

Quarterly Statistics Bulletin

Quarterly Time Series, 2020-2021 (Q2)



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CENTRAL STATISTICAL ORGANIZATION

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FOREWORD

This Quarterly Statistics Bulletin is the 20th edition statistical issue presenting the outcomes of Myanmar economic activities and support of sustainable economic growth. It provides estimates based on the economic indicators obtained from respective agencies and paves the way for the further improvement in the quality of estimates with respect to benchmarking and seasonal adjustment. It includes developments in GDP, production and trade sectors' performance, inflation, CPI, banking sector, exchange rates, interest rates, labour exchange and transportation and travel sector.

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

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

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



(Htun Zaw)

Director General
Central Statistical Organization
Ministry of Planning and Finance

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EXECUTIVES SUMMARY

Myanmar has achieved an average growth rate of 5.8% in the last five years after a series of major economic and political reforms. In FY 2019/2020, real GDP growth was 3.2 % because of COVID 19 pandemic. In 2019-2020, the share of Agriculture sector was 21.0%, Industry sector 38.6% and Services sector 40.4% in the GDP respectively. Over the same period, the year on year inflation was 1.63%. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflow decreased 33.69% in FY 2019-2020 because of COVID-19 pandemic.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) estimates the economic activities of the three main sectors, Agriculture sector, Industry sector and Services sector. The quarterly percentage changed in the second quarter (January to March) of FY 2020-2021 was declined in 7.6 % over the (January to March) of FY 2019-2020. The progress was due to the changed in the two main economic sectors, 12.5 % in the Industry sector and 8.6 % in the Services sector respectively.

Inflation

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) increase by 0.37% in the second quarter of FY 2020-2021 compared with the first quarter of FY 2020-2021. Compared with the same period last fiscal year, CPI increased by 1.63%.

In the second quarter of FY 2020-2021, the average rate of inflation was 1.63%. This was an increase in the average rate (0.56 percentage points) compared with the first quarter of FY 2020-2021.

Trade

Myanmar is currently trading goods with over 100 countries. The merchandise trade statistics show that the trade balance had a deficit of \$ 77.6 million in the second quarter of 2020-2021; moreover, it had a deficit of \$ 1185.6 million in the same quarter of the previous.

Exports, a crucial component of a country's economy, decreased by 15.7% from \$ 4,508.8 million in the second quarter of last year to \$ 3,799.6 million in the second quarter of 2020-2021. Across the seven major export categories, the largest increase was agricultural products 43.1%. However, the export of marine products, other products, forest products, mineral products, manufactured products, and animal products were declined by 16.3%, 28.5%, 31.6%, 33.1%, 41.4% and 78.9% over the same period of 2019-2020.

The total import in the second quarter of 2020-2021 was \$ 3,877.2 million, a decrease of 31.9% from \$ 5,694.4 million at the same time last year. Changes in total imports can be

	<p>broken down into three importing categories: capital goods, intermediate goods and consumer goods. Over the same period, the import of consumer goods decreased by 23.4%, intermediate goods decreased by 29.8% and capital goods decreased by 39.2% from the second quarter of 2019-2020.</p>
International Currency Exchange	<p>In the second quarter of FY 2020-2021, the performance of the US dollar against the Myanmar kyat was 5.3 % stronger over the same period of FY 2019-2020. Similarly, other currencies performed stronger against the kyat including the Thai Baht 10.4%, the Singapore Dollar 11.7 %, and the Euro 12.5%.</p>
Custom Duties and Revenue from Taxes	<p>In the second quarter of FY 2020-2021, customs duties decreased by 54.13 % compared with the same period of last year. Also, revenue from taxes decreased by 60.34 %, mainly due to large increases in income taxes and specific good taxes.</p>
Myanmar Citizen and Foreign Investment of Permitted Enterprise by Sector	<p>In the second quarter of 2020-2021, the total investment by Myanmar Citizen was increased by 132.24% compared with the same period of last year. Because of the increasing in Manufacturing sector, it contributes the majority of the increase. Foreign investment was decreased 658.55 million US\$ compare with the same period of 2019-2020. Power sector was mostly contributed by 69.15% in total investment of this quarter.</p>
Foreign Investment of Permitted Enterprise by Country	<p>Japan, Singapore and Hong Kong(SAR) were the top foreign investors for Myanmar in second quarter of 2020-2021 and Hong Kong(SAR), Singapore and United Kingdom were 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 2020-2021, Mandalay region was mostly invested in Myanmar Citizen and Yangon region was mostly invested in Foreign Investment. Yangon Region was second and Taninthayi region was third in Myanmar Citizen Investment and Mandalay region was second and Magway region was third in Foreign Investment.</p>
Amount of Foreign Investment Inflows by Sector	<p>In the second quarter of 2020-2021, the sectors with the largest inflow amount of Foreign Investment were Transport & Communication sector, Manufacturing and Industrial Estate sector. In the second quarter of 2019-2020, Manufacturing sector topped the list at 148.94 million US\$.</p>
Amount of Foreign Investment Inflows by Country	<p>In the second quarter of 2020-2021, the countries by the largest Inflow amount of Foreign Investment were Singapore, Hong Kong(SAR) and The Republic of Korea.</p>
Production	<p>The Quarterly production statistics is mainly described and focused on the selected commodities during the years 2019/2020 and 2020/2021. Overall, It was noticeable that the production of Crude Oil and Salt increased with the vast majority (262.72% and 404.79% respectively) in the first quarter, October to December of 2020, compared to the second quarter, January to March of 2021. Moreover, Cotton</p>

Yarn increased its production with about ten per cent and Electric Power generation by gas, Liquefied Petroleum gas and Natural gas increased their production with tiny minority (2.36%, 8.27% and 0.27% respectively) in the first quarter, compared to the second quarter.

Meat, Fish, Milk And Egg Production

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

Transportation

There are four main modes of domestic public transport: railways, road transport, inland water transport and airways.

The number of registered motor vehicles increased by 3.3% in the second quarter of 2020-2021 compared to the same quarter of 2019-2020. The number of registered motorcycles increased 70,210 registered in the second quarter of 2020-2021 compared to the first quarter of 2020-2021.

Merchant Shipping includes only coastal trade between ports in Myanmar. In the second quarter of 2020-2021, coastal shipping decreased with vessel entries decreasing by 45% and tonnage decreasing by 65% compared with a year ago.

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

Standard Symbols Used

The following symbols are used in this publication:

c	Corrected
FY	Fiscal Year (Oct.1 – Sep.30)
n.a	Not available
p	Provisional
p.a	Provisional actual
R	Revised
-	Nil or negligible
#	Less than half the unit employed
Q3	April 1– June 30

1

GDP & Prices

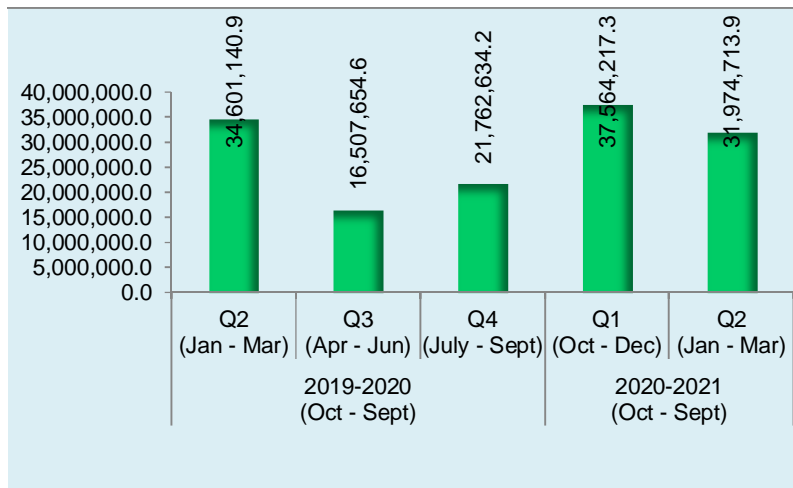


GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT & PRICES

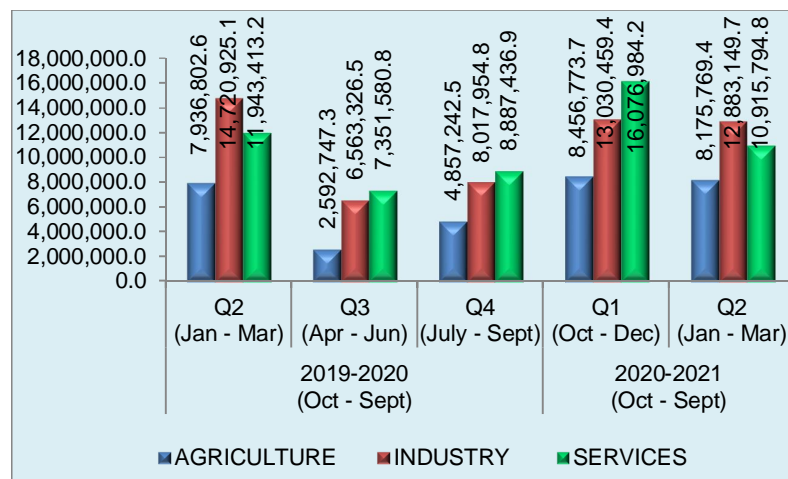
1.1 Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (Current Producers' Prices)

In Myanmar, GDP comprises production from the three main sectors of Agriculture, Industry and Services. In the second quarter of 2020-2021, the Agriculture sector represented 25.57%, the Industry sector at 40.29% and the Services sector at 34.14% of GDP respectively.

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



Source: Planning Department.



Source: Planning Department.

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

F.Y	2019-2020 (Oct - Sept)			2020-2021 (Oct - Sept)	
	Q2 (Jan - Mar)	Q3 (Apr - Jun)	Q4 (July - Sept)	Q1 (Oct - Dec)	Q2 (Jan - Mar)
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	34,601,140.9	16,507,654.6	21,762,634.2	37,564,217.3	31,974,713.9
(1) AGRICULTURE	7,936,802.6	2,592,747.3	4,857,242.5	8,456,773.7	8,175,769.4
Agriculture	5,610,478.6	740,419.1	2,852,307.4	5,771,043.6	5,691,293.5
Livestock and Fisheries	2,293,913.6	1,834,317.2	1,983,174.2	2,673,758.6	2,461,475.2
Forestry	32,410.4	18,011.0	21,760.9	11,971.5	23,000.7
(2) INDUSTRY	14,720,925.1	6,563,326.5	8,017,954.8	13,030,459.4	12,883,149.7
Energy	1,172,076.4	997,475.7	837,412.4	823,722.2	767,861.4
Mining	337,714.9	251,516.9	248,410.9	276,799.1	224,687.2
Processing and Manufacturing	10,364,409.2	3,667,999.4	4,555,755.5	9,654,650.9	9,565,470.5
Electric Power	463,875.6	492,187.4	478,527.9	460,198.7	449,187.1
Construction	2,382,849.0	1,154,147.1	1,897,848.1	1,815,088.5	1,875,943.5
(3) SERVICES	11,943,413.2	7,351,580.8	8,887,436.9	16,076,984.2	10,915,794.8
Transportation	3,407,453.3	1,981,610.1	2,537,834.0	3,225,598.5	2,883,834.1
Communications	596,260.8	679,778.9	536,986.1	485,054.9	621,544.5
Financial Institutions	114,457.3	87,602.6	109,810.3	88,861.3	74,781.2
Social and Administrative Services	888,857.7	905,948.2	920,969.5	914,871.6	883,224.2
Rental and Other Services	947,854.5	789,043.5	823,221.7	962,440.7	854,375.0
Trade	5,988,529.6	2,907,597.5	3,958,615.6	10,400,157.2	5,598,035.8

Source: Planning Department.

1.2 Consumer Price Index and Rate of Inflation

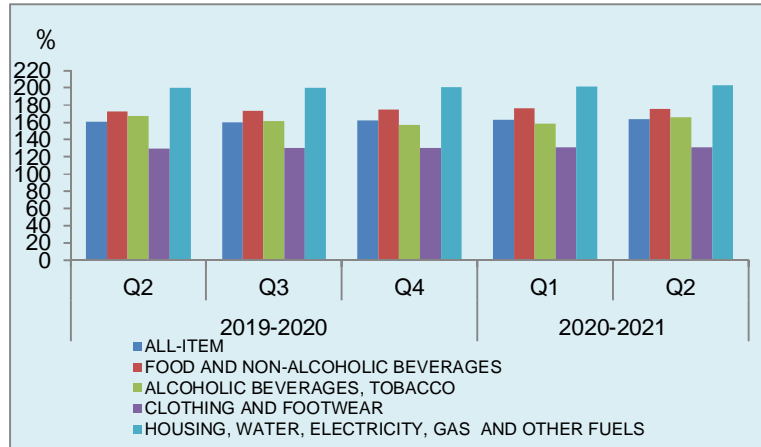
The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures the average change in the retail prices of goods and services purchased and consumed by households. The weighting is based on 2012 Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) conducted by the Central Statistical Organization (CSO). According to COICOP Classification,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

1.2.1 Quarterly Change

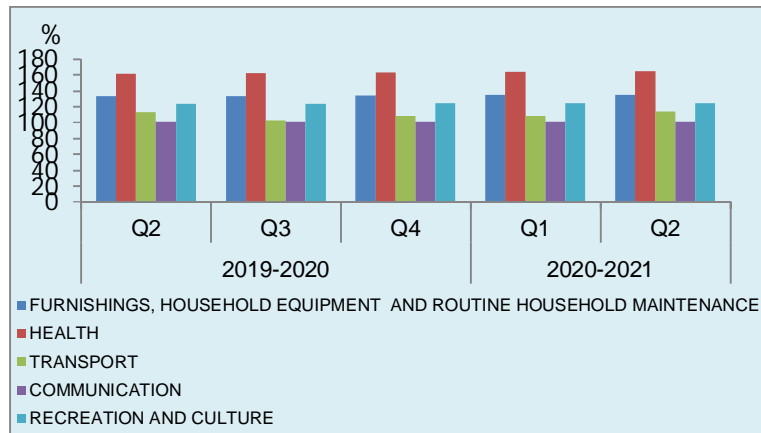
In the second quarter of 2020-2021 compared with the second quarter of 2019-2020; According to 2012 Base, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) in Myanmar increased to 163.52 Index Points from 160.89 Index Points. Year on Year the Inflation Rate was 1.63 for the first quarter of 2020-2021.

Although basic food price such as rice, edible oil and pork have rising, some food prices are dropped. But, the gold prices has increased in this quarter.

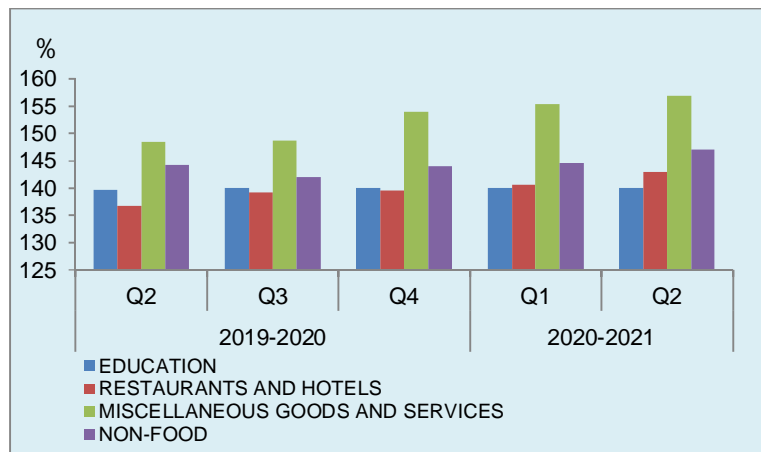
Chart 1.2.1: Consumer Price Index (%) (2012=100)



Source: Central Statistical Organization.



Source: Central Statistical Organization.

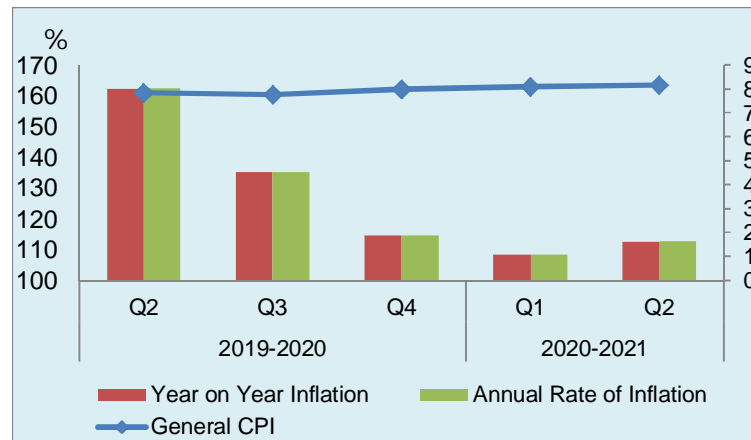


Source: Central Statistical Organization.

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

Group	2019-2020			2020-2021	
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
ALL-ITEM	160.89	160.37	162.10	162.92	163.52
FOOD AND NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES	172.71	173.40	174.93	175.95	175.21
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES, TOBACCO	166.84	161.76	156.91	158.94	165.80
CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR	129.49	129.84	130.43	130.51	130.60
HOUSING, WATER, ELECTRICITY, GAS AND OTHER FUELS	200.16	199.79	200.93	201.67	202.95
FURNISHINGS, HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT AND ROUTINE HOUSEHOLD MAINTENANCE	133.44	133.63	134.44	134.94	135.18
HEALTH	161.38	161.99	162.94	164.13	165.02
TRANSPORT	112.74	102.76	108.40	108.27	114.18
COMMUNICATION	101.37	101.31	101.21	101.17	101.15
RECREATION AND CULTURE	123.34	123.36	123.99	124.09	124.14
EDUCATION	139.78	140.04	140.04	140.04	140.04
RESTAURANTS AND HOTELS	136.73	139.22	139.63	140.61	142.95
MISCELLANEOUS GOODS AND SERVICES	148.40	148.62	153.92	155.29	156.87
NON-FOOD	144.27	142.02	144.04	144.58	147.07
INFLATION(Y-o-Y)	8.01	4.53	1.86	1.08	1.63

Source: Central Statistical Organization

Chart 1.2.2: Consumer Price Index and Rate of Inflation

Source: Central Statistical Organization.

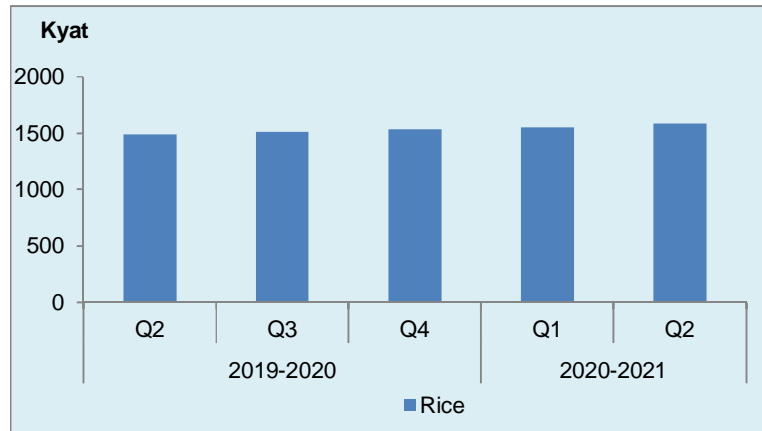
Table 1.2.2 Consumer Price Index and Rate of Inflation

2012=100

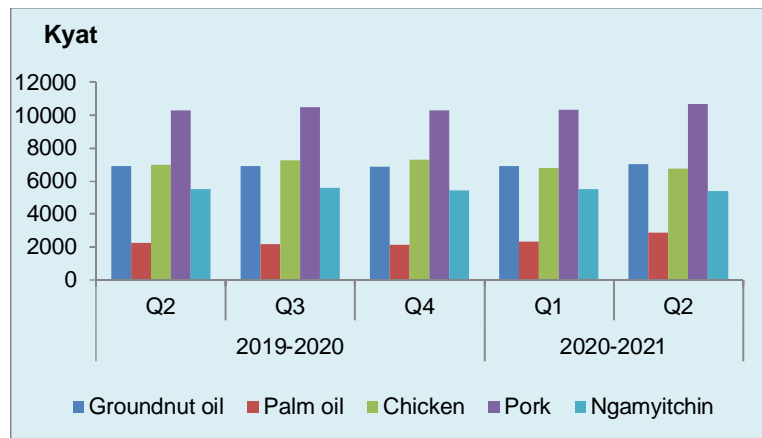
Group	2019-2020			2020-2021	
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
General CPI	160.89	160.37	162.10	162.92	163.52
Year on Year Inflation	8.01	4.53	1.86	1.08	1.63
Annual Rate of Inflation	8.02	4.53	1.86	1.07	1.63

Source: Central Statistical Organization.

Chart 1.3.1: Retail Price of Selected Commodities



Source: Central Statistical Organization.



Source: Central Statistical Organization.

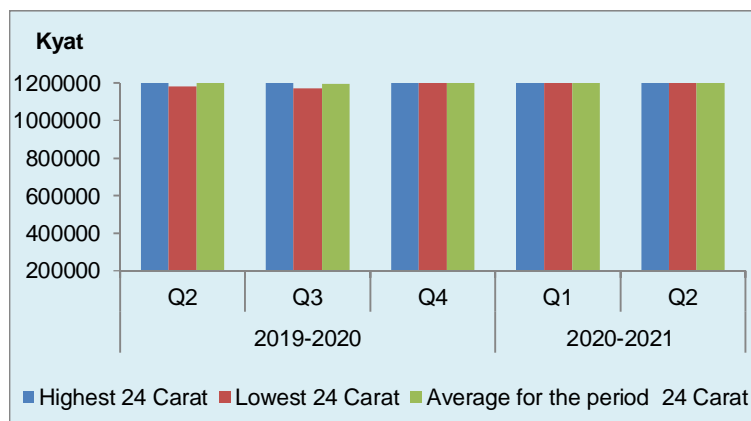
Table 1.3.1 Retail Price of Selected Commodities
(Value = Kyat)

Commodity	Unit	2019-2020			2020-2021	
		Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Rice	Pyi	1,492.04	1,513.02	1,533.38	1,556.32	1,585.02
Snake Head Fish(Ngayan)	Viss	9,083.42	9,512.26	9,783.09	9,588.94	9,084.92
Catfish(Ngakhu)	Viss	9,040.00	9,589.29	10,386.78	10,000.53	8,858.47
Ngagy	Viss	10,348.99	11,032.72	12,179.95	11,589.01	10,315.38
Hilsa (Ngatha-lauk)	Viss	12,754.90	12,733.99	12,310.46	11,846.41	10,451.63
Ngamyit-chin	Viss	5,510.12	5,613.26	5,469.05	5,541.09	5,379.71
Prawn(Pazun-doke)	Viss	18,403.48	18,233.50	18,360.19	18,269.18	18,217.76
Shrimp(Pazun-kyawt)	Viss	11,252.00	11,301.24	11,117.94	10,910.77	10,950.94
Snake Head Fish(Ngayan) dried	Viss	32,800.82	33,612.54	34,168.42	34,243.38	33,805.58
Ngakumshut dried	Viss	20,443.96	20,059.78	20,135.56	19,953.90	19,723.40
Prawn dried	Viss	33,997.87	34,475.41	34,818.76	34,950.00	34,800.00
Fish Ngapi(Ngapi yegyo)	Viss	3,472.27	3,494.56	3,496.23	3,541.30	3,543.48
Hmyin Ngapi(Ngapi-seinza) (2nd. quality)	Viss	4,024.76	4,104.35	4,151.27	4,164.87	4,175.49
Goat(Mutton)	Viss	23,123.53	23,065.80	23,180.91	23,174.77	23,124.31
Beef	Viss	14,323.36	14,475.14	14,566.71	14,592.75	14,588.89
Pork	Viss	10,302.93	10,492.23	10,276.53	10,364.21	10,664.55
Chicken	Viss	6,979.85	7,275.57	7,305.77	6,813.63	6,755.64
Chicken eggs	(10.Nos)	1,258.47	1,202.02	1,210.43	1,220.06	1,195.12
Duck eggs	(10.Nos)	1,806.11	1,734.06	1,701.60	1,684.80	1,633.40
Groundnut Oil	Viss	6,897.08	6,911.99	6,863.46	6,916.73	7,007.59
Palm Oil	Viss	2,232.48	2,170.03	2,122.59	2,305.04	2,852.51
						(Cont'd)

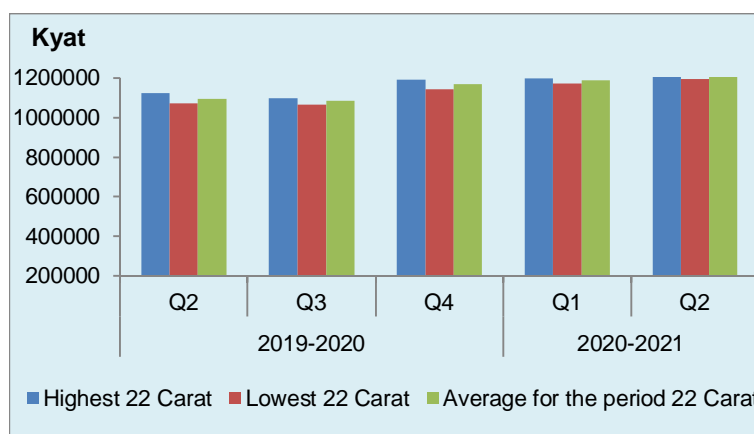
Table 1.3.1 Retail Price of Selected Commodities
(Value = Kyat)

Commodity	Unit	2019-2020			2020-2021	
		Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Gram(split)	Viss	2,378.82	2,345.17	2,301.27	2,379.07	2,416.43
Pegy(whole)	Viss	3,079.90	3,073.53	3,043.14	3,095.59	3,090.69
Penilay(whole)	Viss	3,752.33	4,085.69	4,483.30	4,781.94	4,838.74
Sadawpe(lonethay)	Viss	2,146.07	2,146.74	2,296.02	2,452.15	2,380.76
Chillies(short)	Viss	11,451.41	11,201.23	11,210.90	11,268.84	11,251.08
Onion(big)	Viss	2,051.60	1,074.14	876.19	1,143.77	822.11
Garlic(single)	Viss	4,010.28	3,687.95	3,074.68	3,204.31	3,387.95
Potatoes(medium)	Viss	1,173.76	1,162.32	1,171.78	1,229.79	1,130.47
Tomatoes	Viss	870.52	916.79	1,750.62	1,351.99	922.15
Cabbage	Viss	779.43	660.57	801.92	840.85	668.10
Longbean	Viss	1,279.55	1,320.83	1,302.89	1,341.17	1,257.38
Betel leaves	Viss	7,376.12	6,227.88	4,473.71	4,895.19	6,399.66
Betelnut(split)	Viss	7,649.42	7,621.86	7,492.33	7,492.59	7,553.44
Cheroots	(per 100)	2,207.21	2,242.99	2,263.35	2,285.30	2,274.94
Sugar	Viss	1,327.25	1,312.09	1,272.83	1,259.39	1,260.34
Tea, Shan	Viss	7,158.61	7,150.74	7,261.58	7,350.73	7,379.66
Firewood	Viss	371.16	371.66	376.17	384.29	386.50
Charcoal	Viss	698.33	700.65	704.73	706.22	705.94
Petro	Gallon	3,612.28	2,264.96	2,626.15	2,706.25	3,551.48
Diesel	Gallon	3,871.40	2,549.97	2,754.88	2,820.26	3,619.74
Washing Soap	(Each)	239.19	239.27	240.43	241.45	241.64
Body Soap	(Each)	497.66	500.68	507.23	511.43	511.63
Tooth Paste	(Each)	701.21	705.75	725.52	727.44	727.16

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	2019-2020			2020-2021	
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Highest					
24 Carat	1239667	1212333	1315500	1322000	1374333
22 Carat	1123448	1098677	1192173	1198065	1245490
Lowest					
24 Carat	1183533	1174000	1264167	1293667	1321000
22 Carat	1072577	1063938	1145653	1172387	1197155
Average for the period					
24 Carat	1207924	1194624	1289378	1311313	1348607
22 Carat	1094682	1082628	1168500	1188378	1222175

Source: Central Statistical Organization.

TRADE

2.1 Merchandise Trade

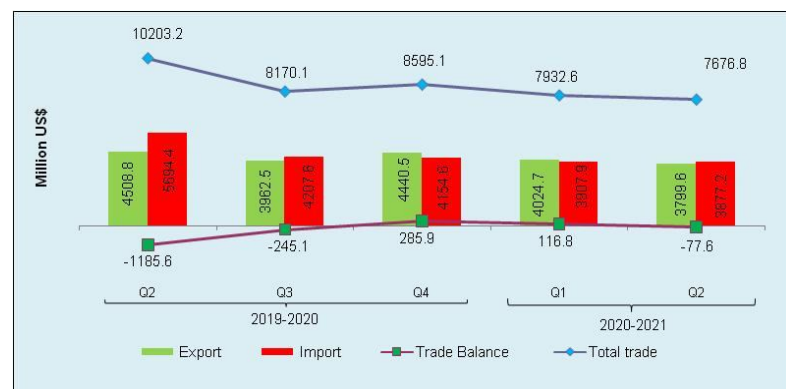
The total value of Myanmar's international merchandise trade was \$ 7,676.8 million in the second quarter of 2020-2021, a decrease of 3.2% from \$ 7,932.6 million in the previous quarter. Merchandise trade also decreased by 24.8% when compared with the same quarter of the previous year.

Myanmar's economy has suffered a trade deficit since 2012-2013. However, in the second quarter of 2020-2021, the trade deficit stood at \$ 77.6 million.

The total value of exports in the second quarter of 2020-2021 was \$ 3,799.6 million, a decrease of 5.6% from \$ 4,024.7 million in the previous quarter. Exports also decreased by 15.7% from \$ 4,508.8 million when compared with the same quarter of 2019-2020.

The total value of imports in the second quarter of 2020-2021 was \$ 3,877.2 million, a decrease of 0.8% from \$ 3,907.9 million in the previous quarter. Imports decreased by 31.9% from \$ 5,694.4 million when compared to the same quarter of 2019-2020.

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\$)

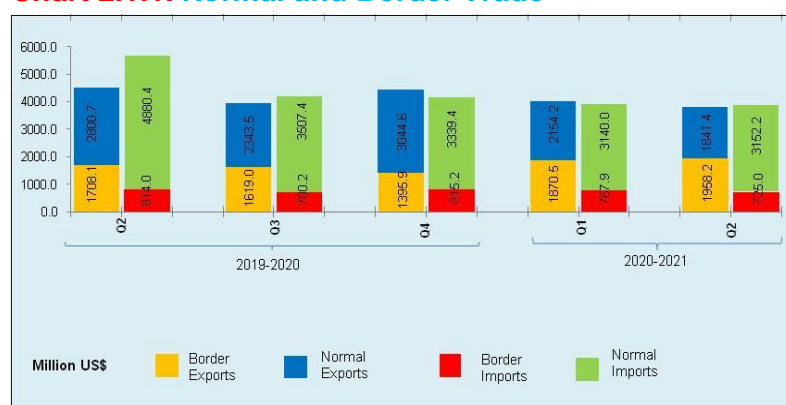
	2019-2020			2020-2021	
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Total trade	10,203.2	8,170.1	8,595.1	7,932.6	7,676.8
Trade Balance	-1,185.6	-245.1	285.9	116.8	-77.6
Export	4,508.8	3,962.5	4,440.5	4,024.7	3,799.6
Domestics export	2,863.2	2,361.5	2,375.7	2,814.2	2,679.3
All export	4,508.8	3,962.5	4,440.5	4,024.7	3,799.6
All export by type					
Normal	2,800.7	2,343.5	3,044.6	2,154.2	1,841.4
Border	1,708.1	1,619.0	1,395.9	1,870.5	1,958.2
All export by Sector					
Government	946.4	1,417.9	887.5	863.7	402.2
Private	3,562.4	2,544.6	3,553.0	3,161.0	3,397.4
Import	5,694.4	4,207.6	4,154.6	3,907.9	3,877.2
General imports	4,962.0	3,638.4	3,607.1	3,395.4	3,011.7
All Import	5,694.4	4,207.6	4,154.6	3,907.9	3,877.2
All import by type					
Normal	4,880.4	3,507.4	3,339.4	3,140.0	3,152.2
Border	814.0	700.2	815.2	767.9	725.0
All import by Sector					
Government	191.1	49.6	13.9	128.8	456.6
Private	5,503.3	4,158.0	4,140.7	3,779.1	3,420.6

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 2020-2021, normal exports decreased by 34.3% and border exports increased by 14.6% and normal imports decreased by 35.4% and border imports decreased by 10.9%, compared to the same quarter of the previous year.

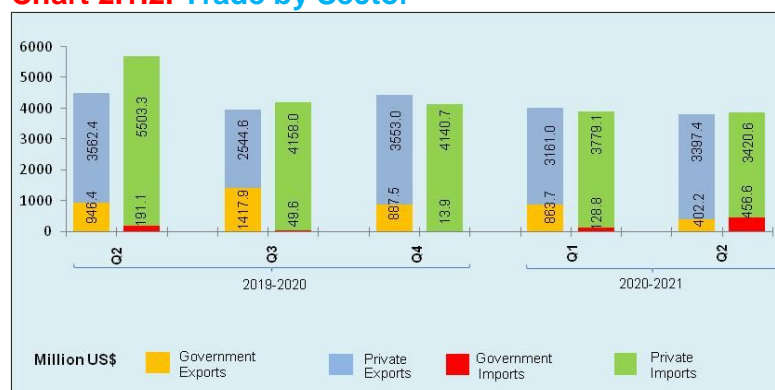
Chart 2.1.1: Normal and Border TradeSources: Customs Department.
Department of Electric Power Planning.
Myanmar Petroleum Product Enterprise.
Myanmar National Airlines.
Myanmar Airways International.

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 2020-2021, the exports of the government sector decreased by 57.5% and imports of the government sector increased by 138.9% when compared to the same quarter of the previous year. Over the same period, there was a decrease in private exports 4.6% and a decrease in private imports 37.8%.

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 86.4%, followed by Europe at 8.8%. All the other regional groups had relatively small shares of trade (3.8% or less). Myanmar's largest bilateral trading partners are all in the Asia region are China, Thailand, Singapore, Japan, and India.

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

	2019-2020			2020-2021	
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Trade Volume	10,203.2	8,170.1	8,595.1	7,932.6	7,676.8
Trade Balance	-1,185.6	-245.1	285.9	116.8	-77.6
Export	4,508.8	3,962.5	4,440.5	4,024.7	3,799.6
Asia	3,290.6	3,105.9	2,896.4	3,104.9	3,034.4
Europe	809.1	580.1	1,146.1	647.9	542.7
America	271.0	207.2	312.8	204.9	184.2
Central East Asia	42.4	37.6	52.0	40.5	24.4
Africa	75.5	23.2	20.5	16.7	4.9
Other	20.2	8.5	12.7	9.8	9.0
Import	5,694.4	4,207.6	4,154.6	3,907.9	3,877.2
Asia	4,857.0	3,665.9	3,681.4	3,475.2	3,457.6
Europe	459.8	206.3	207.3	146.6	136.3
America	165.6	160.5	120.9	143.5	110.7
Central East Asia	157.7	95.3	97.9	106.2	119.4
Africa	6.7	3.3	4.9	3.7	1.5
Other	47.6	76.3	42.2	32.7	51.7

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 2020-2021, the largest share of exports from Myanmar was Asia at 80.5%, followed by Europe at 14.3%. All the other regional groups had relatively small shares of exports from Myanmar (4.8% or less). China, Thailand, Japan, United States and India are the top five destinations for Myanmar's exports in the second quarter of this year.

China was the largest export destination with 33.9% of total exports. Myanmar's exports to China increased by 2.9% when compared with the same quarter of the previous year from \$ 1,251.29 million to \$ 1,287.62 million. This increase was mainly due to increase in the exports of sesame seeds, rice, green mung bean, teak conversion, and raw rubber.

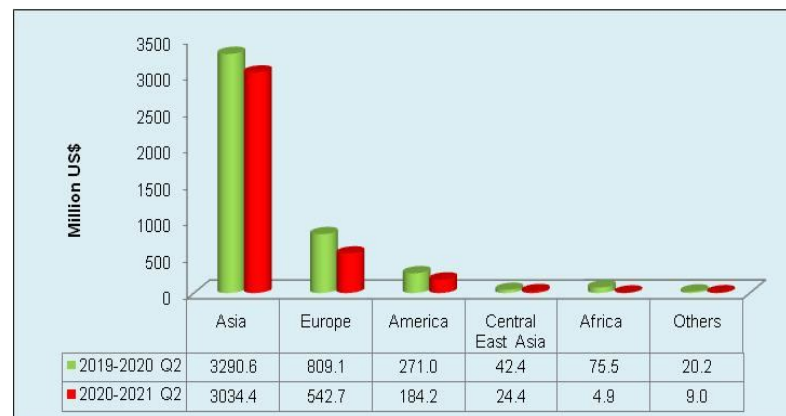
Thailand was the second largest export destination with 24.2% of total exports. The value of exports to Thailand has increased by 4.1% when compared with the same quarter of the previous year from \$ 881.54 million to \$ 917.74 million. This growth was mainly due to increase in the export of maize, garment, raw rubber, green mung bean, and rice.

Myanmar's exports to Japan decreased by 34.0% from \$ 397.65 million to \$ 262.52 million. This decrease was mainly due to fall in the exports of garment, fresh and dried prawn, and fish and fished product.

Myanmar's exports to United States decreased by 30.0% from \$ 236.95 million to \$ 165.80 million. This decrease was mainly due to decline in exports of garment, matpe, and green mung bean.

Myanmar's exports to India decreased by 39.4% from \$ 269.01 million to \$ 162.89 million. This decrease was mainly due to fall in exports of teak conversion, maize, and matpe.

Chart 2.3: Destination of Exports



Sources: Customs Department.
Department of Electric Power Planning.
Myanmar Petroleum Product Enterprise.

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

	2019-2020			2020-2021	
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Thailand	881.54	808.55	685.14	633.48	917.74
China	1,251.29	1,148.06	1,322.21	1,653.94	1,287.62
Malaysia	60.27	49.15	33.09	53.07	49.35
India	269.01	81.16	114.74	230.68	162.89
Singapore	57.31	552.80	39.82	46.96	45.25
Japan	397.65	208.01	399.28	235.87	262.52
Republic of Korea	130.37	88.32	137.91	81.41	85.83
Germany	154.55	136.01	203.54	97.31	105.62
China, Hong Kong SAR	27.87	17.47	27.44	23.52	18.73
Indonesia	65.81	34.26	35.33	29.34	45.06
United States	236.95	173.73	274.93	183.26	165.80
United Kingdom	126.10	72.39	183.80	106.06	78.96
Vietnam	42.78	40.15	40.15	53.94	82.85
United Arab Emirates	21.40	14.64	26.32	26.05	11.21
Bangladesh	26.03	11.66	10.52	16.07	14.96
Spain	132.10	56.63	223.96	114.98	88.11
Netherlands	120.53	69.09	158.26	83.89	69.07
Sweden	19.88	15.69	27.02	19.52	20.49
Saudi Arabia	5.63	9.40	10.59	8.21	6.88
Pakistan	10.77	19.45	8.28	6.56	23.75
Italy	41.69	45.06	62.27	39.25	38.83
Australia	7.80	5.67	9.45	7.29	7.29
France	34.85	24.63	36.86	29.40	21.79
Taiwan	10.31	6.94	9.89	9.44	6.55
Iran	0.03	0.23	0.12	0.20	0.19
Other countries	376.22	273.35	359.62	235.00	182.22
Total	4,508.74	3,962.50	4,440.54	4,024.70	3,799.56

Include border trade

Sources: Customs Department.
Department of Electric Power Planning.
Myanmar Petroleum Product Enterprise.

2.4 Origin of Imports

In the second quarter of 2020-2021, the largest share of imports was from Asia at 92.3%, followed by Europe with 3.5%. All the other regional groups had relatively small shares of imports to Myanmar (2.9% or less). China, Singapore, Thailand, Indonesia, and Malaysia are the top five countries of origin for imports to Myanmar in the second quarter of this year.

China was the largest country of origin for imports with 31.9% of total imports. Myanmar's imports from China decreased by 32.5% when compared with the same quarter of the previous year from \$ 1,830.97 million to \$ 1,236.40 million with imports of electric machinery and apparatus, non-electric machinery and transport equipment, base metals and manufactures, artificial and synthetic fabrics, and plastic.

Singapore was the second largest country of origin for imports with 22.5% of total imports. Myanmar's total imports from Singapore decreased by 14.9% from \$ 1,023.55 million to \$ 871.11 million. This decrease was mainly due to fall in the import of refined mineral oil, electric machinery and apparatus, base metals and manufactures, chemical elements and compounds, and plastic.

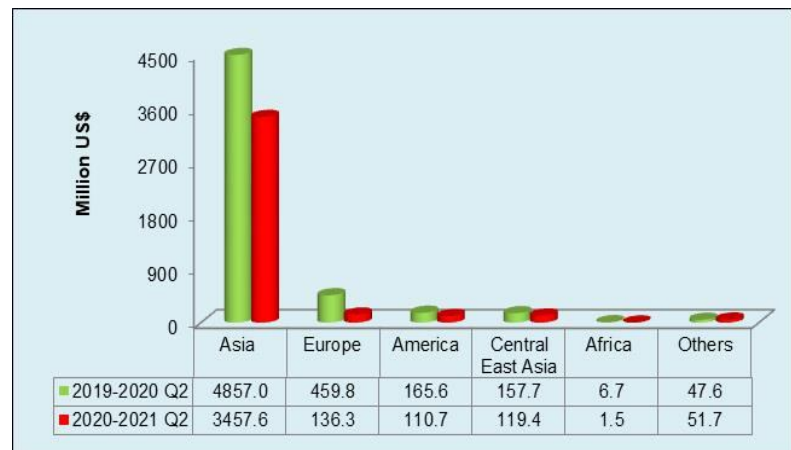
The value of imports from Thailand decreased by 20.8% when compared with the same quarter of the previous year from

\$ 571.33 million to \$ 452.28 million with imports of base metals and manufactures, electric machinery and apparatus, refined mineral oil, non-electric machinery and transport equipment, and plastic.

Myanmar's total imports from Indonesia decreased by 14.9% from \$ 298.02 million to \$ 253.67 million with imports of non-electric machinery and transport equipment, paper, paperboard and manufactures, base metals and manufactures, pharmaceutical products, and electric machinery and apparatus all decreasing over this period.

Moreover, Myanmar's total imports from Malaysia decreased by 40.7% from \$ 347.48 million to \$ 206.10 million with imports of refined mineral oil, base metals and manufactures, electric machinery and apparatus, plastic, and non-electric machinery and transport equipment.

Chart 2.4: Origin of Imports



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

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

	2019-2020			2020-2021	
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Thailand	571.33	452.80	454.17	449.00	452.28
China	1,830.97	1,672.97	1,592.83	1,431.10	1,236.40
Malaysia	347.48	194.76	236.82	232.04	206.10
India	198.33	113.53	204.97	165.25	139.13
Singapore	1,023.55	506.07	456.61	468.13	871.11
Japan	170.10	133.47	130.33	117.88	70.19
Republic of Korea	151.66	135.52	133.07	144.16	89.66
Germany	41.99	30.13	55.19	35.56	35.26
China, Hong Kong SAR	1.96	0.92	1.26	2.10	0.77
Indonesia	298.02	250.85	251.78	271.19	253.67
United States	127.19	113.46	79.76	74.82	55.95
United Kingdom	21.52	11.65	15.69	10.65	5.85
Vietnam	185.30	145.36	146.92	110.52	90.63
United Arab Emirates	84.77	38.64	28.65	51.12	45.74
Bangladesh	9.33	8.19	9.35	21.36	10.78
Spain	6.91	4.64	7.67	6.18	4.83
Netherlands	11.12	7.32	13.81	5.93	6.98
Sweden	9.53	3.93	3.14	1.40	0.85
Saudi Arabia	32.38	24.29	37.21	21.11	28.97
Pakistan	6.89	3.78	5.32	4.78	3.59
Italy	179.70	10.60	19.85	15.01	11.78
Australia	33.73	54.90	29.99	21.44	40.28
France	37.91	33.77	21.51	16.58	35.17
Taiwan	48.02	34.23	29.83	35.64	25.61
Iran	6.07	2.30	2.04	3.05	1.70
Other countries	258.65	219.50	186.85	191.95	153.91
Total	5,694.41	4,207.58	4,154.62	3,907.95	3,877.19

Include border trade

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

2.5 Export by Principal Commodities

In the second quarter of 2020-2021, garment was the largest export commodity with 22.2% of the total exports. The remaining commodities in the top four were gas, maize, green mung bean and base metal, ores. While garment was the most valuable exported commodity, the total value of garment exports decreased by 30.1% from the same quarter of 2019-2020.

Chart 2.5: Top 5 Export Commodities

Sources: Customs Department.
Department of Electric Power Planning.
Myanmar Petroleum Product Enterprise.

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

	2019-2020			2020-2021	
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Rice	216.3	150.3	147.1	238.9	183.7
Maize	194.9	114.7	26.7	48.6	276.4
Matpe	162.1	96.2	82.3	107.3 (r)	99.8
Green mung bean	154.8	165.0	58.2	58.5	210.2
Pesingon	3.8	5.4	5.8	63.1	2.0
Gram	3.3	2.4	5.2	1.2	2.1
Other pulses	48.2	86.4	23.5	28.5	68.4
Sesame seeds	39.4	40.1	100.5	137.4	154.9
Onion	17.4	12.1	9.9	18.6	13.1
Tamarind	2.1	1.4	0.2	0.0	5.9
Raw rubber	69.0	56.4	77.3	123.4	162.0
Hide and skin	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Fresh and dried Prawns	19.3	21.4	19.2	32.3	16.5
Fish and Fished Product	166.4	123.5	90.5	157.9 (r)	138.0
Crab	14.1	17.4	20.3	20.4	12.9
Teak Conversion	10.4	5.5	9.2	4.4	3.5
Hardwood Conversion	3.0	1.4	2.5	1.4	1.1
Plywood and Veneer	16.2	4.5	10.7	11.4	10.1
Base metal, ores	299.4	193.1	482.8	285.1	188.7
Gas	900.9	829.1	811.4	824.3	386.6
Jade	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sugar	17.1	3.9	12.7	22.9	25.5
Garment	1,206.1	779.5	1,664.2	889.7	842.6
Other commodities	944.5	1,252.7	780.2	949.4 (r)	995.5
Total	4,508.8	3,962.5	4,440.5	4,024.7	3,799.6

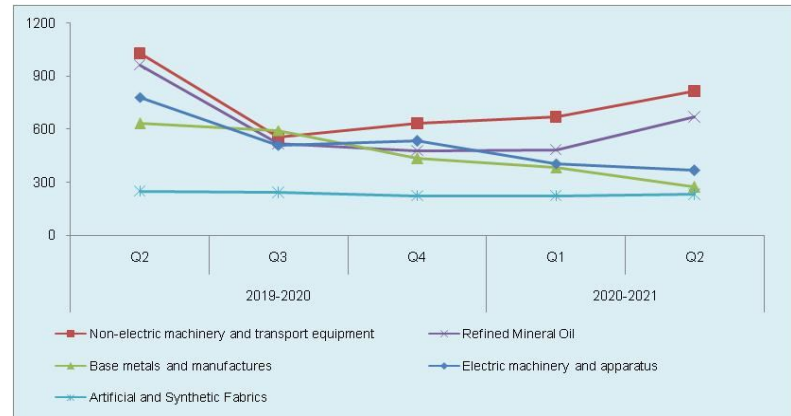
Include border trade

Sources: Customs Department.
Department of Electric Power Planning.
Myanmar Petroleum Product Enterprise.

2.6 Import by Principal Commodities

In the second quarter of 2020-2021, the top five of import commodities were non-electric machinery and transport equipment, refined mineral oil, base metals and manufactures, electric machinery and apparatus, and artificial and synthetic fabrics. Non-electric machinery and transport equipment accounted for 21.1% of the total imports. While non-electric machinery and transport equipment was the most imported commodity, its' value decreased by 20.5% from the same quarter of 2019-2020.

Chart 2.6: Top 5 Import Commodities



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

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

	2019-2020			2020-2021	
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Milk, Condensed	0.9	1.1	1.5	1.0	1.1
Milk and evaporated	0.9	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.4
Milk Powder	10.2	8.1	8.6	8.2	10.4
Others Milk, food including malted milk	7.0	6.2	5.2	7.4	5.9
Taste Powder	12.6	11.7	10.5	9.1	8.1
Spices	7.0	4.3	5.2	3.7	0.9
Edible vegetable oil and other hydrogenated oils	180.5	170.7	162.3	194.0	203.3
Pharmaceutical products	139.3	130.0	149.9	130.9	84.6
Cement	22.2	20.6	11.1	13.8	26.7
Dyeing tanning and colouring materials	15.5	10.5	12.2	10.7	7.9
Chemical elements and compounds	56.2	38.4	39.7	35.0	32.1
Fertilizers	84.4	98.8	124.9	83.2	77.6
Scientific instrument	51.1	46.2	92.8	43.7	30.5
Base metals and manufactures	633.8	595.2	435.1	382.2	368.9
Non-electric machinery and transport equipment	1,027.6	556.8	632.3	670.0	817.2
Electric machinery and apparatus	781.4	511.2	535.0	407.6	274.8
Paper, paperboard and manufactures	83.9	69.6	61.9	48.3	44.9
Rubber manufactures	37.0	33.6	36.0	25.3	19.9
Crude Oil	0.1	-	-	-	#
Coal and Coke	53.6	52.2	66.7	113.1	57.0
Refined Mineral Oil	964.1	517.6	479.8	485.2	670.2
Wheat Flour	2.9	1.1	1.0	1.6	0.7
Tobacco and Tobacco Manufactures	18.4	11.1	11.9	13.1	6.4
Cotton Fabric	29.8	20.1	28.9	24.7	13.9
Artificial and Synthetic Fabrics	251.4	243.8	225.0	219.6	232.4
Woven and Special Woven Fabrics	65.8	61.9	58.0	73.6	50.2
Garment and laced Fabrics	28.7	29.2	23.4	27.0	17.9
Plastic	225.6	185.7	191.8	168.4	158.1
Other commodities	902.5	771.4	743.0	706.8	655.2
Total	5,694.4	4,207.6	4,154.6	3,907.9	3,877.2

Include border trade

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

3 Finance



FINANCE

3.1 International Currency Exchange

The exchange rate of US\$ was 1,469.3 kyat per US\$ in the second quarter of 2020-2021. The exchange rate decreased year-on-year by 5.3 % compared with the same period in 2019-2020.

Chart 3.1: International Currency Exchange



Source: Central Bank of Myanmar.

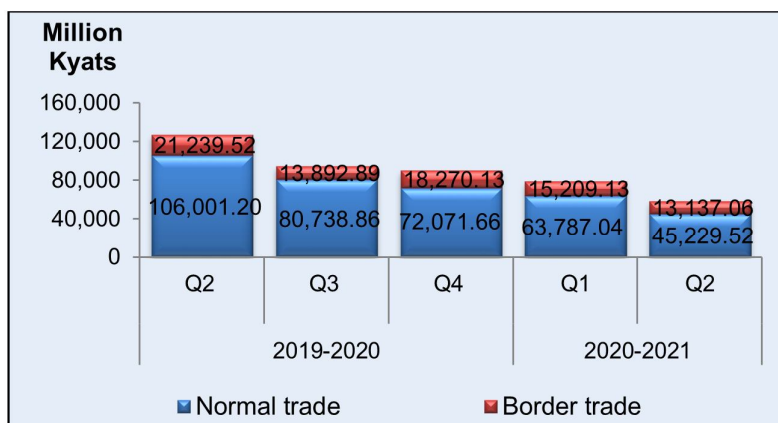
Table 3.1 International Currency Exchange (Kyat)

F.Y	2019-2020			2020-2021	
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Australian dollar	856.70	942.20	930.90	1016.70	1118.00
Canadian dollar	983.20	1005.30	976.00	1038.20	1166.10
Chinese yuan	196.64	194.39	192.06	203.67	224.04
Europe euro	1531.80	1543.80	1532.00	1629.50	1723.70
English pound	1719.80	1688.90	1676.90	1799.90	2019.70
Hong Kong dollar	179.91	177.45	168.84	171.44	189.01
Indian rupee	18.48	18.20	17.74	18.13	20.03
Japanese 100 yen	1285.90	1277.30	1238.10	1286.30	1327.20
Malaysian ringgit	323.42	321.14	314.88	329.31	353.84
Pakistani rupee	8.37	8.19	7.90	8.28	9.65
Singapore dollar	977.80	985.30	955.10	1002.60	1092.10
Thai baht	42.47	44.54	41.32	44.28	46.87
U.S dollar	1394.90	1375.30	1308.50	1329.10	1469.30
Russian rouble	17.76	19.48	16.68	17.94	19.42

Source: Central Bank of Myanmar.

3.2 Customs Duties

In the second quarter of 2020-2021, customs duties decreased by 26.11 % compared with the previous quarter. When compared with the same period of last year, customs duties showed a year-on-year decreased on 54.13%.

Chart 3.2: Customs Duties

Source: Customs Department.

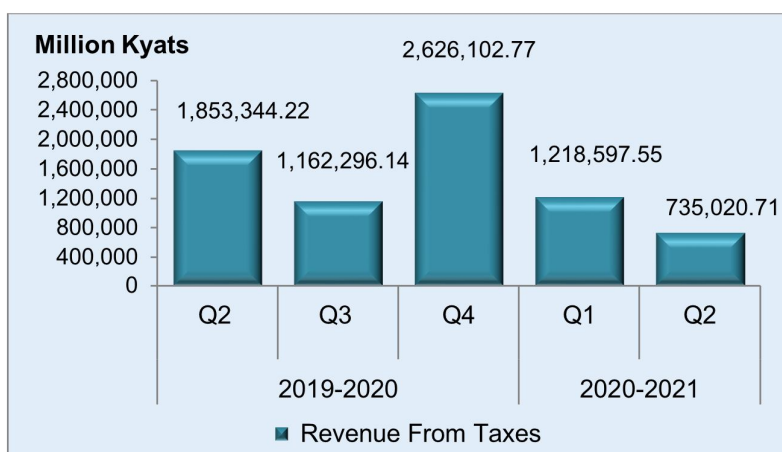
Table 3.2 Customs Duties (Million Kyats)

F.Y	2019-2020			2020-2021	
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Customs Duties	127,240.72	94,631.75	90,341.79	78,996.17	58,366.58
Import Duty					
Normal trade	106,001.20	80,738.86	72,071.66	63,787.04	45,229.52
Border trade	21,239.52	13,892.89	18,270.13	15,209.13	13,137.06

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 decreased by 60.34 % between the second quarter of 2019-2020 and the second quarter of 2020-2021. The largest proportion of tax revenue was 38.06 % from commodities and service tax and commercial tax in the second quarter of 2020-2021.

Chart 3.3: Revenue from Taxes

Source: Internal Revenue Department.

Table 3.3 Revenue from Taxes
(Million Kyats)

F.Y	2019-2020			2020-2021	
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Revenue From Taxes	1,853,344.22	1,162,296.14	2,626,102.77	1,218,597.55	735,020.71
State-Owned Enterprises	234,015.50	156,546.08	810,873.26	128,458.53	60,425.80
Cooperative	272.95	123.16	127.85	132.71	97.97
Private	1,619,055.77	1,005,626.90	1,815,101.66	1,090,006.31	674,496.94
(1) Commodities and service tax and commercial tax	610,396.98	455,291.68	616,770.54	380,390.74	279,748.83
State-Owned Enterprises	103,121.90	60,270.20	109,628.85	39,873.89	43,481.74
Cooperative	16.06	5.24	14.70	6.29	2.90
Private	507,259.01	395,016.24	507,126.99	340,510.56	236,264.19
(2) Specific Goods Tax	342,835.19	191,908.13	318,468.86	182,497.23	137,245.60
State-Owned Enterprises	48,814.79	22,831.45	90,755.13	1,240.44	2,370.86
Cooperative	0.10	-	-	-	-
Private	294,020.31	169,076.68	227,713.73	181,256.79	134,874.74
(3) Gemstones Tax	5,548.89	1,090.15	1,684.52	403.15	219.47
State-Owned Enterprises	18.86	-	4.66	-	-
Cooperative	-	-	-	-	-
Private	5,530.04	1,090.15	1,679.86	403.15	219.47
(4) Income Tax	816,019.57	458,559.09	1,605,893.62	567,831.68	267,444.02
State-Owned Enterprises	82,059.96	73,444.43	610,484.62	87,344.19	14,573.20
Cooperative	256.79	117.92	113.15	126.42	95.07
Private	733,702.82	384,996.74	995,295.85	480,361.07	252,775.75
(5) Stamp Duties	34,459.98	20,243.34	41,095.71	45,190.73	18,285.62
Private	34,459.98	20,243.34	41,095.71	45,190.73	18,285.62
(6) State Lottery	44,083.62	35,203.76	42,189.52	42,284.01	32,077.17
Private	44,083.62	35,203.76	42,189.52	42,284.01	32,077.17

Source: Internal Revenue Department.

3.4 Government Securities

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

3.4.1 Domestic Interest Rate

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

3.4.2 Government Treasury Bonds

The Central Bank of Myanmar has issued treasury bonds to provide the opportunity for public and private enterprises to accumulate capital as well as support the developing a capital market. The Central Bank of Myanmar has issued two-year treasury bonds since 1 January 2010 and ended in November 2015. Three-year treasury bonds and Five-year treasury bonds have been issued from 1 December 1993 and three-year treasury bonds has ended in May 2019. In the second quarter of 2020-2021, there was no total sales and the discharged value; but the outstanding value of five-year treasury bonds was 10,000.00 million kyats. In the second quarter of 2020-2021 auction time, the total sales was 425,290.00 million kyats, no discharged and outstanding was 11,290,730.00 million kyats.

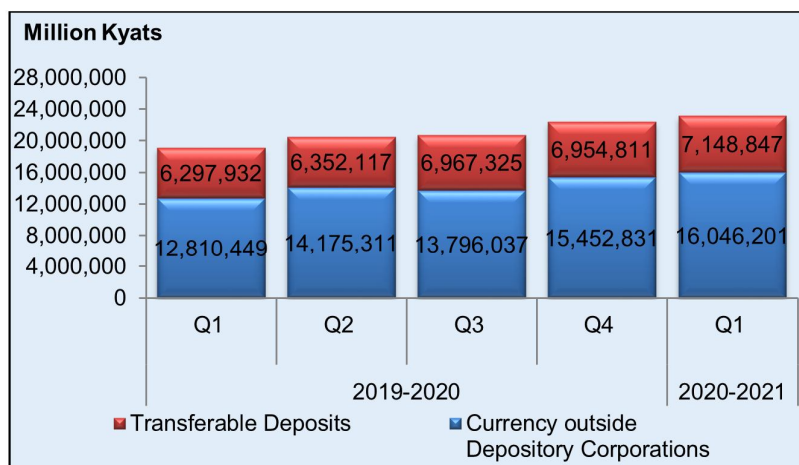
Table 3.4 Government Securities (Auction)
(Million Kyats)

Particulars	2019-2020			2020-2021	
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Total Sales	319,570.00	1,414,690.00	1,033,600.00	1,484,700.00	425,290.00
Discharged	-	747,300.00	-	103,000.00	-
Outstanding	7,782,750.00	8,450,140.00	9,483,740.00	10,865,440.00	11,290,730.00
Amount Held by	Public	322,550.00	398,470.00	428,110.00	517,530.00
	Private Enterprises	7,460,200.00	8,051,670.00	9,055,630.00	10,431,280.00

Source: Central Bank of Myanmar.

3.5 Money Supply

Money supply in Myanmar reached 23,195,048 million kyats in the first quarter of 2020-2021. This was a year-on-year increase of 21.39% 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	2019-2020				2020-2021
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Total	19,108,381	20,527,428	20,763,362	22,407,642	23,195,048
Currency outside Depository Corporations¹	12,810,449	14,175,311	13,796,037	15,452,831	16,046,201
Transferable Deposits	6,297,932	6,352,117	6,967,325	6,954,811	7,148,847
State Owned Banks	1,898,970	1,919,146	2,194,267	1,673,095	1,795,236
Private Banks	3,261,314	3,287,023	3,541,204	3,901,310	4,126,395
Foreign Banks	1,137,648	1,145,948	1,231,854	1,380,406	1,227,216

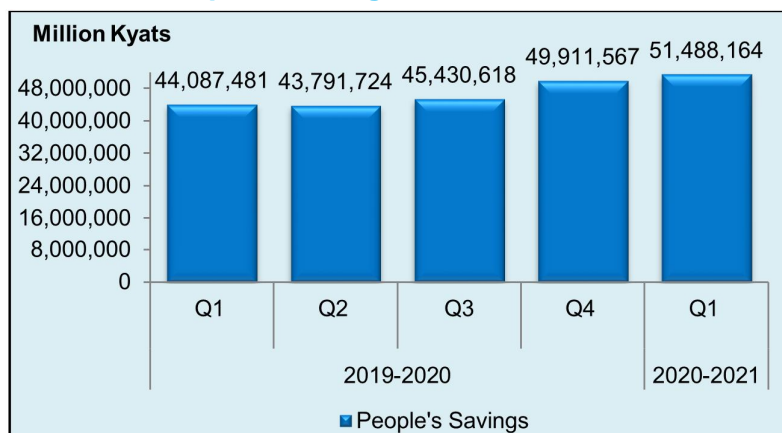
Note: ¹ According to the Monetary and Financial Statistics Manual Currency outside Depository Corporations means Currency outside Central Bank less currency holding of other depository corporations.

Source: Central Bank of Myanmar.

3.6 People's Savings

People's Savings in Myanmar reached 51,488,164 million kyats in the first quarter of 2020-2021. This was a year-on-year increase of 16.79% 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	2019-2021				2020-2021
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Total	44,087,481	43,791,724	45,430,618	49,911,567	51,488,164
Savings Deposits	26,750,120	26,265,646	27,046,231	29,132,135	30,197,967
State Owned Banks	5,813,212	5,796,655	5,893,985	6,430,899	6,416,559
Private Banks	20,017,229	19,550,863	20,229,635	21,707,048	22,855,375
Foreign Banks	919,679	918,128	922,611	994,188	926,033
Savings Certificates	51,065	51,362	51,492	51,422	51,052
State Owned Banks	51,065	51,362	51,492	51,422	51,052
Private Banks	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign Banks	-	-	-	-	-
Time Deposits	12,093,215	12,225,697	13,479,356	14,570,962	15,053,922
State Owned Banks	720,705	714,847	674,305	708,077	672,958
Private Banks	10,110,278	10,483,383	11,787,050	12,948,258	13,339,284
Foreign Banks	1,262,232	1,027,467	1,018,001	914,627	1,041,680
Other Deposits	5,193,081	5,249,019	4,853,539	6,157,048	6,185,223
State Owned Banks	913,129	1,037,023	406,434	1,044,947	921,482
Private Banks	4,279,952	4,211,996	4,447,105	5,112,101	5,263,741
Foreign Banks	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Central Bank of Myanmar.

4 Investment

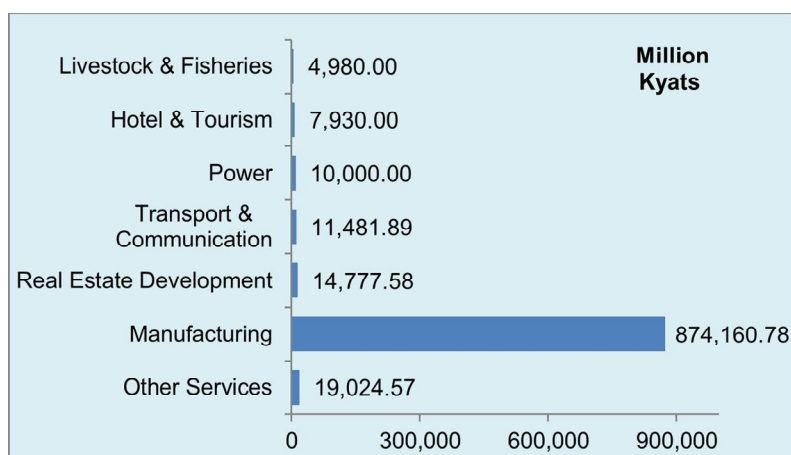


INVESTMENT

4.1 Myanmar Citizen Investment of Permitted Enterprise By Sector

In the second quarter of 2020-2021, the largest value of investment by Myanmar Citizen was Manufacturing sector with 874,160.78 million kyats in investment and followed by Other Services sector with 19,024.57 million kyats in investment.

Chart 4.1: Myanmar Citizen Investment of Permitted Enterprise By Sector (2020-2021, Q2)



Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

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

Sectors	2019-2020						
	Q2				Q3		
	No. of Enterprises	US\$		Total Investment (Kyat)	No. of Enterprises	US\$	Total Investment (Kyat)
Agriculture	-	-	-	-	1	-	965.09
Livestock & Fisheries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining	1	-	-	800.00	-	-	-
Manufacturing	14	23.19	*	83,872.60	13	17.04	72,244.05
Power	1	3.14	-	5,800.00	2	7.50	1,956.96
Transport & Communication	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hotel & Tourism	10	19.24	*	164,601.58	3	0.19	2,623.27
Real Estate Development	1	-	-	4,120.00	4	0.89	1,689.68
Industrial Estate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	-	-	-	-	-	1.27	12,539.16
Oil & Gas	-	-	-	-	1	-	4,640.13
Other Services	10	69.66	*	146,567.75	7	33.86	7,333.94
Total	37	115.23	*	405,761.93	31	60.75	343,992.28

(Cont'd)

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

Sectors	2019-2020			2020-2021					
	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	-	-	-	2	9.17	950.00	-	-	-
Livestock & Fisheries	2	-	1,971.50	3	1.29 *	34,969.62 *	1	1.62	4,980.00
Mining	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	10	57.83 *	97,485.70 *	-	-	-	6	496.21 *	874,160.78 *
Power	1	-	53,078.00 *	-	-	-	1	5.97	10,000.00
Transport & Communication	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4.92	11,481.89
Hotel & Tourism	8	39.22 *	76,014.30 *	5	33.44	76,415.00	2	1.87	7,930.10
Real Estate Development	2	8.52 *	147,827.63	1	-	7,500.00	2	0.74 *	14,777.58 *
Industrial Estate	-	-	-	14	-	34,317.91	-	-	-
Construction	-	2.77 *	23,454.21 *	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil & Gas	1	3.99	9,083.83	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Services	10	6.26	77,888.23	5	13.69 *	43,467.06 *	4	0.10	19,024.57
Total	34	118.59 *	486,803.41 *	30	57.59 *	197,619.59 *	18	511.43	942,354.92

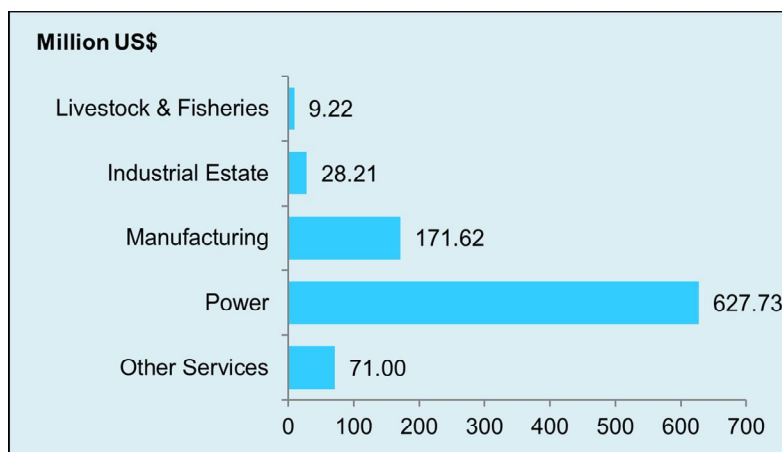
*Including the value of increased in investment.

Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

4.2 Foreign Investment of Permitted Enterprise By Sector

In the second quarter of 2020-2021, 69.15% of foreign investment was in the Power sector with the amount of 627.73 million US\$ and followed by Manufacturing sector with 171.62 million US\$.

Chart 4.2: Foreign Investment of Permitted Enterprise By Sector (2020-2021, Q2)



Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

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

Sectors	2019-2020						2020-2021			
	Q2		Q3		Q4		Q1		Q2	
	No. of Enter-prises	Foreign Investment	No. of Enter-prises	Foreign Investment	No. of Enter-prises	Foreign Investment	No. of Enter-prises	Foreign Investment	No. of Enter-prises	Foreign Investment
Agriculture	-	-	2	13.60 *	1	4.13	2	9.99	-	-
Livestock & Fisheries	2	15.78	-	-	1	116.12 *	3	11.09	2	9.22 *
Mining	-	-	-	-	-	3.80 *	-	-	-	-
Oil & Gas	-	352.82 *	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	59	316.44 *	35	320.04 *	35	332.87 *	13	158.04 *	8	171.62 *
Power	3	487.86	1	645.00	1	0.45	2	48.06	5	627.73
Transport & Communicator	-	145.00 *	1	135.05 *	-	20.00 *	-	-	-	-
Hotel & Tourism	2	32.81	-	5.88 *	2	13.84 *	1	81.00 *	-	-
Real Estate Development	2	161.86 *	1	293.86 *	2	220.13	-	8.00 *	-	-
Industrial Estate	-	7.00 *	1	35.89 *	1	230.60	-	-	1	28.21 *
Construction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Services	7	46.76	8	156.14	6	248.01 *	2	32.65 *	3	71.00 *
Total	75	1566.33 *	49	1605.46 *	49	1189.95 *	23	348.83 *	19	907.78 -

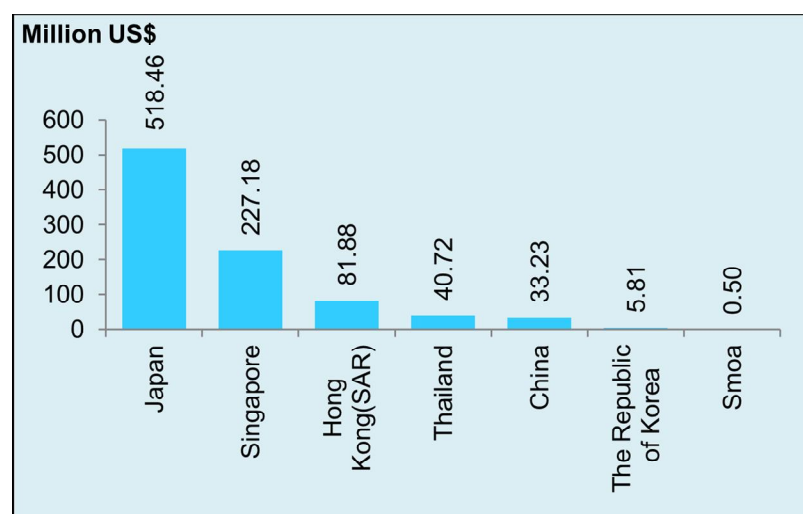
*Including the value of increased in investment.

Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

4.3 Foreign Investment of Permitted Enterprise by Country/Region

In the second quarter of 2020-2021, Japan was the top source of foreign investment with the amount of 518.46 million US\$, followed by Singapore with the amount at 227.18 million US\$.

Chart 4.3: Top Ten Countries in Foreign Investment of Permitted Enterprise (2020-2021, Q2)



Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

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

Country	2019-2020						2020-2021			
	Q2		Q3		Q4		Q1		Q2	
	No. of Enterprises	Foreign Investment	No. of Enterprises	Foreign Investment	No. of Enterprises	Foreign Investment	No. of Enterprises	Foreign Investment	No. of Enterprises	Foreign Investment
Afghanistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Austria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belize	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brunei Darussalam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.47 *	-	-
Cambodia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China	35	233.97 *	25	199.49 *	14	56.64 *	8	133.53 *	3	33.23 *
Cook Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estonia	1	0.85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
France	1	1.07	1	3.75	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	-	-	-	-	1	0.58	-	-	-	-
Hong Kong (SAR)	17	502.61 *	4	19.39 *	5	75.44 *	2	5.16 *	3	81.88 *
India	1	0.35	-	-	-	-	1	1.21 *	-	-
Italy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	-	-	1	8.53	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Japan	-	0.90 *	2	694.46 *	3	67.03 *	-	0.30 *	3	518.46 *
Lebanon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Luxembourg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Macau (SAR)	-	-	1	35.89	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	1	0.17	-	2.00 *	-	0.30 *	-	2.10 *	-	-
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Qatar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marshall Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.70 *	-	-
Samoa	1	1.50	-	3.87 *	3	26.89 *	-	-	-	0.50 *
Seychelles	2	9.28	1	8.00	1	3.00 *	-	-	-	-
Singapore	4	368.05	5	526.23 *	7	798.11 *	6	161.14 *	7	227.18 *
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	1	5.49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Switzerland	-	1.20 *	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	4	22.85	3	17.80 *	2	24.07 *	4	24.10 *	3	40.72 *
China (Taipei)	3	26.20	3	20.95	5	12.94 *	-	0.44 *	-	-
Netherlands	1	6.83	-	-	1	4.40	-	-	-	-
The Republic of Korea	3	31.59 *	1	17.10 *	2	10.48 *	1	5.00 *	-	5.81 *
United Kingdom**	-	353.42	-	-	3	59.67	-	2.48	-	-
United States of America	-	-	-	-	1	43.58	-	-	-	-
United Arab Emirates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	-	-	2	48.00	1	6.82 *	1	1.20 *	-	-
Total	75	1566.33 *	49	1605.46 *	49	1189.95 *	23	348.83 *	19	907.78 *

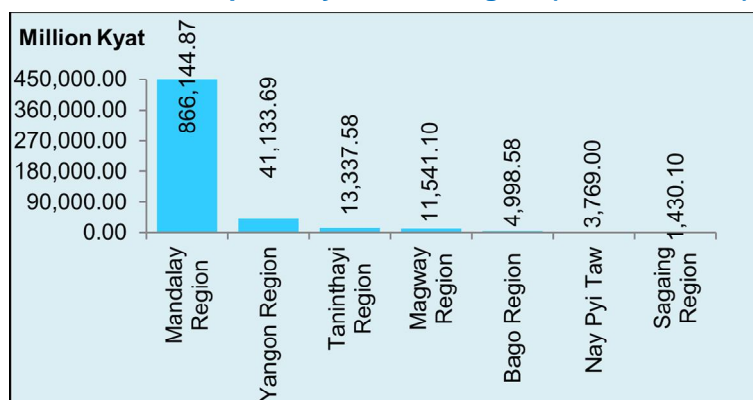
*Including the value of increased in investment.

**Includes British Virgin Island and Bermuda Island.

Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

4.4 Myanmar Citizen Investment of Permitted Enterprise by State & Region

In the second quarter of 2020-2021, Mandalay Region was the most invested with the amount of 866,144.87 million kyats by Myanmar Citizen. Yangon Region was second with the amount of 41,133.69 million kyats and followed by Taninthayi Region with the amount of 13,337.58 million kyats.

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

Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

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

Sectors	2019-2020					
	Q2			Q3		
	No. of Enterprises	US\$	Total Investment (Kyat)	No. of Enterprises	US\$	Total Investment (Kyat)
Kachin State	-	-	-	1	-	965.09
Kayah State	1	-	6,000.00	2	-	1,200.00
Kayin State	1	12.07	23,600.00	-	-	-
Chin State	1	-	500.00	-	-	-
Sagaing Region	4	0.26	6,483.77	3	0.83	7,205.49
Taninthayi Region	6	2.79	21,055.50	2	7.50	11,956.96
Bago Region	-	-	-	1	-	3,957.00
Magway Region	-	0.04 *	1,500.00 *	-	-	-
Mandalay Region	2	2.21 *	7,531.29 *	4	18.69 *	184,107.96 *
Mon State	2	3.13	6,600.00	1	1.96 *	5,776.00 *
Rakhine State	-	-	-	1	0.19	2,499.27
Yangon Region	14	40.73 *	173,893.37 *	11	29.21 *	114,428.28
Shan State	1	-	48,819.54	2	-	3,875.00
Ayeyawady Region	4	52.37 *	103,978.46 *	3	2.37	8,021.23
Nay Pyi Taw	1	1.63	5,800.00	-	-	-
Total	37	115.23	405,761.93 *	31	60.75 *	343,992.28 *

(Cont'd)

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

Sectors	2019-2020			2020-2021					
	Q4			Q1			Q2		
	No. of Enterprises	US\$	Total Investment (Kyat)	No. of Enterprises	US\$	Total Investment (Kyat)	No. of Enterprises	US\$	Total Investment (Kyat)
Kachin State	1	6.27	16,800.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kayah State	-	-	-	3	0.03	1,850.00	-	-	-
Kayin State	1	0.73	4,086.00	1	0.41	4,500.00	-	-	-
Chin State	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sagaing Region	4	1.36	8,907.16	6	3.82 *	16,842.90	1	0.57	1,430.10
Taninthayi Region	1	0.86 *	2,392.92 *	2	0.63	32,980.00	3	1.62	13,337.58
Bago Region	1	-	56,110.00	-	-	-	-	-	4,998.58 *
Magway Region	2	3.99 *	10,083.82 *	-	-	-	2	6.42	11,541.10
Mandalay Region	2	2.77 *	150,076.60 *	4	2.69	8,456.04	2	499.52 *	866,144.87 *
Mon State	1	0.07 *	503.24 *	2	4.74	15,753.67	-	-	-
Rakhine State	-	-	-	1	-	1,215.00	-	-	-
Yangon Region	15	102.54 *	225,721.28 *	5	6.96 *	25,921.98 *	9	2.57	41,133.69
Shan State	3	-	7,366.86	5	38.31	82,600.00	-	-	-
Ayeyawady Region	3	-	4,755.53	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nay Pyi Taw	-	-	-	1	-	7,500.00	1	0.74	3,769.00
Total	34	118.59 *	486,803.41 *	30	57.59 *	197,619.59 *	18	511.44 *	942,354.92 *

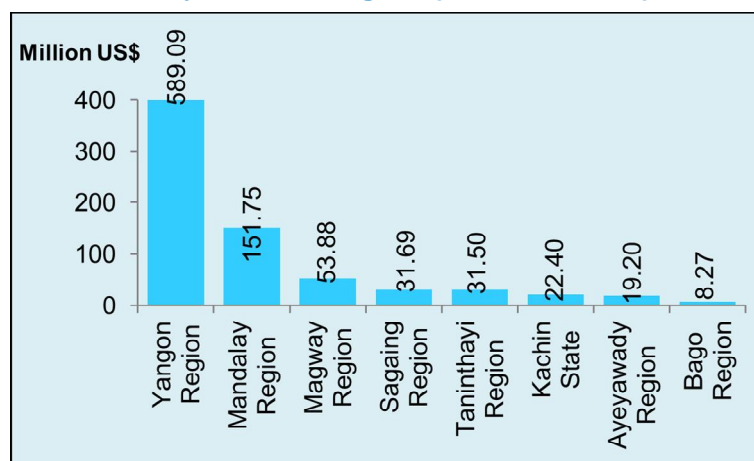
*Including the value of increased in investment.

Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

4.5 Foreign Investment of Permitted Enterprise by State & Region

In the second quarter of 2020-2021, the most of foreign investors invested in Yangon Region with total approved amount of 589.09 million US\$, followed by Mandalay Region and Magway Region with 151.75 million US\$ and 53.88 million US\$.

Chart 4.5: Foreign Investment of Permitted Enterprise By State & Region (2020-2021, Q2)



Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

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

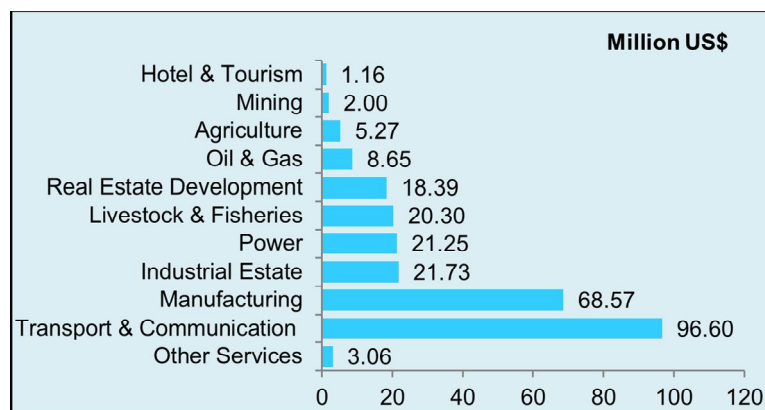
Sectors	2019-2020						2020-2021			
	Q2		Q3		Q4		Q1		Q2	
	No. of Enterprises	Foreign Investment	No. of Enterprises	Foreign Investment	No. of Enterprises	Foreign Investment	No. of Enterprises	Foreign Investment	No. of Enterprises	Foreign Investment
Kachin State	-	-	1	1.00	1	0.68	-	-	1	22.40
Kayah State	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kayin State	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chin State	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sagaing Region	-	-	1	29.00	-	0.27 *	2	48.06	2	31.69
Taninthayi Region	-	-	1	6.00	2	115.58	1	3.03 *	1	31.50
Bago Region	4	144.80 *	9	90.33 *	7	81.36 *	2	15.48 *	1	8.27 *
Magway Region	2	18.70	-	-	1	0.45	-	-	2	53.88
Mandalay Region	2	18.68 *	1	1.30	-	38.57 *	-	98.00 *	3	151.75 *
Mon State	-	-	2	23.79	1	1.17	1	1.59 *	-	-
Rakhine State	1	525.14 *	-	-	-	-	1	5.00	-	-
Yangon Region	65	855.01 *	30	1425.38 *	32	879.91 *	13	167.68 *	8	589.09 *
Shan State	-	-	1	8.53	2	52.08 *	1	1.39	-	-
Ayeyawady Region	1	4.00 *	3	20.13 *	2	14.02 *	2	8.60	1	19.20
Nay Pyi Taw	-	-	-	-	1	5.86	-	-	-	-
Total	75	1566.33 *	49	1605.46 *	49	1189.95 *	23	348.83 *	19	907.78 *

*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 2020-2021, Transport & Communication sector topped the list at 96.60 million US\$, followed by Manufacturing sector with amount of 68.57 million US\$, and Industrial Estate sector with 21.73 million US\$.

Chart 4.6: Amount of Foreign Investment Inflows By Sector (2020-2021, Q2)

Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

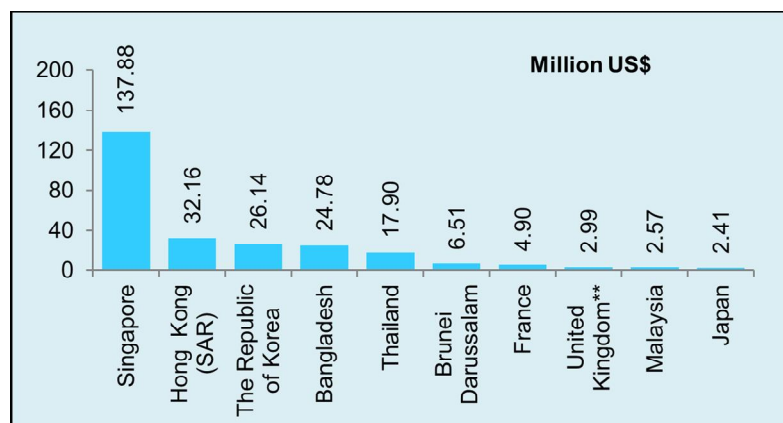
Table 4.6 Amount of Foreign Investment Inflows By Sector (Million US\$)

Sectors	2019-2020			2020-2021	
	Q2 Foreign Investment	Q3 Foreign Investment	Q4 Foreign Investment	Q1 Foreign Investment	Q2 Foreign Investment
Agriculture	-	0.94	5.18	-	5.27
Livestock & Fisheries	11.49	4.90	29.65	29.74	20.30
Mining	3.15	-	-	1.00	2.00
Oil & Gas	107.38	191.76	45.49	42.56	8.65
Manufacturing	148.94	13.41	72.91	91.11	68.57
Power	2.65	22.91	24.55	345.21	21.25
Transport & Communication	36.08	113.45	144.24	30.45	96.60
Hotel & Tourism	19.64	19.17	30.49	12.15	1.16
Real Estate Development	81.18	42.22	56.53	56.68	18.39
Industrial Estate	-	22.79	28.70	-	21.73
Construction	-	-	-	-	-
Other Services	0.02	5.53	3.36	9.55	3.06
Total	410.53	437.08	441.10	618.45	266.98

Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

4.7 Amount of Foreign Investment Inflows by Country/Region

In the second quarter of 2020-2021, the top investing country was Singapore with the actual amount of 137.88 million US\$ and followed by Hong Kong(SAR) and The Republic of Korea with actual amount at 32.16 million US\$ and 26.14 million US\$ respectively.

Chart 4.7: Top Ten Countries in Foreign Investment Inflows (2020-2021, Q2)

Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

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

Country	2019-2020			2020-2021	
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
	Foreign Investment	Foreign Investment	Foreign Investment	Foreign Investment	Foreign Investment
Austria	-	0.04	-	-	-
Australia	-	-	-	-	-
Brunei Darussalam	1.30	0.57	4.21	4.01	6.51
Bangladesh	-	-	-	-	24.78
China	57.19	2.28	58.78	32.66	-
Canada	-	-	-	0.03	-
Cambodia	3.54	8.09	42.30	-	-
France	6.46	0.96	2.72	2.80	4.90
Germany	-	1.49	-	-	-
Hong Kong (SAR)	38.13	89.40	15.22	389.95	32.16
Indonesia	0.45	-	-	0.38	0.01
India	0.80	1.49	0.24	0.06	2.27
Italy	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland	-	-	-	7.15	-
Japan	6.62	19.76	5.83	13.86	2.41
Lebanon	-	-	-	-	-
Luxembourg	1.80	-	-	-	-
Philippines	-	0.10	-	-	-
Marshall Islands	0.02	4.90	4.90	4.90	-
Malaysia	2.68	4.38	7.92	0.56	2.57
Macau (SAR)	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	12.98	2.18	-	5.72	1.11
Norway	-	-	-	-	-
The Republic of Korea	86.84	13.41	16.30	5.49	26.14
Seychelles	0.30	0.21	0.19	0.50	1.51
Samoa	3.09	4.06	2.08	0.58	1.34
Singapore	137.86	160.10	247.07	109.32	137.88
Switzerland	-	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	41.76	24.32	17.76	25.21	17.90
China (Taipei)	3.12	81.59	1.94	0.51	1.53
United Kingdom**	3.13	8.42	5.31	1.20	2.99
United States of America	-	-	-	0.37	-
United Arab Emirates	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	2.46	9.33	8.33	13.19	0.97
Total	410.53	437.08	441.10	618.45	266.98

Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

5 Production



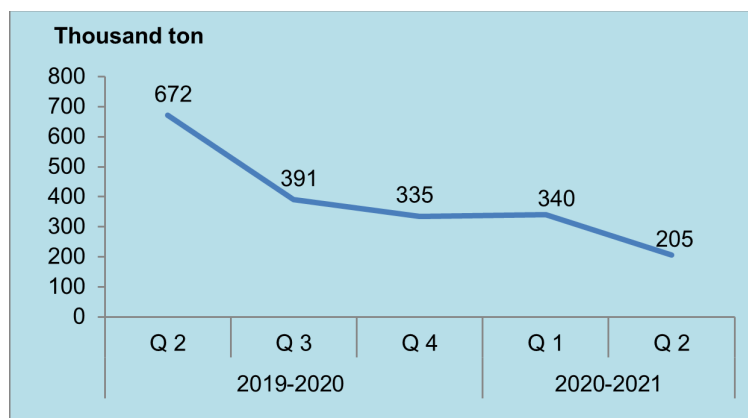
PRODUCTION

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

5.1 Cement Production (Joint Venture)

The production of Cement decreased by 69.49% in the second quarter of 2020-2021 compared with the second quarter of 2019-2020. The production of Cement decreased by 39.71% in the second quarter of 2020-2021 compared with the first quarter of 2020-2021. 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 68.40% in the second quarter of 2020-2021 compared with the second quarter of 2019-2020. The production of Cotton yarn increased by 10.00% in the second quarter of 2020-2021 compared with the first quarter of 2020-2021.

Chart 5.2: Cotton Yarn Production

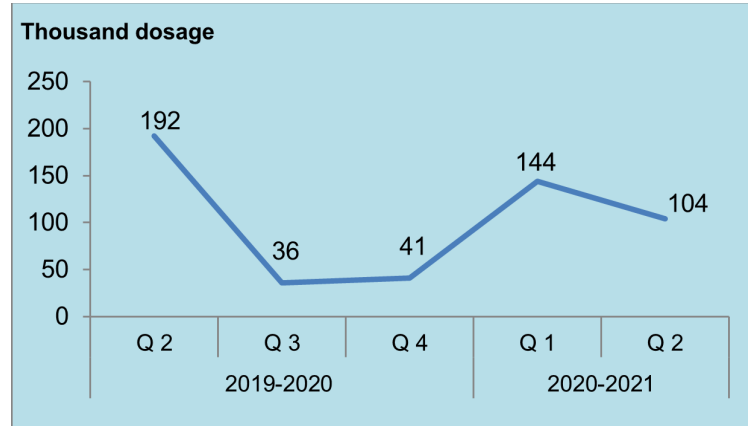


Source: No. (3) Heavy Industrial Enterprise.

5.3 Biological Products (State-Owned)

The production of Biological products decreased by 45.83% in the second quarter of 2020-2021 compared with the second quarter of 2019-2020. The production of Biological products decreased by 27.78% in the second quarter of 2020-2021 compared with the first quarter of 2020-2021.

Chart 5.3: Biological Products

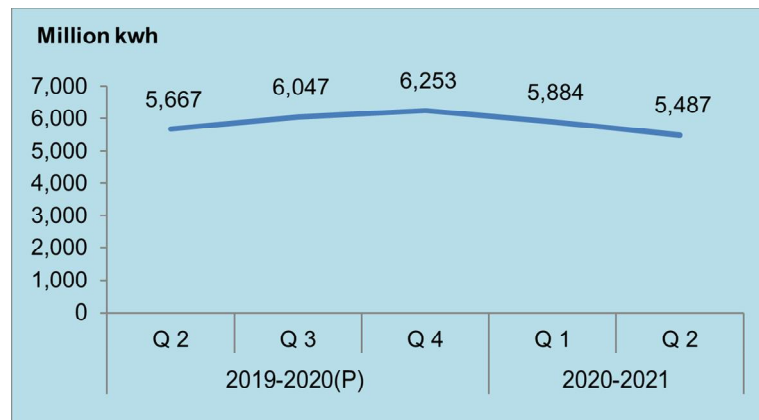


Source: Myanmar Pharmaceutical Industrial Enterprise.

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

Generation of Electric Power decreased by 3.18% in the second quarter of 2020-2021 compared with the second quarter of 2019-2020. Generation of Electric Power decreased by 6.75% in the second quarter of 2020-2021 compared with the first quarter of 2020-2021.

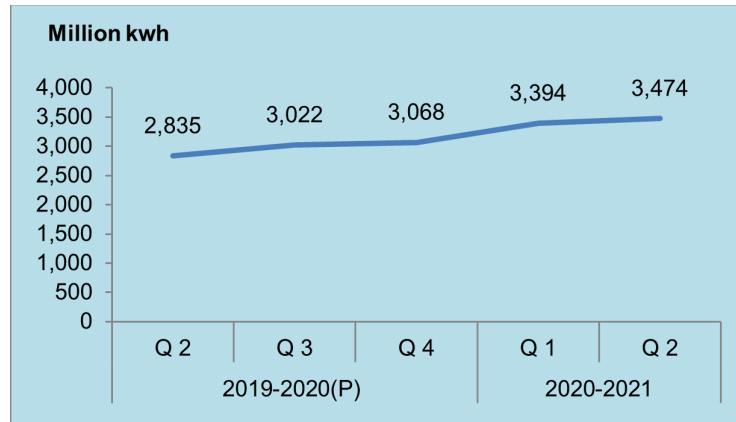
Chart 5.4: Electric Power Generation



Source: Department of Electric Power Planning.

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

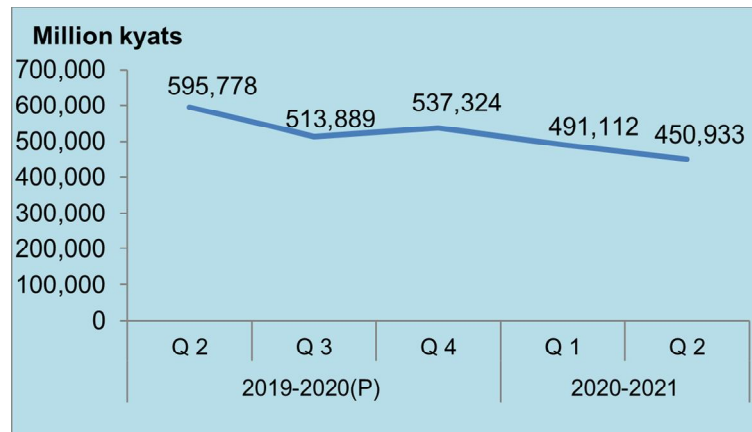
Electric Power Generation by Gas increased by 22.54% in the second quarter of 2020-2021 compared with the second quarter of 2019-2020. Electric Power Generation by Gas increased by 2.36% in the second quarter of 2020-2021 compared with the first quarter of 2020-2021.

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 decreased by 24.31% in the second quarter of 2020-2021 compared with the second quarter of 2019-2020. The total value of Electricity sales decreased by 8.18% in the second quarter of 2020-2021 compared with the first quarter of 2020-2021.

Chart 5.6: Sales of Electric Power

Source: Ministry of Electricity and Energy.

5.7 Petroleum Coke (State-Owned)

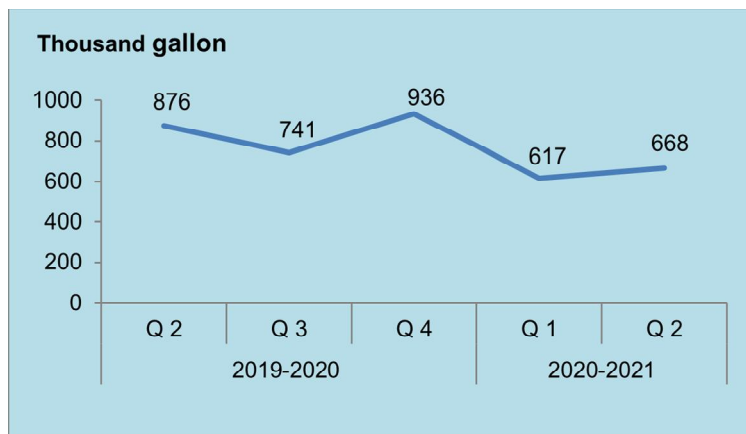
The Production of Petroleum Coke decreased by 65.25% in the second quarter of 2020-2021 compared with the second quarter of 2019-2020. The Production of Petroleum Coke decreased by 58.27% in the second quarter of 2020-2021 compared with the first quarter of 2020-2021.

Chart 5.7: Petroleum Coke

Source: Myanmar Petrochemical Enterprise.

5.8 Liquefied Petroleum Gas (State-Owned)

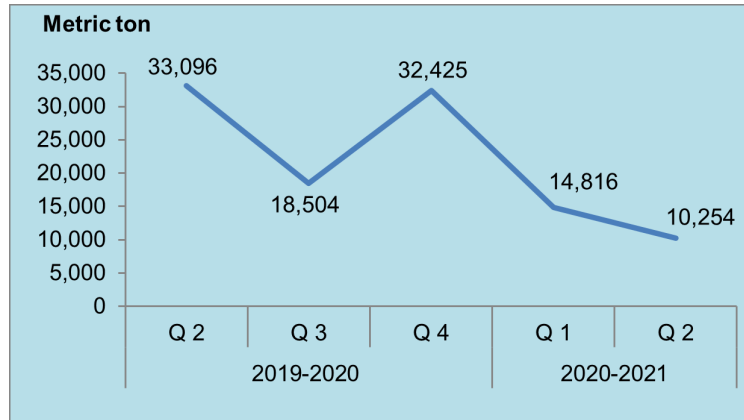
Liquefied Petroleum Gas production decreased by 23.74% in the second quarter of 2020-2021 compared with the second quarter of 2019-2020. Liquefied Petroleum Gas production in the second quarter of 2020-2021 increased by 8.27% compared with the first quarter of 2020-2021.

Chart 5.8: Liquefied Petroleum Gas

Source: Myanmar Petrochemical Enterprise.

5.9 Fertilizer (Urea) (State-Owned)

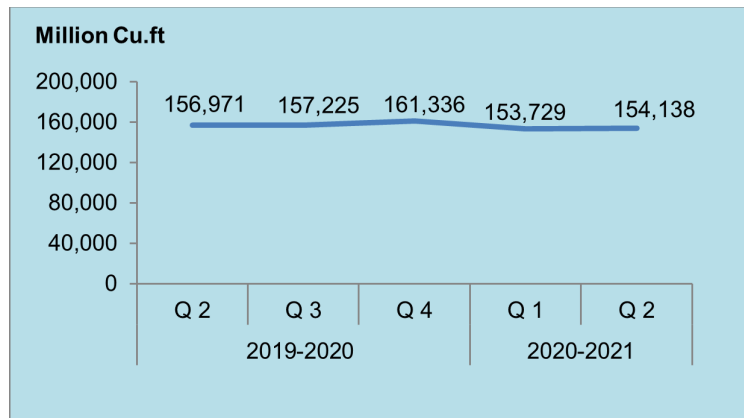
Fertilizer (Urea) production decreased by 69.02% in the second quarter of 2020-2021 compared with the second quarter of 2019-2020. Fertilizer (Urea) production decreased by 30.79% in the second quarter of 2020-2021 compared with the first quarter of 2020-2021.

Chart 5.9: Fertilizer (Urea) Production

Source: Myanmar Petrochemical Enterprise.

5.10 Natural Gas (State-Owned)

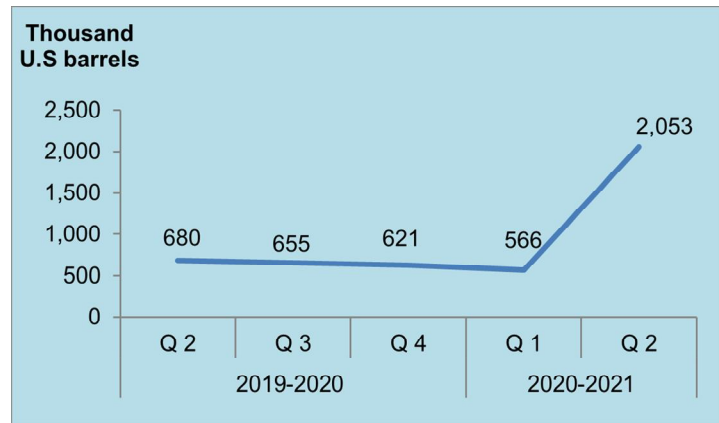
The production of Natural Gas decreased by 1.80% in the second quarter of 2020-2021 compared with the second quarter of 2019-2020. The production of Natural Gas increased by 0.27% in the second quarter of 2020-2021 compared with the first quarter of 2020-2021.

Chart 5.10: Natural Gas Production

Source: Oil and Gas Planning Department.

5.11 Crude Oil (State-Owned)

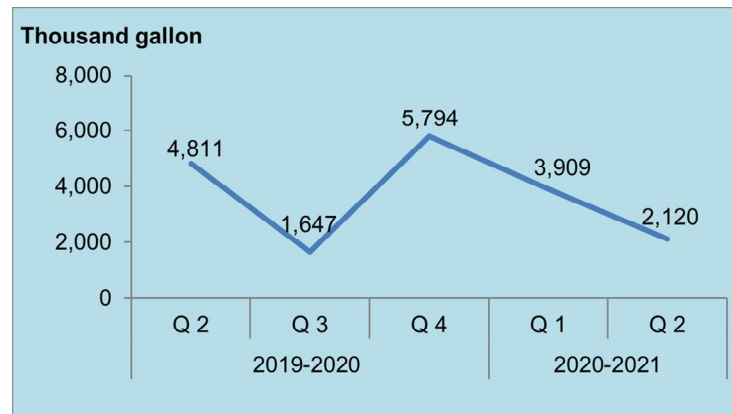
The production of Crude Oil increased by 201.91% in the second quarter of 2020-2021 compared with the second quarter of 2019-2020. The production of Crude Oil increased by 262.72% in the second quarter 2020-2021 compared with the first quarter of 2020-2021.

Chart 5.11: Crude Oil Production

Source: Oil and Gas Planning Department.

5.12 Motor Spirit (State-Owned)

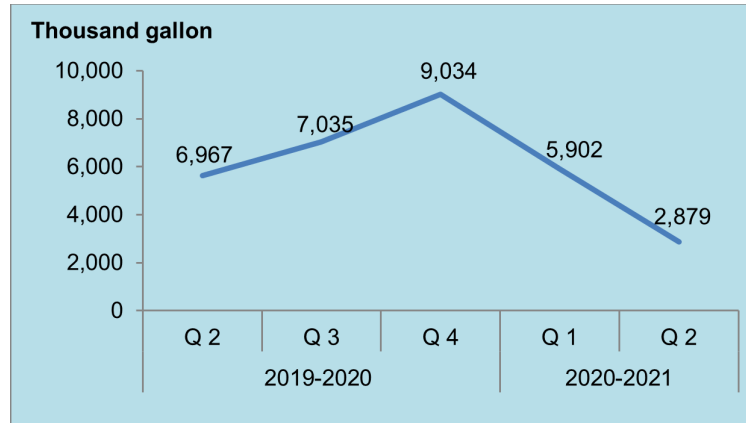
The production of Motor Spirit decreased by 55.93% in the second quarter of 2020-2021 compared with the second quarter of 2019-2020. The production of Motor Spirit decreased by 45.77% in the second quarter of 2020-2021 compared with the first quarter of 2020-2021.

Chart 5.12: Motor Spirit Production

Source: Oil and Gas Planning Department.

5.13 Diesel Oil (State-Owned)

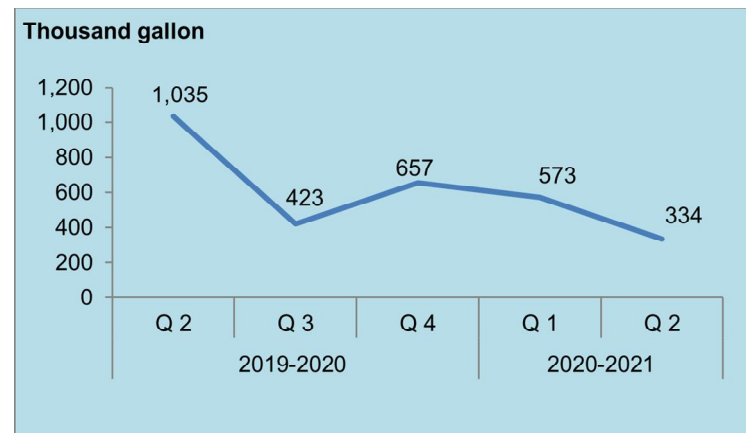
The production of Diesel Oil decreased by 58.68% in the second quarter of 2020-2021 compared with the second quarter of 2019-2020. The production of Diesel Oil decreased by 51.22% in the second quarter of 2020-2021 compared with the first quarter of 2020-2021.

Chart 5.13: Diesel Oil Production

Source: Oil and Gas Planning Department.

5.14 Aviation Turbine (State-Owned)

Aviation Turbine production decreased by 67.73% in the second quarter of 2020-2021 compared with the second quarter of 2019-2020. Aviation Turbine production decreased by 41.71% in the second quarter of 2020-2021 compared with the first quarter of 2020-2021.

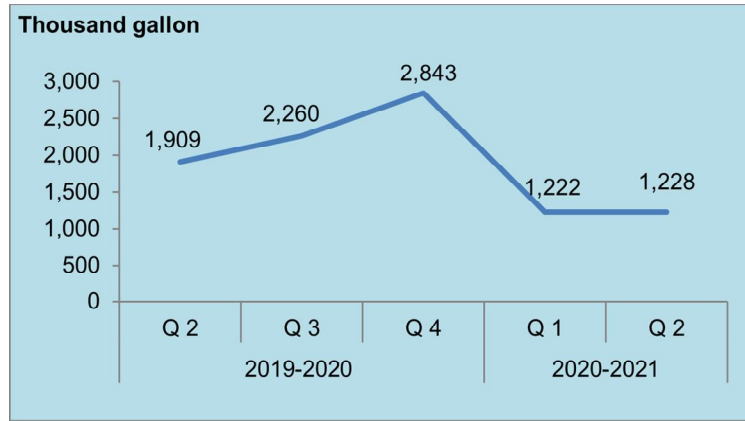
Chart 5.14: Aviation Turbine Production

Source: Oil and Gas Planning Department.

5.15 Furnace Oil (State-Owned)

The production of Furnace Oil decreased by 35.67% in the second quarter of 2020-2021 compared with the second quarter of 2019-2020. The production of Furnace Oil increased by 0.49% in the second quarter of 2020-2021 compared with the first quarter of 2020-2021.

Chart 5.15: Furnace Oil Production

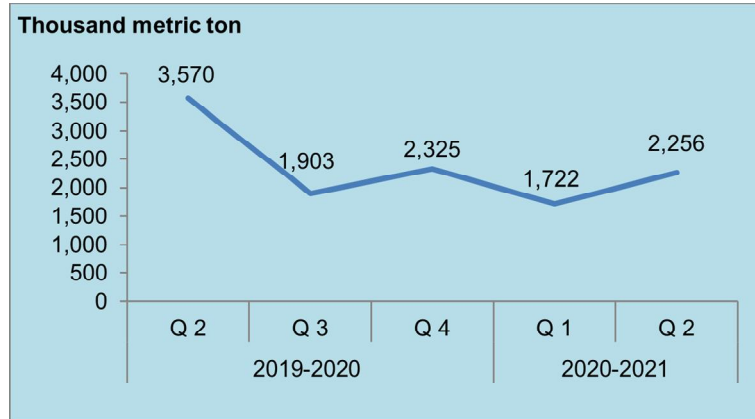


Source: Oil and Gas Planning Department.

5.16 Limestone (State-Owned)

The production of Limestone decreased by 36.81% in the second quarter of 2020-2021 compared with the second quarter of 2019-2020. The production of Limestone increased by 31.01% in the second quarter of 2020-2021 compared with the first quarter of 2020-2021.

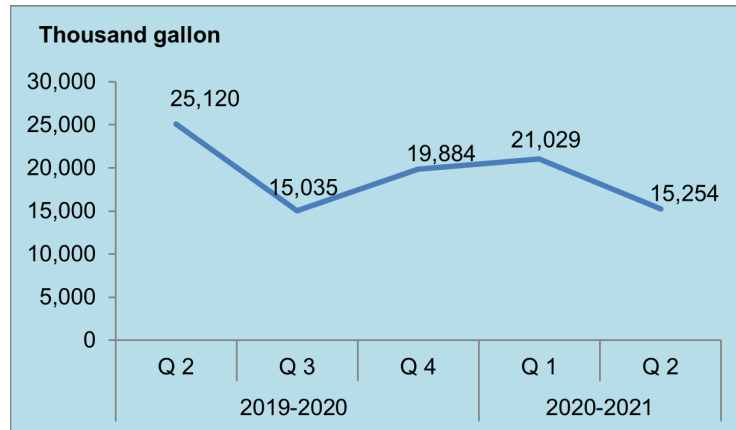
Chart 5.16: Limestone Production



Source: No.(1) Mining Enterprise.

5.17 Beer (Private)

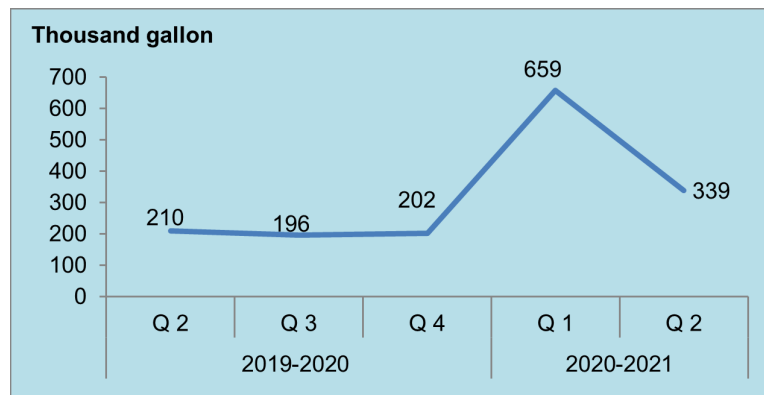
The production of Beer decreased by 39.28% in the second quarter of 2020-2021 compared with the second quarter of 2019-2020. The production of Beer decreased by 27.46% in the second quarter of 2020-2021 compared with the first quarter of 2020-2021.

Chart 5.17: Beer Production

Source: Myanmar Economic Holdings Public Company Limited.

5.18 Alcohol (Private)

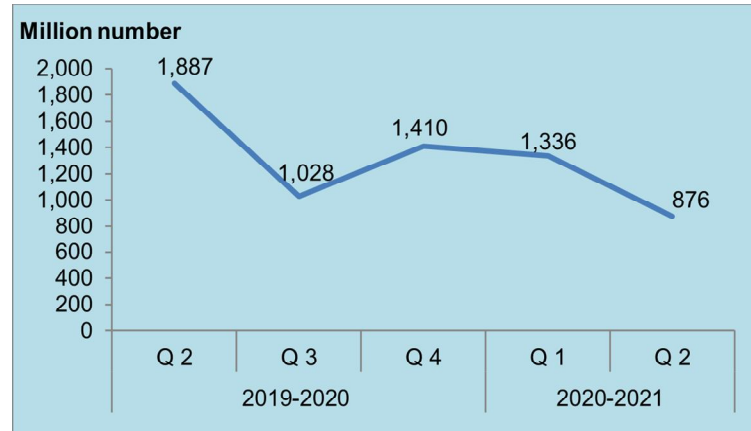
The production of Alcohol increased by 61.43% in the second quarter of 2020-2021 compared with the second quarter of 2019-2020. The production of Alcohol decreased by 48.56% in the second quarter of 2020-2021 compared with the first quarter of 2020-2021.

Chart 5.18: Alcohol Production

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

5.19 Cigarettes (Private)

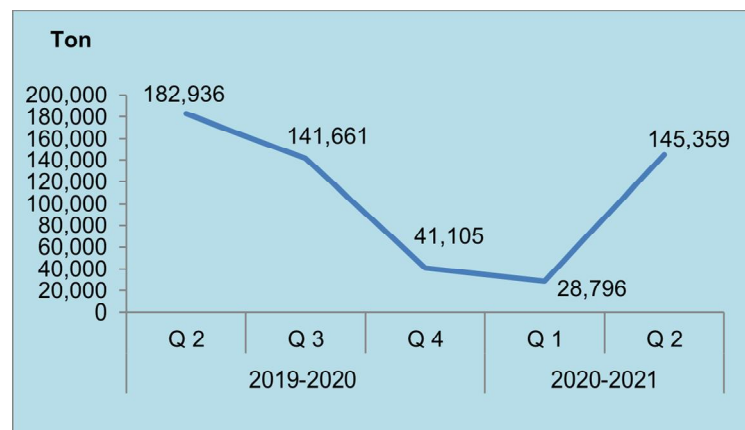
The production of Cigarettes decreased by 53.58% in the second quarter of 2020-2021 compared with the second quarter of 2019-2020. The production of Cigarettes decreased by 34.43% in the second quarter of 2020-2021 compared with the first quarter of 2020-2021.

Chart 5.19: Cigarettes Production

Source: Myanmar Economic Holdings Public Company Limited.

5.20 Salt (Crude + Fine) (Private)

The production of Salt (Crude + Fine) decreased by 20.54% in the second quarter of 2020-2021 compared with the second quarter of 2019-2020. Salt (Crude+Fine) production increased by 404.79% in the second quarter of 2020-2021 compared with the first quarter of 2020-2021.

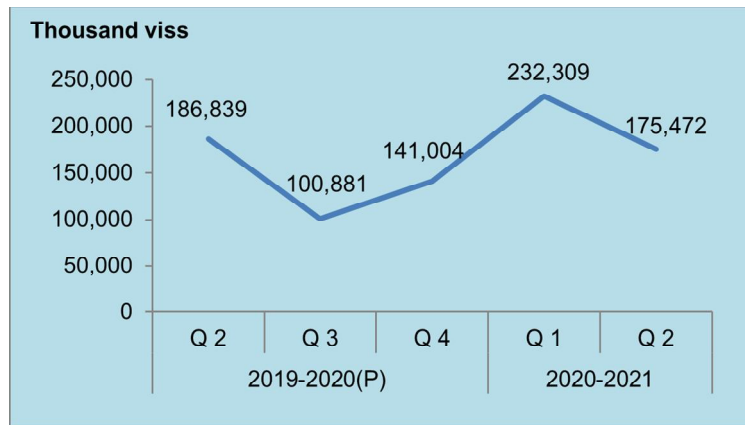
Chart 5.20: Salt (Crude + Fine) Production

Source: Department of Mines.

5.21 Cooking Oil (Private)

The production of Cooking Oil decreased by 6.08% in the second quarter of 2020-2021 compared with the 2019-2020 second quarter. The production of Cooking Oil decreased by 24.47% in the second quarter of 2020-2021 compared with the first quarter of 2020-2021.

Chart 5.21: Cooking Oil Production

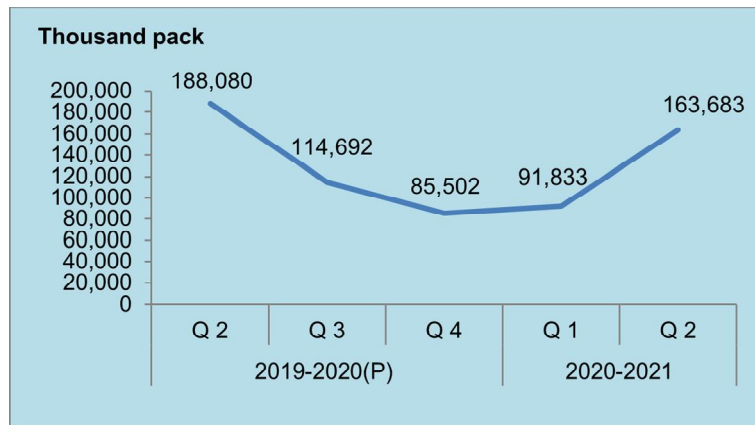


Source: Planning Department.

5.22 Instant Noodles (Private)

The production of Instant Noodles decreased by 12.97% in the second quarter of 2020-2021 compared with the 2019-2020 second quarter. The production of Instant Noodles increased by 78.24% in the second quarter of 2020-2021 compared with the first quarter of 2020-2021.

Chart 5.22: Instant Noodles Production



Source: Planning Department.

Table 5.1 Production Statistics

Commodity	Unit	2019-2020			2020-2021	
		Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Cement	Thousand ton	672	391	335	340	205
Cotton Yarn	Thousand lb.	905	401	672	260	286
Biological Products	Thousand dosage	192	36	41	144	104
Electric Power Generation	Million kwh	5,667 *	6,047 *	6,253 *	5,884 *	5,487 *
Electric Power Generation by Gas	Million kwh	2,835 *	3,022 *	3,068 *	3,394 *	3,474 *
Sales of Electric Power Value	Million kyats	595,778 *	513,889 *	537,324 *	491,112 *	450,933 *
Petroleum Coke	Metric ton	3,240	3,079	3,891	2,698	1,126
Liquefied Petroleum Gas	Thousand gallon	876	741	936	617	668
Fertilizer (Urea)	Metric ton	33,096	18,504	32,425	14,846	10,254
Natural gas(total)	Million Cu.ft	156,971	157,225	161,336	153,729	154,138
Crude Oil	Thousand U.S barrels	680	655	621	566	2,053
Motor Spirit	Thousand gallon	4,811	1,647	5,794	3,909	2,120
Diesel Oil	Thousand gallon	6,967 (r)	7,035	9,034	5,902	2,879
Aviation Turbine	Thousand gallon	1,035	423	657	573	334
Furnace Oil	Thousand gallon	1,909	2,260 (r)	2,843	1,222	1,228
Limestone	Thousand metric ton	3,570 (r)	1,903	2,325 (r)	1,722	2,256
Beer	Thousand gallon	25,120	15,035	19,884	21,029	15,254
Alcohol	Thousand gallon	210	196	202	659	339
Cigarettes	Million number	1,887	1,028	1,410	1,336	876
Salt (Crude)	Ton	128,800	100,955	-	-	95,644
Salt (Fine)	Ton	54,136	40,706	41,105	28,796	49,715
Salt (total)	Ton	182,936	141,661	41,105	28,796	145,359
Cooking Oil	Thousand viss	186,839 *	100,881 *	141,004 *	232,309 *	175,472 *
Instant Noodles	Thousand pack	188,080 *	114,692 *	85,502 *	91,833 *	163,683 *

* provisional

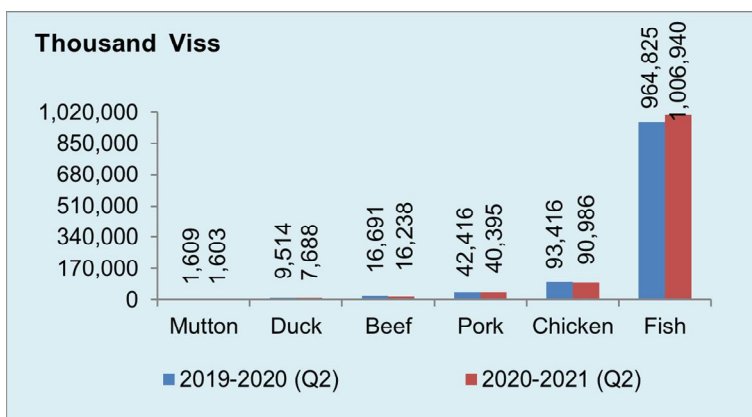
Sources: No. (2) Heavy Industries Enterprise.
 No. (3) Heavy Industries Enterprise.
 Myanmar Pharmaceutical Industrial Enterprise.
 Ministry of Electricity and Energy.
 Oil and Gas Planning Department.
 Myanmar Petrochemical Enterprise.
 Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation.
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

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

In the second quarter of 2020-2021, the production of fish decreased by 14.80%, in comparison to the first quarter of 2020-2021, to stand at 1,006,940 thousand viss. Fish is the largest meat by total production, accounting for 86.52% of all meat production. In contrast, for this same period, there were decreases in the production of mutton (0.87%), beef (1.38%), chicken (5.02%), pork (7.20%) and duck (9.56%). Similarly, there were decreases in the production of milk (0.41%) and eggs (2.82%) in the second quarter of 2020-2021 compared to first quarter of 2020-2021.

For the second quarter of 2020-2021 compared to the second quarter of 2019-2020, there was an increase in the production of fish (4.37%) and a decrease in the production of mutton (0.37%), chicken (2.60%), beef (2.71%), pork (4.76%) and duck (19.19%) and over the same year, the production of milk and eggs decreased by (2.97%) and (3.13%).

Chart 5.23: Production of Beef, Mutton, Pork, Chicken and Fish (2020-2021, 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	2019-2020			2020-2021	
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Beef	16,691	15,939	15,722	16,465	16,238
Mutton	1,609	1,536	1,526	1,617	1,603
Pork	42,416	40,819	40,569	43,527	40,395
Chicken	93,416	82,678	79,657	95,790	90,986
Duck	9,514	8,208	6,278	8,501	7,688
Fish	964,825	735,344	802,525	1,181,912	1,006,940
Milk	329,001	307,125	300,687	320,543	319,224
Eggs(thou.No)	628,957	480,465	447,119	626,944	609,254

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

6

Transportation & Tourism



TRANSPORTATION AND TOURISM

6.1 Domestic Public Transport

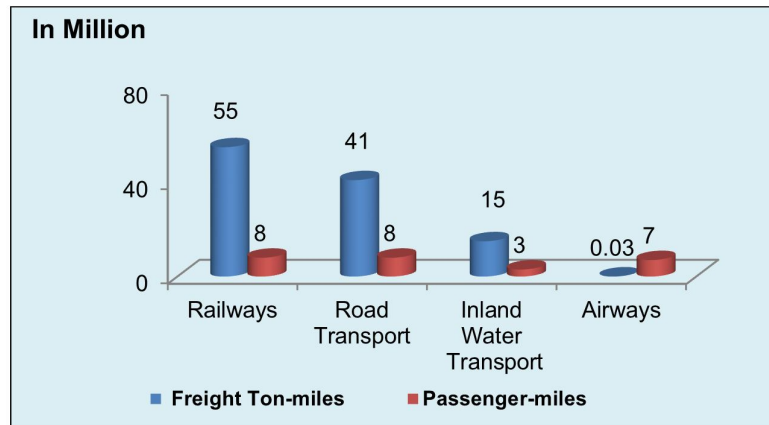
There are four main modes of domestic public transport: railways, road transport, inland water transport and airways. The year-on-year changes in the use of public transport for the second quarter of 2019-2020 and 2020-2021 were:

- railways transport decreased by 61% for freight ton-miles and 98% for passenger-miles,
- road transport decreased by 15% for freight ton-miles and 90% for passenger -miles,
- inland water transport decreased by 10% for freight ton-miles and 67% for passenger-miles,
- airways transport decreased by 82% for freight ton-miles and 94% for passenger-miles.

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

- railways transport decreased by 54% for freight ton-miles and 39% for passenger-miles,
- road transport decreased by 14% for freight ton-miles and 37% for passenger-miles,
- inland water transport increased by 27% for freight ton-miles and 33% for passenger-miles,
- airways transport increased by 136% for freight ton-miles and 277% for passenger-miles.

Chart 6.1: Domestic Public Transport (2020-2021, Q2)



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

Table 6.1 Transportation
(Value = Thousand)

	2019-2020			2020-2021	
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Railways					
Freight ton-miles	138,576	112,408	116,158	118,140	(r) 54,513
Passenger-miles	385,230	105,396	136,348	12,973	(r) 7,979
Road Transport					
Freight ton-miles	48,271	37,187	38,315	47,770	41,009
Passenger-miles	82,293	17,264	19,735	12,534	7,867
Inland Water					
Freight ton-miles	16,879	16,600	15,651	11,957	15,197
Passenger-miles	8,652	3,968	6,622	2,129	2,825
Airways					
Freight ton-miles	141	53	52	11	26
Passenger-miles	117,510	15,187	30,925	1,794	6,767

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

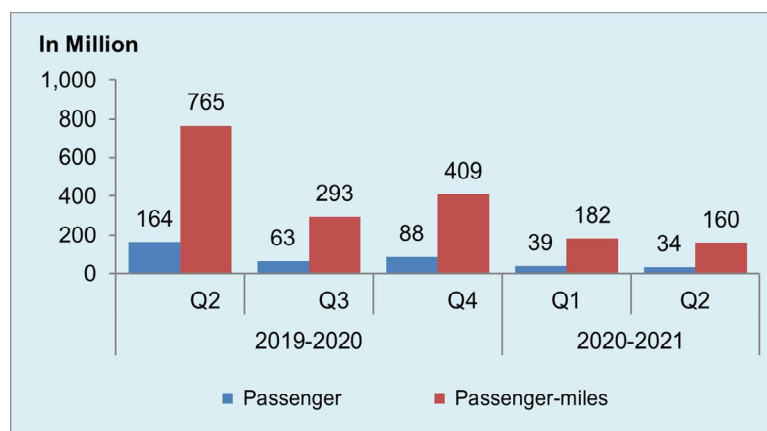
6.2 Yangon City Private Transport

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 2020-2021 compared to the second quarter of 2019-2020, private transport in Yangon City decreased across all measures with falls of 79% for both the number of passengers and passenger-miles, down 54% for number of buses in operation per day, 62% for number of trips per day and 79% for gross earnings.

When comparing the second quarter of 2020-2021 compared to the first quarter of 2020-2021, private transport across Yangon City decreased by 12% based on the measures of passengers and passenger-miles and the number of buses in operation per day (down 13%). Over the same period, number of trips per day decreased by 18% and gross earnings decreased by 12%.

Chart 6.2: Yangon City Private Transport
(Bus Service)



Source: Yangon Region Private Transport Committee.

Table 6.2 Yangon City Private Transport (Bus Service)

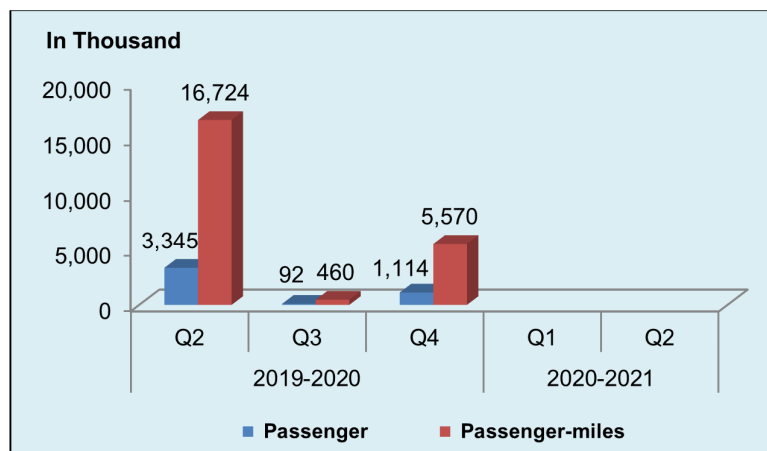
FY	2019-2020			2020-2021	
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Passenger (Thousand)	164,035	62,900	87,846	38,959	34,249
Passenger-miles (Thousand)	764,631	293,204	409,488	181,604	159,648
Number of buses in operation per day	4,448	2,593	3,387	2,328	2,026
Number of trips per day	16,252	8,580	11,228	7,473	6,112
Gross Earnings (Million Kyats)	33,348.20	12,281.23	17,546.54	7,881.41	6,959.04

Source: Yangon Region Private Transport Committee.

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 2020-2021 data are unavailable because the operation of buses were paused for controlling the outbreak of COVID-19.

Chart 6.3: Mandalay City Private Transport (Bus Service)

Source: Mandalay Region Buses Control Committee.

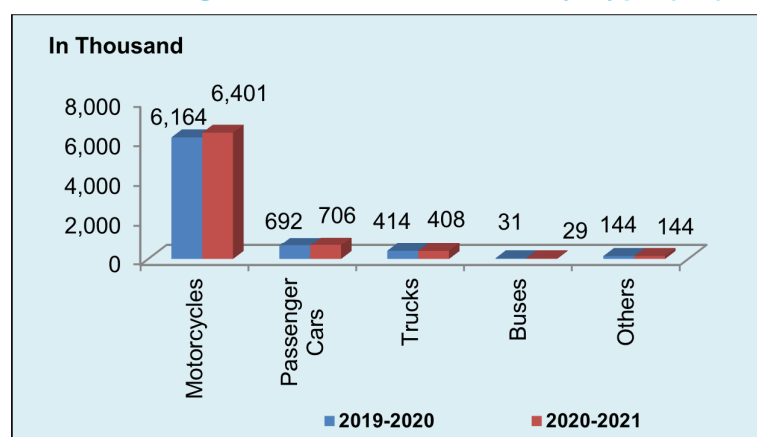
Table 6.3 Mandalay City Private Transport (Bus Service)

FY	2019-2020			2020-2021	
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Passenger (Thousand)	3,345	92	1,114	-	-
Passenger-miles (Thousand)	16,724	460	5,570	-	-
Number of buses in operation per day	243	7	82	-	-
Number of trips per day	728	20	111	-	-
Gross Earnings (Million Kyats)	1,003.46	27.54	334.24	-	-

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 2020-2021, there were a total of 7.7 million licensed vehicles. This was a 1% increase compared to the previous quarter and 3.3% compared to the same period of 2019-2020.

Chart 6.4: Registered Motor Vehicles by Type (Q2)

Source: Department of Road Transport Administration.

Table 6.4 Registered Motor Vehicles by Type

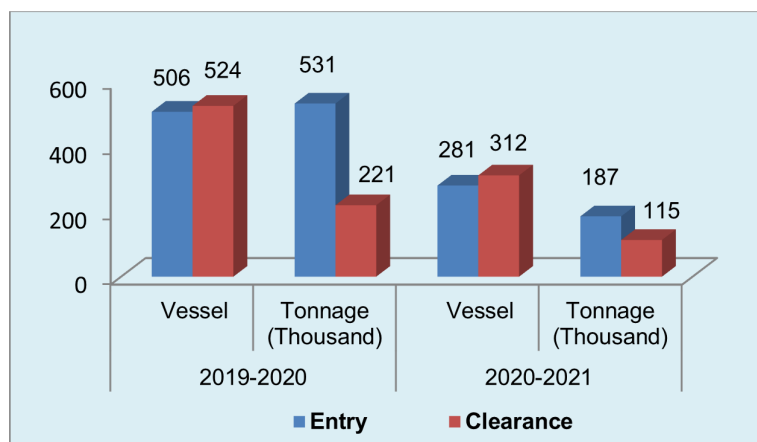
	2019-2020			2020-2021	
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Passenger Cars	691,622	698,289	699,911	700,073	706,072
Trucks	414,197	414,691	383,608	383,508	408,164
Buses	30,507	30,935	53,782	53,945	29,285
Motorcycles	6,163,972	6,220,966	6,345,029	6,330,533	6,400,743
Others	143,655	144,188	142,780	142,753	143,568
Total	7,443,953	7,509,069	7,625,110	7,610,812	7,687,832

Source: Department of Road Transport Administration.

6.5 Merchant Shipping

Coastal Shipping: Coastal shipping trade decreased in the second quarter of 2020-2021, with vessel entries decreasing by 45% and tonnage decreasing by 65% compared to the same time in 2019-2020. There was also a short term decrease in coastal shipping between the first quarter of 2020-2021 and the second quarter of 2020-2021, with a 8% increase in the number of vessels entering and a 78% increase in related tonnage. Clearance coastal shipping also increased by 3% for vessels and decreased by 8% for tonnage.

Chart 6.5: Merchant Shipping (Coastal Trade, Q2)



Source: Customs Department.

Table 6.5 Merchant Shipping

	2019-2020			2020-2021	
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Coastal Trade					
Entry					
Vessel	506	447	343	260	281
Tonnage(Thousand)	531	434	248	105	187
Clearance					
Vessel	524	421	344	302	312
Tonnage(Thousand)	221	132	162	125	115

Source : Customs Department.

6.6 Tourism

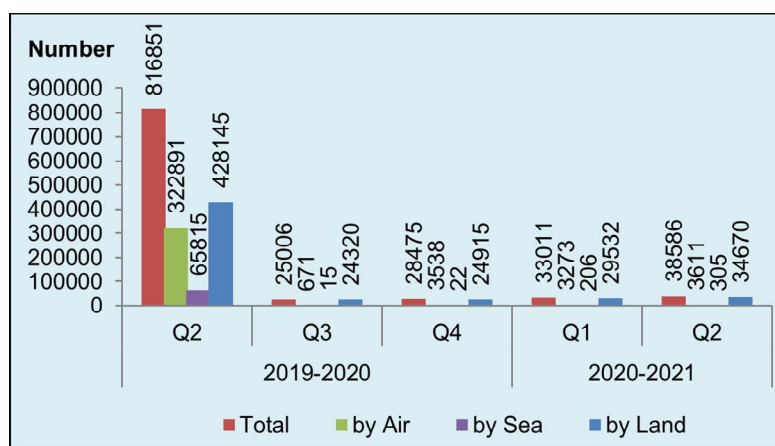
With a view to preventing importation and spread of COVID-19, Myanmar's tourism sector is suffering a lot (as other tourism sectors around the world). In the second quarter of 2020-2021, a total of 38,586 visitors entered Myanmar. This was increased by 16.89% compared with the preceding quarter and it represented a 95.28% year-on-year decrease compared with the same quarter of previous year.

Air arrivals: In the second quarter of 2020-2021, number of visitor arrivals by air totaled 3,611 this was decreased of 98.88% compared with the same quarter in 2019-2020 and increased of 10.33% compared with the previous quarter.

Land arrivals: The majority of visitors arrived in Myanmar by land 89.85%, this was an increase of 17.40% compared with the previous quarter. This was decreased by 91.90% compared with the same quarter of 2019-2020.

Sea arrivals: In the second quarter of 2020-2021, the number of arrivals by sea stood at 305 which was increase of 48.06% compared with the previous quarter. This was decreased by 99.54% compared with the same quarter of last year.

Chart 6.6: International Tourist Arrivals



Source: Ministry of Hotels and Tourism.

Table 6.6 International Tourist Arrivals

	2019-2020			2020-2021	
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Total	816851	25006	28475	33011	38586
by Air	322891	671	3538	3273	3611
by Sea	65815	15	22	206	305
by Land	428145	24320	24915	29532	34670

Source: Ministry of Hotels and Tourism.

7

Labour



LABOUR

7.1 Labour and Employment

Employment service and recruitment centers have played an increasingly important role in matching the demand and supply of labour. By the second quarter of 2020-2021, there were 91 labour exchange offices in the whole country and more than 346 overseas employment agencies.

There were 28,183 job placements in the second quarter of 2020-2021, which were a 5.5% decrease compared with the preceding quarter and a 63.2% year-on-year decrease compared with the second quarter of 2019-2020.

The number of new registered job seekers decreased by 33.2% in the second quarter of 2020-2021, and was 45.9% lower than the same quarter of previous year.

The number of submissions made for the vacancies decreased by 9.9% compared with the previous quarter. The number of submissions made for the vacancies were 78,222 and 28,299 were recorded in Q2: 2019-2020 and Q2: 2020-2021 respectively.

During the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic, the overseas workers were sent to Japan fell by 30.4% compared with the same period of the previous year.

7.2 Annual Labour Force Survey

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

7.2.1 Working Age population and Labour Force Participation

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

7.2.2 Employment

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

7.2.3 Unemployment and Labour underutilization

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

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

7.2.4 Wage/Salary per month

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

7.2.5 Child Labour

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

Table 7.1 Employment Through Labour Exchange Offices

	2019-2020			2020-2021	
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Domestic					
New Registered	268,528	290,336	304,988	217,354	145,219
Job vacancies	77,282	34,134	56,706	28,785	28,122
Submitted for vacancies	78,222	35,682	65,858	31,400	28,299
Person placed	76,583	34,544	57,074	29,820	28,183
Registered live and pending at the end of the period	842,437	817,465	785,340	743,276	680,087
Overseas Workers					
Thai	58,642	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	10,636	-	-	-	-
Korea	513	-	93	132	-
Singapore	86	-	-	-	-
Japan	2,114	-	-	2,574	1,472
UAE	83	-	-	-	-
Macau	-	-	-	-	-
Jordan	164	-	-	-	-
Qatar	19	-	-	-	-
Total Overseas Workers	72,257	-	93	2,706	1,472

Note: 1. This data has been collected in accord with the Oversea Worker Identification Card issued by Migrant Worker Division in North Dagon Township, Yangon Region and Migrant Worker Office in Myawaddy Township, Kayin State.
 2. Shwe Phyo Thar Co.,Ltd sent 5 workers to Korea in August, 2020.
 3. Aries Marine Agency Co.,Ltd sent 20 workers to Korea in July, 2020.
 4. Public Overseas Employment Agency sent 68 re-entry workers to Korea in September, 2020.

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.

Passenger-mile = passenger x miles

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

Freight Ton-mile = ton x miles

■ INLAND WATER TRANSPORT

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

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

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

■ SHIPPING

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

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

■ AIRWAYS TRANSPORT

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

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

Passenger Mile = no; of passenger x miles

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

Freight Ton - Mile = freight ton carried x miles

■ PASSENGER CAR

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

■ TRUCKS

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

■ BUSES

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

■ MOTORCYCLES

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

■ OTHER MOTOR VEHICLES

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

■ TOURIST (or overnight visitor)

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

■ VISITOR

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

On 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 73 Labour Exchange Offices in Other States and Regions.

OVERSEAS EMPLOYMENT

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

