



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



Quarterly Statistics Bulletin

Quarterly Time Series, 2019-2020 (Q2)



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Quarterly Time Series, 2019-2020 (Q2)

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FOREWORD

The Quarterly Statistics Bulletin is the 16th edition statistical issue presenting the outcomes of Myanmar economic activities and support of sustainable economic growth. It provides estimates based on the observed the economic indicators obtained from respective agencies and paves the way for the further improvement in the quality of estimates with respect to benchmarking and seasonal adjustment. It includes developments in GDP, production and trade sectors' performance, inflation, CPI, banking sector, exchange rates, interest rates, labour exchange and transportation and travel sector.

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

In addition to the printed version, the Quarterly Statistics Bulletin is available on a web page of the Central Statistical Organization institutional site www.csostat.gov.mm and Myanmar Statistical Information Service (www.mmsis.gov.mm).

We hope *the Quarterly Statistics Bulletin* will remain a valuable resource for monitoring of the trend of Myanmar economy, addressing issues and overcoming its development challenges. We will continue to make our best effort to improve this issue depends on data availability and welcome your comments and suggestions on this publication.



(San Myint)

Director General

Central Statistical Organization

Ministry of Planning, Finance and Industry

CONTENTS

FOREWORD	I
1. GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT & PRICES ANALYSIS	1
1.1 Gross Domestic Product (GDP).....	3
1.2 Consumer Price Index and Rate of Inflation.....	4
2. TRADE ANALYSIS	11
2.1 Merchandise Trade.....	13
2.2 Direction of Trade.....	15
2.3 Destination of Exports.....	16
2.4 Origin of Imports.....	18
2.5 Export by Principal Commodities.....	20
2.6 Import by Principal Commodities.....	21
3. FINANCE ANALYSIS	23
3.1 International Currency Exchange.....	25
3.2 Customs Duties.....	26
3.3 Revenue from Taxes.....	26
3.4 Government Securities.....	27
3.5 Money Supply.....	28
3.6 People's Savings.....	29
4. INVESTMENT ANALYSIS	31
4.1 Myanmar Citizen Investment of permitted Enterprise by Sector.....	33
4.2 Foreign Investment of Permitted Enterprise by Sector.....	34
4.3 Foreign Investment of Permitted Enterprise by Country.....	35
4.4 Myanmar Citizen Investment of Permitted Enterprise.....	36
by State & Region	
4.5 Foreign Investment of Permitted Enterprise by State & Region.....	38
4.6 Amount of Foreign Investment Inflows by Sector.....	38
4.7 Amount of Foreign Investment Inflows by Country.....	39
5. PRODUCTION ANALYSIS	41
5.1 Cement Production.....	43
5.2 Cotton Yarn.....	43
5.3 Biological Products.....	44
5.4 Electric Power Generation.....	44
5.5 Electric Power Generation by Gas.....	44
5.6 Sales of Electric Power.....	45
5.7 Petroleum Coke.....	45
5.8 Liquefied Petroleum Gas.....	46
5.9 Fertilizer (Urea).....	46
5.10 Natural Gas.....	47
5.11 Crude Oil.....	47
5.12 Motor Spirit.....	48
5.13 Diesel Oil.....	48
5.14 Aviation Turbine.....	49

CONTENTS

5.15	Furnace Oil.....	49
5.16	Kerosene	50
5.17	Limestone.....	50
5.18	Beer.....	51
5.19	Alcohol.....	51
5.20	Cigarettes.....	52
5.21	Salt (Crude + Fine).....	52
5.22	Cooking Oil.....	53
5.23	Instant Noodle.....	53
5.24	Production of Beef, Mutton, Pork, Chicken and Fish.....	55
6.	TRANSPORTATION AND TOURISM ANALYSIS.....	57
6.1	Domestic Public Transport	59
6.2	Yangon City Private Transport.....	60
6.3	Mandalay City Private Transport.....	61
6.4	Registered Motor Vehicles by Type.....	62
6.5	Merchant Shipping.....	63
6.6	Tourism	64
7.	LABOUR ANALYSIS.....	65
7.1	Labour and Employment.....	67
7.2	Labour Force, Child Labour in School-to-Work Transition Survey	68
	GLOSSARY AND METHODOLOGICAL NOTES.....	71
	LIST OF TABLES.....	V
	LIST OF CHARTS.....	VII
	EXECUTIVES SUMMARY.....	IX

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1.1	Gross Domestic Product (GDP).....	4
Table 1.2.1	Consumer Price Index and Rate of Inflation (2012 = 100).....	6
Table 1.2.2	Consumer Price Index and Rate of Inflation.....	6
Table 1.3.1	Retail Price of Selected Commodities.....	8
Table 1.3.2	Spot Price of Gold at Yangon.....	9
Table 2.1	Value of Merchandise Trade.....	14
Table 2.2	Direction of Trade.....	16
Table 2.3	Export by major Trading Country.....	17
Table 2.4	Import by major Trading Country.....	19
Table 2.5	Export by Principal Commodities.....	20
Table 2.6	Import by Principal Commodities.....	22
Table 3.1	International Currency Exchange.....	25
Table 3.2	Customs Duties.....	26
Table 3.3	Revenue from Taxes.....	27
Table 3.4	Government Securities.....	28
Table 3.5	Money Supply.....	28
Table 3.6	People's Savings.....	29
Table 4.1	Myanmar Citizen Investment of Permitted Enterprise by Sector.....	33
Table 4.2	Foreign Investment of Permitted Enterprise by Sector.....	35
Table 4.3	Foreign Investment of Permitted Enterprise by Country.....	36
Table 4.4	Myanmar Citizen Investment of Permitted Enterprise by State & Region.....	37
Table 4.5	Foreign Investment of Permitted Enterprise by State & Region.....	38
Table 4.6	Amount of Foreign Investment Inflows by Sector.....	39
Table 4.7	Amount of Foreign Investment Inflows by Country.....	40
Table 5.1	Production Statistics.....	54
Table 5.2	Production of Meat, Fish, Milk and Egg.....	55
Table 6.1	Transportation.....	60
Table 6.2	Yangon City Private Transport (Bus Service).....	61
Table 6.3	Mandalay City Private Transport (Bus Service).....	62
Table 6.4	Registered Motor Vehicles by Type.....	62
Table 6.5	Merchant Shipping.....	63
Table 6.6	International Tourist Arrival.....	64
Table 7.1	The Employment Status for Domestic and Overseas Workers.....	69

LIST OF CHARTS

Chart 1.1	Gross Domestic Production (GDP).....	3
Chart 1.2.1	Consumer Price Index (2012=100).....	5
Chart 1.2.2	Consumer Price Index and Rate of Inflation.....	6
Chart 1.3.1	Retail Price of Selected Commodities.....	7
Chart 1.3.2	Spot Price of Gold at Yangon.....	9
Chart 2.1	Value of Merchandise.....	13
Chart 2.1.1	Normal and Border Trade.....	15
Chart 2.1.2	Trade by Sector.....	15
Chart 2.3	Destination of Exports.....	17
Chart 2.4	Origin of Imports.....	18
Chart 2.5	Top 5 Export Commodities.....	20
Chart 2.6	Top 5 Import Commodities.....	21
Chart 3.1	International Currency Exchange.....	25
Chart 3.2	Customs Duties.....	26
Chart 3.3	Revenue from Taxes.....	26
Chart 3.5	Money Supply.....	28
Chart 3.6	People's Savings.....	29
Chart 4.1	Myanmar Citizen Investment of Permitted Enterprise by Sector.....	33
Chart 4.2	Foreign Investment of Permitted Enterprise by Sector.....	34
Chart 4.3	Foreign Investment of Permitted Enterprise by Country.....	35
Chart 4.4	Myanmar Citizen Investment of Permitted Enterprise.....	37
	by State & Region	
Chart 4.5	Foreign Investment of Permitted Enterprise by State & Region.....	38
Chart 4.6	Amount of Foreign Investment Inflows by Sector.....	39
Chart 4.7	Amount of Foreign Investment Inflows by Country.....	39
Chart 5.1	Cement Production.....	43
Chart 5.2	Cotton Yarn Production.....	43
Chart 5.3	Biological Products.....	44
Chart 5.4	Electric Power Generation.....	44
Chart 5.5	Electric Power Generation by Gas.....	45
Chart 5.6	Sales of Electric Power.....	45
Chart 5.7	Petroleum Coke.....	46
Chart 5.8	Liquefied Petroleum Gas.....	46
Chart 5.9	Fertilizer (Urea) Production.....	47
Chart 5.10	Natural Gas Production.....	47
Chart 5.11	Crude Oil Production.....	48
Chart 5.12	Motor Spirit Production.....	48
Chart 5.13	Diesel Oil Production.....	49
Chart 5.14	Aviation Turbine Production.....	49
Chart 5.15	Furnace Oil Production.....	50
Chart 5.16	Kerosene Production.....	50
Chart 5.17	Limestone Production.....	51
Chart 5.18	Beer Production.....	51
Chart 5.19	Alcohol Production.....	52
Chart 5.20	Cigarettes Production.....	52

LIST OF CHARTS

Chart 5.21	Salt (Crude+Fine) Production.....	53
Chart 5.22	Cooking Oil Production.....	53
Chart 5.23	Instant Noodle Production.....	53
Chart 5.24	Production of Beef, Mutton, Pork, Chicken and Fish.....	55
Chart 6.1	Domestic Public Transport (2019-2020, Q2).....	59
Chart 6.2	Yangon City Private Transport (Bus Service).....	60
Chart 6.3	Mandalay City Private Transport (Bus Service).....	61
Chart 6.4	Registered Shipping (2019-2020, Q2).....	62
Chart 6.5	Merchant Shipping (2019-2020, Q2).....	63
Chart 6.6	International Tourist Arrival.....	64
Chart 7.1	Oversea Workers from Myanmar.....	68

EXECUTIVES SUMMARY

Myanmar has achieved a real GDP growth rate of 6.8% in FY 2018-2019, supported by better performance in the industry and services sectors. Export increased 3.7% in 2018-2019, leading to a decrease in the trade deficit of 65.8% and a decrease in total trade of 2.1%. Over the same period, the year on year inflation was 8.01%. But also, Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflow increased 24.33% in FY 2018-2019 due to company registration system in Myanmar has improved as compared to previously introduced scheme.

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) decrease by 0.18% in the second quarter of FY 2019-2020 compared with the first quarter of FY 2019-2020. Compared with the same period last fiscal year, CPI increased by 8.01%.

In the second quarter of FY 2019-2020, the average rate of inflation was 8.02%. This was an decrease in the average rate (0.79 percentage points) compared with the first quarter of FY 2019-2020.

Trade

Myanmar is currently trading goods with over 100 countries. The merchandise trade statistics show that the trade balance has fallen 602.8% between the second quarter of 2018-2019 and the second quarter of 2019-2020.

The total import in the second quarter of 2019-2020 was \$ 5,690.9 million, an increase of 31.0% from \$ 4,345.4 million at the same time last year. Changes in total imports can be broken down into three importing categories: capital goods, intermediate goods and consumer goods. The import of capital goods increased by 75.2% from the second quarter of 2019-2020. Over the same period, the import of consumer goods increased by 5.7% and intermediate goods increased by 18.2%.

Exports, a crucial component of a country's economy, decreased by 1.7% from \$ 4,581.2 million in the second quarter of last year to \$ 4,505.3 million in the second quarter of 2019-2020. Across the seven major export categories, the largest increase was agricultural products 23.5% followed by

	<p>mineral products 28.7%, marine products 13.4%, and forest products 1.8%. The export of animal products, manufactured products and other products were declined by 92.7%, 8.4% and 16.3% over the same period of 2018-2019.</p>
International Currency Exchange	<p>In the second quarter of the FY 2019-2020, the Myanmar kyat was stronger against most currencies compared to the same quarter of the previous year, including the US dollar dropping 7.9%, the Euro 10.0%, the Singapore dollar 12.5% and the Thai baht which was 11.0%.</p>
Custom Duties and Revenue from Taxes	<p>In the second quarter of FY 2019-2020, customs duties increased by 12.10% compared with the same period of last year. Also, revenue from taxes increased by 2.61%, mainly due to large increases in income taxes and commodities and service tax and commercial tax.</p>
Myanmar Citizen and Foreign Investment of Permitted Enterprise by Sector	<p>In the second quarter of 2019-2020, the total investment by Myanmar Citizen is decreased by 16.65% compared with the same period of last year. Because of the decreasing in mining sector, it contributes the majority of the decrease. Foreign investment is increased 498.36 million US\$ compare with the same period of 2018-2019. Power sector is mostly contributed by 31.15% in total investment of this quarter.</p>
Foreign Investment of Permitted Enterprise by Country	<p>Hong Kong, Singapore and United Kingdom are the top foreign investors for Myanmar in second quarter of 2019-2020 and Singapore, Hong Kong and China are the top investors in same quarter of last year.</p>
Myanmar Citizen and Foreign Investment of Permitted Enterprise by State and Region	<p>In the second quarter of 2019-2020, Yangon region is mostly invested region in both Myanmar Citizen and Foreign Investment. Ayeyawady Region is second and Shan State is third in Myanmar Citizen Investment and Rakhine State is second and Bago region is third in Foreign Investment.</p>
Amount of Foreign Investment Inflows by Sector	<p>In the second quarter of 2019-2020, the sectors with the largest inflow amount of Foreign Investment are Manufacturing sector, Oil & Gas sector and Real Estate Development sector. In the second quarter of 2018-2019, Manufacturing sector topped the list at 186.41 million US\$.</p>
Amount of Foreign Investment Inflows by Country	<p>In the second quarter of 2019-2020, the countries by the largest Inflow amount of Foreign Investment are Singapore, Korea and China.</p>
Production	<p>There was a strengthening of economic activity across a range of areas indicated by increased in the production of selected commodities in the second quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the second quarter of 2018-2019. These include the productions of Cement, Biological products, Electric Power Generation, Electric Power Generation by Gas, Sales of Electric Power (Value), Petroleum Coke, Liquefied Petroleum Gas, Aviation Turbine, Limestone, Beer, Salt (Crude + Fine), Cooking Oil and Instant Noodles. The Production of some commodities decreased in the</p>

second quarter of 2019-2020, compared with the first quarter of 2019-2020 including the productions of Cotton Yarn, Electric Power Generation, Sales of Electric Power (Value), Petroleum Coke, Liquefied Petroleum Gas, Fertilizer (Urea), Natural Gas Production, Crude Oil, Motor Spirit, Diesel Oil, Aviation Turbine, Furnace Oil, Alcohol and Cooking Oil.

Meat, Fish, Milk And Egg Production

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

Transportation

There are four main modes of domestic public transport: railways, road transport, inland water transport and airways. Over the last year, the use of public transport decreased across all four modes, with a halving of inland water freight ton-miles contributing the majority of this decrease. However, the total passenger miles for airways transport increased by 8.7% indicating that overall people are choosing to travel further distances by airplane.

The number of registered motor vehicles has rapidly risen over the last decade, increasing by 1.8% in the year to 2020. This has been driven by a strong increase in the number of registered motorcycles, with 67,672 registered in the second quarter of 2019-2020 alone. There has also been a rapid increase in the number of new trucks, buses and other registrations over the same period.

Merchant Shipping includes only coastal trade between ports in Myanmar. In the second quarter of 2019-2020, coastal shipping increased with vessel entries increasing by 7.2% and tonnage increasing by 14.2% compared with a year ago.

Standard Symbols Used

The following symbols are used in this publication:

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

1

GDP & Prices

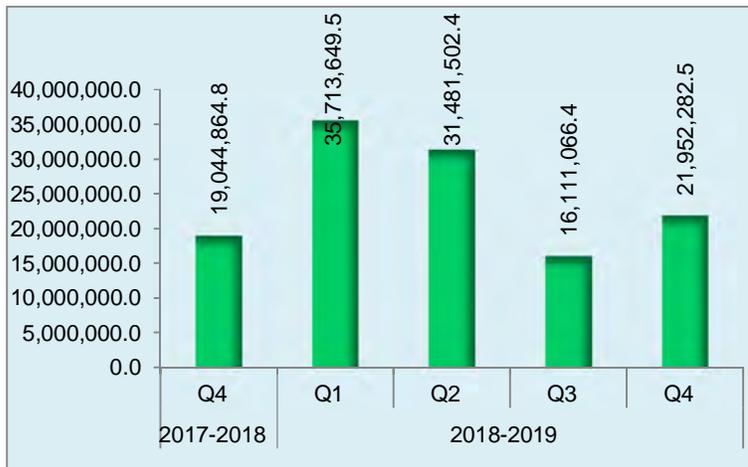


GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT & PRICES

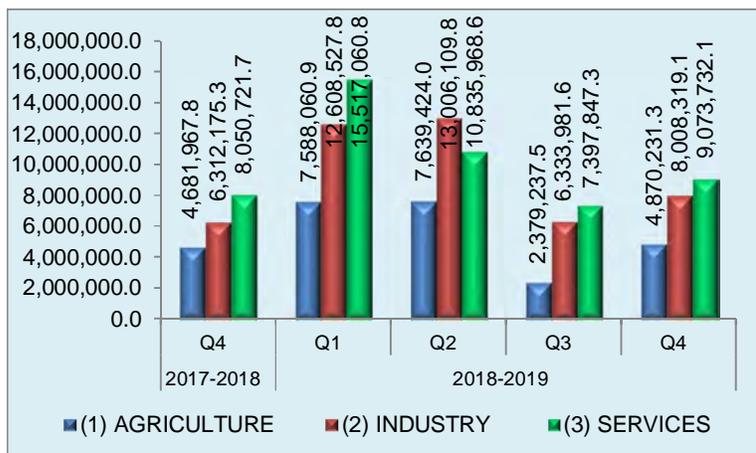
1.1 Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (Current Producers' Prices)

In Myanmar, GDP is comprised of production from the three main sectors; Agriculture, Industry and Services. In the fourth quarter of 2018-2019, the Agriculture sector represented 22.2%, the Industry sector at 36.5% and the Services sector at 41.3% of GDP respectively.

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



Source: Planning Department.



Source: Planning Department.

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

F.Y	2017-2018		2018-2019		
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	19,044,864.8	35,713,649.5	31,481,502.4	16,111,066.4	21,952,282.5
(1) AGRICULTURE	4,681,967.8	7,588,060.9	7,639,424.0	2,379,237.5	4,870,231.3
Agriculture	2,826,347.0	5,260,083.8	5,584,431.6	691,324.9	2,890,750.1
Livestock and Fisheries	1,842,622.6	2,311,975.0	2,021,471.8	1,669,695.6	1,959,716.2
Forestry	12,998.2	16,002.1	33,520.6	18,217.0	19,765.0
(2) INDUSTRY	6,312,175.3	12,608,527.8	13,006,109.8	6,333,981.6	8,008,319.1
Energy	772,804.0	1,057,323.7	1,205,768.9	1,236,583.8	1,186,591.9
Mining	210,078.9	255,329.7	288,502.9	240,385.7	242,255.6
Processing and Manufacturing	3,907,799.7	8,987,434.8	9,130,855.2	3,438,794.4	4,505,253.6
Electric Power	342,905.1	324,886.4	338,867.2	360,388.2	450,557.2
Construction	1,078,587.6	1,983,553.2	2,042,115.6	1,057,829.5	1,623,660.8
(3) SERVICES	8,050,721.7	15,517,060.8	10,835,968.6	7,397,847.3	9,073,732.1
Transportation	2,509,624.6	3,716,706.3	3,199,072.5	2,210,712.7	2,712,322.1
Communications	377,084.6	434,743.7	523,805.6	630,420.7	488,872.9
Financial Institutions	100,437.5	79,634.1	106,340.0	93,484.4	113,202.3
Social and Administrative Services	841,494.1	841,937.4	847,187.9	868,536.7	900,745.2
Rental and Other Services	701,769.6	863,005.6	857,324.5	840,694.6	857,561.4
Trade	3,520,311.3	9,581,033.7	5,302,238.1	2,753,998.2	4,001,028.2

Source: Planning Department.

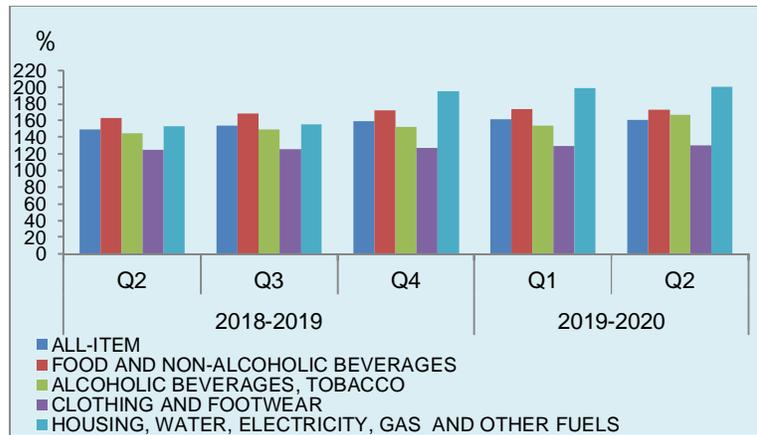
1.2 Consumer Price Index and Rate of Inflation

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

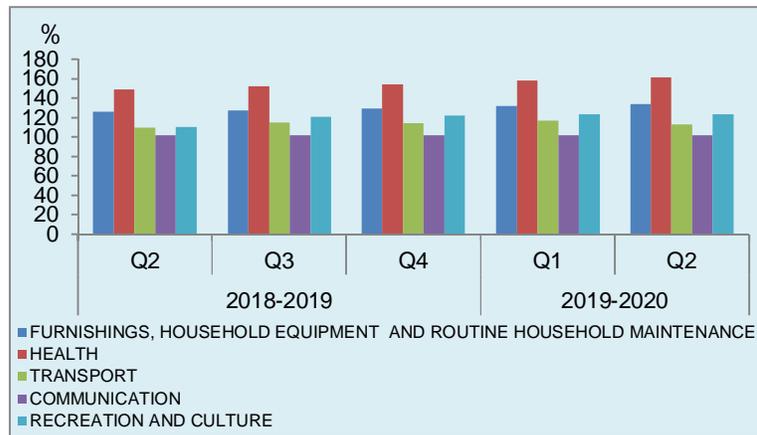
1.2.1 Quarterly Change

In the second quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the second quarter of 2018-2019; According to 2012 Base, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) in Myanmar increased to 160.89 Index Points from 148.96 Index Points. Year on Year the Inflation Rate was 8.01 for the second quarter of 2019-2020. Although basic food price such as rice, meat, fish and eggs have dropped, some food prices are rising. Furthermore garlic and tomatoes are rising significantly. However, gold prices are rising slightly.

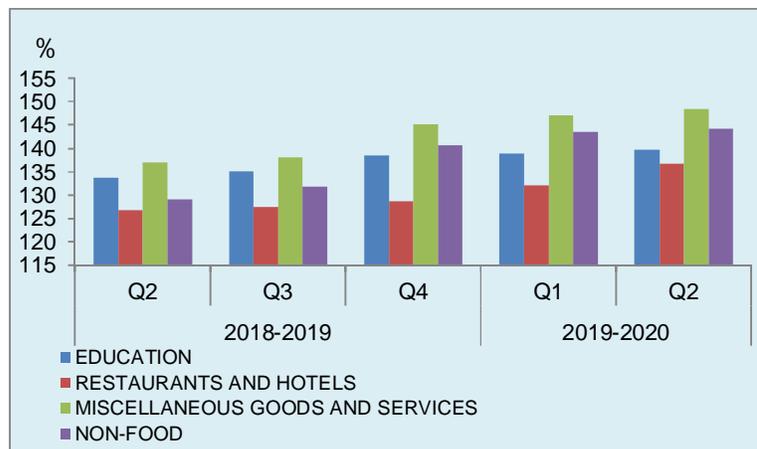
Chart 1.2.1: Consumer Price Index (%) (2012=100)



Source: Central Statistical Organization.



Source: Central Statistical Organization.

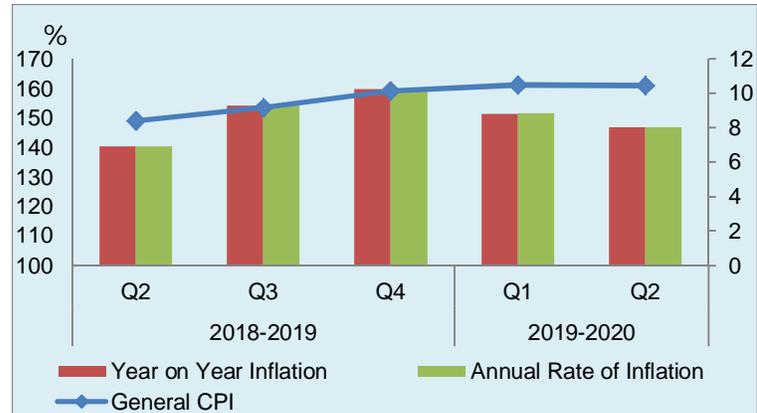


Source: Central Statistical Organization.

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

Group	2018-2019			2019-2020	
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
ALL-ITEM	148.96	153.41	159.14	161.18	160.89
FOOD AND NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES	163.04	168.79	172.29	173.81	172.71
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES, TOBACCO	145.15	149.01	151.66	154.22	166.84
CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR	124.54	125.81	127.10	128.71	129.49
HOUSING, WATER, ELECTRICITY, GAS AND OTHER FUELS	152.97	155.43	194.76	198.74	200.16
FURNISHINGS, HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT AND ROUTINE HOUSEHOLD MAINTENANCE	126.03	127.45	129.37	131.79	133.44
HEALTH	149.02	152.16	154.26	158.60	161.38
TRANSPORT	109.78	114.51	113.97	116.98	112.74
COMMUNICATION	101.77	101.59	101.45	101.44	101.37
RECREATION AND CULTURE	110.05	120.61	121.73	123.01	123.34
EDUCATION	133.80	135.09	138.44	138.90	139.78
RESTAURANTS AND HOTELS	126.77	127.53	128.77	132.09	136.73
MISCELLANEOUS GOODS AND SERVICES	136.95	138.07	145.10	147.07	148.40
NON-FOOD	129.14	131.78	140.63	143.41	144.27
INFLATION(Y-o-Y)	6.92	9.27	10.25	8.81	8.01

Source: Central Statistical Organization.

Chart 1.2.2: Consumer Price Index and Rate of Inflation

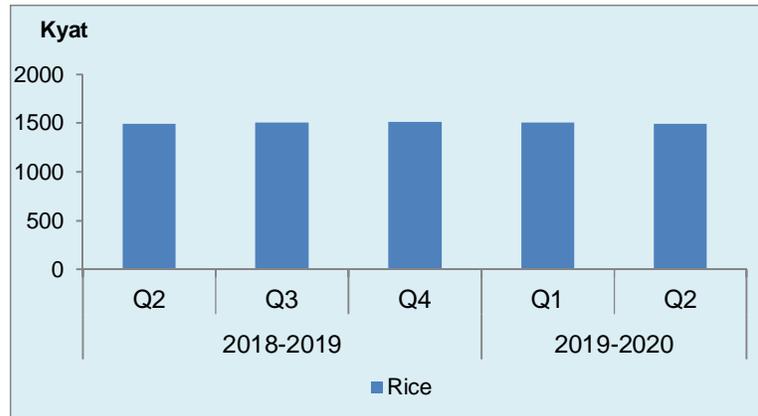
Source: Central Statistical Organization.

Table 1.2.2 Consumer Price Index and Rate of Inflation

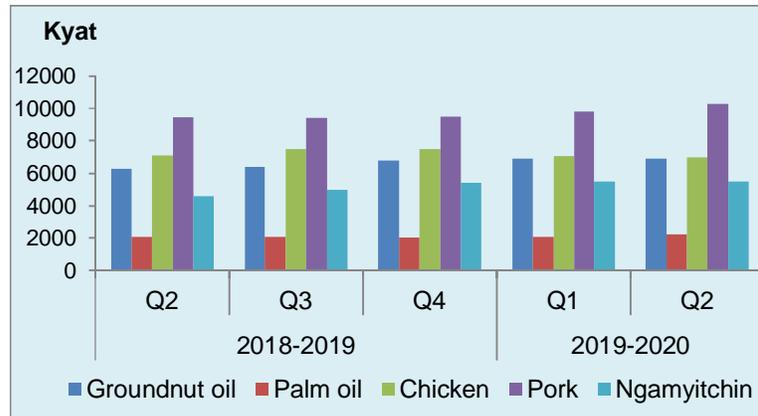
Group	2018-2019			2019-2020	
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
General CPI	148.96	153.41	159.14	161.18	160.89
Year on Year Inflation	6.92	9.27	10.25	8.81	8.01
Annual Rate of Inflation	6.92	9.27	10.25	8.81	8.02

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)**

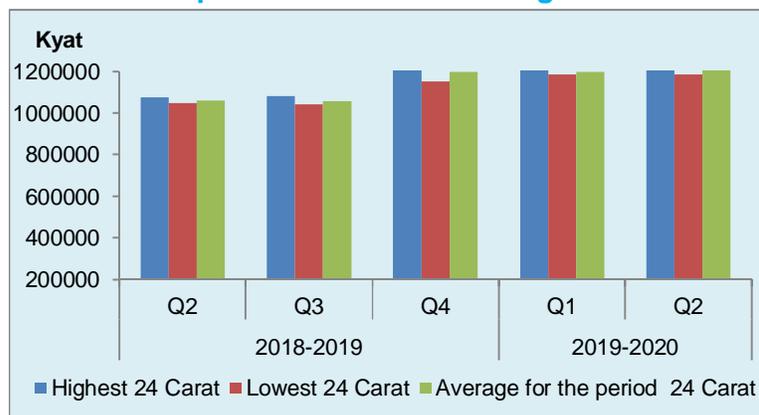
Commodity	Unit	2018-2019			2019-2020	
		Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Rice	Pyi	1,490.63	1,506.41	1,510.36	1,503.98	1,492.04
Snake Head Fish (Ngayan)	Viss	8,170.47	8,857.86	9,226.60	8,954.40	9,083.42
Catfis (Ngakhu)	Viss	8,204.26	8,884.07	9,706.85	9,155.00	9,040.00
Ngagi	Viss	9,364.71	10,278.43	11,307.84	10,625.71	10,348.99
Hilsa(Ngatha-lauk)	Viss	11,584.97	12,252.94	13,404.58	13,115.03	12,754.90
Ngamyitchin	Viss	4,595.39	4,980.21	5,394.94	5,468.30	5,499.70
Prawn(Pazun-doke)	Viss	17,644.62	18,111.11	18,505.73	18,357.67	18,403.48
Shrim(Pazun-kyawt)	Viss	10,402.14	10,940.46	11,265.06	11,094.52	11,252.00
Snake Head Fish (Ngayan) dried	Viss	29,660.29	30,858.82	32,184.15	32,607.03	32,800.82
Ngakumshut dried	Viss	19,490.94	19,724.64	19,952.40	20,363.59	20,443.96
Prawn dried	Viss	32,018.16	32,581.13	33,443.26	33,909.22	33,997.87
Fish Ngapi (Ngapiyegyo)	Viss	3,311.21	3,336.87	3,361.36	3,411.36	3,472.27
Hmyin Ngapi (Ngapi-seinza)(2nd. Quality)	Viss	3,781.39	3,815.23	3,867.85	3,975.51	4,024.76
Goat (Mutton)	Viss	20,315.62	21,162.29	21,994.29	22,615.01	23,123.53
Beef	Viss	12,837.98	13,507.60	13,889.46	14,202.18	14,318.08
Pork	Viss	9,479.39	9,408.11	9,489.75	9,793.69	10,297.26
Chicken	Viss	7,121.67	7,475.16	7,484.16	7,082.51	6,979.85
Chicken eggs	(10.Nos)	1,336.21	1,392.83	1,450.85	1,325.96	1,258.47
Duck eggs	(10.Nos)	1,826.65	1,890.37	1,927.66	1,844.18	1,806.11
Groundnut Oil	Viss	6,268.48	6,404.83	6,761.17	6,904.54	6,897.08
Palm Oil	Viss	2,073.35	2,049.40	2,020.52	2,072.93	2,232.48

(Cont'd)

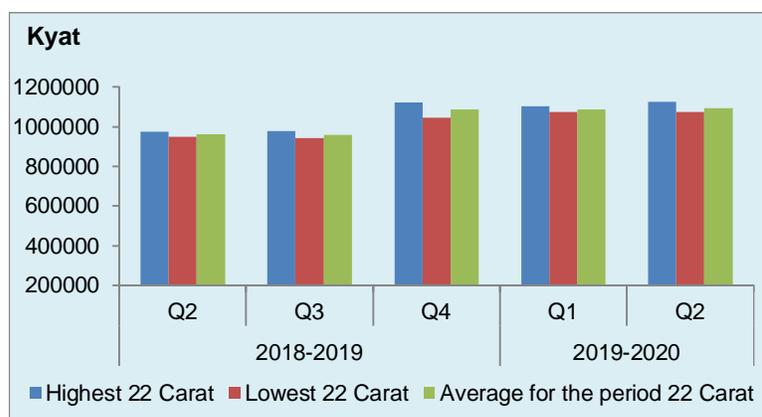
**Table 1.3.1 Retail Price of Selected Commodities
(Value = Kyat)**

Commodity	Unit	2018-2019			2019-2020	
		Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Gram(split)	Viss	2,361.19	2,354.76	2,386.78	2,373.78	2,378.82
Pegy(whole)	Viss	3,157.35	3,135.29	3,090.20	3,083.82	3,079.90
Penilay(whole)	Viss	3,634.17	3,666.40	3,696.90	3,740.44	3,752.33
Sadawpe(lonethay)	Viss	2,157.19	2,106.35	2,145.14	2,121.36	2,146.07
Chillies(short)	Viss	11,071.46	10,965.63	11,173.75	11,455.64	11,451.41
Onion(big)	Viss	1,105.93	940.07	1,162.47	2,518.40	2,051.60
Garlic(single)	Viss	2,217.42	2,744.74	3,526.00	3,817.29	4,010.28
Potatoes(medium)	Viss	1,157.43	1,114.99	1,202.28	1,245.05	1,173.76
Tomatoes	Viss	854.34	1,660.15	1,508.05	1,559.45	870.52
Cabbage	Viss	485.15	880.46	894.19	769.18	779.43
Longbean	Viss	1,213.52	1,419.40	1,336.55	1,292.23	1,279.55
Betel leaves	Viss	6,054.53	5,405.64	4,327.69	4,437.45	7,376.12
Betelnut(split)	Viss	7,239.34	7,304.92	7,459.02	7,671.64	7,649.42
Cheroots	(per 100)	1,853.57	1,960.44	2,111.03	2,153.29	2,207.21
Sugar	Viss	1,447.83	1,409.38	1,382.91	1,348.88	1,327.25
Tea, Shan	Viss	6,628.62	6,706.95	6,822.01	6,981.70	7,158.61
Firewood	Viss	331.07	340.95	353.43	368.93	371.16
Charcoal	Viss	651.75	668.41	680.42	694.03	698.33
Petro	Gallon	3,729.27	4,209.31	4,015.74	4,198.17	3,612.28
Diesel	Gallon	4,304.69	4,563.94	4,338.45	4,450.60	3,871.40
Washing Soap	(Each)	238.66	239.33	240.25	240.74	239.19
Body Soap	(Each)	468.58	478.82	487.57	496.97	497.66
Tooth Paste	(Each)	632.09	641.52	654.36	683.38	701.21

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	2018-2019			2019-2020	
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Highest					
24 Carat	1,073,333	1,079,167	1,236,500	1,215,833	1,239,667
22 Carat	972,708	977,995	1,120,577	1,101,850	1,123,448
Lowest					
24 Carat	1,049,333	1,041,167	1,152,833	1,184,833	1,183,533
22 Carat	950,960	943,343	1,044,755	1,073,755	1,072,577
Average for the period					
24 Carat	1,060,350	1,058,398	1,197,037	1,198,856	1,207,924
22 Carat	960,947	959,084	1,084,815	1,086,464	1,094,682

Source: Central Statistical Organization.

2 Trade



TRADE

2.1 Merchandise Trade

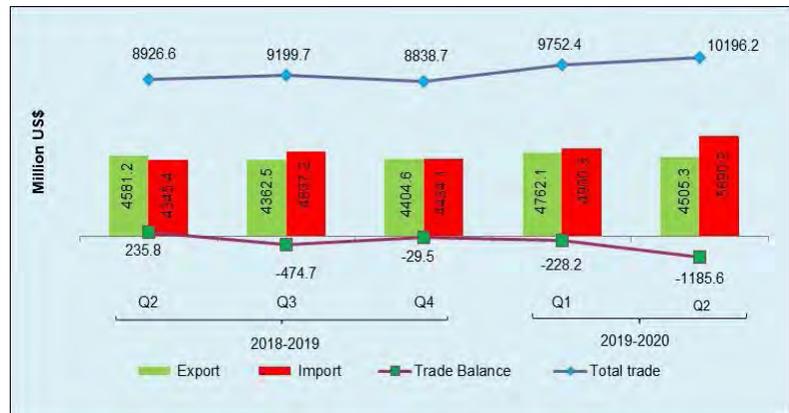
The total value of Myanmar's international merchandise trade was \$ 10,196.2 million in the second quarter of 2019-2020, an increase of 4.6% from \$ 9,752.4 million in the previous quarter. Merchandise trade also increased by 14.2% when compared with the same quarter of the previous year.

Myanmar's economy has suffered a trade deficit since 2012-2013. However, in the second quarter of 2019-2020, the trade deficit stood at \$ 1,185.6 million.

The total value of exports in the second quarter of 2019-2020 was \$ 4,505.3 million, a decrease of 5.4% from \$ 4,762.1 million in the previous quarter. Exports also decreased by 1.7% from \$ 4,581.2 million when compared with the same quarter of 2018-2019.

The total value of imports in the second quarter of 2019-2020 was \$ 5,690.9 million, an increase of 14.0% from \$ 4,990.3 million in the previous quarter. Imports increased by 31.0% from \$ 4,345.4 million when compared to the same quarter of 2018-2019.

Chart 2.1: Value of Merchandise



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

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

	2018-2019			2019-2020	
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Total trade	8,926.6	9,199.7	8,838.7	9,752.4	10,196.2
Trade Balance	235.8	-474.7	-29.5	-228.2	-1,185.6
Export	4,581.2	4,362.5	4,404.6	4,762.1	4,505.3
Domestics export	2,895.4	2,977.7	2,378.6	3,166.5	2,859.7
All export	4,581.2	4,362.5	4,404.6	4,762.1	4,505.3
All export by type					
Normal	2,455.3	2,296.4	2,889.0	2,722.3	2,800.7
Border	2,125.9	2,066.1	1,515.6	2,039.8	1,704.6
All export by Sector					
Government	1,299.8	1,504.6	1,124.4	1,440.2	942.9
Private	3,281.4	2,857.9	3,280.2	3,321.9	3,562.4
Import	4,345.4	4,837.2	4,434.1	4,990.3	5,690.9
General imports	3,689.8	4,069.3	3,812.1	4,047.1	4,958.5
All Import	4,345.4	4,837.2	4,434.1	4,990.3	5,690.9
All import by type					
Normal	3,579.7	3,939.6	3,712.8	4,173.0	4,880.4
Border	765.7	897.6	721.3	817.3	810.5
All import by Sector					
Government	237.1	257.2	181.0	429.4	187.6
Private	4,108.3	4,580.0	4,253.1	4,560.9	5,503.3

Include border trade

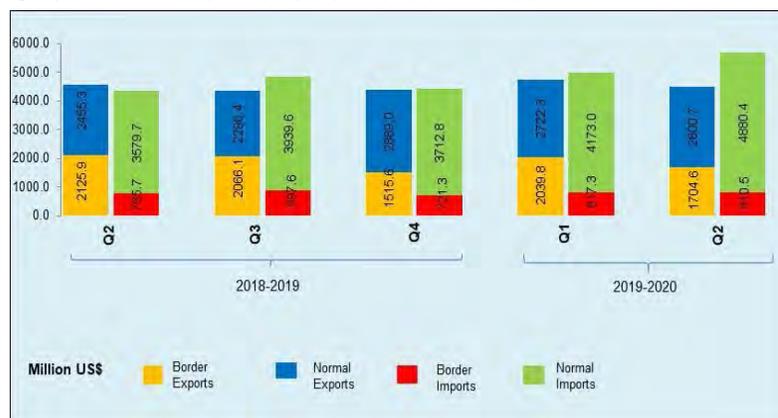
Sources: Customs Department.

Department of Electric Power Planning.
Myanmar Petroleum Product Enterprise.
Myanmar National Airlines.
Myanmar Airways International.

2.1.1 Trade by Type

Myanmar has strengthened its merchandise trade relations with normal and border countries. The border countries of Myanmar are Bangladesh, China, India, Thailand and Laos. In the second quarter of 2019-2020, normal exports increased by 14.1% and border exports decreased by 19.8% and normal imports increased by 36.3% and border imports increased by 5.9%, compared to the same quarter of the previous year.

Chart 2.1.1: Normal and Border Trade



Sources: Customs Department.

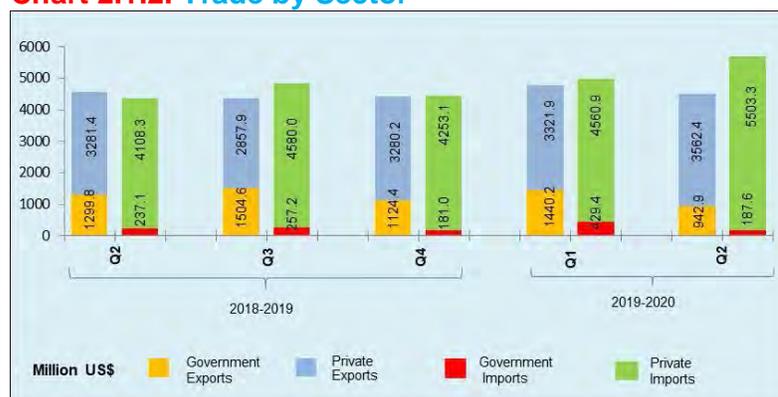
Department of Electric Power Planning.
Myanmar Petroleum Product Enterprise.
Myanmar National Airlines.
Myanmar Airways International.

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

2.1.2 Trade by Sector

Myanmar merchandise trade has two main sectors: the government and private sectors. In the second quarter of 2019-2020, the exports of the government sector decreased by 27.5% and imports of the government sector decreased by 20.9% when compared to the same quarter of the previous year. Over the same period, there was an increase in private exports 8.6% and an increase in private imports 34.0%.

Chart 2.1.2: Trade by Sector



Sources: Customs Department.
Department of Electric Power Planning.
Myanmar Petroleum Product 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 81.8%, followed by Europe at 12.4%. All the other regional groups had relatively small shares of trade (4.3% or less). Myanmar's largest bilateral trading partners are all in the Asia region and are China, Thailand, Singapore, Japan and India.

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

	2018-2019			2019-2020	
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Trade Volume	8,926.6	9,199.7	8,838.7	9,752.4	10,196.2
Trade Balance	235.8	-474.7	-29.5	-228.2	-1,185.6
Export	4,581.2	4,362.5	4,404.6	4,762.1	4,505.3
Asia	3,553.1	3,211.1	2,921.6	3,519.6	3,287.2
Europe	714.6	768.4	1,096.0	823.6	809.1
America	204.5	255.9	281.3	254.4	271.0
Central East Asia	39.3	52.6	48.5	37.9	42.4
Africa	53.6	58.1	37.5	108.2	75.5
Other	16.0	16.4	19.8	18.4	20.1
Import	4,345.4	4,837.2	4,434.1	4,990.3	5,690.9
Asia	3,842.4	4,258.5	3,902.7	4,447.1 (r)	4,853.5
Europe	221.4	282.3	259.7	248.2 (r)	459.8
America	121.3	140.1	121.8	134.8	165.6
Central East Asia	95.3	100.9	105.6	119.3	157.7
Africa	17.5	12.7	11.5	4.3 (r)	6.7
Other	47.5	42.7	32.8	36.6 (r)	47.6

Include border trade

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

2.3 Destination of Exports

In the second quarter of 2019-2020, the largest share of exports from Myanmar was Asia at 73.9%, followed by Europe at 18.0%. All the other regional groups had relatively small shares of exports from Myanmar (6.0% or less). China, Thailand, Japan, India and United States are the top five destinations for Myanmar's exports in the second quarter of this year.

China was the largest export destination with 27.7% of total exports. Myanmar's exports to China decreased by 19.4% when compared with the same quarter of the previous year from \$ 1,548.06 million to \$ 1,247.82 million. A large amount of this export decline to China was due to decrease in the exports of gas, maize, green mung bean, rice and raw rubber.

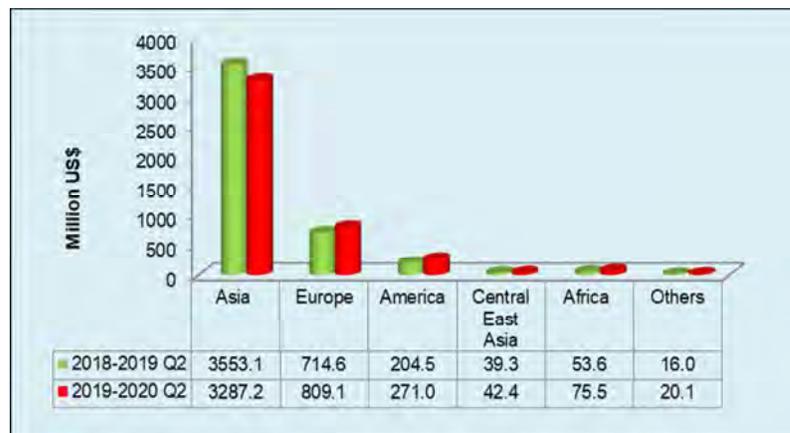
Thailand was the second largest export destination with 19.6% of total exports. The value of exports to Thailand has increased by 10.9% when compared with the same quarter of the previous year from \$ 794.74 million to \$ 881.56 million. This increase was mainly due to increase in the export of maize, fish and fished product, base metals, ores, garment and sesame seeds.

Myanmar's exports to Japan increased by 1.3% from \$ 392.39 million to \$ 397.65 million. This increase was mainly due to growth in the export of garment, fish and fished product, and fresh and dried prawn.

Myanmar's exports to India increased by 94.4% from \$ 138.37 million to \$ 269.00 million. This increase was mainly due to increase in the exports of matpe, maize, fish and fished product, and raw rubber.

Myanmar's exports to United States increased by 38.9% from \$ 170.53 million to \$ 236.95 million. This increase was mainly due to growth in exports of garment, matpe and green mung bean.

Chart 2.3: Destination of Exports



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

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

	2018-2019			2019-2020	
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Thailand	794.74	882.65	813.12	766.42	881.56
China	1,548.06	1,493.92	1,010.57	1,693.91	1,247.82
Malaysia	50.29	50.54	38.99	58.42	60.27
India	138.37	113.26	232.05	151.56	269.00
Singapore	184.84	51.09	46.07	55.36	57.31
Japan	392.39	263.73	429.98	349.43	397.65
Republic of Korea	153.51	105.35	142.94	128.84	130.37
Germany	133.16	143.56	217.25	147.76	154.55
Hong Kong	77.53	81.59	27.98	144.10	27.87
Indonesia	41.93	30.07	43.73	44.29	65.81
United States	170.53	211.55	232.68	220.37	236.95
United Kingdom	115.22	123.31	178.17	119.16	126.10
Vietnam	94.73	45.24	46.36	43.76	42.78
United Arab Emirates	17.61	34.96	25.94	20.94	21.40
Bangladesh	19.45	16.62	13.76	16.25	26.03
Spain	118.68	95.14	197.02	139.56	132.10
Netherlands	99.54	116.59	156.35	108.55	120.53
Sweden	19.67	17.63	26.91	22.59	19.88
Saudi Arabia	6.34	5.25	6.42	3.93	5.63
Pakistan	7.73	20.12	1.93	19.55	10.77
Italy	42.53	57.15	60.02	54.47	41.69
Australia	6.93	5.87	9.24	6.08	7.80
France	34.29	26.97	37.68	32.84	34.85
Taiwan	10.12	5.85	14.45	11.41	10.31
Iran	0.06	0.02	0.01	0.04	0.03
Other countries	303.00	364.43	394.96	402.55	376.21
Total	4,581.25	4,362.46	4,404.58	4,762.14	4,505.27

Include border trade

Sources: Customs Department.

Department of Electric Power Planning.
 Myanmar Petroleum Product Enterprise.
 Myanmar National Airlines.
 Myanmar Airways International.

2.4 Origin of Imports

In the second quarter of 2019-2020, the largest share of imports was from Asia at 88.1%, followed by Europe with 8.1%. All the other regional groups had relatively small shares of imports to Myanmar (2.9% or less). China, Singapore, Thailand, Malaysia and Indonesia are the top five countries of origin for imports to Myanmar in the second quarter of this year.

Myanmar's imports from China increased by 22.2% when compared with the same quarter of the previous year from \$ 1,498.37 million to \$ 1,830.78 million with imports of electric machinery and apparatus, non-electric machinery and transport equipment, base metals and manufactures, rubber manufactures, and plastic.

Myanmar's total imports from Singapore increased by 25.7% from \$ 814.25 million to \$ 1,023.55 million. This increase was mainly due to rise in the import of non-electric machinery and transport equipment, electric machinery and apparatus, dyeing tanning and colouring materials, base metals and manufactures, and pharmaceutical products.

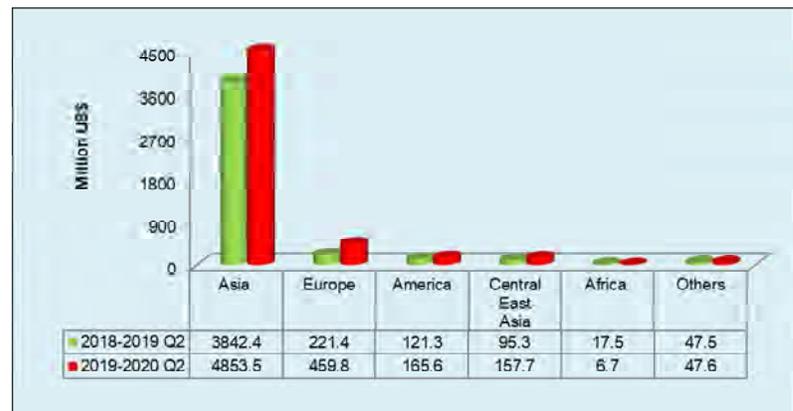
Thailand was the third largest country of origin for imports with 10.0% of total imports. The value of imports from Thailand increased by 10.2% when compared with the same quarter of the previous year from \$ 515.61 million to \$ 568.20 million with imports of base metals and manufactures, electric machinery

and apparatus, plastic, rubber manufactures, and refined mineral oil.

Myanmar's total imports from Malaysia increased by 133.8% from \$ 148.61 million to \$ 347.48 million with imports of refined mineral oil, base metals and manufactures, electric machinery and apparatus, plastic, and rubber manufactures.

Moreover, Myanmar's total imports from Indonesia increased by 33.2% from \$ 223.80 million to \$ 298.02 million with imports of edible vegetable oil and other hydrogenated oils, non-electric machinery and transport equipment, base metals and manufactures, electric machinery and apparatus, and cements all increasing over this period.

Chart 2.4: Origin of Imports



Sources: Customs Department.

Department of Electric Power Planning.
Myanmar Petroleum Product Enterprise.
Myanmar National Airlines.
Myanmar Airways International.

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

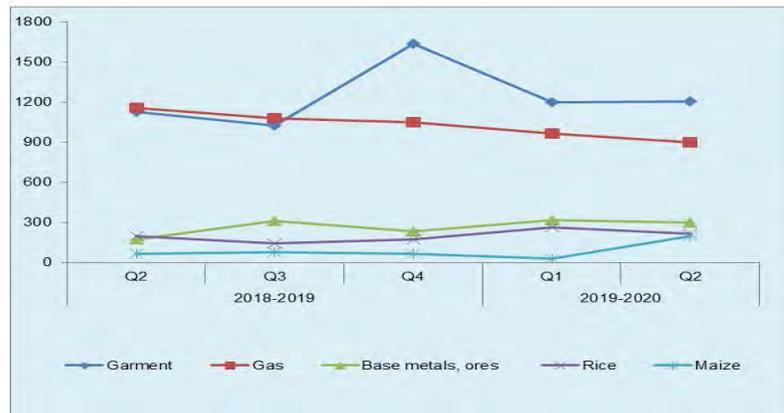
	2018-2019			2019-2020	
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Thailand	515.61	627.17	505.70	543.88	568.20
China	1,498.37	1,684.68	1,631.60	1,632.22	1,830.78
Malaysia	148.61	265.49	223.83	306.76	347.48
India	206.22	166.27	149.05	180.36	198.13
Singapore	814.25	830.04	685.08	1,062.33	1,023.55
Japan	130.52	111.00	119.89	140.09	170.10
Republic of Korea	105.42	115.08	119.96	110.12	151.66
Germany	43.99	59.01	52.54	54.56	41.99
Hong Kong	6.66	3.48	2.66	2.02	1.95
Indonesia	223.80	213.54	225.83	243.28	298.02
United States	78.00	88.27	77.43	101.17	127.19
United Kingdom	14.06	14.30	13.36	15.09	21.52
Vietnam	131.33	177.15	164.32	152.11	185.31
United Arab Emirates	39.68	36.65	52.80	67.51	84.77
Bangladesh	6.02	6.67	6.47	12.03	9.33
Spain	3.64	6.03	5.69	4.26	6.91
Netherlands	8.33	9.21	11.93	9.15	11.12
Sweden	4.41	6.22	11.58	6.09	9.53
Saudi Arabia	37.55	41.33	37.39	31.40	32.38
Pakistan	5.52	4.77	4.87	5.11	6.89
Italy	21.88	25.01	19.50	17.64	179.70
Australia	37.82	31.70	23.63	22.58	33.73
France	65.79	97.32	67.38	79.33	37.91
Taiwan	34.48	37.75	38.67	40.94	48.02
Iran	13.05	14.55	11.90	4.00	6.07
Other countries	150.48	164.50	171.02	146.23	258.65
Total	4,345.49	4,837.19	4,434.08	4,990.26	5,690.89

Include border trade

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

2.5 Export by Principal Commodities

In the second quarter of 2019-2020, garment was the largest export commodity, with 26.8% of the total exports. The remaining commodities in the top four were gas, base metals, ores, rice, and maize. While garment was the most valuable exported commodity, the total value of garment exports increased by 6.7% from the same quarter of 2018-2019.

Chart 2.5: Top 5 Export Commodities

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

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

	2018-2019			2019-2020	
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Rice	196.0	145.1	176.6	264.7	217.1
Maize	63.5	75.0	66.6	32.2	194.9
Matpe	48.9	48.3	103.8	96.9	162.1
Green mung bean	140.5	108.3	68.9	34.6	154.7
Pesingon	14.4	10.7	63.8	15.0	3.8
Gram	15.3	10.7	1.3	2.3	3.3
Other pulses	47.5	43.2	22.8	17.8	48.3
Sesame seeds	40.2	27.9	62.9	119.7	37.0
Onion	3.5	7.7	8.0	11.6	17.4
Tamarind	6.9	3.3	0.3	0.2	2.1
Raw rubber	82.0	73.0	36.8	63.9	69.1
Hide and skin	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
Fresh and dried Prawns	25.1	22.3	21.1	35.4	19.4
Fish and Fished Product	129.9	101.1	66.9	168.4	166.4
Crab	21.3	19.9	16.6	19.3	14.1
Teak Conversion	12.6	12.4	13.8	13.1	10.8
Hardwood Conversion	3.5	3.0	3.1	2.9	3.1
Plywood and Veneer	15.3	11.3	13.5	14.8	16.2
Base metals, ores	175.9	310.1	234.4	319.6	299.4
Gas	1,159.4	1,079.2	1,052.9	965.2	900.9
Jade	50.5	306.4	0.0	418.6	0.0
Sugar	15.8	2.1	4.2	25.2	17.1
Garment	1,130.2	1,024.7	1,638.6	1,201.2	1,206.0
Other commodities	1,182.3	916.5	729.4	919.4	941.9
Total	4,581.2	4,362.5	4,404.6	4,762.1	4,505.3

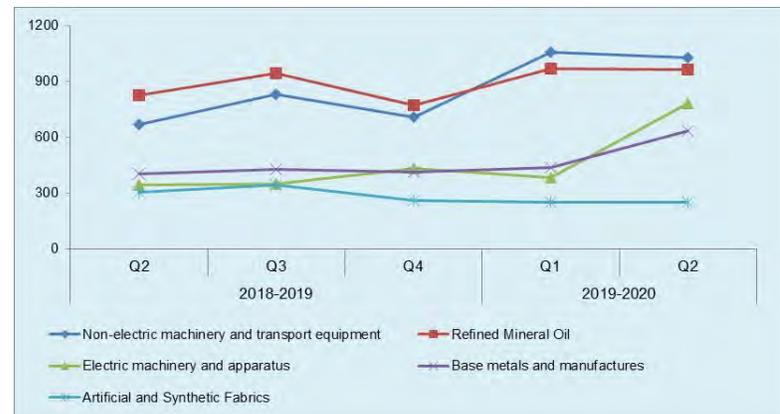
Include border trade

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

2.6 Import by Principal Commodities

In the second quarter of 2019-2020, the top five of import commodities were non-electric machinery and transport equipment, refined mineral oil, electrical machinery and apparatus, base metals and manufactures, and artificial and synthetic fabrics. Non-electric machinery and transport equipment accounted for 18.1% of the total imports. While non-electric machinery and transport equipment was the most imported commodity, its' value increased by 54.2% from the same quarter of 2018-2019.

Chart 2.6: Top 5 Import Commodities



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

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

	2018-2019			2019-2020	
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Milk, Condensed	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.0	0.9
Milk and evaporated	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9
Milk Powder	8.1	6.5	6.1	9.5	10.2
Others Milk, food including malted milk	5.1	7.4	5.6	7.2	7.0
Taste Powder	7.5	9.7	8.2	13.0	12.6
Spices	1.7	6.3	7.8	4.1	7.0
Edible vegetable oil and other hydrogenated oils	142.8	123.7	131.3	138.1	180.5
Pharmaceutical products	124.4	123.8	130.9	136.1	139.3
Cement	16.9	17.1	13.8	15.5	22.2
Dyeing tanning and colouring materials	13.3	12.1	10.6	13.1	15.5
Chemical elements and compounds	42.3	64.4	40.1	48.7	56.2
Fertilizers	106.2	125.2	95.6	86.6	84.4
Scientific instrument	40.0	41.5	64.5	50.9	51.1
Base metals and manufactures	401.4	426.9	411.6	438.6	633.8
Non-electric machinery and transport equipment	666.6	831.6	706.1	1,055.1	1,027.6
Electric machinery and apparatus	342.9	345.4	431.3	381.8	781.4
Paper, paperboard and manufactures	85.9	83.8	79.8	80.9	83.9
Rubber manufactures	40.7	42.6	40.3	38.4	37.0
Crude Oil	0.0	#	0.0	0.0	0.1
Coal and Coke	75.0	56.0	40.4	40.4	53.6
Refined Mineral Oil	826.5	942.6	768.6	965.9	964.1
Wheat Flour	7.6	6.1	6.0	3.6	2.9
Tobacco and Tobacco Manufactures	18.0	16.2	16.6	17.0	18.4
Cotton Fabric	27.3	28.2	28.4	32.1	29.8
Artificial and Synthetic Fabrics	301.6	340.8	260.6	250.0	251.4
Woven and Special Woven Fabrics	61.5	87.8	91.3	84.7	65.8
Garment and laced Fabrics	25.1	23.9	23.9	38.9	28.7
Plastic	193.2	212.6	202.6	208.2	225.6
Other commodities	761.6	853.0	810.1	830.1	899.0
Total	4,345.4	4,837.2	4,434.1	4,990.3	5,690.9

Include border trade

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

3 Finance



FINANCE

3.1 International Currency Exchange

The exchange rate of US\$ was 1,394.9 kyat per US\$ in the second quarter of 2019-2020. The exchange rate decreased year-on-year by 7.9% compared with the same period in 2018-2019.

Chart 3.1: International Currency Exchange



Source: Central Bank of Myanmar.

Table 3.1 International Currency Exchange (Kyat)

F.Y	2018-2019			2019-2020	
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Australian dollar	1074.10	1062.20	1035.10	1033.80	856.70
Canadian dollar	1128.50	1156.80	1157.80	1132.00	983.20
Chinese yuan	225.53	220.67	214.64	211.76	196.64
Europe euro	1701.20	1725.30	1675.90	1656.90	1531.80
English pound	1972.40	1920.40	1889.50	1937.30	1719.80
Hong Kong dollar	192.98	194.06	195.49	190.03	179.91
Indian rupee	21.91	21.95	21.67	20.74	18.48
Japanese 100 yen	1367.40	1407.10	1420.40	1355.50	1285.90
Malaysian ringgit	370.84	366.52	365.82	360.05	323.42
Pakistani rupee	10.76	9.26	9.77	9.55	8.37
Singapore dollar	1117.70	1119.80	1108.60	1096.60	977.80
Thai baht	47.71	49.38	50.12	49.24	42.47
U.S dollar	1514.90	1515.00	1532.80	1479.80	1394.90
Russian rouble	23.38	24.01	23.68	23.95	17.76

Source: Central Bank of Myanmar.

3.2 Customs Duties

In the second quarter of 2019-2020, customs duties decreased by 10.92% compared with the previous quarter. When compared with the same time last year, customs duties showed a year-on-year increase of 12.10%.

Chart 3.2: Customs Duties

Source: Customs Department.

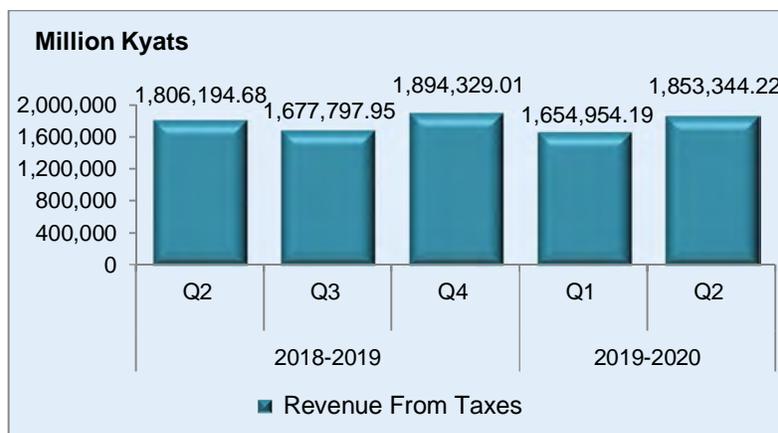
Table 3.2 Customs Duties (Million Kyats)

F.Y	2018-2019			2019-2020	
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Customs Duties	113,509.10	112,814.34	111,792.90	142,843.62	127,240.72
Import Duty					
Normal trade	87,490.84	88,553.04	90,790.52	117,521.25	106,001.20
Border trade	26,018.26	24,261.30	21,002.38	25,322.37	21,239.52

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 2.61% between the second quarter of 2018-2019 and the second quarter of 2019-2020. The largest proportion of tax revenue was 44.03% from Income Tax.

Chart 3.3: Revenue from Taxes

Source: Internal Revenue Department.

Table 3.3 Revenue from Taxes
(Million Kyats)

F.Y	2018-2019			2019-2020	
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Revenue From Taxes	1,806,194.68	1,677,797.95	1,894,329.01	1,654,954.19	1,853,344.22
State-Owned Enterprises	361,710.56	321,190.43	410,379.52	213,517.61	234,015.50
Cooperative	590.71	358.91	375.60	420.48	272.95
Private	1,443,893.41	1,356,248.61	1,483,573.90	1,441,016.10	1,619,055.77
(1) Commodities and service tax and commercial tax	597,136.74	534,544.99	687,769.16	538,513.28	610,396.98
State-Owned Enterprises	110,824.73	84,651.15	129,588.95	76,331.40	103,121.90
Cooperative	21.25	14.54	34.15	12.28	16.06
Private	486,290.76	449,879.30	558,146.07	462,169.60	507,259.01
(2) Specific Goods Tax	394,147.04	414,177.96	350,475.10	417,760.67	342,835.19
State-Owned Enterprises	156,678.29	86,728.68	121,215.77	70,937.25	48,814.79
Cooperative	-	0.15	1.95	-	0.10
Private	237,468.75	327,449.13	229,257.38	346,823.42	294,020.31
(3) Gemstones Tax	-	-	-	3,433.00	5,548.89
State-Owned Enterprises	-	-	-	-	18.86
Cooperative	-	-	-	-	-
Private	-	-	-	3,433.00	5,530.04
(4) Income Tax	759,546.21	679,127.29	800,003.32	635,389.57	816,019.57
State-Owned Enterprises	94,207.54	149,810.60	159,574.80	66,248.96	82,059.96
Cooperative	569.46	344.22	339.49	408.21	256.79
Private	664,769.21	528,972.47	640,089.02	568,732.40	733,702.82
(5) Stamp Duties	15,795.76	12,373.24	17,518.37	21,162.15	34,459.98
Private	15,795.76	12,373.24	17,518.37	21,162.15	34,459.98
(6) State Lottery	39,568.93	37,574.47	38,563.06	38,695.53	44,083.62
Private	39,568.93	37,574.47	38,563.06	38,695.53	44,083.62

Source: Internal Revenue Department.

3.4 Government Securities

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

3.4.1 Domestic Interest Rate

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

3.4.2 Government Treasury Bonds

The Central Bank of Myanmar has issued treasury bonds to provide the opportunity for public and private enterprises to accumulate capital as well as support the developing a capital market. The Central Bank of Myanmar has issued two-year treasury bonds since 1 January 2010 and ended in November 2015. Three-year treasury bonds and Five-year treasury bonds have been issued from 1 December 1993 and three-year treasury bonds has ended in May 2019. In the second quarter of 2019-2020, there is no total sales, the discharged value and the outstanding value of five-year treasury bonds were 966.40 million kyats and 231,369.55 million kyats. In the second quarter of 2019-2020 auction time, the total sales was 319,570.00 million kyats and outstanding was 7,782,750.00 million kyats.

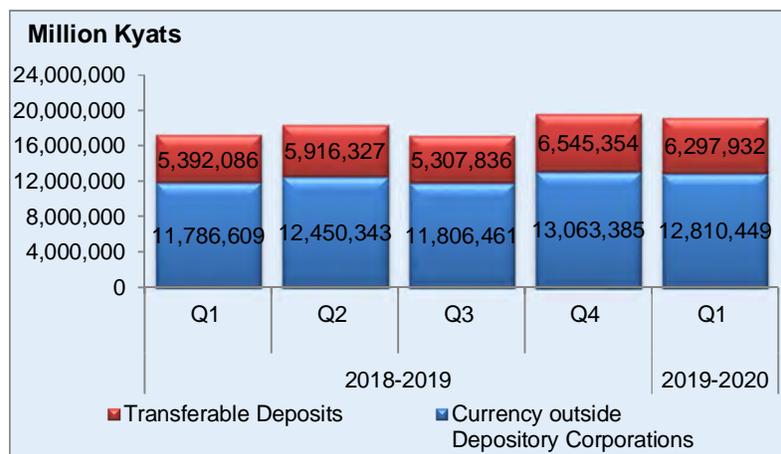
Table 3.4 Government Securities (Auction)
(Million Kyats)

Particulars	2018-2019			2019-2020	
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Total Sales	176,600.00	1,187,600.00	773,190.00	837,790.00	319,570.00
Discharged	-	719,670.00	-	-	-
Outstanding	5,384,270.00	5,852,200.00	6,625,390.00	7,463,180.00	7,782,750.00
Amount Held by	Public	136,490.00	186,550.00	264,740.00	322,550.00
	Private Enterprises	5,247,780.00	5,665,650.00	6,360,650.00	7,168,140.00

Source: Central Bank of Myanmar.

3.5 Money Supply

Money supply in Myanmar reached 19,108,381 million kyats in the first quarter of 2019-2020. This was a year-on-year increase of 11.23% compared with the first quarter of the previous year.

Chart 3.5: Money Supply

Source: Central Bank of Myanmar.

Table 3.5 Money Supply
(Million Kyats)

F.Y	2018-2019				2019-2020
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Total	17,178,695	18,366,670	17,114,297	19,608,739	19,108,381
Currency outside Depository Corporations¹	11,786,609	12,450,343	11,806,461	13,063,385	12,810,449
Transferable Deposits	5,392,086	5,916,327	5,307,836	6,545,354	6,297,932
State Owned Banks	1,405,944	1,846,786	1,357,084	2,067,383	1,898,970
Private Banks	3,017,413	3,028,046	3,111,871	3,352,324	3,261,314
Foreign Banks	968,729	1,041,495	838,881	1,125,647	1,137,648

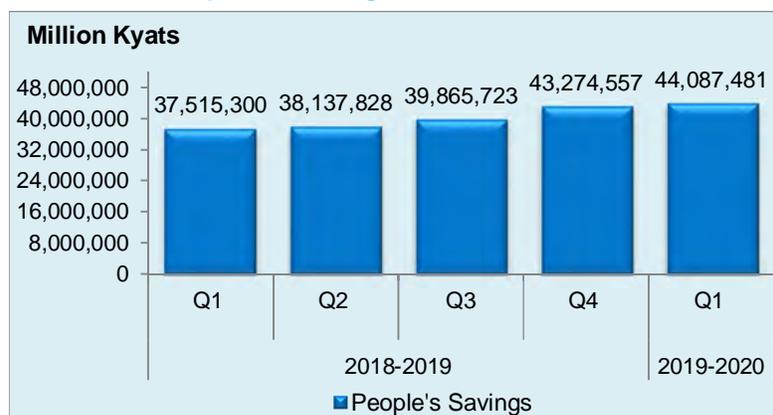
Note: ¹ According to the Monetary and Financial Statistics Manual Currency outside Depository Corporations means Currency outside Central Bank less currency holding of other depository corporations.

Source: Central Bank of Myanmar.

3.6 People's Savings

People's Savings in Myanmar reached 44,087,481 million kyats in the first quarter of 2019-2020. This was a year-on-year increase of 17.52% compared with the first quarter of the previous year.

Chart 3.6: People's Savings



Source: Central Bank of Myanmar.

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

F.Y	2018-2019				2019-2020
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Total	37,515,300	38,137,828	39,865,723	43,274,557	44,087,481
Savings Deposits	22,877,124	23,456,011	24,382,669	26,255,488	26,750,120
State Owned Banks	4,902,048	4,960,818	5,048,979	5,850,596	5,813,212
Private Banks	17,335,125	17,775,743	18,516,857	19,507,727	20,017,229
Foreign Banks	639,951	719,450	816,833	897,165	919,679
Savings Certificates	51,673	51,031	49,783	50,501	51,065
State Owned Banks	51,673	51,031	49,783	50,501	51,065
Private Banks	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign Banks	-	-	-	-	-
Time Deposits	10,307,112	10,287,227	11,007,006	11,467,600	12,093,215
State Owned Banks	536,170	570,582	594,685	654,119	720,705
Private Banks	8,394,951	8,579,381	9,121,428	9,687,117	10,110,278
Foreign Banks	1,375,991	1,137,264	1,290,893	1,126,364	1,262,232
Other Deposits	4,279,391	4,343,559	4,426,265	5,500,968	5,193,081
State Owned Banks	751,987	942,604	473,938	1,310,406	913,129
Private Banks	3,527,404	3,400,955	3,952,327	4,190,562	4,279,952
Foreign Banks	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Central Bank of Myanmar.

4 Investment

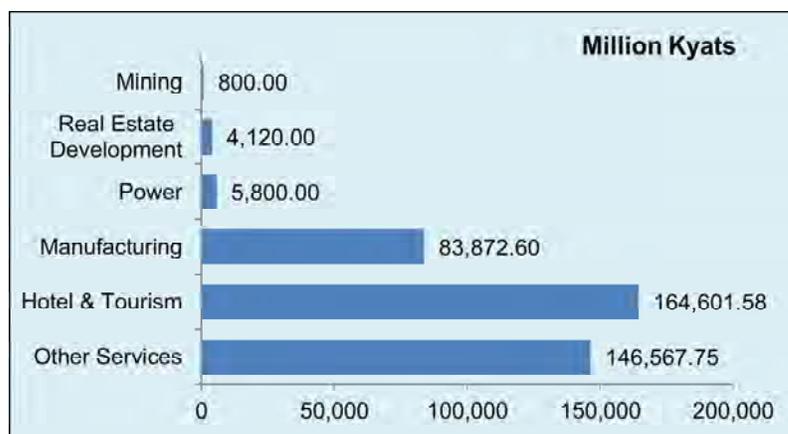


INVESTMENT

4.1 Myanmar Citizen Investment of Permitted Enterprise By Sector

In the second quarter of 2019-2020, the largest value of investment by Myanmar Citizen is hotel & tourism sector with 164,601.58 million kyats in investment and followed by manufacturing sector with 83,872.60 million kyats in investment.

Chart 4.1: Myanmar Citizen Investment of Permitted Enterprise By Sector (2019-2020, Q2)



Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

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

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

(Cont'd)

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

Sectors	2018-2019			2019-2020					
	Q4			Q1			Q2		
	No. of Enterprises	US\$	Total Investment (Kyat)	No. of Enterprises	US\$	Total Investment (Kyat)	No. of Enterprises	US\$	Total Investment (Kyat)
Agriculture	3	-	1,213.00	2	17.08	35,888.50	-	-	-
Livestock & Fisheries	2	0.55 *	5,372.01 *	1	-	3,300.00 *	-	-	-
Mining	-	-	-	-	-	14498	1	-	800.00
Manufacturing	14	13.14 *	60,926.25 *	14	53.33 *	163,647.88 *	14	23.19 *	83,872.60 *
Power	1	0.01 *	129,822.00 *	1	4.53 *	9,380.59 *	1	3.14	5,800.00
Transport & Communication	1	54.66 *	152,647.91 *	-	1.85 *	6,843.50 *	-	-	-
Hotel & Tourism	9	1.81	38,389.01	3	1.07	16,681.83	10	19.24 *	164,601.58 *
Real Estate Development	5	6.01	154,626.85	3	30.76	332,131.36	1	-	4,120.00
Industrial Estate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	-	-	-	-	6.79	45,614.19	-	-	-
Other Services	8	4.06 *	14,704.24 *	4	3.64 *	16,916.03 *	10	69.66 *	146,567.75 *
Total	43	80.23 *	557,701.26 *	28	119.05 *	644,901.88 *	37	115.23 *	405,761.93 *

*Including the value of increased in investment.

Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

4.2 Foreign Investment of Permitted Enterprise By Sector

In the second quarter of 2019-2020, 31.15% of foreign investment is in the power sector total amount of 487.86 million US\$ and followed by oil & gas sector with 352.82 million US\$.

Chart 4.2: Foreign Investment of Permitted Enterprise By Sector (2019-2020, Q2)



Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

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

Sectors	2018-2019						2019-2020			
	Q2		Q3		Q4		Q1		Q2	
	No. of Enterprise	Foreign Investment								
Agriculture	1	3.42	-	-	2	5.08	-	-	-	-
Livestock & Fisheries	4	14.41	3	66.30	4	56.63 *	2	6.58	2	15.78
Mining	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil & Gas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	352.82 *
Manufacturing	59	411.74 *	46	387.47 *	72	359.05 *	59	158.89 *	59	316.44 *
Power	2	93.28	-	-	-	-	3	538.58	3	487.86
Transport & Communication	-	265.34 *	2	793.84 *	-	64.00 *	1	0.40	-	145.00 *
Hotel & Tourism	1	50.00	2	3.08	2	23.20 *	1	0.81	2	32.81
Real Estate Development	1	54.13	1	4.90	2	151.90	3	440.10	2	161.86 *
Industrial Estate	1	48.45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.00 *
Construction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Services	7	127.20 *	4	36.55 *	3	338.87	3	18.87 *	7	46.76
Total	76	1067.97 *	58	1292.14 *	85	998.73 *	72	1164.23 *	75	1566.33 *

*Including the value of increased in investment.

Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

4.3 Foreign Investment of Permitted Enterprise by Country

In the second quarter of 2019-2020, Hong Kong is the top source of foreign investment with the amount of 502.61 million US\$, followed by Singapore with the amount at 368.05 million US\$.

Chart 4.3: Top Ten Countries in Foreign Investment of Permitted Enterprise (2019-2020, Q2)



Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

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

Country	2018-2019						2019-2020			
	Q2		Q3		Q4		Q1		Q2	
	No. of Enterprise	Foreign Investment								
Afghanistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Austria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belize	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brunei Darussalam	-	-	-	10.23	-	-	-	12.64 *	-	-
Cambodia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China	34	142.27 *	29	183.87 *	43	197.17 *	28	63.22 *	35	233.97 *
Cook Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.85
France	-	-	1	0.49	-	-	1	0.81	1	1.07
Germany	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1.54	-	-
Hong Kong	15	221.47 *	5	43.71 *	17	167.32 *	20	824.89 *	17	502.61 *
India	-	-	-	-	1	5.00	2	2.92	1	0.35
Italy	-	-	-	-	2	3.30	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Japan	3	4.40 *	1	20.09 *	1	5.06 *	1	6.07	-	0.90 *
The Republic of Korea	5	65.89 *	6	9.64 *	4	13.14 *	1	35.04	3	31.59 *
Lebanon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Luxembourg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Macau	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	1	0.60	3	2.79	1	0.17
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.76 *	-	-
Qatar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marshall Islands	-	-	-	0.15	-	-	-	2.15 *	-	-
Samoa	1	2.92	-	2.00	-	-	-	-	1	1.50
Seychelles	1	4.51	1	1.57	1	2.00 *	-	-	2	9.28
Singapore	8	502.70 *	5	896.65 *	4	403.58 *	4	166.82	4	368.05
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5.49
Switzerland	-	9.97 *	-	4.89 *	-	-	-	-	-	1.20 *
Thailand	3	84.16 *	4	100.55 *	2	23.83 *	4	14.48	4	22.85
Taiwan	1	0.30	3	12.60	3	59.84	3	3.04	3	26.20
Netherlands	2	23.22	-	-	-	6.00 *	-	-	1	6.83
United Kingdom**	2	3.66 *	1	4.09 *	4	13.55 *	3	12.06 *	-	353.42
United State of America	-	-	-	-	2	98.34	-	-	-	-
United Arab Emirates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	1	2.50	2	1.60	-	-	1	3.00	-	-
Total	76	1067.97 *	58	1292.13 *	85	998.73 *	72	1164.23	75	1566.33 *

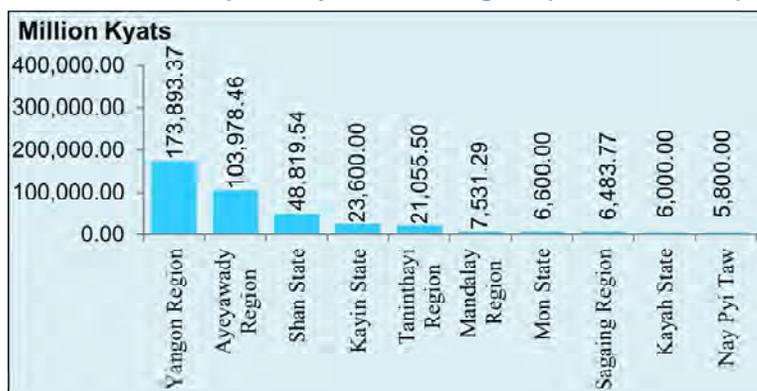
*Including the value of increased in investment.

Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

**Includes British Virgin Island and Bermuda Island.

4.4 Myanmar Citizen Investment of Permitted Enterprise by State & Region

In the second quarter of 2019-2020, Yangon Region is the most invested with the amount of 173,893.37 million kyats by Myanmar Citizen. Ayeyawady Region is second with the amount of 103,978.46 million kyats and followed by Shan State with the amount of 48,819.54 million kyats.

Chart 4.4: Myanmar Citizen Investment of Permitted Enterprise By State & Region (2019-2020, Q2)

Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

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

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

(Cont'd)

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

Sectors	2018-2019			2019-2020					
	Q4		Q1		Q2		Total		
	No. of Enterprises	US\$	Total Investment (Kyat)	No. of Enterprises	US\$	Total Investment (Kyat)	No. of Enterprises	US\$	Total Investment (Kyat)
Kachin State	2	0.03	944.25	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kayah State	1	-	2,250.00	1	-	1,000.00	1	-	6,000.00
Kayin State	1	0.47	4,830.00	1	0.70	5,612.72	1	12.07	23,600.00
Chin State	-	-	-	1	0.17	2,035.40	1	-	500.00
Sagaing Region	6	3.49	16,146.97	2	0.02	1,637.38	4	0.26	6,483.77
Taninthayi Region	7	0.29 *	28,923.75 *	2	-	9,276.00	6	2.79	21,055.50
Bago Region	3	4.73	21,686.07	1	-	628.00	-	-	-
Magway Region	3	-	2,000.00	-	-	-	-	0.04 *	1,500.00 *
Mandalay Region	4	3.78	149,283.10	2	9.48 *	68,706.94 *	2	2.21 *	7,531.29 *
Mon State	1	1.50 *	7,599.52 *	1	5.64 *	11,468.22 *	2	3.13	6,600.00
Rakhine State	2	-	2,033.79	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yangon Region	8	28.71 *	183,056.89 *	10	36.42 *	387,456.46 *	14	40.73 *	173,893.37 *
Shan State	1	2.10	6,700.00	2	48.08 *	109,975.73 *	1	-	48,819.54
Ayeyawady Region	4	35.13 *	132,246.92 *	4	17.34	44,672.01 *	4	52.37 *	103,978.46 *
Nay Pyi Taw	-	-	-	1	1.20 *	2,433.02 *	1	1.63	5,800.00
Total	43	80.23 *	557,701.26 *	28	119.05 *	644,901.88 *	37	115.23	405,761.93

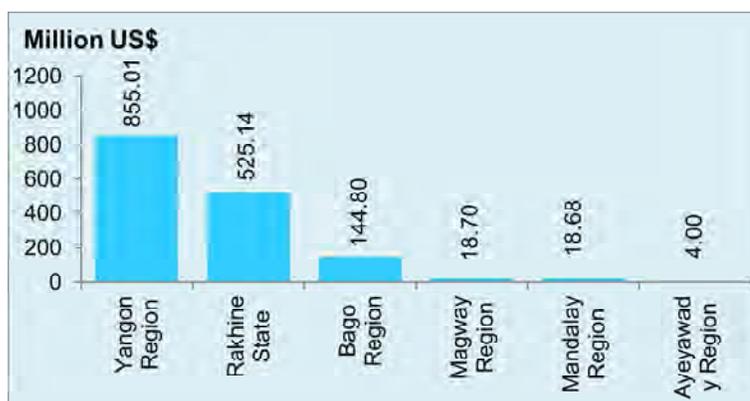
*Including the value of increased in investment.

Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

4.5 Foreign Investment of Permitted Enterprise by State & Region

In the second quarter of 2019-2020, the most of foreign investors invested in Yangon Region with total approved amount of 855.01 million US\$, followed by Rakhine State and Bago Region with 525.14 million US\$ and 144.80 million US\$.

Chart 4.5: Foreign Investment of Permitted Enterprise By State & Region (2019-2020, Q2)



Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

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

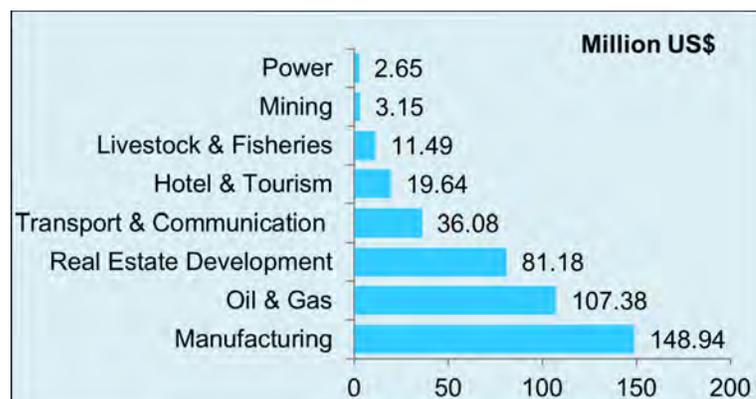
Sectors	2018-2019						2019-2020			
	Q2		Q3		Q4		Q1		Q2	
	No. of Enterprises	Foreign Investment								
Kachin State	-	-	3	15.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kayah State	-	-	1	50.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kayin State	-	-	2	10.54	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chin State	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sagaing Region	1	28.00	-	-	-	0.06	-	-	-	-
Taninthayi Region	1	1.09	-	-	1	3.20	2	8.31	-	-
Bago Region	6	97.55 *	5	31.28	10	41.57 *	7	89.17 *	4	144.80 *
Magway Region	-	-	1	1.14	-	-	-	-	2	18.70
Mandalay Region	2	66.28	6	122.45	4	83.34	-	-	2	18.68 *
Mon State	1	5.50	1	2.32	1	27.00	-	-	-	-
Rakhine State	-	-	-	-	1	2.00	2	142.67	1	525.14 *
Yangon Region	60	809.36 *	38	1021.40 *	62	832.64 *	56	912.47 *	65	855.01 *
Shan State	1	50.00	-	-	4	5.58	-	-	-	-
Ayeyawady Region	3	6.77	1	3.00	1	3.00	4	7.22	1	4.00 *
Nay Pyi Taw	1	3.42	-	35.00 *	1	0.34	1	4.39	-	-
Total	76	1067.97 *	58	1292.13 *	85	998.73 *	72	1164.23 *	75	1566.33 *

*Including the value of increased in investment.

Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

4.6 Amount of Foreign Investment Inflows by Sector

In the second quarter of 2019-2020, manufacturing sector topped the list at 148.94 million US\$, followed by oil & gas sector with amount of 107.38 million US\$, and real estate development sector with 81.18 million US\$.

Chart 4.6: Amount of Foreign Investment Inflows By Sector (2019-2020, Q2)

Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

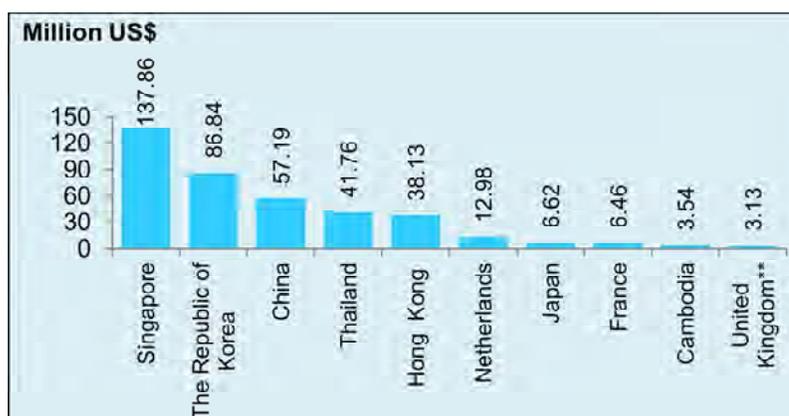
Table 4.6 Amount of Foreign Investment Inflows By Sector (Million US\$)

Sectors	2018-2019			2019-2020	
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
	Foreign Investment				
Agriculture	89.15	0.10	5.75	0.77	-
Livestock & Fisheries	15.84	9.12	27.39	22.92	11.49
Mining	20.63	28.16	8.54	4.62	3.15
Oil & Gas	25.90	41.32	216.45	73.31	107.38
Manufacturing	186.41	280.18	273.34	242.76	148.94
Power	26.65	102.05	8.67	2.39	2.65
Transport & Communication	121.95	90.23	78.07	54.66	36.08
Hotel & Tourism	11.57	16.79	7.23	15.52	19.64
Real Estate Development	74.62	31.21	124.53	71.80	81.18
Industrial Estate	-	-	0.28	6.99	-
Construction	-	-	-	-	-
Other Services	33.21	5.78	2.26	49.76	0.02
Total	605.93	604.94	752.51	545.50	410.53

Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

4.7 Amount of Foreign Investment Inflows by Country

In the second quarter of 2019-2020, the top investing country is Singapore with the inflow amount of 137.86 million US\$ and followed by The Republic of Korea and China with inflow amount at 86.84 million US\$ and 57.19 million US\$.

Chart 4.7: Top Ten Countries in Foreign Investment Inflows (2019-2020, Q2)

Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

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

Country	2018-2019			2019-2020	
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
	Foreign Investment				
America	0.87	0.02	1.65	1.89	-
Austria	-	-	-	-	-
Australia	-	1.61	-	0.01	-
Bangladesh	-	0.1	-	-	-
Brunei Darussalam	0.42	1.78	3.17	2.46	1.30
China	115.35	39.62	88.39	65.74	57.19
Canada	2.97	0.11	0.10	1.03	-
Cambodia	0.03	0.10	-	1.30	3.54
France	8.25	6.04	6.78	4.80	6.46
Germany	-	-	-	19.25	-
Hong Kong	88.18	34.29	29.59	26.06	38.13
Indonesia	3.09	0.59	0.30	0.09	0.45
India	0.12	0.34	0.79	10.00	0.80
Italy	-	-	-	1.70	-
Ireland	-	-	-	-	-
Japan	8.46	8.72	16.04	2.78	6.62
The Republic of Korea	18.59	14.56	215.12	69.58	86.84
Lebanon	-	-	-	-	-
Luxembourg	-	-	-	-	1.80
Philippines	0.87	0.02	1.65	1.89	-
Marshall Islands	-	-	-	-	0.02
Malaysia	12.90	2.32	11.07	2.17	2.68
Macau	0.49	0.40	-	-	-
Netherlands	3.11	0.44	4.88	18.10	12.98
Norway	-	-	-	-	-
Seychelles	0.03	2.63	1.75	1.20	0.30
Samoa	24.55	4.67	1.90	2.30	3.09
Singapore	273.95	313.07	199.83	155.31	137.86
Switzerland	-	-	9.47	-	-
Sri Lanka	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	13.28	136.04	132.82	142.83	41.76
Taiwan	4.84	1.33	9.89	0.71	3.12
United Kingdom**	9.23	36.14	4.89	13.98	3.13
United Arab Emirates	0.11	-	0.30	-	-
Vietnam	16.24	-	12.13	0.32	2.46
Total	605.93	604.94	752.51	545.50	410.53

Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

5 Production



PRODUCTION

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

5.1 Cement Production (State-Owned and Joint Venture)

The production of Cement Production increased by 18.94% in the second quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the second quarter of 2018-2019. The production of Cement production increased by 44.21% in the second quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the first quarter of 2019-2020. As some of cement producing factories is leased to the private sectors, production statistics from both State-Owned factories and joint-ventures are shown.

Chart 5.1: Cement Production

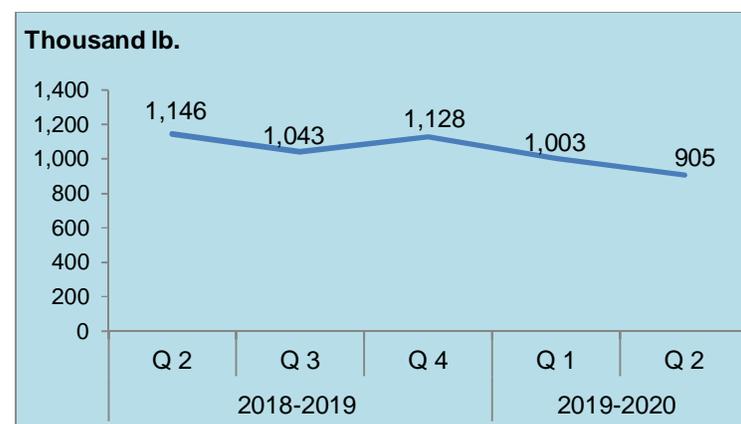


Source: No. (2) Heavy Industrial Enterprise.

5.2 Cotton Yarn (State-Owned)

The production of Cotton yarn decreased by 21.03% in the second quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the second quarter of 2018-2019. The production of Cotton yarn decreased by 9.77% in the second quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the first quarter of 2019-2020.

Chart 5.2: Cotton Yarn Production

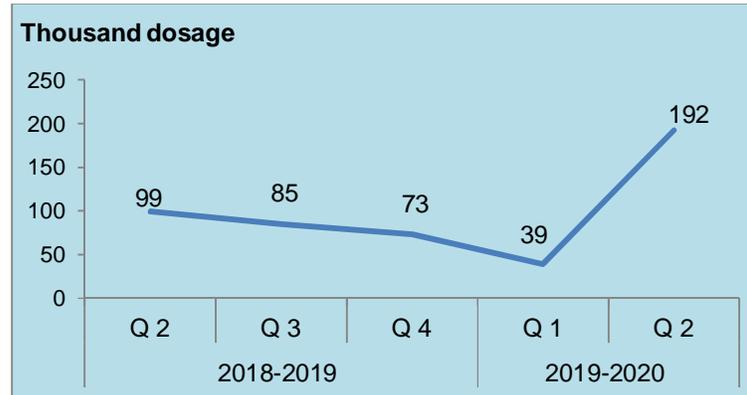


Source: No. (3) Heavy Industrial Enterprise.

5.3 Biological Products (State-Owned)

The production of Biological products increased by 93.94% in the second quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the second quarter of 2018-2019. The production of Biological products increased by 392.31% in the second quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the first quarter of 2019-2020.

Chart 5.3: Biological Products

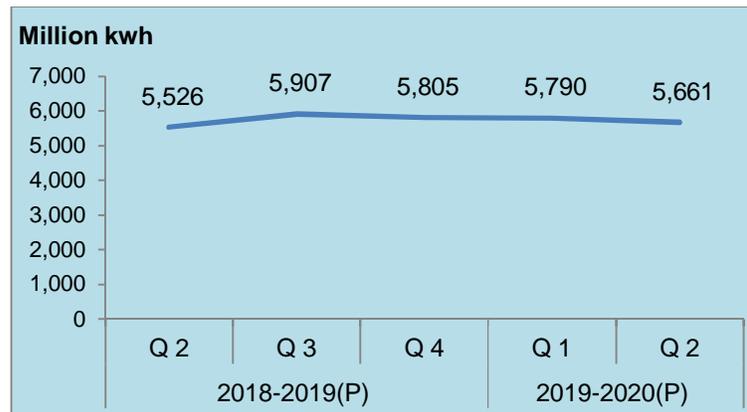


Source: Myanmar Pharmaceutical Industrial Enterprise.

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

Generation of Electric Power increased by 2.44% in the second quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the second quarter of 2018-2019. Generation of Electric Power decreased by 2.23% in the second quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the first quarter of 2019-2020.

Chart 5.4: Electric Power Generation



Source: Department of Electric Power Planning.

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

Electric Power Generation by Gas increased by 22.83% in the second quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the second quarter of 2018-2019. Electric Power Generation by Gas increased by 5.08% in the second quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the first quarter of 2019-2020.

Chart 5.5: Electric Power Generation by Gas



Source: Department of Electric Power Planning.

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

The total value of Electricity sales increased by 69.36% in the second quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the second quarter of 2018-2019. The total value of Electricity sales decreased by 6.28% in the second quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the first quarter of 2019-2020.

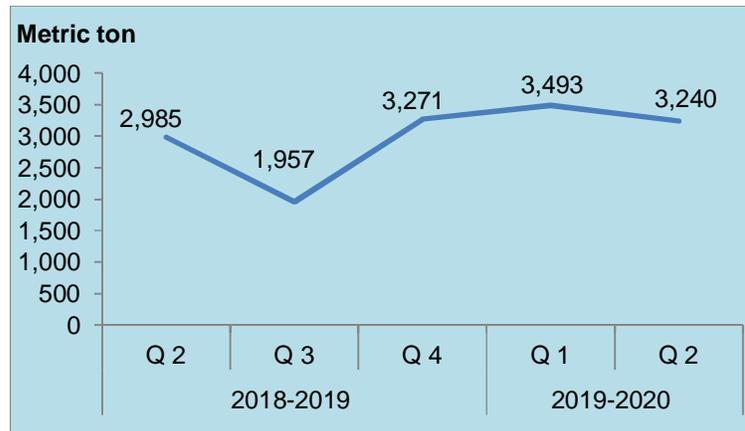
Chart 5.6: Sales of Electric Power



Source: Ministry of Electricity and Energy.

5.7 Petroleum Coke (State-Owned)

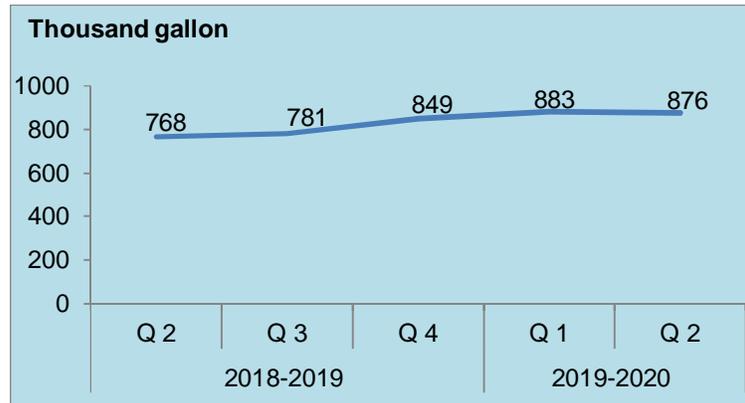
The Production of Petroleum Coke is increased by 8.54% in the second quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the second quarter of 2018-2019. The Production of Petroleum Coke decreased by 7.24% in the second quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the first quarter of 2019-2020.

Chart 5.7: Petroleum Coke

Source: Myanmar Petrochemical Enterprise.

5.8 Liquefied Petroleum Gas (State-Owned)

Liquefied Petroleum Gas production increased by 14.06% in the second quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the second quarter of 2018-2019. Liquefied Petroleum Gas production in the second quarter of 2019-2020 decreased by 0.79% compared with the first quarter of 2019-2020.

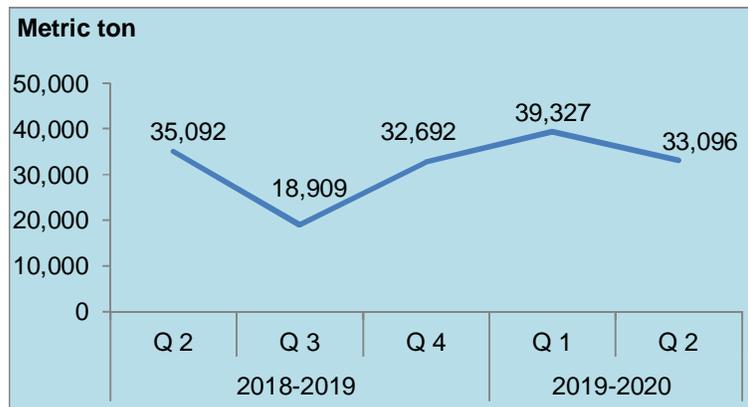
Chart 5.8: Liquefied Petroleum Gas

Source: Myanmar Petrochemical Enterprise.

5.9 Fertilizer (Urea) (State-Owned)

Fertilizer (Urea) production decreased by 5.69% in the second quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the second quarter of 2018-2019. Fertilizer (Urea) production decreased by 15.84% in the second quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the first quarter of 2019-2020.

Chart 5.9: Fertilizer (Urea) Production

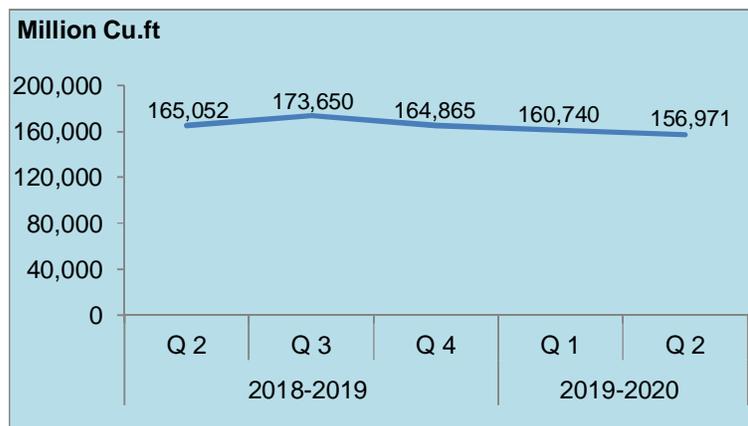


Source: Myanmar Petrochemical Enterprise.

5.10 Natural Gas (State-Owned)

The production of Natural Gas decreased by 4.90% in the second quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the second quarter of 2018-2019. The production of Natural Gas decreased by 2.34% in the second quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the first quarter of 2019-2020.

Chart 5.10: Natural Gas Production



Source: Oil and Gas Planning Department.

5.11 Crude Oil (State-Owned)

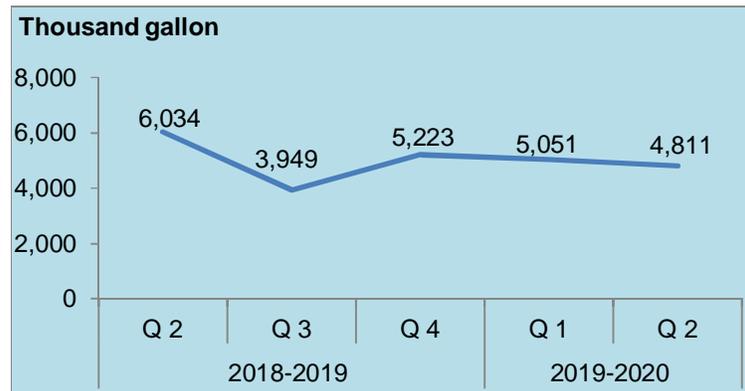
The production of Crude Oil decreased by 15.63% in the second quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the second quarter of 2018-2019. The production of Crude Oil decreased by 6.21% in the second quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the first quarter of 2019-2020.

Chart 5.11: Crude Oil Production

Source: Oil and Gas Planning Department.

5.12 Motor Spirit (State-Owned)

The production of Motor Spirit decreased by 20.27% in the second quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the second quarter of 2018-2019. The production of Motor Spirit decreased by 4.75% in the second quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the first quarter of 2019-2020.

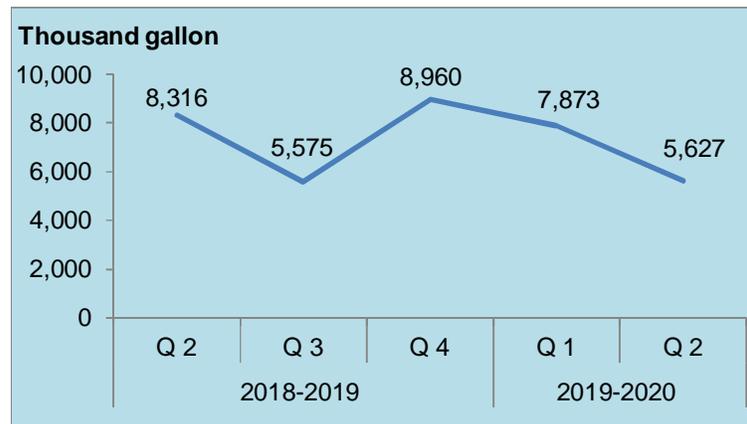
Chart 5.12: Motor Spirit Production

Source: Oil and Gas Planning Department.

5.13 Diesel Oil (State-Owned)

The production of Diesel Oil decreased by 32.34% in the second quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the second quarter of 2018-2019. The production of Diesel Oil decreased by 28.53% in the second quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the first quarter of 2019-2020.

Chart 5.13: Diesel Oil Production

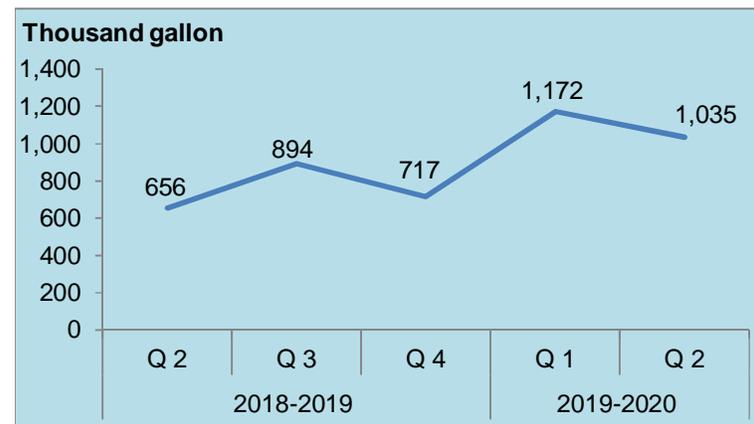


Source: Oil and Gas Planning Department.

5.14 Aviation Turbine (State-Owned)

Aviation Turbine production increased by 57.77% in the second quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the second quarter of 2018-2019. Aviation Turbine production decreased by 11.69% in the second quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the first quarter of 2019-2020.

Chart 5.14: Aviation Turbine Production



Source: Oil and Gas Planning Department.

5.15 Furnace Oil (State-Owned)

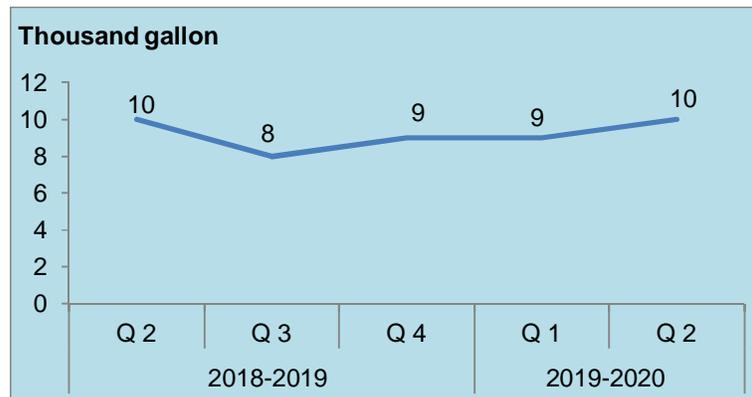
The production of Furnace Oil decreased by 10.67% in the second quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the second quarter of 2018-2019. The production of Furnace Oil decreased by 36.22% in the second quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the first quarter of 2019-2020.

Chart 5.15: Furnace Oil Production

Source: Oil and Gas Planning Department.

5.16 Kerosene (State-Owned)

Kerosene production data is not changing in the second quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the second quarter of 2018-2019. The production of Kerosene increased by 11.11% in the second quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the first quarter of 2019-2020.

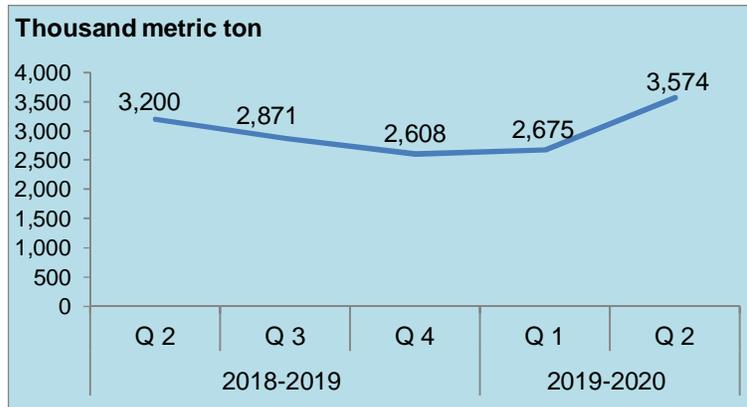
Chart 5.16: Kerosene Production

Source: Oil and Gas Planning Department.

5.17 Limestone (State-Owned)

The production of Limestone increased by 11.69% in the second quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the second quarter of 2018-2019. The production of Limestone increased by 33.61% in the second quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the first quarter of 2019-2020.

Chart 5.17: Limestone Production

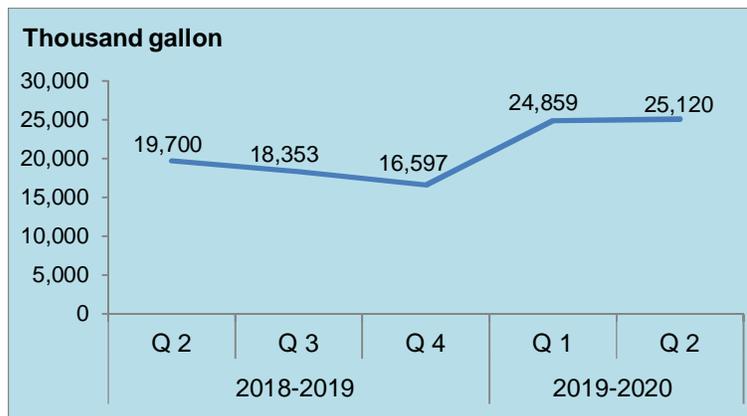


Source: No.(1) Mining Enterprise.

5.18 Beer (Private)

The production of Beer increased by 27.51% in the second quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the second quarter of 2018-2019. The production of Beer increased by 1.05% in the second quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the first quarter of 2019-2020.

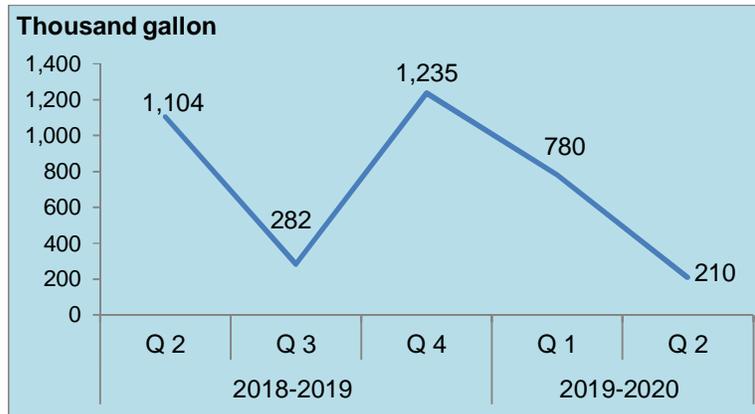
Chart 5.18: Beer Production



Source: Myanma Economic Holdings Public Company Limited.

5.19 Alcohol (Joint Venture, Private)

The production of Alcohol decreased by 80.98% in the second quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the second quarter of 2018-2019. The production of Alcohol decreased by 73.08% in the second quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the first quarter of 2019-2020.

Chart 5.19: Alcohol Production

Source: Myanmar Economic Holdings Public Company Limited.
Myanmar Pharmaceutical Industrial Enterprise.

5.20 Cigarettes (Private)

The production of Cigarettes decreased by 14.03% in the second quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the second quarter of 2018-2019. The production of Cigarettes increased by 6.01% in the second quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the first quarter of 2019-2020.

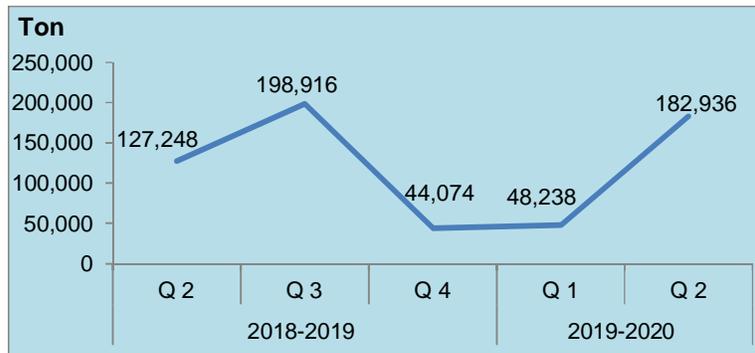
Chart 5.20: Cigarettes Production

Source: Myanmar Economic Holdings Public Company Limited.

5.21 Salt (Crude + Fine) (Private)

The production of Salt (Crude + Fine) increased by 43.76% in the second quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the second quarter of 2018-2019. Salt (Crude+Fine) production increased by 279.24% in the second quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the first quarter of 2019-2020.

Chart 5.21: Salt (Crude + Fine) Production

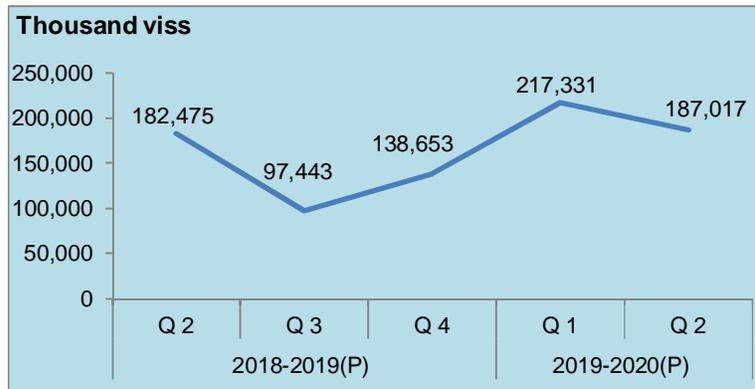


Source: Department of Mines.

5.22 Cooking Oil (Private)

The production of Cooking Oil increased by 2.49% in the second quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the 2018-2019 second quarter. The production of Cooking Oil decreased by 13.95% in the second quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the first quarter of 2019-2020.

Chart 5.22: Cooking Oil Production

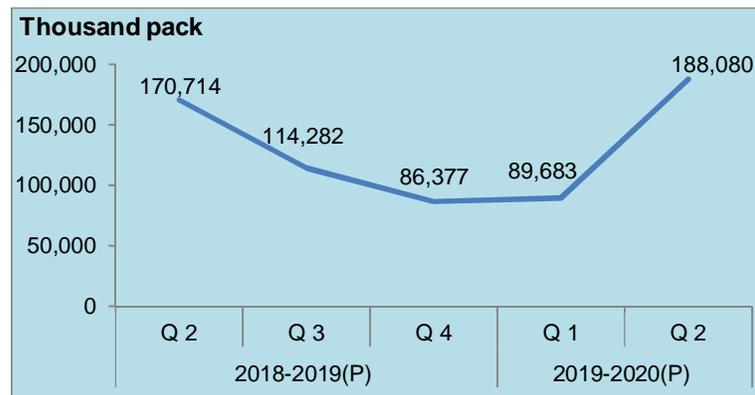


Source: Planning Department.

5.23 Instant Noodles (Private)

The production of Instant Noodles increased by 10.17% in the second quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the 2018-2019 second quarter. The production of Instant Noodles increased by 109.72% in the second quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the first quarter of 2019-2020.

Chart 5.23: Instant Noodles Production



Source: Planning Department.

Table 5.1: Production Statistics

Commodity	Unit	2018-2019			2019-2020	
		Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Cement	Thousand ton	565	596	435	466	672
Cotton Yarn	Thousand lb.	1,146	1,043	1,128	1,003	905
Biological Products	Thousand dosage	99	85	73	39	192
Electric Power Generation	Million kwh	5,526 *	5,907 *	5,805 *	5,790 *	5,661 *
Electric Power Generation by Gas	Million kwh	2,308 *	2,678 *	2,421 *	2,698 *	2,835 *
Sales of Electric Power Value	Million kyats	341,492 *	360,524 *	616,697 *	617,077 *	578,351 *
Petroleum Coke	Metric ton	2,985	1,957	3,271	3,493	3,240
Liquefied Petroleum Gas	Thousand gallon	768	781	849	883	876
Fertilizer (Urea)	Metric ton	35,092	18,909	32,692	39,327	33,096
Natural gas(total)	Million Cu.ft	165,052	173,650	164,865	160,740	156,971
Crude Oil	Thousand U.S barrels	806	766	763	725	680
Motor Spirit	Thousand gallon	6,034	3,949	5,223	5,051	4,811
Diesel Oil	Thousand gallon	8,316	5,575	8,960	7,873	5,627
Aviation Turbine	Thousand gallon	656	894	717	1,172	1,035
Furnace Oil	Thousand gallon	2,137	1,414	2,568	2,993	1,909
Kerosene	Thousand gallon	10	8	9	9	10
Limestone	Thousand metric ton	3,200	2,871	2,608	2,675	3,574
Beer	Thousand gallon	19,700	18,353	16,597	24,859 (r)	25,120
Alcohol	Thousand gallon	1,104	282	1,235	780	210
Cigarettes	Million number	2,195	2,084	2,287	1,780 (r)	1,887
Salt (Crude)	Ton	73,104	140,215	-	-	128,800
Salt (Fine)	Ton	54,144	58,701	44,074	48,238	54,136
Salt (total)	Ton	127,248	198,916	44,074	48,238	182,936
Cooking Oil	Thousand viss	182,475 *	97,443 *	138,653 *	217,331 *	187,017 *
Instant Noodles	Thousand pack	170,714 *	114,282 *	86,377 *	89,683 *	188,080 *

* provisional

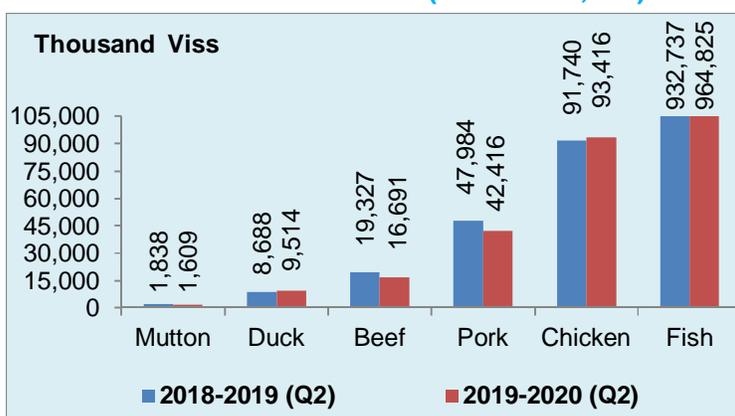
Sources: No. (2) Heavy Industrial Enterprise.
No. (3) Heavy Industrial Enterprise.
Myanma Pharmaceutical Industrial Enterprise.
Ministry of Electricity and Energy.
Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation.
Myanma Economic Holdings Public Company Limited.
Planning Department.

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

In the second quarter of 2019-2020, the production of fish decreased by 16.99%, in comparison to the first quarter of 2019-2020, to stand at 964,825 thousand viss. Fish is the largest meat by total production, accounting for 85.50% of all meat production. In contrast, for this same period, there were increases in the production of duck (22.86%), chicken (10.22%), beef (3.74%), mutton (3.47%) and pork (2.82%). Similarly, there were increases in the production of eggs (22.70%) and milk (5.63%) in the second quarter of 2019-2020 compared to first quarter of 2019-2020.

For the second quarter of 2019-2020 compared to the second quarter of 2018-2019, there was an increase in the production of duck (9.51%), fish (3.44%) and chicken (1.83%) and a decrease in the production of pork (11.60%), mutton (12.46%) and beef (13.64%) and over the same year, the production of eggs increased by (27.31%) and the production of milk decreased by (12.01%).

Chart 5.24: Production of Beef, Mutton, Pork, Chicken and Fish (2019-2020, Q2)



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

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

Particular	2018-2019			2019-2020	
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Beef	19,327	13,934	13,933	16,089	16,691
Mutton	1,838	1,324	1,324	1,555	1,609
Pork	47,984	34,593	34,593	41,252	42,416
Chicken	91,740	66,139	66,139	84,753	93,416
Duck	8,688	6,264	6,265	7,744	9,514
Fish	932,737	700,737	890,979	1,162,237	964,825
Milk	373,914	269,565	269,566	311,458	329,001
Eggs(thou.No)	494,034	356,163	356,160	512,598	628,957

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

6

Transportation & Tourism



TRANSPORTATION AND TOURISM

6.1 Domestic Public Transport

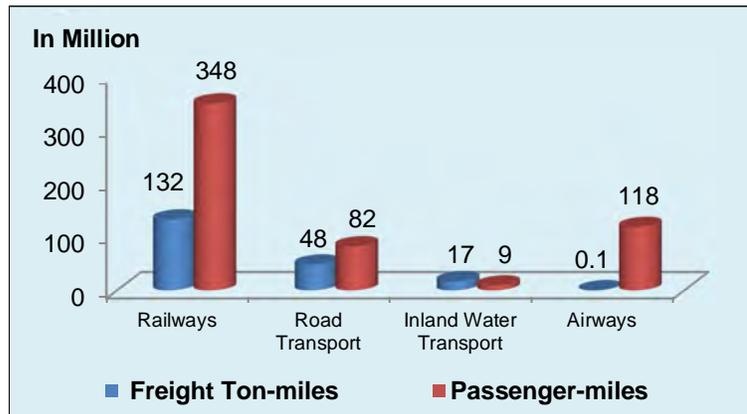
There are four main modes of domestic public transport: railways, road transport, inland water transport and airways. The year-on-year changes in the use of public transport for the second quarter of 2018-2019 and 2019-2020 were:

- railways transport increased by 12.2% for freight ton-miles and decreased by 30.3% for passenger-miles,
- road transport decreased by 17.9% for freight ton-miles and 16.3% for passenger -miles,
- inland water transport increased by 5% for freight ton-miles and decreased by 8.3% for passenger-miles.
- airways transport decreased by 0.7% for freight ton-miles and increased by 8.7% for passenger-miles.

When comparing the first quarter and the second quarter of 2019-2020, the changes in public transport use were:

- railways transport increased by 6.5% for freight ton-miles and decreased by 20% for passenger-miles,
- road transport increased by 3% for freight ton-miles and decreased by 2.8% for passenger-miles,
- inland water transport increased by 2.7% for freight ton-miles and decreased by 7.5% for passenger-miles,
- airways transport increased by 110% for freight ton-miles and decreased by 3% for passenger-miles.

Chart 6.1: Domestic Public Transport (2019-2020, Q2)



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

Table 6.1 Transportation
(Value = Thousand)

	2018-2019			2019-2020	
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Railways					
Freight ton miles	117,616	118,643	110,445	123,932	131,969
Passenger-miles	498,679	511,448	389,186	435,275	347,799
Road Transport					
Freight ton miles	58,793	54,001	49,243	46,835	48,271
Passenger-miles	98,296	69,697	72,982	84,649	82,293
Inland Water					
Freight ton miles	16,070	16,497	15,493	16,436	16,879
Passenger-miles	9,430	9,349	9,363	9,357	8,652
Airways					
Freight ton miles	142	91	60	67	141
Passenger-miles	108,070	112,589	81,523	121,224	117,510

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

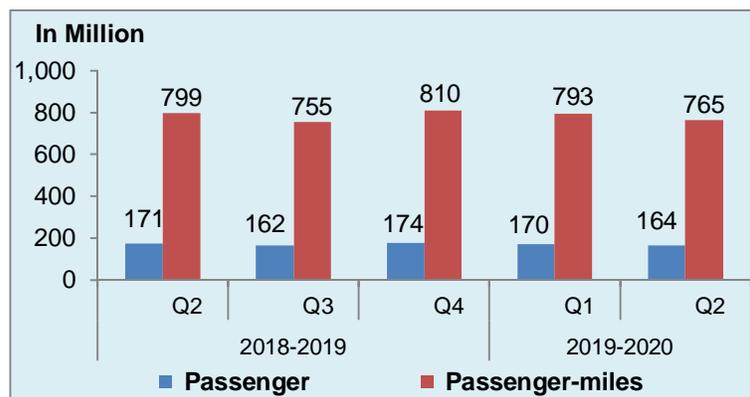
6.2 Yangon City Private Transport

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

For the second quarter of 2019-2020 compared to the second quarter of 2018-2019, private transport in Yangon City decreased across all measures with falls of 4.3% for both the number of passengers and passenger-miles, down 3.5% for number of buses in operation per day, 1.6% for number of trips per day and 4.5% for gross earnings.

When comparing the first quarter and the second quarter of 2019-2020, private transport across Yangon City decreased by 3.6% based on the measures of passengers and passenger-miles and the number of buses in operation per day (up 0.5%). Over the same period, number of trips per day decreased by 1.8% and gross earnings decreased by 6.5%.

Chart 6.2: Yangon City Private Transport
(Bus Service)



Source: Yangon Region Transport Authority.

Table 6.2 Yangon City Private Transport (Bus Service)

	2018-2019			2019-2020	
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Passenger (Thousand)	171,423	161,901	173,802	170,105	164,035
Passenger-miles (Thousand)	799,072	754,683	810,159	792,928	764,631
Number of buses in operation per day	4,610	4,260	4,574	4,424	4,448
Number of trips per day	16,512	15,312	16,766	16,557	16,252
Gross Earnings (Million Kyats)	34,937.71	32,937.03	35,186.13	35,684.72	33,348.20

Source: Yangon Region Transport Authority.

6.3 Mandalay City Private Transport

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

For the second quarter of 2019-2020 compared to the second quarter of 2018-2019, private transport in Mandalay City increased across all measures with gains of 49.7% for both the number of passengers and passenger-miles, increased by 8% for number of buses in operation per day, 8.5% for number of trips per day and increased by 546% for gross earnings.

When comparing the first quarter and the second quarter of 2019-2020, private transport across Mandalay City increased by 2.4% based on the measures of passengers and passenger-miles and the number of buses in operation per day (up 1.3%). Over the same period, number of trips per day increased by 1.1% and 0.3% for gross earnings.

Chart 6.3: Mandalay City Private Transport (Bus Service)

Source: Mandalay Region Buses Control Committee.

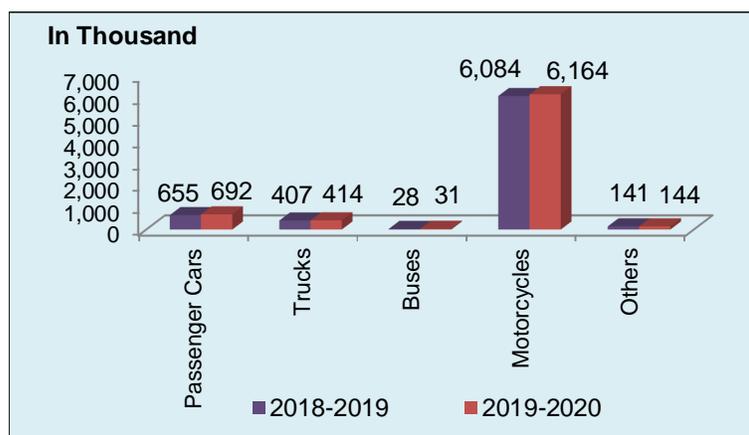
Table 6.3 Mandalay City Private Transport (Bus Service)

	2018-2019			2019-2020	
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Passenger (Thousand)	2,235.00	2,509.00	3,119.00	3,266.00	3,345.00
Passenger-miles (Thousand)	11,173.00	12,544.00	15,592.00	16,328.00	16,724.00
Number of buses in operation per day	225.00	246.00	250.00	240.00	243.00
Number of trips per day	671.00	750.00	751.00	720.00	728.00
Gross Earnings (K million)	155.18	172.62	634.31	1,000.46	1,003.46

Source: Mandalay Region Buses Control Committee.

6.4 Registered Motor Vehicles by Type

Over the last year, there has been a steady increase in the number of vehicle licenses issued for use on the roads. In the second quarter of 2019-2020, there were a total of 7.4 million licensed vehicles. This was a 1.5% increase compared to the previous quarter and increased by 1.8% compared to the same period of 2018-2019.

Chart 6.4: Registered Motor Vehicles by Type (Q2)

Source: Department of Road Transport Administration.

Table 6.4 Registered Motor Vehicles by Type

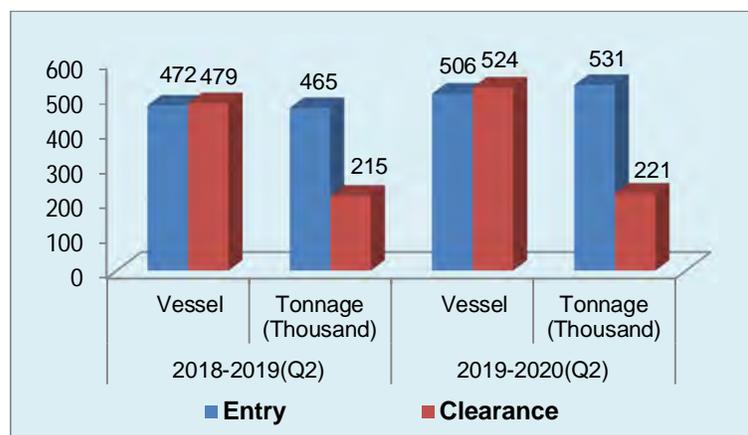
	2018-2019			2019-2020	
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Passenger Cars	654,837	662,087	667,946	677,827	691,622
Trucks	406,740	409,049	410,875	412,422	414,197
Buses	28,260	28,357	30,647	30,643	30,507
Motorcycles	6,084,080	6,176,755	6,168,963	6,096,300	6,163,972
Others	141,338	141,840	142,521	143,787	143,655
Total	7,315,255	7,418,088	7,420,952	7,333,979	7,443,953

Source: Department of Road Transport Administration.

6.5 Merchant Shipping

Coastal Shipping: Coastal shipping trade increased in the second quarter of 2019-2020, with vessel entries increasing by 7.2% and tonnage increasing by 14.2% compared to the same time in 2018-2019. There was also a short term increase in coastal shipping between the first quarter and the second quarter of 2019-2020, with a 25% increase in the number of vessels entering and a 50% increase in related tonnage. Clearance coastal shipping also increased by 29.1% for vessels and 1.4% for tonnage.

Chart 6.5: Merchant Shipping (Coastal Trade, Q2)



Source: Customs Department.

Table 6.5 Merchant Shipping

	2018-2019			2019-2020	
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Coastal Trade					
Entry					
Vessel	472	429	361	404	506
Tonnage(Thousand)	465	469	330	354	531
Clearance					
Vessel	479	399	375	406	524
Tonnage(Thousand)	215	200	247	218	221

Source: Customs Department.

6.6 Tourism

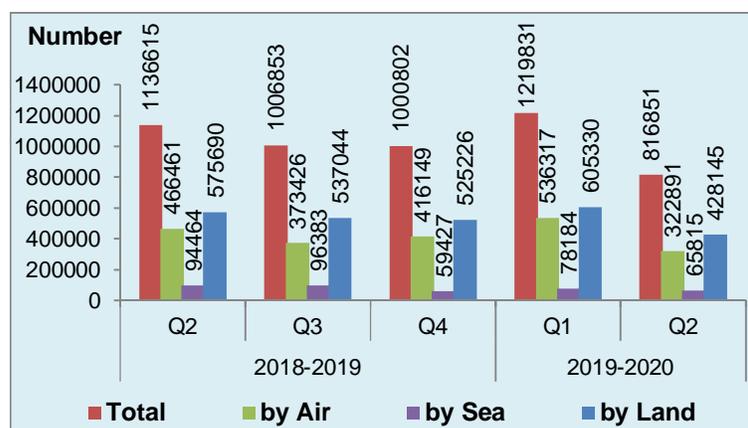
In the second quarter of 2019-2020, a total of 816,851 visitors entered Myanmar. This was decreased by 33.04% compared with the preceding quarter and it represented a 28.13% year-on-year decrease compared with the same quarter of previous year.

Air arrivals: In the second quarter of 2019-2020, number of visitor arrivals by air totaled 322,891 this was decreased of 30.78% compared with the same quarter in 2018-2019 and decrease of 39.79% compared with the previous quarter.

Land arrivals: The majority of visitors arrived in Myanmar by land 52.41%, this was an decrease of 29.27% compared with the previous quarter. This was decreased by 25.63% compared with the same quarter of 2018-2019.

Sea arrivals: In the second quarter of 2019-2020, the number of arrivals by sea stood at 65,815 which was decrease of 15.82% compared with the previous quarter. This was decreased by 30.33% compared with the same quarter of last year.

Chart 6.6: International Tourist Arrival



Source: Ministry of Hotels and Tourism.

Table 6.6 International Tourist Arrival

	2018-2019			2019-2020	
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Total	1136615	1006853	1000802	1219831	816851
by Air	466461	373426	416149	536317	322891
by Sea	94464	96383	59427	78184	65815
by Land	575690	537044	525226	605330	428145

Source: Ministry of Hotels and Tourism.

7

Labour



LABOUR

7.1 Labour Market

Employment service and recruitment centers have played an increasingly important role in matching the demand and supply of labour. By the second quarter of 2019-2020, there were 90 labour exchange offices in the whole country and more than 347 overseas employment agencies.

There were 76,583 job placements in the second quarter of 2019-2020, which were a 2.2% decrease compared with the preceding quarter and a 2.8% year-on-year increase compared with the second quarter of 2018-2019.

The number of new registered job seekers decreased by 22.9% in the second quarter of 2019-2020, and was 13.4% lower than the same quarter of previous year.

The number of submissions made for the vacancies decreased by 0.6% compared with the previous quarter. The number of submissions made for the vacancies were 77,777 and 78,222 were recorded in Q2: 2018-2019 and Q2: 2019-2020 respectively.

There were 72,257 overseas workers in the second quarter of 2019-2020, representing a 12.5% decrease compared with the previous quarter. The number of overseas workers increased by 5.8% compared with the same period of the previous year.

Thailand was the largest overseas workers market accounting for 58,642 or 81.2% of all overseas workers in the second quarter of 2019-2020. This reflects a 1.5% increase from the previous quarter.

Malaysia was the second largest market for overseas workers with 10,636 of 14.7% of all overseas workers in the second quarter of 2019-2020, representing a decreasing by 50.7% from the previous quarter.

In the second quarter of 2019-2020, increase in overseas employment was recorded in Japan (2,114 people), UAE (83 people).

7.2 Annual Labour Force Survey

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

7.2.1 Working age population and Labour Force Participation

In 2017, the working age population was 36.39 million, of which females constituted 46% and males 54%. Rural areas had 69.9% of the working age population while urban areas had 30.1%. The labour force participation rate was 61.2%.

However, the rate for males was 77.3%, considerably higher than that for females by 47.7%. In terms of rural and urban areas, rural areas were covered by 63.0% of the Labour Force Participation while urban areas covered 57.3%.

7.2.2 Employment

Employment totaled 21.94 million, with females accounting for only 42.2%. More than one third (36.8%) of all persons in employment were wage employees, 2.9% were employers, 35.4% were own account workers and 24.9% were contributing family workers.

7.2.3 Unemployment and labour underutilization

The overall unemployment rate was 1.6%, with a male rate of 1.2% and female 2.0%. The composite rate of the labour underutilization, which comprises unemployment, time-related underemployment and potential labour force, was 7.2% and higher for females compared to males.

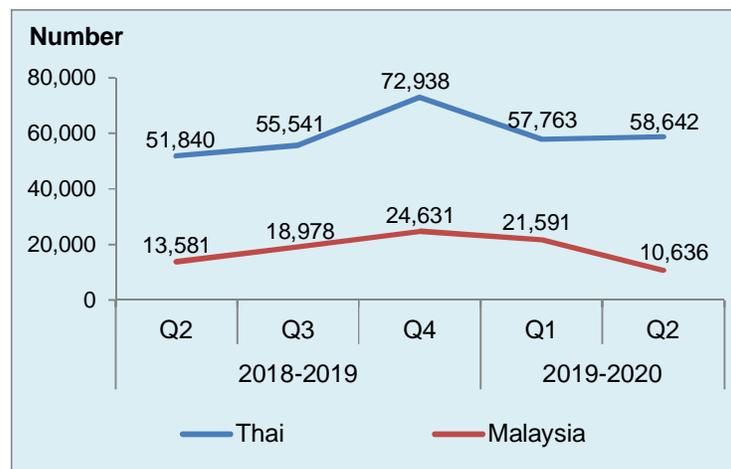
7.2.4 Wage/salary per month

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

7.2.5 Child labour

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

Chart 7.1: The Overseas Workers from Myanmar



Source: Department of Labour.

Table 7.1 The Employment Status for Domestic and Overseas Workers

	2018-2019			2019-2020	
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Domestic					
New Registered	310,019	373,079	355,040	348,201	268,528
Job vacancies	75,540	75,643	87,885	77,671	77,282
Submitted for vacancies	77,777	76,645	91,698	78,685	78,222
Person placed	74,503	75,152	88,634	78,281	76,583
Registered live and pending at the end of the period	906,134	947,456	906,373	933,355	842,437
Overseas Workers*					
Thai	51,840	55,541	72,938	57,763	58,642
Malaysia	13,581	18,978	24,631	21,591	10,636
Korea	1,162	1,489	1,218	887	513
Singapore	105	119	85	158	86
Japan	1,242	1,489	2,090	1,869	2,114
UAE	52	86	142	43	83
Macau	6	3	-	-	-
Jordan	271	188	394	262	164
Qatar	33	22	35	26	19
Total Overseas Workers	68,292	77,915	101,533	82,599	72,257

Note: *Overseas Workers were sent by 347 overseas employment agencies.

Source: Department of Labour.

GLOSSARY

AND METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

GLOSSARY AND METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

CHAPTER 1 | GDP & PRICES

■ GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP)

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

■ CONSUMER PRICE INDEX AND RATE OF INFLATION

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

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

■ RETAIL PRICES OF SELECTED COMMODITIES

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

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

■ SPOT PRICE OF GOLD

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

CHAPTER 2 | TRADE

■ EXPORTS

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

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

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

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

■ FOREIGN TRADE

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

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

■ IMPORTS

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER 3 | FINANCE

■ DOMESTIC INTEREST RATES

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

■ FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

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

Since 5 February 2019, the Reference Exchange Rate of Myanmar Kyat equivalent to one unit of the US Dollar is computed and published by the Central Bank of Myanmar on its website every bank business day at 16:00.

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

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

■ MONEY SUPPLY

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

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

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

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

■ PEOPLE'S SAVINGS

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

■ REVENUE FROM TAXES

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

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

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

■ TREASURY BONDS

Issuing Government Treasury Bonds before 2016

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

Issuance of Government Treasury Bills and Bonds by Auction

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER 4 | INVESTMENT

■ MYANMAR INVESTMENT LAW

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

■ MYANMAR CITIZEN INVESTMENT

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

■ FOREIGN INVESTMENT

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

■ PERMITTED AMOUNT

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

■ ACTUAL AMOUNT

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

CHAPTER 5 | PRODUCTION

■ PETROLEUM COKE

Since 1995-96 data are expressed in Metric Tons.

CHAPTER 6 | TRANSPORTATION AND TOURISM

■ RAILWAY TRANSPORT

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

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

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

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

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

■ INLAND WATER TRANSPORT

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

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

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

■ SHIPPING

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

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

■ AIRWAYS TRANSPORT

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

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

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

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

Freight Ton - Mile = freight ton carried x miles

■ PASSENGER CAR

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

■ TRUCKS

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

■ BUSES

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

■ MOTORCYCLES

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

■ OTHER MOTOR VEHICLES

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

■ TOURIST (or overnight visitor)

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

■ VISITOR

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

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER 7 | LABOUR

■ EMPLOYMENT THROUGH LABOUR EXCHANGE OFFICES

Employment through Labour Exchange Offices means job-seekers who are registered at 18 Labour Exchange Offices in Yangon Region and 72 Labour Exchange Offices in Other States and Regions.

■ OVERSEAS EMPLOYMENT

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

