	20,763,362	22,407,642	23,195,048	28,232,366	32,931,723
Currency outside Depository Corporations¹	13,796,037	15,452,831	16,046,201	19,856,438	23,755,531
Transferable Deposits	6,967,325	6,954,811	7,148,847	8,375,928	9,176,192
State Owned Banks	2,194,267	1,673,095	1,795,236	2,168,150	2,498,404
Private Banks	3,541,204	3,901,310	4,126,395	4,647,744	4,764,372
Foreign Banks	1,231,854	1,380,406	1,227,216	1,560,034	1,913,416

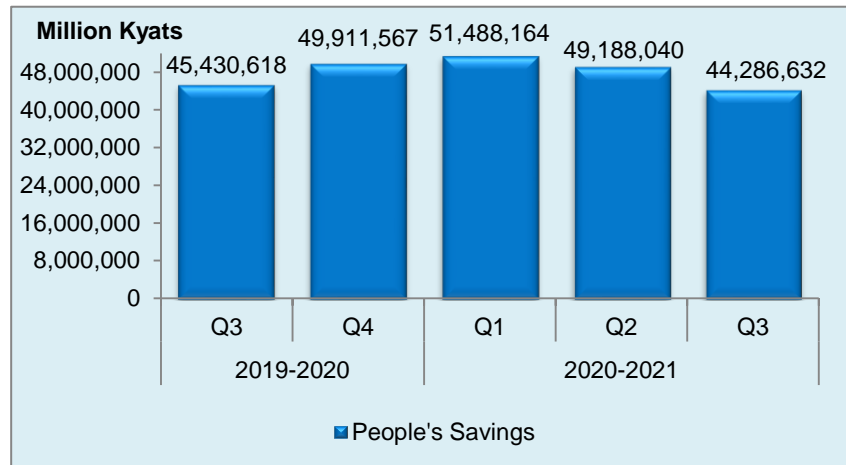
Note: ¹ According to the Monetary and Financial Statistics Manual Currency outside Depository Corporations means Currency outside Central Bank less currency holding of other depository corporations.

Source: Central Bank of Myanmar.

3.6 People's Savings

People's Savings in Myanmar reached 44,286,632 million kyats in the third quarter of 2020-2021. This was a year-on-year decrease of 2.52% compared with the third quarter of the previous year.

Chart 3.6: People's Savings



Source: Central Bank of Myanmar.

Table 3.6 People's Savings (Million Kyats)

F.Y	2019-2021		2020-2021		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
Total	45,430,618	49,911,567	51,488,164	49,188,040	44,286,632
Savings Deposits	27,046,231	29,132,135	30,197,967	29,045,203	26,421,019
State Owned Banks	5,893,985	6,430,899	6,416,559	6,360,057	6,269,058
Private Banks	20,229,635	21,707,048	22,855,375	21,480,866	19,051,632
Foreign Banks	922,611	994,188	926,033	1,204,280	1,100,329
Savings Certificates	51,492	51,422	51,052	50,860	50,525
State Owned Banks	51,492	51,422	51,052	50,860	50,525
Private Banks	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign Banks	-	-	-	-	-
Time Deposits	13,479,356	14,570,962	15,053,922	13,894,603	11,486,156
State Owned Banks	674,305	708,077	672,958	735,925	744,561
Private Banks	11,787,050	12,948,258	13,339,284	12,363,769	10,096,664
Foreign Banks	1,018,001	914,627	1,041,680	794,909	644,931
Other Deposits	4,853,539	6,157,048	6,185,223	6,197,374	6,328,932
State Owned Banks	406,434	1,044,947	921,482	1,396,198	1,233,824
Private Banks	4,447,105	5,112,101	5,263,741	4,801,176	5,095,108
Foreign Banks	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Central Bank of Myanmar.

4 Investment

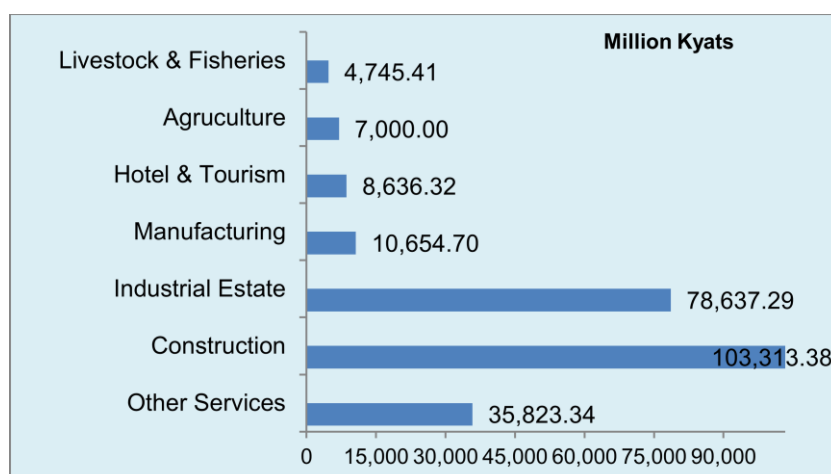


INVESTMENT

4.1 Myanmar Citizen Investment of Permitted Enterprise By Sector

In the first quarter of 2021-2022, the largest value of investment by Myanmar Citizen was Construction sector with 103,313.38 million kyats in investment and followed by Industrial Estate sector with 78,637.29 million kyats in investment.

Chart 4.1: Myanmar Citizen Investment of Permitted Enterprise By Sector (2021-2022, Q1)



Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

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

Sectors	2020-2021					
	Q1			Q2		
	No. of Enterprises	US\$	Total Investment (Kyat)	No. of Enterprises	US\$	Total Investment (Kyat)
Agriculture	2	9.17	950.00	-	-	-
Livestock & Fisheries	3	1.29 *	34,969.62 *	1	1.62	4,980.00
Mining	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	-	-	-	6	496.21 *	874,160.78 *
Power	-	-	-	1	5.97	10,000.00
Transport & Communication	-	-	-	2	4.92	11,481.89
Hotel & Tourism	5	33.44	76,415.00	2	1.87	7,930.10
Real Estate Development	1	-	7,500.00	2	0.74 *	14,777.58 *
Industrial Estate	14	-	34,317.91	-	-	-
Construction	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil & Gas	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Services	5	13.69 *	43,467.06 *	4	0.10	19,024.57
Total	30	57.59 *	197,619.59 *	18	511.43 *	942,354.92 *

(Cont'd)

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

Sectors	2020-2021						2021-2022		
	Q3			Q4			Q1		
	No. of	US\$	Total	No. of Enterprises	US\$	Total Investment (Kyat)	No. of Enterprises	US\$	Total Investment (Kyat)
Agriculture	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	7,000.00
Livestock & Fisheries	2	-	1,913.73	-	-	-	1	-	4,745.41 *
Mining	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.89 *	-
Manufacturing	9	4.26	22,030.48	3	0.26 *	7,087.08 *	-	-	10,654.70 *
Power	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transport & Communication	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.53 *	-
Hotel & Tourism	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	8,636.32
Real Estate Development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industrial Estate	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	38.79	78,637.29 *
Construction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	103,313.38 *
Oil & Gas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Services	-	-	-	-	6.42 *	5,778.00 *	3	4.01	35,823.34
Total	11	4.26	23,944.21	3	6.68	12,865.08 *	20	63.22 *	248,810.44 *

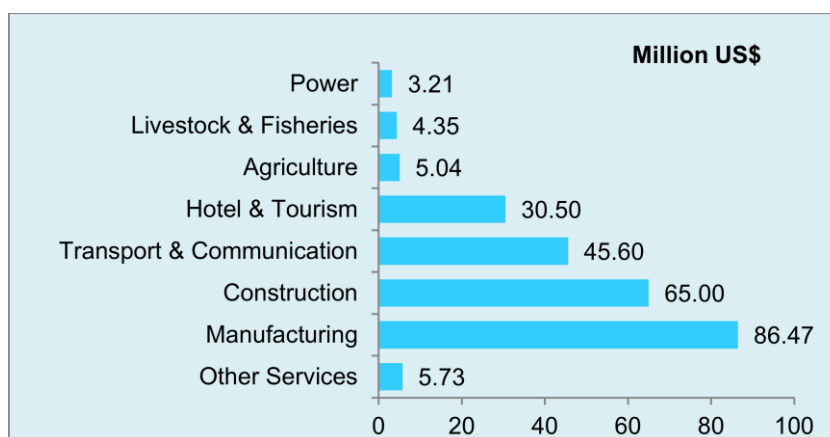
*Including the value of increased in investment.

Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

4.2 Foreign Investment of Permitted Enterprise By Sector

In the first quarter of 2021-2022, 35.16% of foreign investment was in the Manufacturing sector with the amount of 86.47 million US\$ and followed by Construction sector with 65.00 million US\$.

Chart 4.2: Foreign Investment of Permitted Enterprise By Sector (2021-2022, Q1)



Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

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

Sectors	2020-2021						2021-2022			
	Q1		Q2		Q3		Q4		Q1	
	No. of Enterprises	Foreign Investment	No. of Enterprises	Foreign Investment	No. of Enterprises	Foreign Investment	No. of Enterprises	Foreign Investment	No. of Enterprises	Foreign Investment
Agriculture	2	9.99	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5.04
Livestock & Fisheries	3	11.09	2	9.22 *	1	1.55	-	0.48 *	-	4.35 *
Mining	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil & Gas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	13	158.04 *	8	171.62 *	3	42.68 *	4	29.17 *	11	86.47 *
Power	2	48.06	5	627.73	2	2526.44	-	-	1	3.21
Transport & Communicator	-	-	-	-	-	133.50	-	-	-	45.60 *
Hotel & Tourism	1	81.00 *	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	30.50 *
Real Estate Development	-	8.00 *	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industrial Estate	-	-	1	28.21 *	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	65.00
Other Services	2	32.65 *	3	71.00 *	-	-	-	-	2	5.73
Total	23	348.83 *	19	907.78 -	6	2704.17 *	4	29.65 *	17	245.90 *

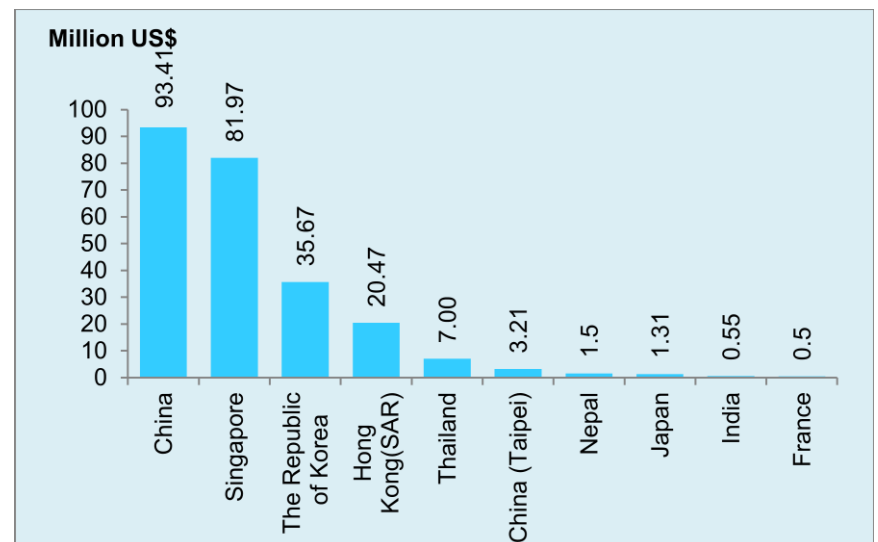
*Including the value of increased in investment.

Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

4.3 Foreign Investment of Permitted Enterprise by Country/Region

In the first quarter of 2021-2022, China was the top source of foreign investment with the amount of 93.41 million US\$, followed by Singapore with the amount at 81.97 million US\$.

Chart 4.3: Top Ten Countries in Foreign Investment of Permitted Enterprise (2021-2022, Q1)



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	
	Q1		Q2		Q3		Q4		Q1	
	No. of Enterprises	Foreign Investment	No. of Enterprises	Foreign Investment	No. of Enterprises	Foreign Investment	No. of Enterprises	Foreign Investment	No. of Enterprises	Foreign Investment
Afghanistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Austria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belize	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brunei Darussalam	-	1.47 *	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China	8	133.53 *	3	33.23 *	2	5.43 *	2	3.65 *	8	93.41 *
Cook Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
France	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.50
Germany	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hong Kong (SAR)	2	5.16 *	3	81.88 *	-	-	1	5.00	2	20.47 *
India	1	1.21 *	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.55
Italy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Japan	-	0.30 *	3	518.46 *	-	-	-	-	-	1.31
Lebanon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Luxembourg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Macau (SAR)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	-	2.10 *	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.31 *
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Qatar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marshall Islands	-	10.70 *	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Samoa	-	-	-	0.50 *	-	-	-	-	-	-
Seychelles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Singapore	6	161.14 *	7	227.18 *	1	155.50 *	1	1.00	1	81.97 *
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Switzerland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	4	24.10 *	3	40.72 *	1	37.00	-	-	-	7.00 *
China (Taipei)	-	0.44 *	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3.21
Netherlands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
The Republic of Korea	1	5.00 *	-	5.81 *	1	1.80 *	-	20.00 *	2	35.67 *
United Kingdom**	-	2.48	-	-	1	2504.44	-	-	-	-
United States of America	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Arab Emirates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	1	1.20 *	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1.50 *
Total	23	348.83 *	19	907.78 *	6	2704.17 *	4	29.65 *	17	245.90 *

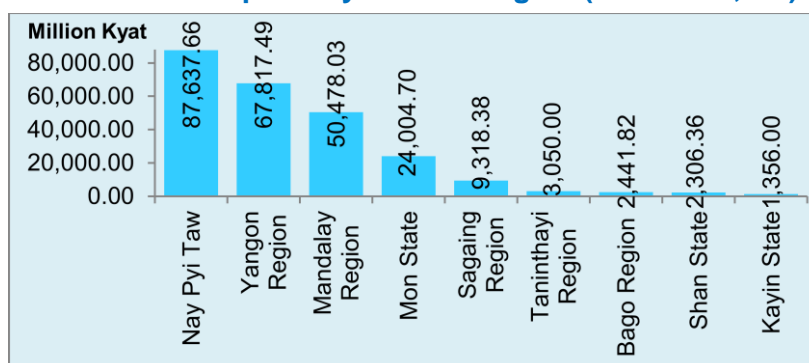
*Including the value of increased in investment.

**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 first quarter of 2021-2022, Naypyitaw was the most invested with the amount of 87,637.66 million kyats by Myanmar Citizen. Yangon Region was second with the amount of 67,817.00 million kyats and followed by Mandalay Region with the amount of 50,478.03 million kyats.

Chart 4.4: Myanmar Citizen Investment of Permitted Enterprise By State & Region (2020-2021, Q1)

Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

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

Sectors	2020-2021					
	Q1			Q2		
	No. of Enterprises	US\$	Total Investment (Kyat)	No. of Enterprises	US\$	Total Investment (Kyat)
Kachin State	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kayah State	3	0.03	1,850.00	-	-	-
Kayin State	1	0.41	4,500.00	-	-	-
Chin State	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sagaing Region	6	3.82 *	16,842.90	1	0.57	1,430.10
Taninthayi Region	2	0.63	32,980.00	3	1.62	13,337.58
Bago Region	-	-	-	-	-	4,998.58 *
Magway Region	-	-	-	2	6.42	11,541.10
Mandalay Region	4	2.69	8,456.04	2	499.52 *	866,144.87 *
Mon State	2	4.74	15,753.67	-	-	-
Rakhine State	1	-	1,215.00	-	-	-
Yangon Region	5	6.96 *	25,921.98 *	9	2.57	41,133.69
Shan State	5	38.31	82,600.00	-	-	-
Ayeyawady Region	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nay Pyi Taw	1	-	7,500.00	1	0.74	3,769.00
Total	30	57.59 *	197,619.59 *	18	511.44 *	942,354.92 *

(Cont'd)

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

Sectors	2020-2021						2021-2022		
	Q3			Q4			Q1		
	No. of Enterprises	US\$	Total Investment (Kyat)	No. of Enterprises	US\$	Total Investment (Kyat)	No. of Enterprises	US\$	Total Investment (Kyat)
Kachin State	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	400.00
Kayah State	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kayin State	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1,356.00
Chin State	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sagaing Region	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	9,318.38
Taninthayi Region	1	-	600.08	-	0.26 *	368.00 *	2	-	3,050.00
Bago Region	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.41	2,441.82
Magway Region	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mandalay Region	-	-	-	3	-	6,719.08	-	23.71 *	50,478.03 *
Mon State	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	15.21 *	24,004.70 *
Rakhine State	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yangon Region	4	0.17	9,814.32	-	6.42 *	5,778.00 *	9	13.44	67,817.49 *
Shan State	1	-	667.10	-	-	-	2	0.20	2,306.36
Ayeyawady Region	5	4.09	12,862.72	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nay Pyi Taw	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10.25 *	87,637.66 *
Total	11	4.26	23,944.21	3	6.68 *	12,865.08 *	20	63.22 *	248,810.44 *

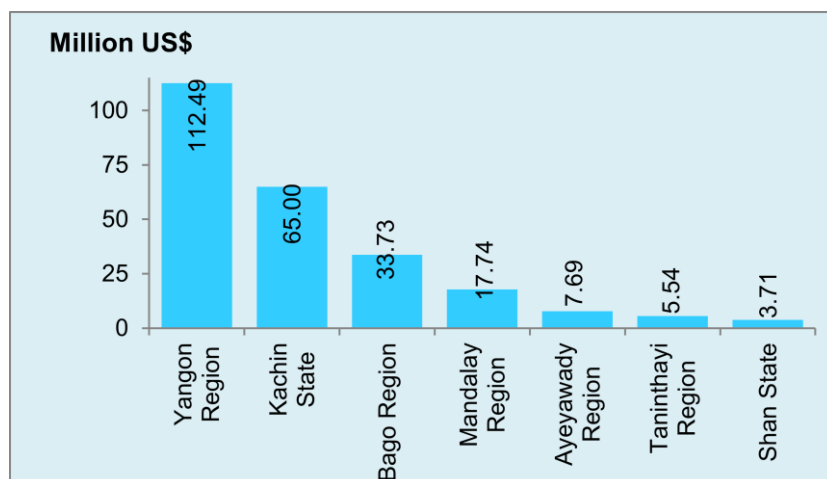
*Including the value of increased in investment.

Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

4.5 Foreign Investment of Permitted Enterprise by State & Region

In the first quarter of 2021-2022, the most of foreign investors invested in Yangon Region with total approved amount of 112.49 million US\$, followed by Kachin State and Bago Region with 65.00 million US\$ and 33.73 million US\$.

Chart 4.5: Foreign Investment of Permitted Enterprise By State & Region (2021-2022, Q1)



Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

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

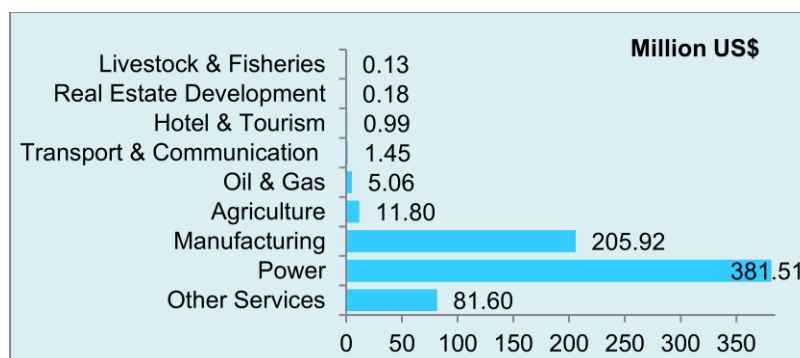
Sectors	2020-2021						2021-2022			
	Q1		Q2		Q3		Q4		Q1	
	No. of Enterprises	Foreign Investment	No. of Enterprises	Foreign Investment	No. of Enterprises	Foreign Investment	No. of Enterprises	Foreign Investment	No. of Enterprises	Foreign Investment
Kachin State	-	-	1	22.40	-	-	-	-	1	65.00
Kayah State	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kayin State	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chin State	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sagaing Region	2	48.06	2	31.69	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taninthayi Region	1	3.03 *	1	31.50	-	-	-	-	2	5.54
Bago Region	2	15.48 *	1	8.27 *	1	2.81 *	-	20.00 *	1	33.73 *
Magway Region	-	-	2	53.88	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mandalay Region	-	98.00 *	3	151.75 *	1	22.0	-	-	3	17.74
Mon State	1	1.59 *	-	-	-	-	1	1.76	-	-
Rakhine State	1	5.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yangon Region	13	167.68 *	8	589.09 *	3	173.69 *	2	6.89 *	7	112.49 *
Shan State	1	1.39	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3.71
Ayeyawady Region	2	8.60	1	19.20	1	2505.67 *	1	1.00	2	7.69
Nay Pyi Taw	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	23	348.83 *	19	907.78 *	6	2704.17 *	4	29.65 *	17	245.90 *

*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 first quarter of 2021-2022, Power sector topped the list at 381.51 million US\$, followed by Manufacturing sector with amount of 205.92 million US\$, and Agriculture sector with 11.80 million US\$.

Chart 4.6: Amount of Foreign Investment Inflows By Sector (2021-2022, Q1)

Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

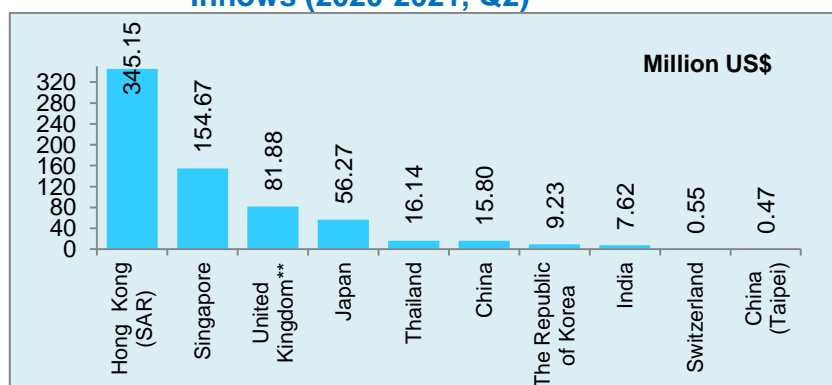
Table 4.6 Amount of Foreign Investment Inflows By Sector (Million US\$)

Sectors	2020-2021				2021-2022
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
	Foreign Investment	Foreign Investment	Foreign Investment	Foreign Investment	Foreign Investment
Agriculture	-	5.27	0.84	-	11.80
Livestock & Fisheries	29.74	20.30	6.74	-	0.13
Mining	1.00	2.00	-	-	-
Oil & Gas	42.56	8.65	44.31	-	5.06
Manufacturing	91.11	68.57	36.61	28.39	205.92
Power	345.21	21.25	0.010	-	381.510
Transport & Communication	30.45	96.60	0.25	0.35	1.45
Hotel & Tourism	12.15	1.16	0.35	25.03	0.99
Real Estate Development	56.68	18.39	2.78	6.41	0.18
Industrial Estate	-	21.73	-	-	-
Construction	-	-	-	-	-
Other Services	9.55	3.06	11.54	15.18	81.60
Total	618.45	266.98	103.43	75..36	688.64

Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

4.7 Amount of Foreign Investment Inflows by Country/Region

In the first quarter of 2021-2022, the top investing country was Hong Kong(SAR) with the actual amount of 345.15 million US\$ and followed by Singapore and United Kingdom with actual amount at 154.67 million US\$ and 81.88 million US\$ respectively.

Chart 4.7: Top Ten Countries in Foreign Investment Inflows (2020-2021, 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
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
	Foreign Investment	Foreign Investment	Foreign Investment	Foreign Investment	Foreign Investment
Austria	-	-	-	-	-
Australia	-	-	-	-	-
Brunei Darussalam	4.01	6.51	-	-	-
Bangladesh	-	24.78	-	-	-
China	32.66	-	16.59	19.26	15.80
Canada	0.03	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	-	-	-	-	-
Cayman Island	-	-	29.38	-	-
France	2.80	4.90	-	-	0.20
Germany	-	-	0.04	-	-
Hong Kong (SAR)	389.95	32.16	14.31	7.96	345.15
Indonesia	0.38	0.01	-	-	-
India	0.06	2.27	0.16	-	7.62
Italy	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland	7.15	-	-	-	-
Japan	13.86	2.41	1.62	1.10	56.27
Lebanon	-	-	-	-	-
Luxembourg	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	-	-	-	-	-
Marshall Islands	4.90	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	0.56	2.57	11.24	0.03	0.44
Macau (SAR)	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	5.72	1.11	-	-	0.13
Norway	-	-	-	-	-
The Republic of Korea	5.49	26.14	2.72	1.72	9.23
Seychelles	0.50	1.51	0.06	-	0.07
Samoa	0.58	1.34	0.66	0.53	-
Singapore	109.32	137.88	19.75	41.86	154.67
Switzerland	-	-	-	-	0.55
Sri Lanka	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	25.21	17.90	5.59	2.40	16.14
China (Taipei)	0.51	1.53	0.50	0.48	0.47
United Kingdom**	1.20	2.99	0.51	-	81.88
United States of America	0.37	-	0.15	-	-
United Arab Emirates	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	13.19	0.97	0.15	0.02	0.02
Total	618.45	266.98	103.43	75.36	688.64

** Includes British Virgin Island and Bermuda Island.

Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

5 Production



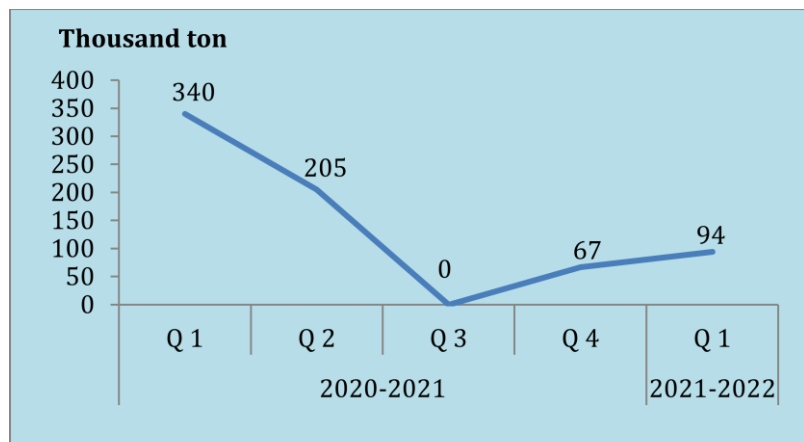
PRODUCTION

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 (Joint Venture)

The Cement production decreased by 72.35% in the first quarter of 2021-2022 compared with the first quarter of 2020-2021. The production of Cement increased by 40.30% in the first quarter of 2021-2022 compared with the fourth quarter of 2020-2021.

Chart 5.1: Cement

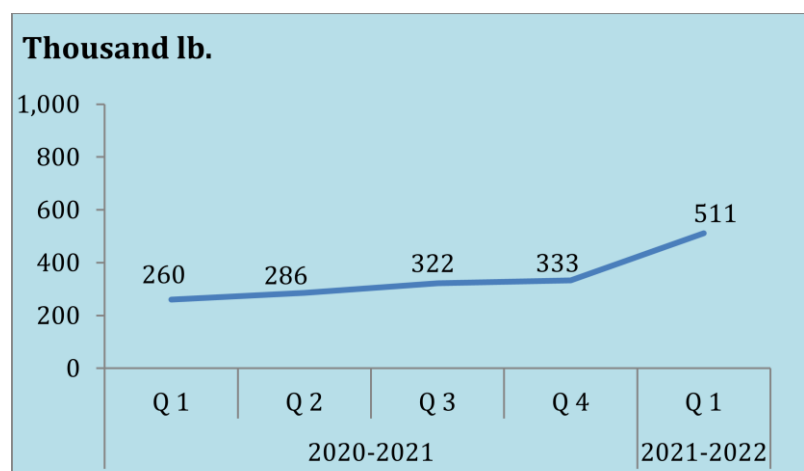


Source: No. (2) Heavy Industrial Enterprise.

5.2 Cotton Yarn (State-Owned)

The production of Cotton Yarn increased by 96.54% in the first quarter of 2021-2022 compared with the first quarter of 2020-2021. The production of Cotton Yarn increased by 53.45% in the first quarter of 2021-2022 compared with the fourth quarter of 2020-2021.

Chart 5.2: Cotton Yarn

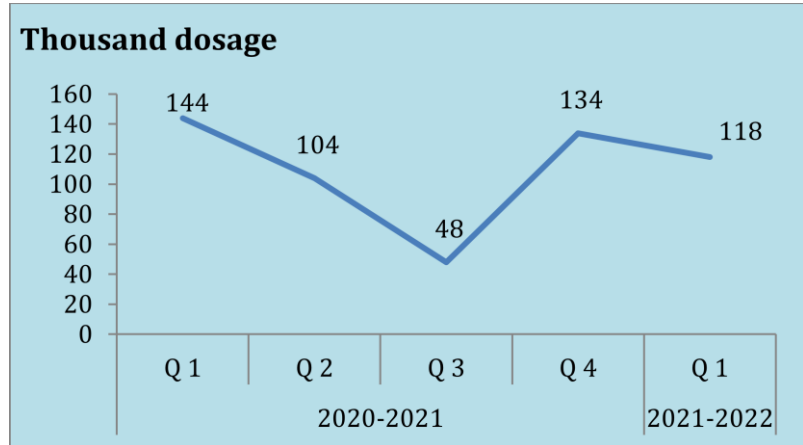


source: No. (3) Heavy Industrial Enterprise.

5.3 Biological Products (State-Owned)

The production of Biological Products decreased by 18.05% in the first quarter of 2021-2022 compared with the first quarter of 2020-2021. The production of Biological Products decreased by 11.94% in the first quarter of 2021-2022 compared with the fourth quarter of 2020-2021.

Chart 5.3: Biological Products

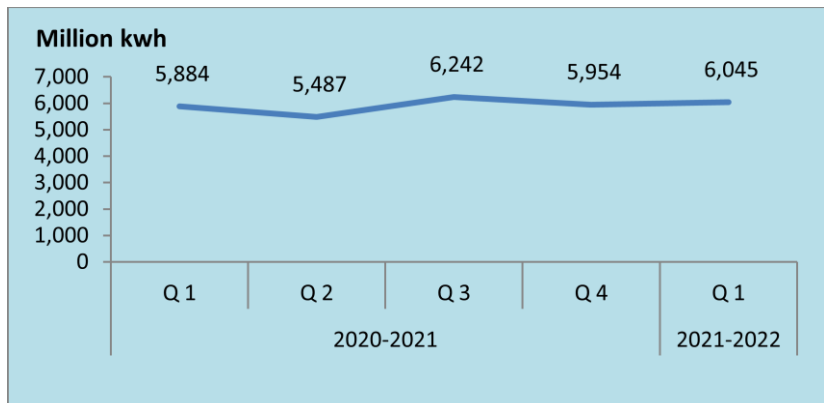


Source: Myanma Pharmaceutical Industrial Enterprise.

5.4 Electric Power Generation (State-Owned)

Generation of Electric Power increased by 2.74% in the first quarter of 2021-2022 compared with the first quarter of 2020-2021. Generation of Electric Power increased by 1.53% in the first quarter of 2021-2022 compared with the fourth quarter of 2020-2021.

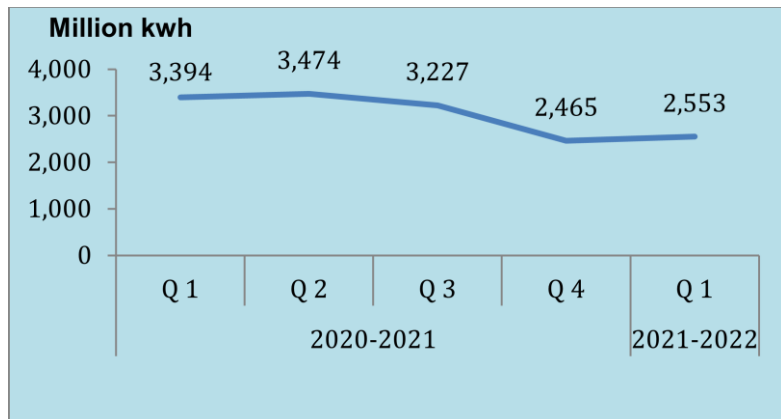
Chart 5.4: Electric Power Generation



Source: Ministry of Electricity and Energy.

5.5 Electric Power Generation by Gas (State-Owned)

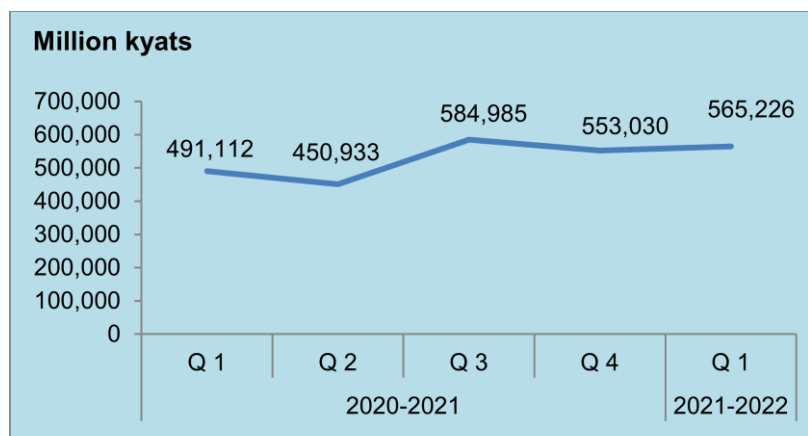
Electric Power Generation by Gas decreased by 24.78% in the first quarter of 2021-2022 compared with the first quarter of 2020-2021. Electric Power Generation by Gas increased by 3.57% in the first quarter of 2021-2022 compared with the fourth quarter of 2020-2021.

Chart 5.5: Electric Power Generation by Gas

Source: Ministry of Electricity and Energy.

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

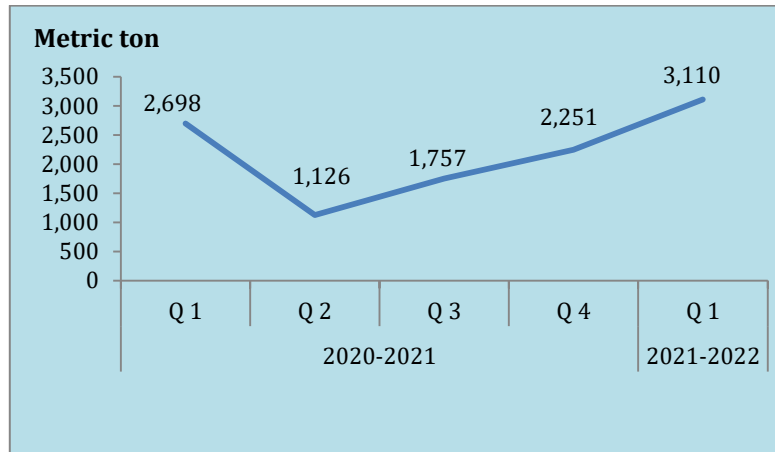
Sales of Electric Power-Value increased by 15.09% in the first quarter of 2021-2022 compared with the first quarter of 2020-2021. Sales of Electric Power-Value increased by 2.21% in the first quarter of 2021-2022 compared with the fourth quarter of 2020-2021.

Chart 5.6: Sales of Electric Power

Source: Ministry of Electricity and Energy.

5.7 Petroleum Coke (State-Owned)

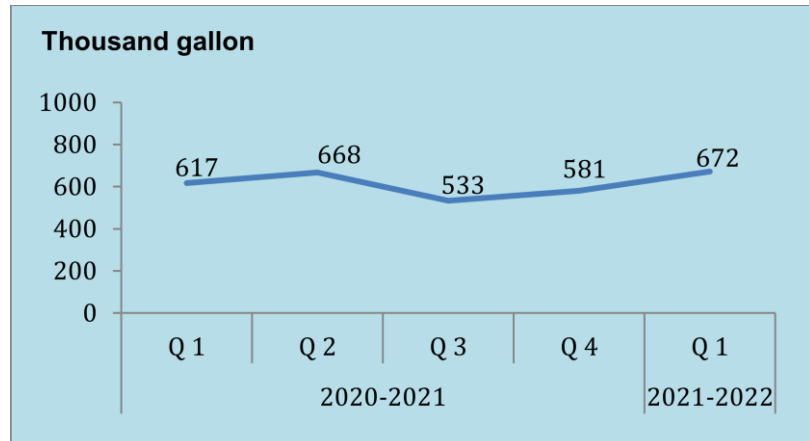
The production of Petroleum Coke increased by 15.27% in the first quarter of 2021-2022 compared with the first quarter of 2020-2021. The Production of Petroleum Coke increased by 38.16% in the first quarter of 2021-2022 compared with the fourth quarter of 2020-2021.

Chart 5.7: Petroleum Coke

Source: Myanmar Petrochemical Enterprise.

5.8 Liquefied Petroleum Gas (State-Owned)

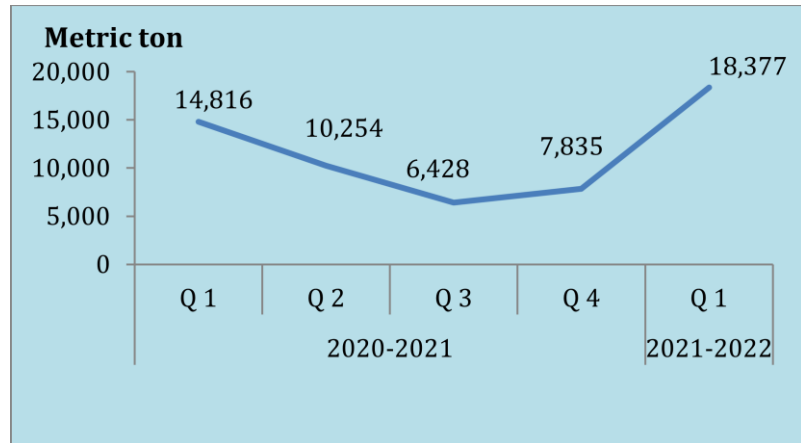
Liquefied Petroleum Gas production increased by 8.91% in the first quarter of 2021-2022 compared with the first quarter of 2020-2021. Liquefied Petroleum Gas production in the first quarter of 2021-2022 increased by 15.66% compared with the fourth quarter of 2020-2021.

Chart 5.8: Liquefied Petroleum Gas

Source: Myanmar Petrochemical Enterprise.

5.9 Fertilizer (Urea) (State-Owned)

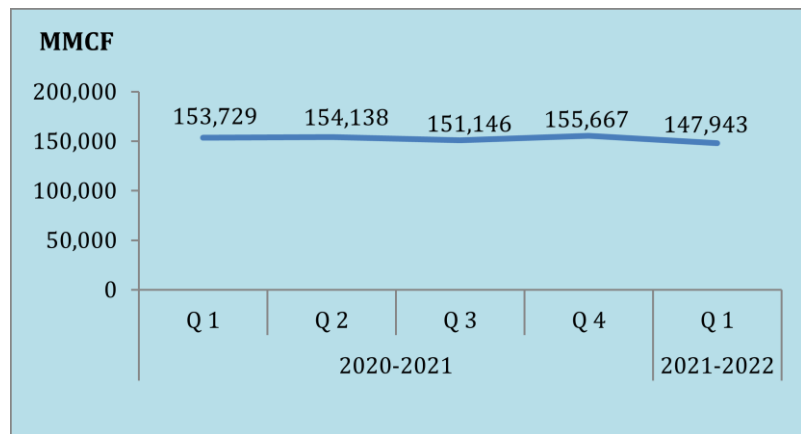
Fertilizer (Urea) production increased by 24.03% in the first quarter of 2021-2022 compared with the first quarter of 2020-2021. Fertilizer (Urea) production increased by 134.55% in the first quarter of 2021-2022 compared with the fourth quarter of 2020-2021.

Chart 5.9: Fertilizer (Urea)

Source: Myanmar Petrochemical Enterprise.

5.10 Natural Gas (State-Owned + Joint Venture)

The production of Natural Gas decreased by 3.76% in the first quarter of 2021-2022 compared with the first quarter of 2020-2021. The production of Natural Gas decreased by 4.96% in the first quarter of 2021-2022 compared with the fourth quarter of 2020-2021.

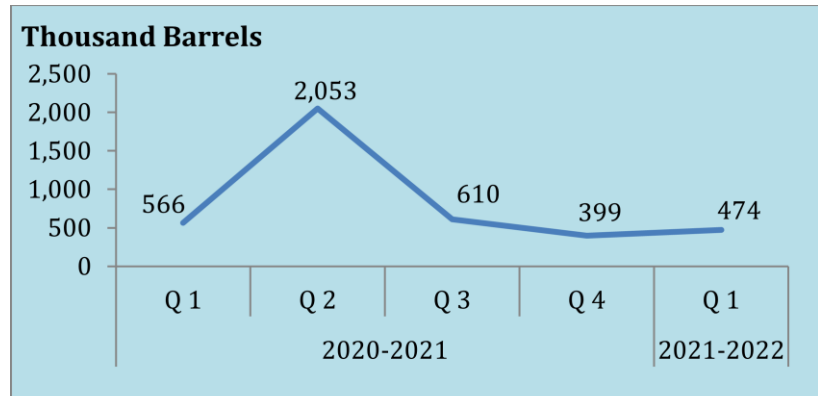
Chart 5.10: Natural Gas

Source: Oil and Gas Planning Department.

5.11 Crude Oil (State-Owned + Joint Venture)

The production of Crude Oil decreased by 16.25% in the first quarter of 2021-2022 compared with the first quarter of 2020-2021. The production of Crude Oil increased by 18.80% in the first quarter of 2021-2022 compared with the fourth quarter of 2020-2021.

Chart 5.11: Crude Oil

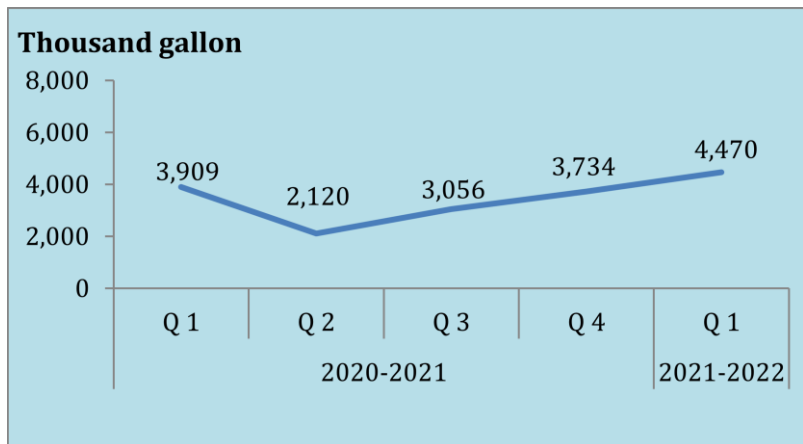


Source: Oil and Gas Planning Department.

5.12 Motor Spirit (State-Owned)

The production of Motor Spirit increased by 14.35% in the first quarter of 2021-2022 compared with the first quarter of 2020-2021. The production of Motor Spirit increased by 19.71% in the first quarter of 2021-2022 compared with the fourth quarter of 2020-2021.

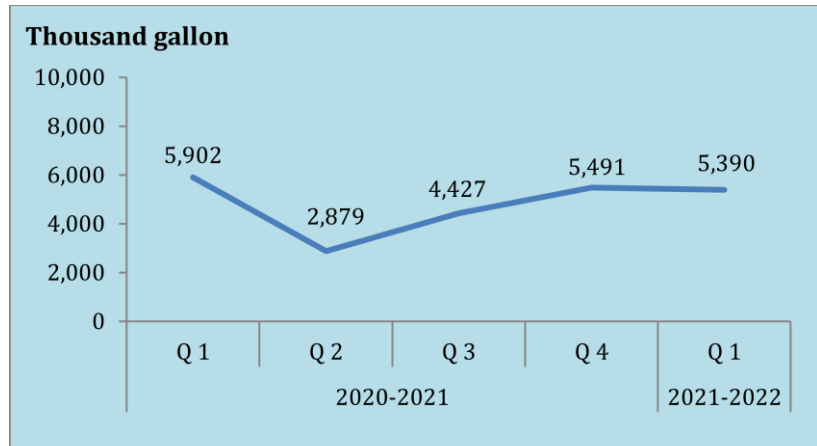
Chart 5.12: Motor Spirit



Source: Myanmar Petrochemical Enterprise.

5.13 Diesel Oil (State-Owned)

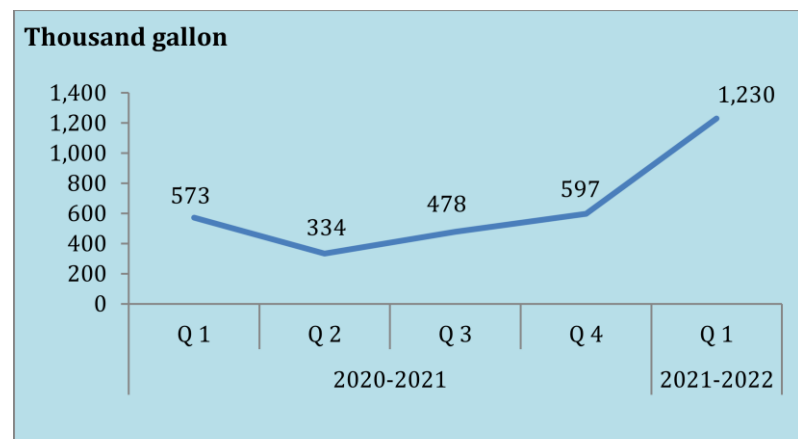
The production of Diesel Oil decreased by 8.67% in the first quarter of 2021-2022 compared with the first quarter of 2020-2021. The production of Diesel Oil decreased by 1.84% in the first quarter of 2021-2022 compared with the fourth quarter of 2020-2021.

Chart 5.13: Diesel Oil

Source: Myanmar Petrochemical Enterprise.

5.14 Aviation Turbine (State-Owned)

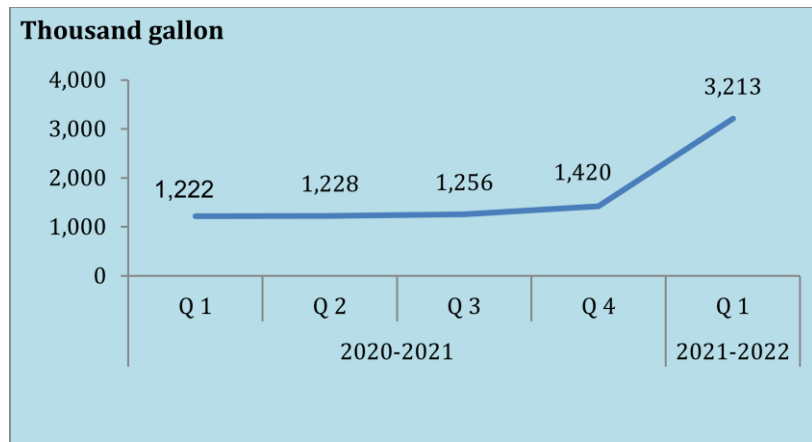
Aviation Turbine production increased by 114.66% in the first quarter of 2021-2022 compared with the first quarter of 2020-2021. Aviation Turbine production increased by 106.03% in the first quarter of 2021-2022 compared with the fourth quarter of 2020-2021.

Chart 5.14: Aviation Turbine

Source: Myanmar Petrochemical Enterprise.

5.15 Furnace Oil (State-Owned)

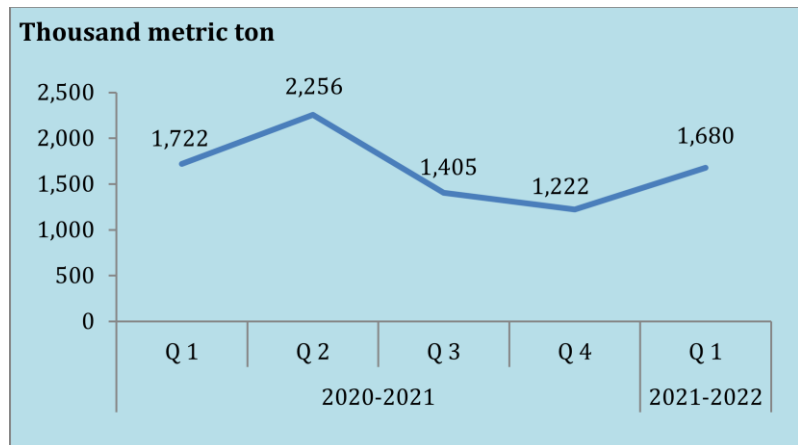
The production of Furnace Oil increased by 162.93% in the first quarter of 2021-2022 compared with the first quarter of 2020-2021. The production of Furnace Oil increased by 126.27% in the first quarter of 2021-2022 compared with the fourth quarter of 2020-2021.

Chart 5.15: Furnace Oil

Source: Myanma Petrochemical Enterprise.

5.16 Limestone (State-Owned)

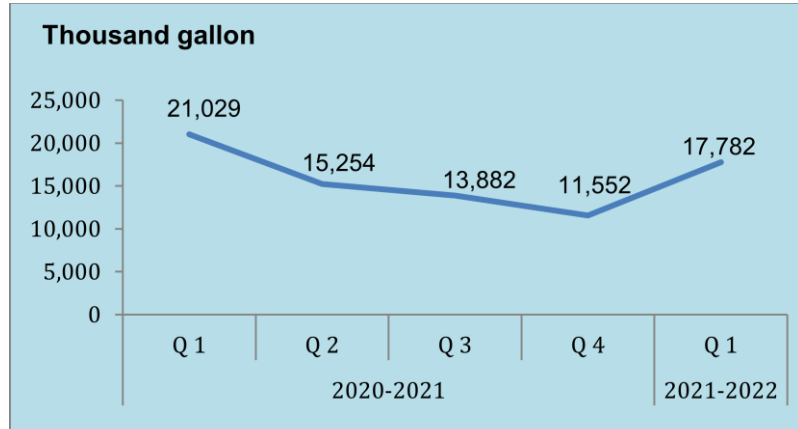
The production of Limestone decreased by 2.44% in the first quarter of 2021-2022 compared with the first quarter of 2020-2021. The production of Limestone increased by 37.48% in the first quarter of 2021-2022 compared with the fourth quarter of 2020-2021.

Chart 5.16: Limestone

Source: No. (1) Mining Enterprise.

5.17 Beer (Private)

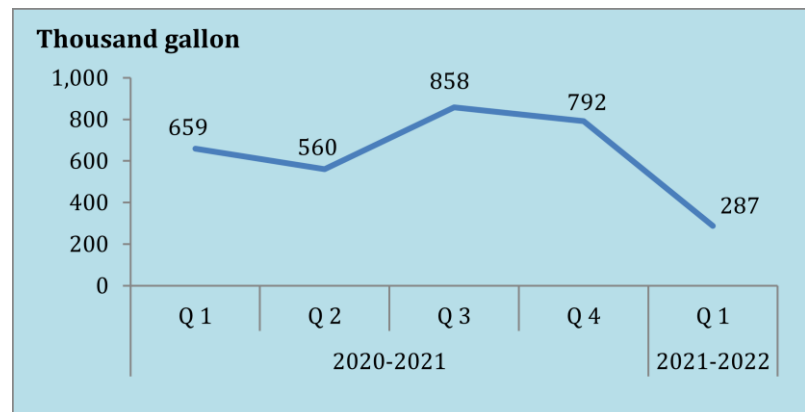
The production of Beer decreased by 15.44% in the first quarter of 2021-2022 compared with the first quarter of 2020-2021. The production of Beer increased by 53.93% in the first quarter of 2021-2022 compared with the fourth quarter of 2020-2021.

Chart 5.17: Beer

Source: Myanmar Economic Holdings Public Company Limited.

5.18 Alcohol (Private)

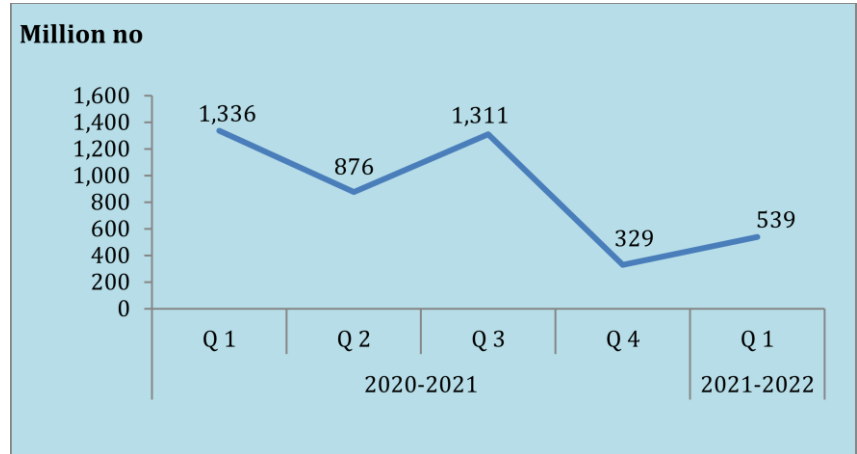
The production of Alcohol decreased by 56.45% in the first quarter of 2021-2022 compared with the first quarter of 2020-2021. The production of Alcohol decreased by 63.76% in the first quarter of 2021-2022 compared with the fourth quarter of 2020-2021.

Chart 5.18: Alcohol

Source: Myanmar Economic Holdings Public Company Limited.

5.19 Cigarettes (Private)

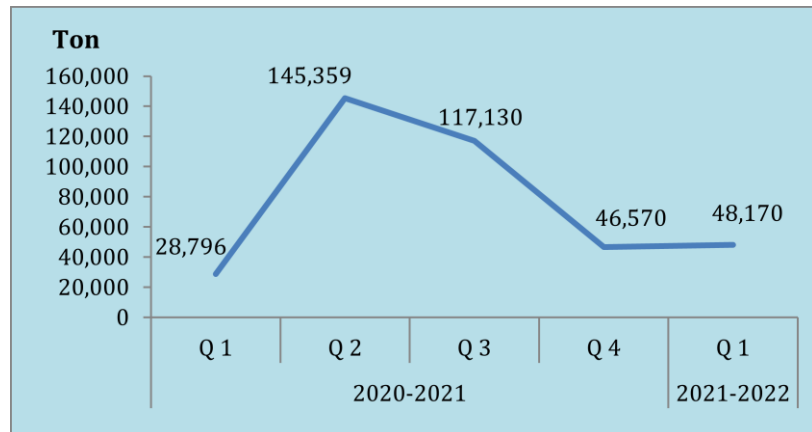
The production of Cigarettes decreased by 59.66% in the first quarter of 2021-2022 compared with the first quarter of 2020-2021. The production of Cigarettes increased by 63.83% in the first quarter of 2021-2022 compared with the fourth quarter of 2020-2021.

Chart 5.19: Cigarettes

Source: Myanmar Economic Holdings Public Company Limited.

5.20 Salt (Crude + Fine) (Private)

The production of Salt (Crude + Fine) increased by 67.28% in the first quarter of 2021-2022 compared with the first quarter of 2020-2021. Salt (Crude+Fine) production increased by 3.44% in the first quarter of 2021-2022 compared with the fourth quarter of 2020-2021.

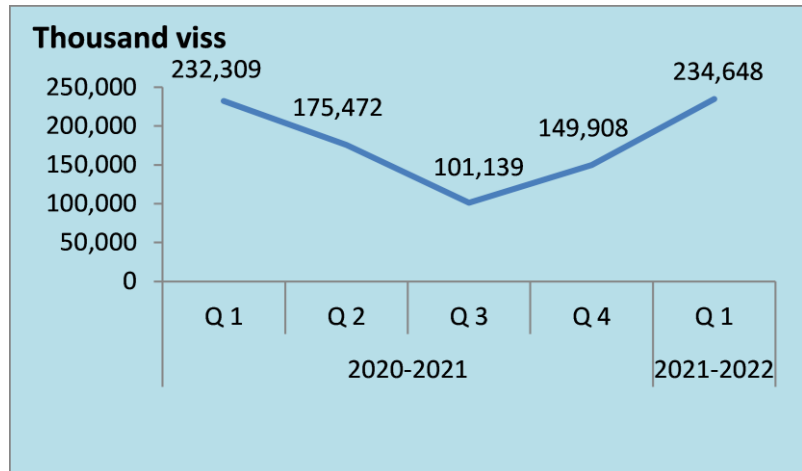
Chart 5.20: Salt (Crude + Fine)

Source: Department of Mines.

5.21 Cooking Oil (Private)

The production of Cooking Oil increased by 1.01% in first quarter of 2021-2022 compared with the first quarter of 2020-2021. Cooking Oil production increased by 56.53% in first quarter of 2021-2022 compared with the first quarter of 2020-2021.

Chart 5.21: Cooking Oil

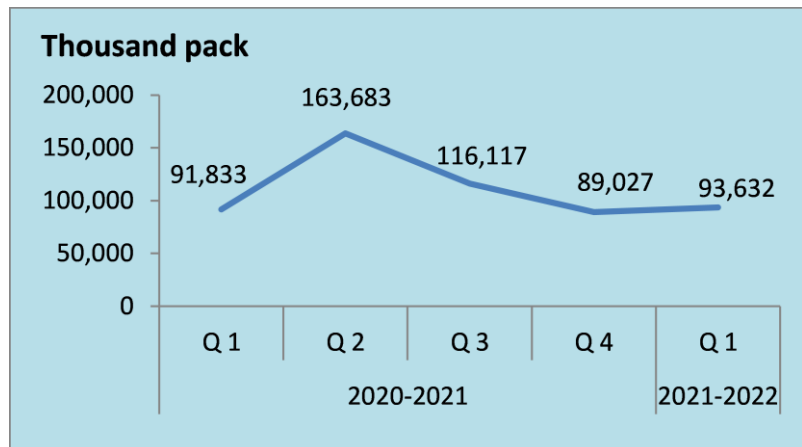


Source: Planning Department.

5.22 Instant Noodles (Private)

The production of Instant Noodles increased by 1.96% in the first quarter of 2021-2022 compared with the first quarter of 2020-2021. The production of Instant Noodles increased by 5.17% in the first quarter of 2021-2022 compared with the fourth quarter of 2020-2021.

Chart 5.22: Instant Noodles



Source: Planning Department.

Table 5.1 Production Statistics

Commodity	Unit	2020-2021				2021-2022
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Cement	Thousand ton	340	205	0	67	94
Cotton Yarn	Thousand lb.	260	286	322	333	511
Biological Products	Thousand dosage	144	104	48	134	118
Electric Power Generation	Million kwh	5,884	5,487 *	6,242 *	5,954 *	6,045 *
Electric Power Generation by Gas	Million kwh	3,394	3,474 *	3,227 *	2,465 *	2,553 *
Sales of Electric Power Value	Million kyats	491,112	450,933 *	584,985 *	553,030 *	565,226 *
Petroleum Coke	Metric ton	2,698	1,126	1,757	2,251	3,110
Liquefied Petroleum Gas	Thousand gallon	617	668	533	581	672
Fertilizer (Urea)	Metric ton	14,816	10,254	6,428	7,835	18,377
Natural gas(total)	MMCF	153,729	154,138	151,146	155,667	147,943
Crude Oil	Thousand barrels	566	2,053	610	399	474
Motor Spirit	Thousand gallon	3,909	2,120	3,056	3,734	4,470
Diesel Oil	Thousand gallon	5,902	2,879	4,427	5,491	5,390
Aviation Turbine	Thousand gallon	573	334	478	597	1,230
Furnace Oil	Thousand gallon	1,222	1,228	1,256	1,420	3,213
Limestone	Thousand metric ton	1,722	2,256	1,405	1,222	1,680
Beer	Thousand gallon	21,029	15,254	13,882	11,552	17,782
Alcohol	Thousand gallon	659	560	858	792	287
Cigarettes	Million number	1,336	876	1,311	329	539
Salt (Crude)	Ton	-	95,644	66,130	-	-
Salt (Fine)	Ton	28,796	49,715	51,000	46,570	48,170
Salt (total)	Ton	28,796	145,359	117,130	46,570	48,170
Cooking Oil	Thousand viss	232,309 *	175,472 *	101,139 *	149,908	234,648 *
Instant Noodles	Thousand pack	91,833 *	163,683 *	116,117 *	89,027	93,632 *

* provisional

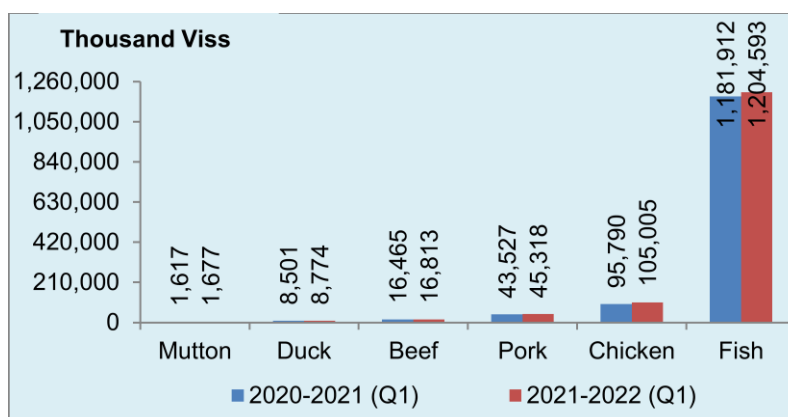
Sources: No. (2) Heavy Industries Enterprise.
No. (3) Heavy Industries Enterprise.
Myanma Pharmaceutical Industrial Enterprise.
Ministry of Electricity and Energy.
Oil and Gas Planning Department.
Myanma Petrochemical Enterprise.
Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation.
Myanma Economic Holdings Public Company Limited.
Planning Department.

5.23 Meat, Fish, Milk and Egg Production

In the first quarter of 2021-2022, the production of fish increased by 39.99%, in comparison to the fourth quarter of 2020-2021, to stand at 1,204,593 thousand viss. Fish is the largest meat by total production, accounting for 87.15% of all meat production. In contrast, for this same period, there were increases in the production of chicken (9.94%), beef (4.56%), mutton (4.23%), duck (3.44%) and pork (2.94%). Similarly, there were increases in the production of eggs (14.75%) and milk (3.35%) in the first quarter of 2021-2022 compared to fourth quarter of 2020-2021.

For the first quarter of 2021-2022 compared to the first quarter of 2020-2021, there was an increase in the production of chicken (9.62%), pork (4.11%), mutton(3.71%), duck (3.21%), beef (2.11%) and fish (1.92%) and over the same year, the production of eggs and milk increased by (12.66%) and (1.65%).

Chart 5.23: Production of Beef, Mutton, Pork, Duck Chicken and Fish (2021-2022, Q1)



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
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Beef	16,465	16,497	16,844	16,080	16,813
Mutton	1,617	1,622	1,622	1,609	1,677
Pork	43,527	41,636	45,063	44,025	45,318
Chicken	95,790	95,022	97,310	95,511	105,005
Duck	8,501	8,268	8,764	8,482	8,774
Fish	1,181,912	1,006,940	650,485	860,485	1,204,593
Milk	320,543	323,287	316,449	315,260	325,831
Eggs(thou.No)	626,944	629,137	619,413	615,547	706,335

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

6

Transportation & Tourism



TRANSPORTATION AND TOURISM

6.1 Domestic Public Transport

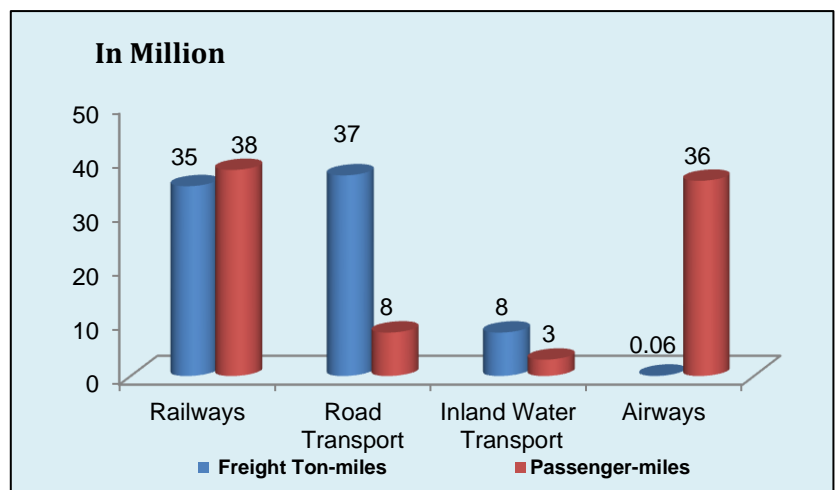
There are four main modes of domestic public transport: railways, road transport, inland water transport and airways. The year-on-year changes in the use of public transport for the first quarter of 2020-2021 and 2021-2022 were:

- railways transport decreased by 70% for freight ton-miles and increased by 192% for passenger-miles,
- road transport decreased by 22% for freight ton-miles and decreased by 39% for passenger -miles,
- inland water transport decreased by 33% for freight ton-miles and increased by 46% for passenger-miles,
- airways transport increased by 455% for freight ton-miles and 1,927% for passenger-miles.

When comparing the fourth quarter of 2020-2021 and the first quarter of 2021-2022, the changes in public transport use were:

- railways transport increased by 57% for freight ton-miles and 454% for passenger-miles,
- road transport increased by 24.4% for freight ton-miles and decreased by 5% for passenger-miles,
- inland water transport decreased by 25.7% for freight ton-miles and increased by 63% for passenger-miles,
- airways transport increased by 27% for freight ton-miles and 206% for passenger-miles.

Chart 6.1: Domestic Public Transport (2021-2022, Q1)



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

Table 6.1 Transportation
(Value = Thousand)

FY	2020-2021				2021-2022
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Railways					
Freight ton-miles	118,140	60,052	9,184	22,177 (r)	34,881 (p)
Passenger-miles	12,973	8,873	7,778	6,842 (r)	37,903 (p)
Road Transport					
Freight ton-miles	47,770	41,009	30,990	29,837	37,121
Passenger-miles	12,534	7,867	7,700	8,078	7,671
Inland Water					
Freight ton-miles	11,957	15,197	12,804	10,797	8,021
Passenger-miles	2,129	2,825	2,943	1,908	3,114
Airways					
Freight ton-miles	11	28	28	48	61
Passenger-miles	1,794	6,767	31,462	11,893	36,372

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

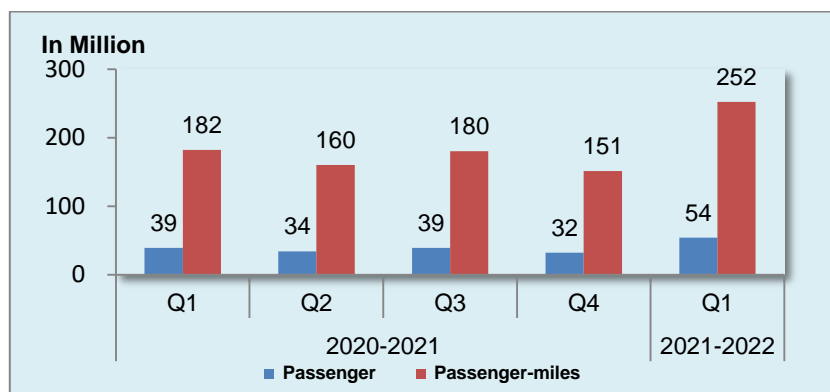
6.2 Yangon City Private Transport

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 first quarter of 2021-2022 compared to the first quarter of 2020-2021, private transport in Yangon City increased across all measures with up to 38% for both the number of passengers and passenger-miles, up 8% for number of buses in operation per day, increased by 1% for number of trips per day and 43% for gross earnings.

When comparing the first quarter of 2021-2022 compared to the fourth quarter of 2020-2021, private transport across Yangon City increased by 67% based on the measures of passengers and passenger-miles and the number of buses in operation per day (up 25%). Over the same period, number of trips per day increased by 22% and gross earnings increased by 65%.

Chart 6.2: Yangon City Private Transport
(Bus Service)



Source: Yangon Region Private Transport Committee.

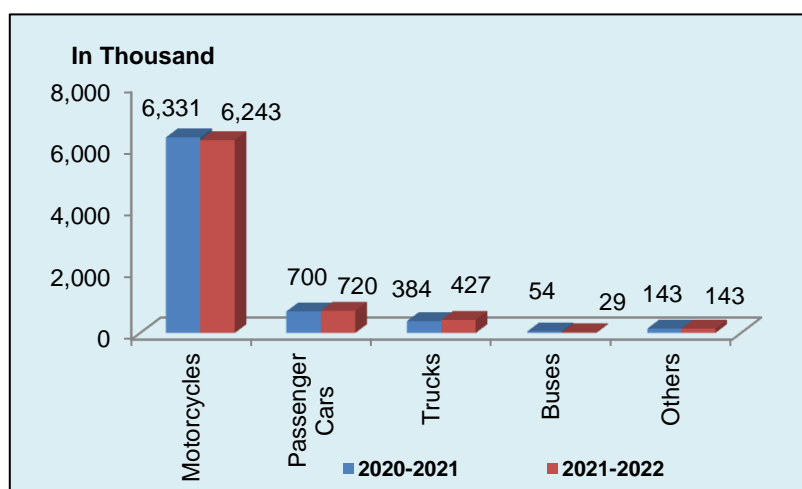
Table 6.2 Yangon City Private Transport
(Bus Service)

	2020-2021				2021-2022
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Passenger (Thousand)	38,959	34,249	38,664	32,342	54,032
Passenger-miles (Thousand)	181,604	159,648	180,229	150,733	251,864
Number of buses in operation per day	2,328	2,026	2,261	2,007	2,508
Number of trips per day	7,473	6,112	6,591	6,167	7,514
Gross Earnings (Million Kyats)	7,881.41	6,959.04	7,840.22	6,834.58	11,306.41

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 first quarter of 2021-2022, there were a total of 7.6 million licensed vehicles. This was a 2.8% decrease compared to the previous quarter and 1% compared to the same period of 2020-2021.

Chart 6.3: Registered Motor Vehicles by Type (Q1)

Source: Department of Road Transport Administration.

Table 6.3 Registered Motor Vehicles by Type

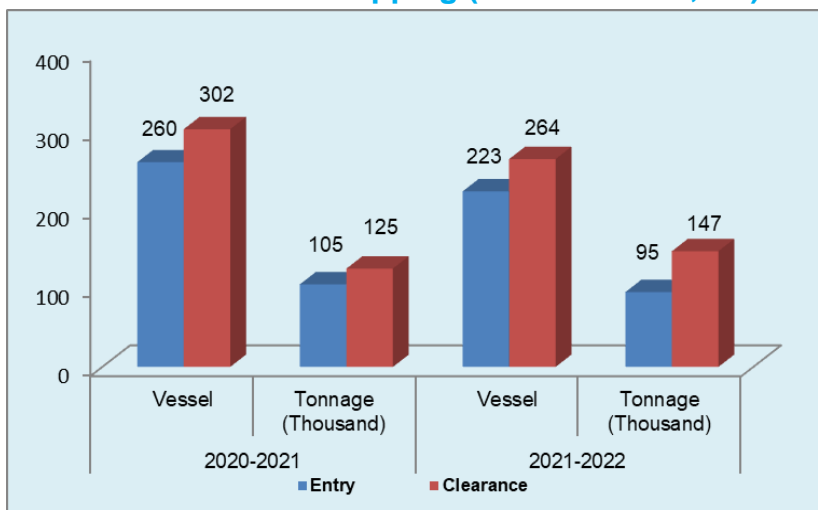
	2020-2021				2021-2022
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Passenger Cars	700,073	706,072	708,892	713,229	720,029
Trucks	383,508	408,164	417,042	422,017	427,203
Buses	53,945	29,285	30,297	29,318	29,193
Motorcycles	6,330,533	6,400,743	6,466,333	6,469,399	6,243,041
Others	142,753	143,568	144,517	145,033	143,042
Total	7,610,812	7,687,832	7,767,081	7,778,996	7,562,508

Source: Department of Road Transport Administration.

6.4 Merchant Shipping

Coastal Shipping: Coastal shipping trade decreased in the first quarter of 2021-2022, with vessel entries decreasing by 14% and tonnage decreasing by 10% compared to the same time in 2020-2021. There was also a short term decrease in coastal shipping between the fourth quarter of 2020-2021 and the first quarter of 2021-2022, with a 4.7% increase in the number of vessels entering and a 2% increase in related tonnage. Clearance coastal shipping also increased by 38% for vessels and 86% for tonnage.

Chart 6.4: Merchant Shipping (Coastal Trade, Q1)



Source: Customs Department.

Table 6.4 Merchant Shipping

	2020-2021				2021-2022
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Coastal Trade					
Entry					
Vessel	260	281	253	213	223
Tonnage(Thousand)	105	187	164	93	95
Clearance					
Vessel	302	312	251	191	264
Tonnage(Thousand)	125	115	101	79	147

Source : Customs Department.

6.5 Tourism

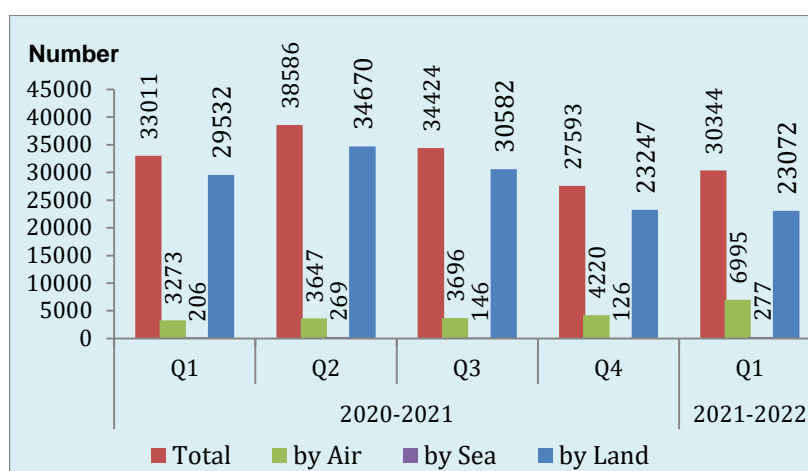
With a view to preventing importation and spread of COVID-19, Myanmar's tourism sector is suffering a lot (as other tourism sectors around the world). In the first quarter of 2021-2022, a total of 30,344 visitors entered Myanmar. This was increased by 9.97% compared with the preceding quarter and it represented a 8.08% year-on-year decrease compared with the same quarter of previous year.

Air arrivals: In the first quarter of 2021-2022, number of visitor arrivals by air totaled 6,995 this was increased of 65.76% compared with the previous quarter.

Land arrivals: The majority of visitors arrived in Myanmar by land 76.03%, this was an decrease of 0.75% compared with the previous quarter. This was decreased by 21.87% compared with the same quarter of 2020-2021.

Sea arrivals: In the first quarter of 2021-2022, the number of arrivals by sea stood at 277 which was increase of 34.47% compared with the same quarter.

Chart 6.5: International Tourist Arrivals



Source: Ministry of Hotels and Tourism.

Table 6.5 International Tourist Arrivals

	2020-2021				2021-2022
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Total	33011	38586	34424	27593	30344
by Air	3273	3647	3696	4220	6995
by Sea	206	269	146	126	277
by Land	29532	34670	30582	23247	23072

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 first quarter of 2021-2022, there were 91 labour exchange offices in the whole country and more than 321 overseas employment agencies.

There were 36,732 job placements in the first quarter of 2021-2022, which were a 73% increase compared with the preceding quarter and a 23.2% year-on-year increase compared with the first quarter of 2020-2021.

The number of new registered job seekers increased by 90.6% in the first quarter of 2021-2022, and was 4.3% higher than the same quarter of previous year.

The number of submissions made for the vacancies increased by 69.1% compared with the previous quarter. The number of submissions made for the vacancies were 31,400 and 38,844 were recorded in Q1: 2020-2021 and Q1: 2021-2022 respectively.

In the first quarter of 2021-2022, overseas employment were recorded in Thailand (25 people), Korea (28 people), Japan (62 people), Malaysia (27 people), Singapore (1306 people), Qatar (52 people), UAE (67 people) and Jordan (227 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	
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Domestic					
New Registered	217,354	145,219	172,821	119,013	226,787
Job vacancies	28,785	28,122	28,278	21,329	36,389
Submitted for vacancies	31,400	28,299	28,580	22,967	38,844
Person placed	29,820	28,183	28,192	21,233	36,732
Registered live and pending at the end of the period	743,276	680,087	635,135	570,110	563,999
Overseas Workers					
Thai	-	-	-	-	25
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	27
Korea	132	-	-	-	28
Singapore	-	-	41	1	1,306
Japan	2,574	1,472	-	-	62
UAE	-	-	-	-	67
Macau	-	-	-	-	-
Jordan	-	-	-	-	227
Qatar	-	-	-	-	52
Total Overseas Workers	2,706	1,472	41	1	1,794

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 added to the economy and services produced within a country's borders in a specified time period. GDP is usually calculated on an annual basis but 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 and includes 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 the source of income and expenditure. Survey data is collected by the Central Statistical Organization (CSO) according to the GDP methodology and the purpose of the index. The 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 is done base CPI is based on the commodities which are commonly used by most of the households.

RETAIL PRICES OF SELECTED COMMODITIES

The Central Statistical Organization collects retail prices of about 1000 selected commodities for computing the Monthly Consumer Price Index for the states and Union territories and major cities. Yearly and copy right. The commodity prices are collected from all states and Union territories.

SPOT PRICE OF GOLD

The spot price is obtained from gold dealer daily.

CHAPTER 2 TRADE

EXPORTS

Domestic exports: exports of national production including re-exports and cut-off materials and products in MP.

All exports include domestic exports plus re-exports from abroad and other goods from abroad.

Exports are credited to the country of destination or ultimate consumption. Exports formerly recorded according to the date of shipment have been recorded according to the date of completion of exportation since September 2000.

Values about exports include government and private exports on trade account. Sale proceeds to all foreign trade companies are included. All data exclude exports under military account, exports under diplomatic preference have been excluded since 2000. Exports are valued at FOB free on Board.

FOREIGN TRADE

The major source of information on foreign trade statistics is export declaration forms and import declaration forms filed by the respective exporter/importer and checked by customs officials.

Starting from September 2015, border trade and export and import recorded at border ports were included in the total domestic trade data from which recorded border trade component value are determined by Customs Department.

■ IMPORTS

General imports: imports excluded customs duties and payments of MP and drawback items.

All imports: all import in the sum recorded directly from customs sources or domestic consumption direct imports or consumption presented under import and goods passed to the bonded imports into bonded.

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 since since September 2015 been recorded on date date completion of customs clearance.

Values about imports include government and private imports of trade goods. All data exclude imports under military supplies imports under diplomatic privileges since been excluded since since imports are valued at their market value and creation.

CHAPTER 3 FINANCE

■ DOMESTIC INTEREST RATES

Domestic interest rates include central bank rates interest on treasury bills and bonded deposit rates and lending rates. Minimum bank lending rate for secured loans and unsecured loans became effective from February 2015.

■ FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Starting from 2015, the monthly exchange rate used. Starting from April 2015, the daily reference exchange rates are obtained from Central Bank of Myanmar. Since February 2015, the Reference Exchange Rate of Myanmar is calculated to the unit of the US Dollar and published by the Central Bank of Myanmar on the website every business day at 10:00.

The Reference Exchange Rate is calculated based on selected average rate of the spot trade by the bank of the daily domestic market during the calculation period from 10:00 to 10:00 on the calculation day.

The Reference Exchange Rate is an indicative rate and participants in the domestic exchange market are not required to use it. Their domestic exchange transactions. The Reference Exchange Rate of the previous business day can be used for settling customs obligations, contracts and financial purposes.

■ MONEY SUPPLY

Money Supply is the total value of money available in an economy at a point in time. There are several ways to define money such as M0, M1 and M2.

Money Supply (M0 or Narrow Money) refers to currency outside depository corporations and transferable deposits of banks.

Currency outside Depository Corporations is the domestic currency included in broad money and is comprised of currency in circulation less currency held in the vaults of other depository corporations.

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

■ PEOPLE'S SAVINGS

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

REVENUE FROM TAXES

The main tax is custom duty, which is levied on goods imported into the country and is collected by the government or the government-owned tax authority. The tax on Myanmar tobacco and duties are divided into four main categories: taxes collected on local production and consumption, the public sector, on income and property, custom duties and taxes on extractive industries and natural resources.

The Interim Revenue Department (IRD) is partially responsible for taxes on domestic production and people consumption, including the collection of commercial Tax, Special Tax, Myanmar Bank Levy, State Lottery Tax, Court Fee and Stamp Fee, Stamp Duties and Taxes on Remittance. The IRD is also responsible for the collection of income tax.

TREASURY BONDS

Issuing Government Treasury Bonds before 2016

Before the government's debt restructuring, Myanmar's BM issued the one-year and two-year government Treasury Bonds since January 2011. BM issued one-year government Treasury Bonds and the interest rate of one-year and two-year government Treasury Bonds are 10 percent, 10 percent and 10 percent respectively.

Issuance of Government Treasury Bills and Bonds by Auction

In order to reduce BM's debt, the government Treasury Bill has been issued since January 2011 and Bond has been issued since September 2011. The Simple System of the interest rate standard according to the policy agreement between Ministry of Planning and Industry (MPOI) and BM. BM is not on the list of MPOI but Treasury Department manages all process of bond of MPOI for the issuance of government Security Multiple price system for competitive bidder and Market oriented interest Yield for competitive bidder have been provided in Treasury Bill and Bond auctions.

Government Securities auctions are two types: competitive and non-competitive Bidder. Myanmar's government Bonds only use non-competitive Bidder system in the largest amount issued in Treasury Security and other State-owned Bonds, Local Bonds, Foreign Bonds and Securities companies are competitive Bidder, insurance companies, institutions, investors and individual investors can purchase government Securities through the Securities companies. All information related to government Securities auctions including auction schedule, auction procedures, auction Results and Related Documents are uploaded on the website of BM and the website of MPOI.

Government Treasury Bill of the maturity of 90 days, 180 days and one year have been issued and the total amount of one time up to May 2011. Government Treasury Bond of the maturity of one year, two years and three years have been issued and the total amount of one time up to May 2011.

CHAPTER 4 INVESTMENT

MYANMAR INVESTMENT LAW

The Myanmar Investment Law was enacted on 27 October 2015. The new law aims to create a fairer and more level playing field between foreign and domestic investors in order to create a better investment environment.

MYANMAR CITIZEN INVESTMENT

Myanmar citizens investment means any asset owned or controlled by a Myanmar citizen, investor from the Republic of Myanmar. Myanmar citizens include Myanmar companies, branches, firms 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 into the country

PERMITTED AMOUNT

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

ACTUAL AMOUNT

The amounts are compiled from the submitted quarterly performance report to the Investment Monitoring Database by the companies registered in the Directorate Investment and Company Administration

CHAPTER 5 PRODUCTION

PETROLEUM COKE

Some statistics data are expressed in Metric Tons

CHAPTER 6 TRANSPORTATION AND TOURISM

RAILWAY TRANSPORT

Data include the operation of all railway lines in the country except railway terminal platforms, freight yards or industrial plants. Statistics related to diesel locomotives do not include diesel rail cars

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

Passenger-mile = passenger × mile

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

Freight Ton-mile = ton × mile

INLAND WATER TRANSPORT

Data relate to all transport operated vessels after investment authorization of commercial lines

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

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

SHIPPING

Number vessels only include commercial vessels engaged in coast trade

Registered tonnage is the total volume of all engaged space of vessel through tonnage measurement used for passenger or cargo

AIRWAYS TRANSPORT

The data include all traffic on the public air for both revenue and non-revenue performed by the Myanmar Airlines of scheduled, semi-scheduled, charter, special and other services

PASSENGER-MILE: Multiply the number of revenue passenger carried on each flight time by the corresponding time distance

Passenger Mile = passenger × mile

FREIGHT TON-MILE: Multiply the number of tons of revenue load carried on each unit of time by the corresponding time distance

Revenue Ton Mile = Revenue tons carried × miles

PASSENGER CAR

Passenger cars include all passenger motor vehicles up to 10 passenger seats (excluding double cab pickup) and all three wheeled motor vehicles

TRUCKS

Trucks include pickup trucks, all wheel drive trucks, and trucks under three tonnes (under three tonnes trucks under three tonnes and trucks over three tonnes)

BUSES

Buses include motorbuses and all passenger express buses and minibuses

MOTORCYCLES

Motorcycles are all three wheeled motor vehicles including mobility cycles, motor scooters, automatic and semi-automatic motorcycles and others

OTHER MOTOR VEHICLES

All other motor vehicles include ambulances, fire engines, crane, earth mover, agricultural and farm vehicle, bulldozer, loader, excavator, backhoe, roller, and compactor, forklift, crane, loader, and other trucks, concrete mixer, truck, special bus, and other

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 the purpose of a visit to a World Tourism Organization

VISITOR

A visitor is a traveller taking a trip to a main destination outside their 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 (World Tourism Organization)

From 1 October 2000, exemptions are permitted for up to 90 days to Japan, South Korea, and Special Administrative Regions and Macau Special Administrative Region and other countries permitted to enter on one year travel period

and the other countries permitted to enter on 1 December 2000 on one year travel period

The other exemptions and other countries permitted on 1 October 2000 are extended up to 31 September 2000 and other countries permitted on 1 October 2000 are extended up to 31 December 2000 on the rest of the year travel period

From 1 October 2000, the other countries permitted to enter are extended to permit for the European countries, countries, Germany, Italy, Russia, Spain and Switzerland. These are extended up to the rest of the year travel period

CHAPTER 7 LABOUR

EMPLOYMENT THROUGH LABOUR EXCHANGE OFFICES

Employment through Labour Exchange Offices means workers who are recruited in Labour Exchange Offices in Yunnan, Reunion and Labour Exchange Offices in other States and Reunion

OVERSEAS EMPLOYMENT

Department of Labour provides information through overseas employment related issues for overseas employment in the early 2000s. Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) and Border Agreement with labour receiving countries.

