



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



Quarterly Statistics Bulletin

Quarterly Time Series, 2019-2020 (Q3)



Quarterly Statistics Bulletin

Quarterly Time Series, 2019-2020 (Q3)

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FOREWORD

The Quarterly Statistics Bulletin is the 17th edition statistical issue presenting the outcomes of Myanmar economic activities and support of sustainable economic growth. It provides estimates based on the observed the economic indicators obtained from respective agencies and paves the way for the further improvement in the quality of estimates with respect to benchmarking and seasonal adjustment. It includes developments in GDP, production and trade sectors' performance, inflation, CPI, banking sector, exchange rates, interest rates, labour exchange and transportation and travel sector.

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

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

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



(San Myint)

Director General

Central Statistical Organization

Ministry of Planning, Finance and Industry

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EXECUTIVES SUMMARY

Myanmar has achieved a real GDP growth rate of 6.8% in FY 2018-2019, supported by better performance in the industry and services sectors. Export increased 3.7% in 2018-2019, leading to a decrease in the trade deficit of 65.8% and a decrease in total trade of 2.1%. Over the same period, the year on year inflation was 4.53%. But also, Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflow increased 24.33% in FY 2018-2019 due to company registration system in Myanmar has improved as compared to previously introduced scheme.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) estimates the economic activities of the three main sectors, Agriculture sector, Industry sector and Services sector. The quarterly percentage changed in the second quarter (January to March) of FY 2019-2020 was happened 9.7% over the (January to March) of FY 2018-2019. The progress was due to the changed in the three main economic sectors, 3.0% in the Agriculture sector, 13.2% in the Industry sector and 10.2% in the Services sector respectively.

Inflation

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) decrease by 0.32% in the third quarter of FY 2019-2020 compared with the second quarter of FY 2019-2020. Compared with the same period last fiscal year, CPI increased by 4.53%.

In the third quarter of FY 2019-2020, the average rate of inflation was 4.53%. This was an decrease in the average rate (3.49 percentage points) compared with the second quarter of FY 2019-2020.

Trade

Myanmar is currently trading goods with over 100 countries. The merchandise trade statistics show that the trade balance has fallen 25.8% between the third quarter of 2018-2019 and the third quarter of 2019-2020.

Exports, a crucial component of a country's economy, decreased by 11.7% from \$ 4,362.5 million in the third quarter of last year to \$ 3,850.9 million in the third quarter of 2019-2020. Across the seven major export categories, the largest increase was other products 96.0% followed by marine products 20.5% and agricultural products 14.1%. The export of manufactured products, forest products, mineral products and animal products were declined by 29.4%, 39.6%, 66.5% and 76.0% over the same period of 2018-2019.

The total import in the third quarter of 2019-2020 was \$ 4,203.0 million, a decrease of 13.1% from \$ 4,837.2 million at the same time last year. Changes in total imports can be broken down into three importing categories: capital goods,

	<p>intermediate goods and consumer goods. The import of capital goods decreased by 1.1% from the third quarter of 2019-2020. Over the same period, the import of consumer goods decreased by 14.5% and intermediate goods decreased by 20.4%.</p>
International Currency Exchange	<p>In the third quarter of the FY 2019-2020, the Myanmar kyat was stronger against most currencies compared to the same quarter of the previous year, including the US dollar dropping 9.2%, the Euro 10.5%, the Singapore dollar 12.0% and the Thai baht which was 9.8%.</p>
Custom Duties and Revenue from Taxes	<p>In the third quarter of FY 2019-2020, customs duties decreased by 16.12% compared with the same period of last year. Also, revenue from taxes decreased by 30.72%, mainly due to large decreases in income taxes, specific goods taxes and commodities and service tax and commercial tax.</p>
Myanmar Citizen and Foreign Investment of Permitted Enterprise by Sector	<p>In the third quarter of 2019-2020, the total investment by Myanmar Citizen is increased by 7.08% compared with the same period of last year. Because of the increasing in Power sector, it contributes the majority of the increase. Foreign investment is increased 313.31 million US\$ compare with the same period of 2018-2019. Manufacturing sector is mostly contributed by 50.01% in total investment of this quarter.</p>
Foreign Investment of Permitted Enterprise by Country	<p>Japan, Singapore and China are the top foreign investors for Myanmar in third quarter of 2019-2020 and Singapore, China and Thailand are the top investors in same quarter of last year.</p>
Myanmar Citizen and Foreign Investment of Permitted Enterprise by State and Region	<p>In the third quarter of 2019-2020, Mandalay region is mostly invested region in Myanmar Citizen and Yangon region mostly invested in Foreign Investment. Yangon Region is second and Taninthayi region is third in Myanmar Citizen Investment and Bago region is second and Saging region is third in Foreign Investment.</p>
Amount of Foreign Investment Inflows by Sector	<p>In the third quarter of 2019-2020, the sectors with the largest inflow amount of Foreign Investment are Oil & Gas sector, Transport & Communication and Real Estate Development sector. Oil & Gas sector was topped the list at 191.76 million US\$.</p>
Amount of Foreign Investment Inflows by Country	<p>In the third quarter of 2019-2020, the countries by the largest Inflow amount of Foreign Investment are Singapore, China, Hong Kong SAR and China (Taipei).</p>
Production	<p>There was a moderately of economic activity across a range of areas indicated by increased in the production of selected commodities in the third quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the third quarter of 2018-2019. These include the productions of Electric Power Generation, Electric Power Generation by Gas, Sales of Electric Power (Value), Petroleum Coke, Diesel Oil, Furnace Oil, Cooking Oil and</p>

Instant Noodles. The Production of most of the commodities decreased in the third quarter of 2019-2020, compared with the second quarter of 2019-2020 including the productions of Cement, Cotton Yarn, Biological products, Sales of Electric Power (Value), Petroleum Coke, Liquefied Petroleum Gas, Fertilizer (Urea), Crude Oil, Motor Spirit, Aviation Turbine, Limestone, Beer, Alcohol, Cigarettes, Salt (Crude + Fine), Cooking Oil and Instant Noodles. The reason why the commodities impact of Covid-19 diseases.

Meat, Fish, Milk And Egg Production

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

Transportation

There are four main modes of domestic public transport: railways, road transport, inland water transport and airways. Over the last year, the use of public transport decreased across all four modes, with a halving of inland water freight ton-miles contributing the majority of this decrease. However, the total passenger miles for airways transport decreased by 86.5% indicating that overall people are choosing to travel further distances by airplane.

The number of registered motor vehicles has rapidly risen over the last decade, increasing by 1.2% in the year to 2020. This has been driven by a strong increase in the number of registered motorcycles, with 56,994 registered in the third quarter of 2019-2020 alone. There has also been a rapid increase in the number of new trucks, buses and other registrations over the same period.

Merchant Shipping includes only coastal trade between ports in Myanmar. In the third quarter of 2019-2020, coastal shipping decreased with vessel entries decreasing by 4.2% and tonnage decreasing by 7.5% compared with a year ago.

The third quarter of 2019-2020 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

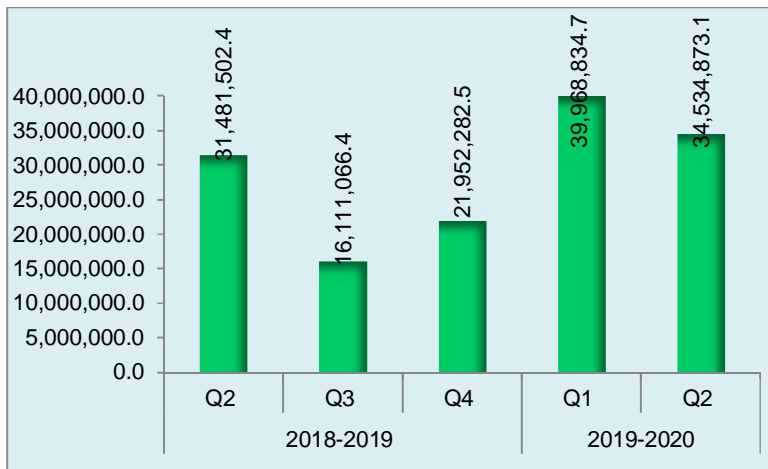


GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT & PRICES

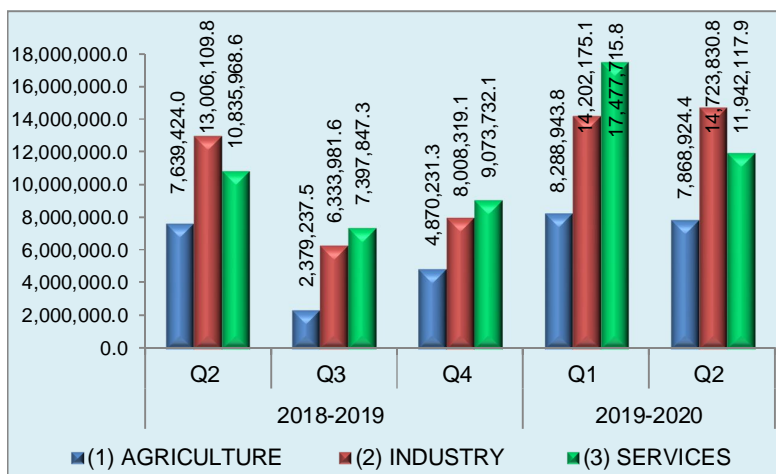
1.1 Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (Current Producers' Prices)

In Myanmar, GDP comprises production from the three main sectors of Agriculture, Industry and Services. In the second quarter of 2019-2020, the Agriculture sector represented 22.8%, the Industry sector at 42.6% and the Services sector at 34.6% 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	2018-2019			2019-2020	
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	31,481,502.4	16,111,066.4	21,952,282.5	39,968,834.7	34,534,873.1
(1) AGRICULTURE	7,639,424.0	2,379,237.5	4,870,231.3	8,288,943.8	7,868,924.4
Agriculture	5,584,431.6	691,324.9	2,890,750.1	5,734,521.3	5,542,558.6
Livestock and Fisheries	2,021,471.8	1,669,695.6	1,959,716.2	2,540,802.5	2,293,913.6
Forestry	33,520.6	18,217.0	19,765.0	13,620.0	32,452.2
(2) INDUSTRY	13,006,109.8	6,333,981.6	8,008,319.1	14,202,175.1	14,723,830.8
Energy	1,205,768.9	1,236,583.8	1,186,591.9	1,260,454.6	1,172,076.4
Mining	288,502.9	240,385.7	242,255.6	276,533.3	337,714.9
Processing and Manufacturing	9,130,855.2	3,438,794.4	4,505,253.6	10,210,381.8	10,367,314.9
Electric Power	338,867.2	360,388.2	450,557.2	472,330.3	463,875.6
Construction	2,042,115.6	1,057,829.5	1,623,660.8	1,982,475.1	2,382,849.0
(3) SERVICES	10,835,968.6	7,397,847.3	9,073,732.1	17,477,715.8	11,942,117.9
Transportation	3,199,072.5	2,210,712.7	2,712,322.1	4,158,319.3	3,407,453.3
Communications	523,805.6	630,420.7	488,872.9	451,064.6	595,252.2
Financial Institutions	106,340.0	93,484.4	113,202.3	91,344.5	114,170.6
Social and Administrative Services	847,187.9	868,536.7	900,745.2	894,134.5	888,857.7
Rental and Other Services	857,324.5	840,694.6	857,561.4	1,044,818.1	947,854.5
Trade	5,302,238.1	2,753,998.2	4,001,028.2	10,838,034.8	5,988,529.6

Source: Planning Department.

1.2 Consumer Price Index and Rate of Inflation

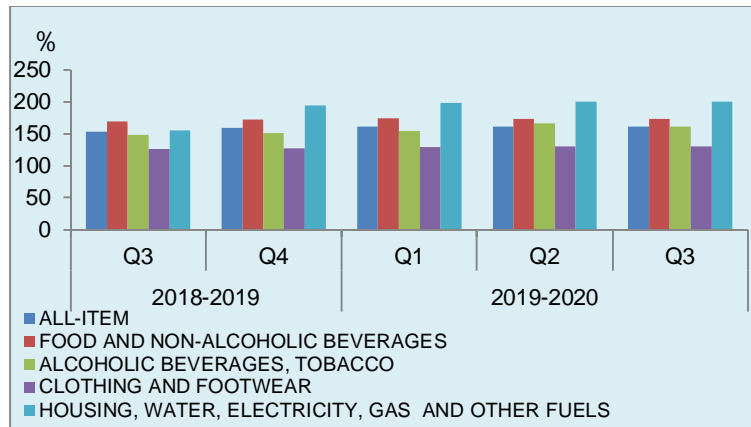
The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures the average change in the retail prices of goods and services purchased and consumed by households. The weighting is based on 2012 Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) conducted by the Central Statistical Organization (CSO). According to COICOP Classification,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

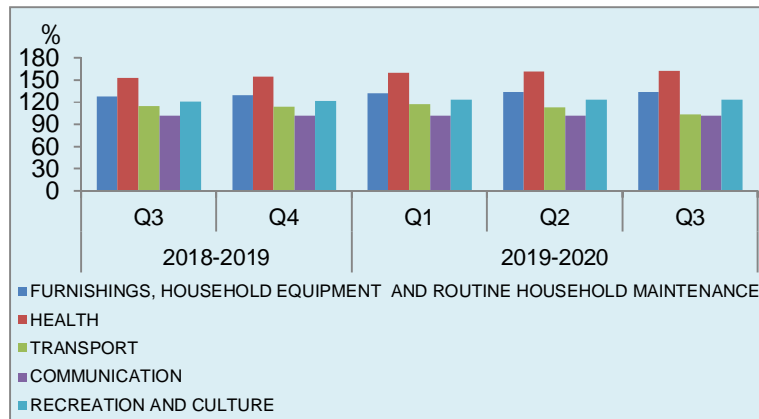
In the third quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the third quarter of 2018-2019; According to 2012 Base, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) in Myanmar increased to 160.37 Index Points from 153.41 Index Points. Year on Year the Inflation Rate was 4.53 for the third quarter of 2019-2020.

We found that basic food prices have increased in the third quarter of 2019-2020. But, the gold price has slightly decreased in this quarter.

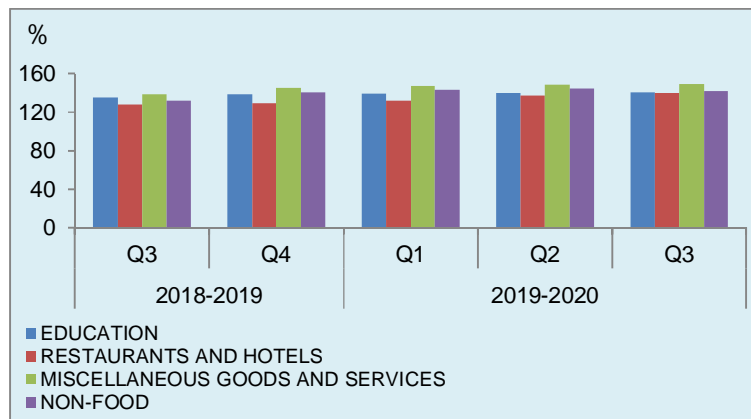
Chart 1.2.1: Consumer Price Index (%) (2012=100)



Source: Central Statistical Organization.



Source: Central Statistical Organization.

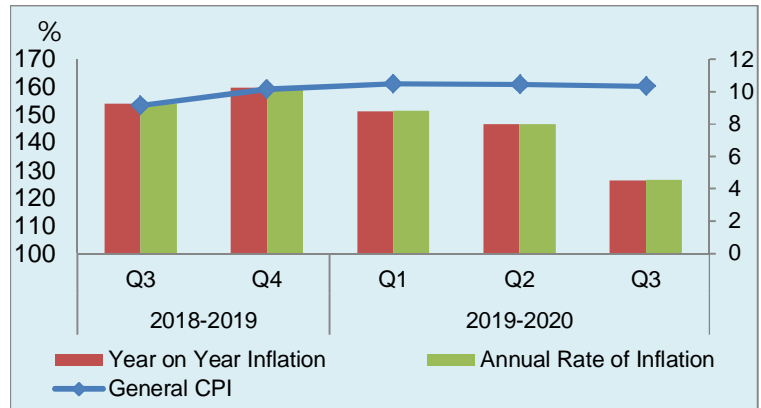


Source: Central Statistical Organization.

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

Group	2018-2019		2019-2020		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
ALL-ITEM	153.41	159.14	161.18	160.89	160.37
FOOD AND NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES	168.79	172.29	173.81	172.71	173.40
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES, TOBACCO	149.01	151.66	154.22	166.84	161.76
CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR	125.81	127.10	128.71	129.49	129.84
HOUSING, WATER, ELECTRICITY, GAS AND OTHER FUELS	155.43	194.76	198.74	200.16	199.79
FURNISHINGS, HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT AND ROUTINE HOUSEHOLD MAINTENANCE	127.45	129.37	131.79	133.44	133.63
HEALTH	152.16	154.26	158.60	161.38	161.99
TRANSPORT	114.51	113.97	116.98	112.74	102.76
COMMUNICATION	101.59	101.45	101.44	101.37	101.31
RECREATION AND CULTURE	120.61	121.73	123.01	123.34	123.36
EDUCATION	135.09	138.44	138.90	139.78	140.04
RESTAURANTS AND HOTELS	127.53	128.77	132.09	136.73	139.22
MISCELLANEOUS GOODS AND SERVICES	138.07	145.10	147.07	148.40	148.62
NON-FOOD	131.78	140.63	143.41	144.27	142.02
INFLATION(Y-o-Y)	9.27	10.25	8.81	8.01	4.53

Source: Central Statistical Organization.

Chart 1.2.2: Consumer Price Index and Rate of Inflation

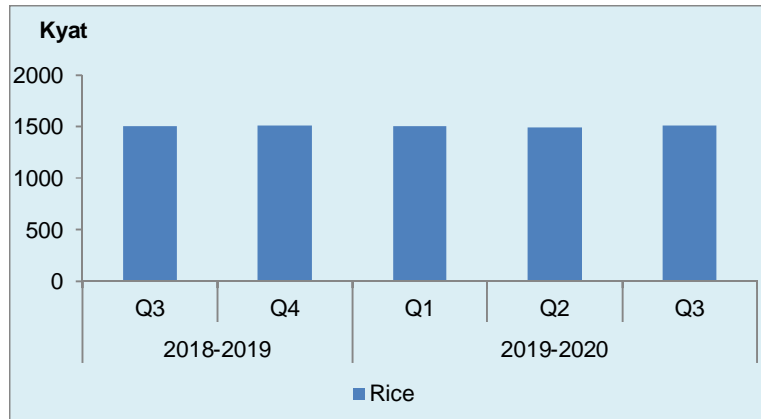
Source: Central Statistical Organization.

Table 1.2.2 Consumer Price Index and Rate of Inflation

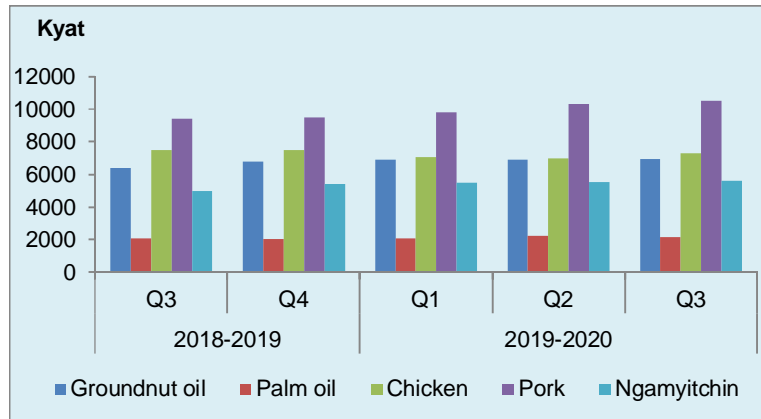
Group	2018-2019		2019-2020		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
General CPI	153.41	159.14	161.18	160.89	160.37
Year on Year Inflation	9.27	10.25	8.81	8.01	4.53
Annual Rate of Inflation	9.27	10.25	8.81	8.02	4.53

Source: Central Statistical Organization.

Chart 1.3.1: Retail Price of Selected Commodities



Source: Central Statistical Organization.



Source: Central Statistical Organization.

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

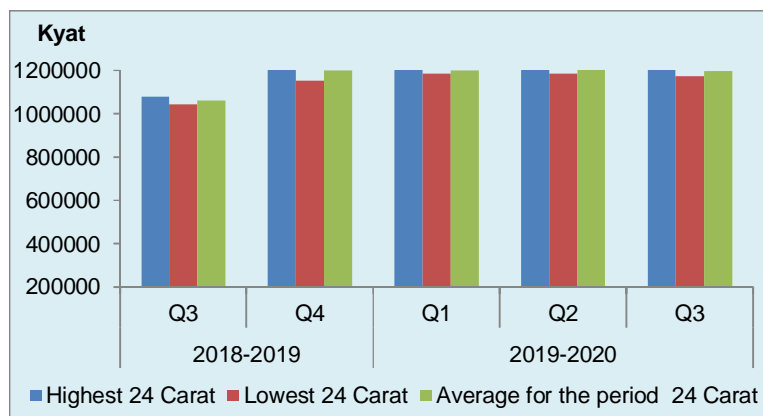
Commodity	Unit	2018-2019		2019-2020		
		Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
Rice	Pyi	1,506.41	1,510.36	1,503.98	1,492.04	1,513.02
Snake Head Fish (Ngayan)	Viss	8,857.86	9,226.60	8,954.40	9,083.42	9,512.26
Catfish (Ngakhu)	Viss	8,884.07	9,706.85	9,155.00	9,040.00	9,589.29
Ngagi	Viss	10,278.43	11,307.84	10,625.71	10,348.99	11,032.72
Hilsa (Ngatha-lauk)	Viss	12,252.94	13,404.58	13,115.03	12,754.90	12,733.99
Ngamyit-chin	Viss	4,980.21	5,394.94	5,468.30	5,510.12	5,613.26
Prawn (Pazun-doke)	Viss	18,111.11	18,505.73	18,357.67	18,403.48	18,233.50
Shrimp (Pazun-kyawt)	Viss	10,940.46	11,265.06	11,094.52	11,252.00	11,301.24
Snake Head Fish (Ngayan) dried	Viss	30,858.82	32,184.15	32,607.03	32,800.82	33,612.54
Ngakumshut dried	Viss	19,724.64	19,952.40	20,363.59	20,443.96	20,059.78
Prawn dried	Viss	32,581.13	33,443.26	33,909.22	33,997.87	34,475.41
Fish Ngapi (Ngapi yegyo)	Viss	3,336.87	3,361.36	3,411.36	3,472.27	3,494.56
Hmyin Ngapi (Ngapiseinza) (2nd. quality)	Viss	3,815.23	3,867.85	3,975.51	4,024.76	4,104.35
Goat(Mutton)	Viss	21,162.29	21,994.29	22,615.01	23,123.53	23,065.80
Beef	Viss	13,507.60	13,889.46	14,202.18	14,323.36	14,475.14
Pork	Viss	9,408.11	9,489.75	9,793.69	10,302.93	10,492.23
Chicken	Viss	7,475.16	7,484.16	7,082.51	6,979.85	7,275.57
Chicken eggs	(10.Nos)	1,392.83	1,450.85	1,325.96	1,258.47	1,202.02
Duck eggs	(10.Nos)	1,890.37	1,927.66	1,844.18	1,806.11	1,734.06
Groundnut Oil	Viss	6,404.83	6,761.17	6,904.54	6,897.08	6,911.99
Palm Oil	Viss	2,049.40	2,020.52	2,072.93	2,232.48	2,170.03

(Cont'd)

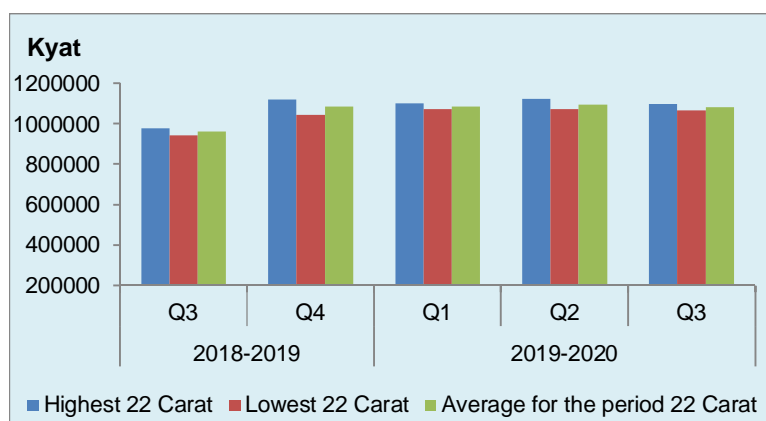
Table 1.3.1 Retail Price of Selected Commodities
(Value = Kyat)

Commodity	Unit	2018-2019		2019-2020		
		Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
Gram(split)	Viss	2,354.76	2,386.78	2,373.78	2,378.82	2,345.17
Pegyi(whole)	Viss	3,135.29	3,090.20	3,083.82	3,079.90	3,073.53
Penilay(whole)	Viss	3,666.40	3,696.90	3,740.44	3,752.33	4,085.69
Sadawpe(lonethay)	Viss	2,106.35	2,145.14	2,121.36	2,146.07	2,146.74
Chillies(short)	Viss	10,965.63	11,173.75	11,455.64	11,451.41	11,201.23
Onion(big)	Viss	940.07	1,162.47	2,518.40	2,051.60	1,074.14
Garlic(single)	Viss	2,744.74	3,526.00	3,817.29	4,010.28	3,687.95
Potatoes(medium)	Viss	1,114.99	1,202.28	1,245.05	1,173.76	1,162.32
Tomatoes	Viss	1,660.15	1,508.05	1,559.45	870.52	916.79
Cabbage	Viss	880.46	894.19	769.18	779.43	660.57
Longbean	Viss	1,419.40	1,336.55	1,292.23	1,279.55	1,320.83
Betel leaves	Viss	5,405.64	4,327.69	4,437.45	7,376.12	6,227.88
Betelnut(split)	Viss	7,304.92	7,459.02	7,671.64	7,649.42	7,621.86
Cheroots	(per 100)	1,960.44	2,111.03	2,153.29	2,207.21	2,242.99
Sugar	Viss	1,409.38	1,382.91	1,348.88	1,327.25	1,312.09
Tea, Shan	Viss	6,706.95	6,822.01	6,981.70	7,158.61	7,150.74
Firewood	Viss	340.95	353.43	368.93	371.16	371.66
Charcoal	Viss	668.41	680.42	694.03	698.33	700.65
Petro	Gallon	4,209.31	4,015.74	4,198.17	3,612.28	2,264.96
Diesel	Gallon	4,563.94	4,338.45	4,450.60	3,871.40	2,549.97
Washing Soap	(Each)	239.33	240.25	240.74	239.19	239.27
Body Soap	(Each)	478.82	487.57	496.97	497.66	500.68
Tooth Paste	(Each)	641.52	654.36	683.38	701.21	705.75

Source: Central Statistical Organization.

Chart 1.3.2: Spot Price of Gold at Yangon

Source: Central Statistical Organization.



Source: Central Statistical Organization.

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

Commodity	2018-2019		2019-2020		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
Highest					
24 Carat	1,079,167	1,236,500	1,215,833	1,239,667	1,212,333
22 Carat	977,995	1,120,577	1,101,850	1,123,448	1,098,677
Lowest					
24 Carat	1,041,167	1,152,833	1,184,833	1,183,533	1,174,000
22 Carat	943,343	1,044,755	1,073,755	1,072,577	1,063,938
Average for the period					
24 Carat	1,058,398	1,197,037	1,198,856	1,207,924	1,194,624
22 Carat	959,084	1,084,815	1,086,464	1,094,682	1,082,628

Source: Central Statistical Organization.

2 Trade



TRADE

2.1 Merchandise Trade

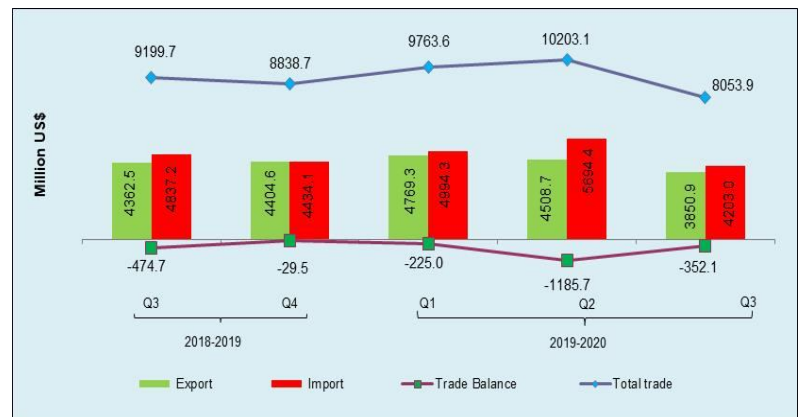
The total value of Myanmar's international merchandise trade was \$ 8,053.9 million in the third quarter of 2019-2020, a decrease of 21.1% from \$ 10,203.1 million in the previous quarter. Merchandise trade also decreased by 12.5% when compared with the same quarter of the previous year.

Myanmar's economy has suffered a trade deficit since 2012-2013. However, in the third quarter of 2019-2020, the trade deficit stood at \$ 352.1 million.

The total value of exports in the third quarter of 2019-2020 was \$ 3,850.9 million, a decrease of 14.6% from \$ 4,508.7 million in the previous quarter. Exports also decreased by 11.7% from \$ 4,362.5 million when compared with the same quarter of 2018-2019.

The total value of imports in the third quarter of 2019-2020 was \$ 4,203.0 million, a decrease of 26.2% from \$ 5,694.4 million in the previous quarter. Imports decreased by 13.1% from \$ 4,837.2 million when compared to the same quarter of 2018-2019.

Chart 2.1: Value of Merchandise



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

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

	2018-2019		2019-2020				
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3		
Total trade	9,199.7	8,838.7	9,763.6	(r)	10,203.1	(r)	8,053.9
Trade Balance	-474.7	-29.5	-225.0	(r)	-1,185.7	(r)	-352.1
Export	4,362.5	4,404.6	4,769.3	(r)	4,508.7	(r)	3,850.9
Domestics export	2,977.7	2,378.6	3,173.7	(r)	2,863.2	(r)	2,249.8
All export	4,362.5	4,404.6	4,769.3	(r)	4,508.7	(r)	3,850.9
All export by type							
Normal	2,296.4	2,889.0	2,722.3		2,800.7		2,343.4
Border	2,066.1	1,515.6	2,047.0	(r)	1,708.0	(r)	1,507.5
All export by Sector							
Government	1,504.6	1,124.4	1,447.4	(r)	946.3	(r)	1,306.1
Private	2,857.9	3,280.2	3,321.9		3,562.4		2,544.8
Import	4,837.2	4,434.1	4,994.3	(r)	5,694.4	(r)	4,203.0
General imports	4,069.3	3,812.1	4,051.1	(r)	4,962.0	(r)	3,633.8
All Import	4,837.2	4,434.1	4,994.3	(r)	5,694.4	(r)	4,203.0
All import by type							
Normal	3,939.6	3,712.8	4,173.0		4,880.4		3,507.4
Border	897.6	721.3	821.3	(r)	814.0	(r)	695.6
All import by Sector							
Government	257.2	181.0	433.4	(r)	191.1	(r)	45.0
Private	4,580.0	4,253.1	4,560.9		5,503.3		4,158.0

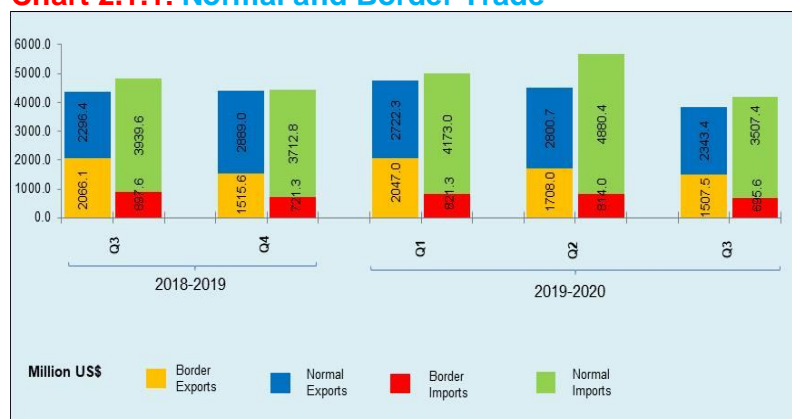
Include border trade

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 third quarter of 2019-2020, normal exports increased by 2.0% and border exports decreased by 27.0% and normal imports decreased by 11.0% and border imports decreased by 22.5%, compared to the same quarter of the previous year.

Chart 2.1.1: Normal and Border Trade

Sources: Customs Department.

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

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

2.1.2 Trade by Sector

Myanmar merchandise trade has two main sectors: the government and private sectors. In the third quarter of 2019-2020, the exports of the government sector decreased by 13.2% and imports of the government sector decreased by 82.5% when compared to the same quarter of the previous year. Over the same period, there was a decrease in private exports 11.0% and a decrease in private imports 9.2%.

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 84.3%, followed by Europe at 9.8%. All the other regional groups had relatively small shares of trade (4.6% or less). Myanmar's largest bilateral trading partners are all in the Asia region are China, Thailand, Singapore, Japan, and Indonesia.

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

	2018-2019			2019-2020			
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3		
Trade Volume	9,199.7	8,838.7	9,763.6	(r)	10,203.1	(r)	8,053.9
Trade Balance	-474.7	-29.5	-225.0	(r)	-1,185.7	(r)	-352.1
Export	4,362.5	4,404.6	4,769.3	(r)	4,508.7	(r)	3,850.9
Asia	3,211.1	2,921.6	3,526.8	(r)	3,290.6	(r)	2,994.3
Europe	768.4	1,096.0	823.6		809.1		580.1
America	255.9	281.3	254.4		271.0		207.1
Central East Asia	52.6	48.5	37.9		42.4		37.6
Africa	58.1	37.5	108.2		75.5		23.2
Other	16.4	19.8	18.4		20.1		8.6
Import	4,837.2	4,434.1	4,994.3	(r)	5,694.4	(r)	4,203.0
Asia	4,258.5	3,902.7	4,451.1	(r)	4,857.0	(r)	3,661.3
Europe	282.3	259.7	248.2		459.8		206.3
America	140.1	121.8	134.8		165.6		160.4
Central East Asia	100.9	105.6	119.3		157.7		95.3
Africa	12.7	11.5	4.3		6.7		3.4
Other	42.7	32.8	36.6		47.6		76.3

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 third quarter of 2019-2020, the largest share of exports from Myanmar was Asia at 78.7%, followed by Europe at 15.1%. All the other regional groups had relatively small shares of exports from Myanmar (5.4% or less). China, Thailand, Singapore, Japan, and United States are the top five destinations for Myanmar's exports in the third quarter of this year.

China was the largest export destination with 28.3% of total exports. Myanmar's exports to China decreased by 27.1% when compared with the same quarter of the previous year from \$ 1,493.92 million to \$ 1,089.20 million. A large amount of this export decline to China was due to decrease in the exports of jade, base metal, ores, gas, maize, and raw rubber.

Thailand was the second largest export destination with 19.6% of total exports. The value of exports to Thailand has decreased by 14.4% when compared with the same quarter of the previous year from \$ 882.65 million to \$ 755.64 million. This decrease was mainly due to decrease in the export of gas, raw rubber, fresh and dried prawn, hardwood conversion, and teak conversion.

Myanmar's exports to Singapore increased by 982.0% from \$ 51.09 million to \$ 552.80 million. This increase was mainly due to growth in the export of drawback item (oil well equipment), green mung bean, fish and fished product, matpe, rice, and gram whole.

Myanmar's exports to Japan decreased by 21.1% from \$ 263.73 million to \$ 208.01 million. This decrease was mainly due to decrease in the exports of garment, green mung bean, matpe, raw rubber, and hardwood conversion.

Myanmar's exports to United States decreased by 17.9% from \$ 211.55 million to \$ 173.73 million. This decrease was mainly due to decline in exports of fresh and dried prawn, teak conversion, and rice.

Chart 2.3: Destination of Exports



Sources: Customs Department.

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

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

	2018-2019		2019-2020				
	Q3	Q4	Q1		Q2		Q3
Thailand	882.65	813.12	766.43	(r)	881.54	(r)	755.64
China	1,493.92	1,010.57	1,701.08	(r)	1,251.29	(r)	1,089.20
Malaysia	50.54	38.99	58.42		60.27		49.15
India	113.26	232.05	151.55	(r)	269.01	(r)	81.34
Singapore	51.09	46.07	55.36		57.31		552.80
Japan	263.73	429.98	349.43		397.65		208.01
Republic of Korea	105.35	142.94	128.84		130.37		88.32
Germany	143.56	217.25	147.76		154.55		136.01
China, Hong Kong SAR	81.59	27.98	144.10		27.87		17.47
Indonesia	30.07	43.73	44.29		65.81		34.26
United States	211.55	232.68	220.37		236.95		173.73
United Kingdom	123.31	178.17	119.16		126.10		72.39
Vietnam	45.24	46.36	43.76		42.78		40.15
United Arab Emirates	34.96	25.94	20.94		21.40		14.64
Bangladesh	16.62	13.76	16.25		26.03		11.66
Spain	95.14	197.02	139.56		132.10		56.63
Netherlands	116.59	156.35	108.55		120.53		69.09
Sweden	17.63	26.91	22.59		19.88		15.69
Saudi Arabia	5.25	6.42	3.93		5.63		9.40
Pakistan	20.12	1.93	19.55		10.77		19.45
Italy	57.15	60.02	54.47		41.69		45.06
Australia	5.87	9.24	6.08		7.80		5.67
France	26.97	37.68	32.84		34.85		24.63
Taiwan	5.85	14.45	11.41		10.31		6.94
Iran	0.02	0.01	0.04		0.03		0.23
Other countries	364.43	394.96	402.55		376.22		273.35
Total	4,362.46	4,404.58	4,769.31	(r)	4,508.74	(r)	3,850.91

Include border trade

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

2.4 Origin of Imports

In the third quarter of 2019-2020, the largest share of imports was from Asia at 89.4%, followed by Europe with 4.9%. All the other regional groups had relatively small shares of imports to Myanmar (3.8% or less). China, Singapore, Thailand, Indonesia, and Malaysia are the top five countries of origin for imports to Myanmar in the third quarter of this year.

China was the largest country of origin for imports with 39.8% of total imports. Myanmar's imports from China decreased by 0.7% when compared with the same quarter of the previous year from \$ 1,684.68 million to \$ 1,672.69 million with imports of artificial and synthetic fabrics, non-electric machinery and transport equipment, chemical elements and compounds, woven and special woven fabrics, and cotton fabric.

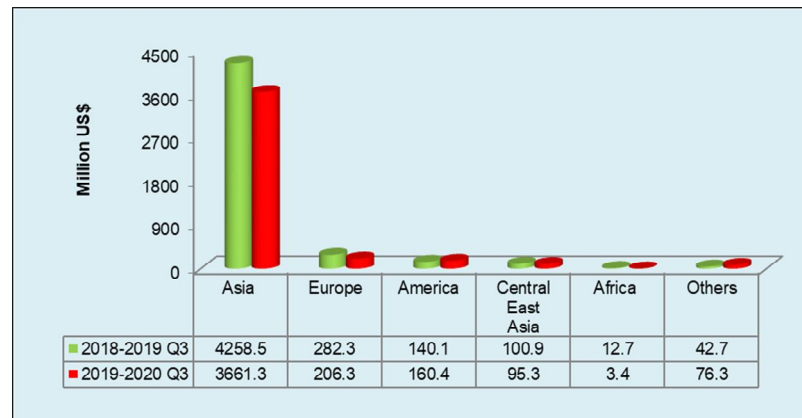
Singapore was the second largest country of origin for imports with 12.0% of total imports. Myanmar's total imports from Singapore decreased by 39.0% from \$ 830.04 million to \$ 506.07 million. This decrease was mainly due to fall in the import of refined mineral oil, chemical elements and compounds, milk condensed, plastic, and fertilizers.

The value of imports from Thailand decreased by 28.5% when compared with the same quarter of the previous year from \$ 627.17 million to \$ 448.70 million with imports of non-electric machinery and transport equipment, refined mineral oil, chemical elements and compounds, fertilizers, and garment and laced fabrics.

Myanmar's total imports from Indonesia increased by 17.5% from \$ 213.54 million to \$ 250.85 million with imports of edible vegetable oil and other hydrogenated oils, base metals and manufactures, fertilizers, cements, and electric machinery and apparatus all increasing over this period.

Moreover, Myanmar's total imports from Malaysia decreased by 26.6% from \$ 265.49 million to \$ 194.76 million with imports of refined mineral oil, fertilizers, milk condensed, edible vegetable oil and other hydrogenated oils, and plastic.

Chart 2.4: Origin of Imports



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

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

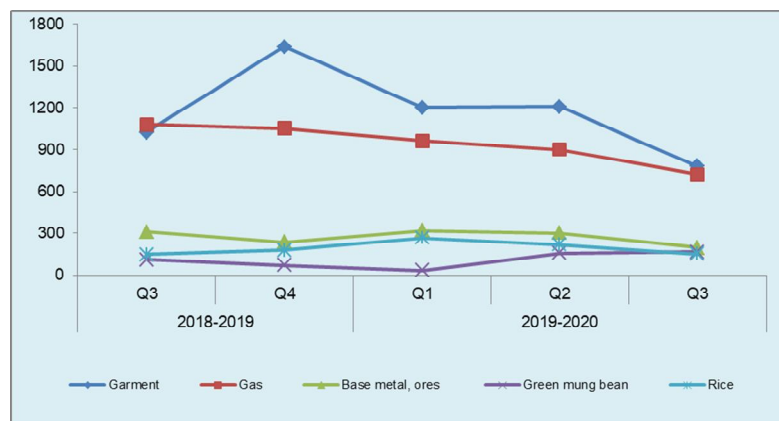
	2018-2019			2019-2020		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	
Thailand	627.17	505.70	547.53 (r)	571.33 (r)	448.70	
China	1,684.68	1,631.60	1,632.41 (r)	1,830.97 (r)	1,672.69	
Malaysia	265.49	223.83	306.76	347.48	194.76	
India	166.27	149.05	180.51 (r)	198.33 (r)	113.34	
Singapore	830.04	685.08	1,062.33	1,023.55	506.07	
Japan	111.00	119.89	140.09	170.10	133.47	
Republic of Korea	115.08	119.96	110.12	151.66	135.52	
Germany	59.01	52.54	54.56	41.99	30.13	
China, Hong Kong SAR	3.48	2.66	2.01 (r)	1.96 (r)	0.92	
Indonesia	213.54	225.83	243.28	298.02	250.85	
United States	88.27	77.43	101.17	127.19	113.46	
United Kingdom	14.30	13.36	15.09	21.52	11.65	
Vietnam	177.15	164.32	152.12 (r)	185.30 (r)	145.36	
United Arab Emirates	36.65	52.80	67.51	84.77	38.64	
Bangladesh	6.67	6.47	12.03	9.33	8.19	
Spain	6.03	5.69	4.26	6.91	4.64	
Netherlands	9.21	11.93	9.15	11.12	7.32	
Sweden	6.22	11.58	6.09	9.53	3.93	
Saudi Arabia	41.33	37.39	31.40	32.38	24.29	
Pakistan	4.77	4.87	5.11	6.89	3.78	
Italy	25.01	19.50	17.64	179.70	10.60	
Australia	31.70	23.63	22.58	33.73	54.90	
France	97.32	67.38	79.33	37.91	33.77	
Taiwan	37.75	38.67	40.94	48.02	34.23	
Iran	14.55	11.90	4.00	6.07	2.30	
Other countries	164.50	171.02	146.23	258.65	219.50	
Total	4,837.19	4,434.08	4,994.25 (r)	5,694.41 (r)	4,203.01	

Include border trade

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

2.5 Export by Principal Commodities

In the third quarter of 2019-2020, garment was the largest export commodity with 20.2% of the total exports. The remaining commodities in the top four were gas, base metal, ores, green mung bean, and rice. While garment was the most valuable exported commodity, the total value of garment exports decreased by 23.9% from the same quarter of 2018-2019.

Chart 2.5: Top 5 Export Commodities

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

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

	2018-2019			2019-2020		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	
Rice	145.1	176.6	264.7	216.6	150.3	
Maize	75.0	66.6	32.2	194.9	114.7	
Matpe	48.3	103.8	96.9	162.1	96.2	
Green mung bean	108.3	68.9	34.6	154.8 (r)	165.1	
Pesingon	10.7	63.8	15.1 (r)	3.8 (r)	5.4	
Gram	10.7	1.3	2.3	3.3	2.4	
Other pulses	43.2	22.8	17.7 (r)	48.3 (r)	86.4	
Sesame seeds	27.9	62.9	119.8 (r)	36.9 (r)	38.9	
Onion	7.7	8.0	11.6	17.4	12.1	
Tamarind	3.3	0.3	0.2	2.1	1.4	
Raw rubber	73.0	36.8	63.9	69.0	56.5	
Hide and skin	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	
Fresh and dried Prawns	22.3	21.1	35.4	19.3	21.3	
Fish and Fished Product	101.1	66.9	168.4	166.4	123.5	
Crab	19.9	16.6	19.3	14.1	17.4	
Teak Conversion	12.4	13.8	13.1	10.8	5.5	
Hardwood Conversion	3.0	3.1	2.9	3.0	1.4	
Plywood and Veneer	11.3	13.5	14.8	16.2	4.5	
Base metal, ores	310.1	234.4	319.6	299.4	193.2	
Gas	1,079.2	1,052.9	965.2	900.9	722.8	
Jade	306.4	0.0	420.0 (r)	0.0	0.0	
Sugar	2.1	4.2	25.2	17.1	3.8	
Garment	1,024.7	1,638.6	1,201.2	1,206.1	779.6	
Other commodities	916.5	727.4	925.1 (r)	946.1 (r)	1,248.4	
Total	4,362.5	4,404.6	4,769.3 (r)	4,508.7 (r)	3,850.9	

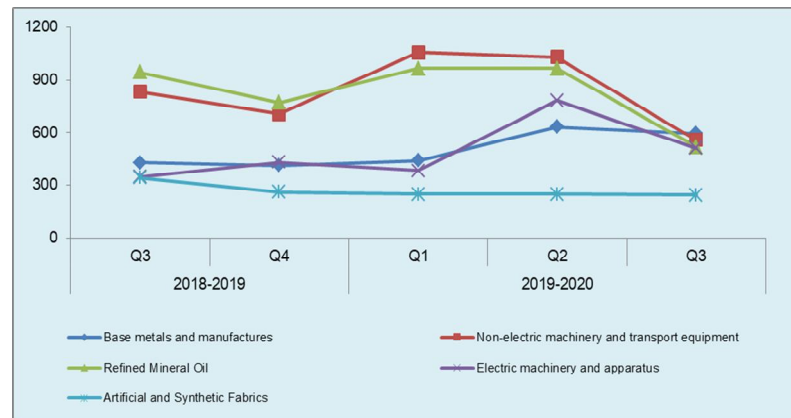
Include border trade

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

2.6 Import by Principal Commodities

In the third quarter of 2019-2020, the top five of import commodities were base metals and manufactures, non-electric machinery and transport equipment, refined mineral oil, electric machinery and apparatus, and artificial and synthetic fabrics. Base metals and manufactures accounted for 14.2% of the total imports. While base metals and manufactures was the most imported commodity, its' value increased by 39.4% from the same quarter of 2018-2019.

Chart 2.6: Top 5 Import Commodities



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

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

	2018-2019		2019-2020		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
Milk, Condensed	1.1	1.2	1.0	0.9	1.1
Milk and evaporated	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.5
Milk Powder	6.5	6.1	9.5	10.2	8.1
Others Milk, food including malted milk	7.4	5.6	7.2	7.0	6.2
Taste Powder	9.7	8.2	13.0	12.6	11.7
Spices	6.3	7.8	4.1	7.0	4.3
Edible vegetable oil and other hydrogenated oils	123.7	131.3	138.1	180.5	170.7
Pharmaceutical products	123.8	130.9	136.1	139.3	130.0
Cement	17.1	13.8	15.5	22.2	20.6
Dyeing tanning and colouring materials	12.1	10.6	13.1	15.5	10.5
Chemical elements and compounds	64.4	40.1	48.7	56.2	38.4
Fertilizers	125.2	95.6	86.6	84.4	98.8
Scientific instrument	41.5	64.5	50.9	51.1	46.2
Base metals and manufactures	426.9	411.6	438.6	633.8	595.2
Non-electric machinery and transport equipment	831.6	706.1	1055.1	1027.6	556.8
Electric machinery and apparatus	345.4	431.3	381.8	781.4	511.2
Paper, paperboard and manufactures	83.8	79.8	80.9	83.9	69.6
Rubber manufactures	42.6	40.3	38.4	37.0	33.6
Crude Oil	#	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Coal and Coke	56.0	40.4	40.4	53.6	52.2
Refined Mineral Oil	942.6	768.6	965.9	964.1	517.6
Wheat Flour	6.1	6.0	3.6	2.9	1.1
Tobacco and Tobacco Manufactures	16.2	16.6	17.0	18.4	11.1
Cotton Fabric	28.2	28.4	32.1	29.8	20.1
Artificial and Synthetic Fabrics	340.8	260.6	250.0	251.4	243.8
Woven and Special Woven Fabrics	87.8	91.3	84.7	65.8	61.9
Garment and laced Fabrics	23.9	23.9	38.9	28.7	29.2
Plastic	212.6	202.6	208.2	225.6	185.7
Other commodities	853.0	810.1	834.1 (r)	902.5 (r)	766.8
Total	4837.2	4434.1	4994.3 (r)	5694.4 (r)	4203.0

Include border trade

Sources: Customs Department.

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

3 Finance

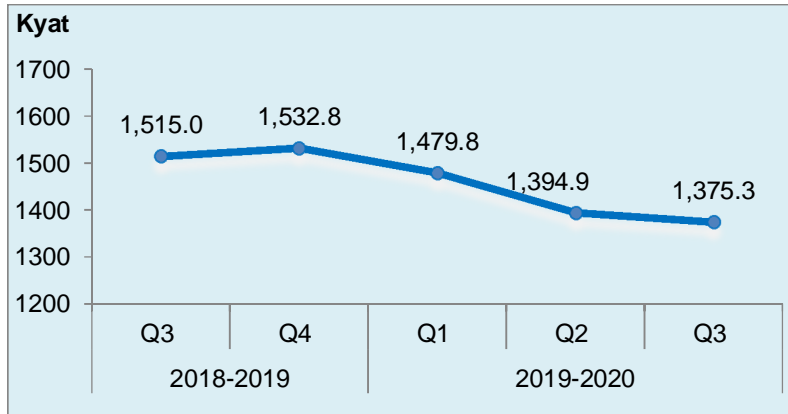


FINANCE

3.1 International Currency Exchange

The exchange rate of US\$ was 1,375.3 kyat per US\$ in the third quarter of 2019-2020. The exchange rate decreased year-on-year by 9.2% compared with the same period in 2018-2019.

Chart 3.1: International Currency Exchange



Source: Central Bank of Myanmar.

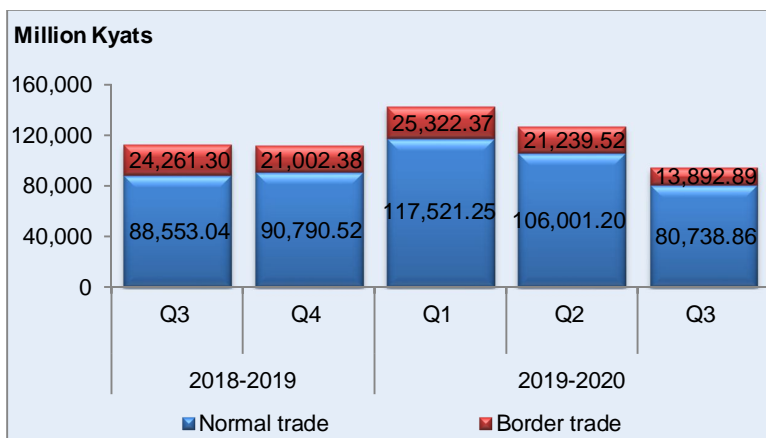
Table 3.1 International Currency Exchange (Kyat)

F.Y	2018-2019		2019-2020		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
Australian dollar	1062.20	1035.10	1033.80	856.70	942.20
Canadian dollar	1156.80	1157.80	1132.00	983.20	1005.30
Chinese yuan	220.67	214.64	211.76	196.64	194.39
Europe euro	1725.30	1675.90	1656.90	1531.80	1543.80
English pound	1920.40	1889.50	1937.30	1719.80	1688.90
Hong Kong dollar	194.06	195.49	190.03	179.91	177.45
Indian rupee	21.95	21.67	20.74	18.48	18.20
Japanese 100 yen	1407.10	1420.40	1355.50	1285.90	1277.30
Malaysian ringgit	366.52	365.82	360.05	323.42	321.14
Pakistani rupee	9.26	9.77	9.55	8.37	8.19
Singapore dollar	1119.80	1108.60	1096.60	977.80	985.30
Thai baht	49.38	50.12	49.24	42.47	44.54
U.S dollar	1515.00	1532.80	1479.80	1394.90	1375.30
Russian rouble	24.01	23.68	23.95	17.76	19.48

Source: Central Bank of Myanmar.

3.2 Customs Duties

In the third quarter of 2019-2020, customs duties decreased by 25.63% compared with the previous quarter. When compared with the same time last year, customs duties showed a year-on-year decrease of 16.12%.

Chart 3.2: Customs Duties

Source: Customs Department.

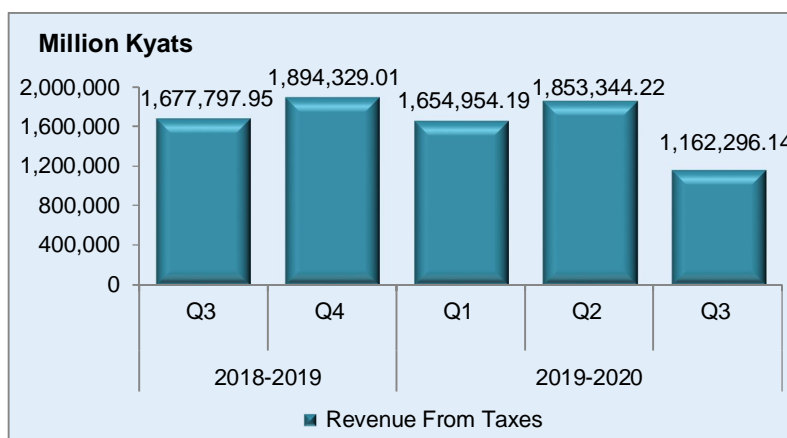
Table 3.2 Customs Duties (Million Kyats)

F.Y	2018-2019		2019-2020		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
Customs Duties	112,814.34	111,792.90	142,843.62	127,240.72	94,631.75
Import Duty					
Normal trade	88,553.04	90,790.52	117,521.25	106,001.20	80,738.86
Border trade	24,261.30	21,002.38	25,322.37	21,239.52	13,892.89

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 30.72% between the third quarter of 2018-2019 and the third quarter of 2019-2020. The largest proportion of tax revenue was 39.45% from Income Tax.

Chart 3.3: Revenue from Taxes

Source: Internal Revenue Department.

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

F.Y	2018-2019		2019-2020		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
Revenue From Taxes	1,677,797.95	1,894,329.01	1,654,954.19	1,853,344.22	1,162,296.14
State-Owned Enterprises	321,190.43	410,379.52	213,517.61	234,015.50	156,546.08
Cooperative	358.91	375.60	420.48	272.95	123.16
Private	1,356,248.61	1,483,573.89	1,441,016.10	1,619,055.77	1,005,626.90
(1) Commodities and service tax and commercial tax	534,544.99	687,769.17	538,513.28	610,396.98	455,291.68
State-Owned Enterprises	84,651.15	129,588.95	76,331.40	103,121.90	60,270.20
Cooperative	14.54	34.15	12.28	16.06	5.24
Private	449,879.30	558,146.07	462,169.60	507,259.01	395,016.24
(2) Specific Goods Tax	414,177.96	350,475.10	417,760.67	342,835.19	191,908.13
State-Owned Enterprises	86,728.68	121,215.77	70,937.25	48,814.79	22,831.45
Cooperative	0.15	1.96	-	0.10	-
Private	327,449.13	229,257.37	346,823.42	294,020.31	169,076.68
(3) Gemstones Tax	-	-	3,433.00	5,548.89	1,090.15
State-Owned Enterprises	-	-	-	18.86	-
Cooperative	-	-	-	-	-
Private	-	-	3,433.00	5,530.04	1,090.15
(4) Income Tax	679,127.29	800,003.31	635,389.57	816,019.57	458,559.09
State-Owned Enterprises	149,810.60	159,574.80	66,248.96	82,059.96	73,444.43
Cooperative	344.22	339.49	408.21	256.79	117.92
Private	528,972.47	640,089.02	568,732.40	733,702.82	384,996.74
(5) Stamp Duties	12,373.24	17,518.37	21,162.15	34,459.98	20,243.34
Private	12,373.24	17,518.37	21,162.15	34,459.98	20,243.34
(6) State Lottery	37,574.47	38,563.06	38,695.53	44,083.62	35,203.76
Private	37,574.47	38,563.06	38,695.53	44,083.62	35,203.76

Source: Internal Revenue Department.

3.4 Government Securities

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

3.4.1 Domestic Interest Rate

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

3.4.2 Government Treasury Bonds

The Central Bank of Myanmar has issued treasury bonds to provide the opportunity for public and private enterprises to accumulate capital as well as support the developing a capital market. The Central Bank of Myanmar has issued two-year treasury bonds since 1 January 2010 and ended in November 2015. Three-year treasury bonds and Five-year treasury bonds have been issued from 1 December 1993 and three-year treasury bonds has ended in May 2019. In the third quarter of 2019-2020, there is no total sales, the discharged value and the outstanding value of five-year treasury bonds were 89303.48 million kyats and 142,066.07 million kyats. In the third quarter of 2019-2020 auction time, the total sales was 1,414,690.00 million kyats, the discharged value was 747,300.00 million kyats and outstanding was 8,450,140.00 million kyats.

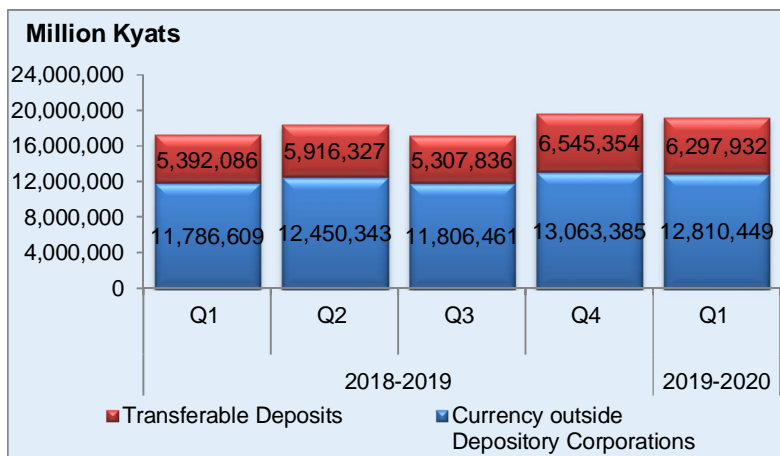
Table 3.4 Government Securities (Auction)
(Million Kyats)

Particulars		2018-2019		2019-2020		
		Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
Total Sales		1,187,600.00	773,190.00	837,790.00	319,570.00	1,414,690.00
Discharged		719,670.00	-	-	-	747,300.00
Outstanding		5,852,200.00	6,625,390.00	7,463,180.00	7,782,750.00	8,450,140.00
Amount Held by	Public	186,550.00	264,740.00	295,040.00	322,550.00	398,470.00
	Private Enterprises	5,665,650.00	6,360,650.00	7,168,140.00	7,460,200.00	8,051,670.00

Source: Central Bank of Myanmar.

3.5 Money Supply

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

Chart 3.5: Money Supply

Source: Central Bank of Myanmar.

Table 3.5 Money Supply
(Million Kyats)

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

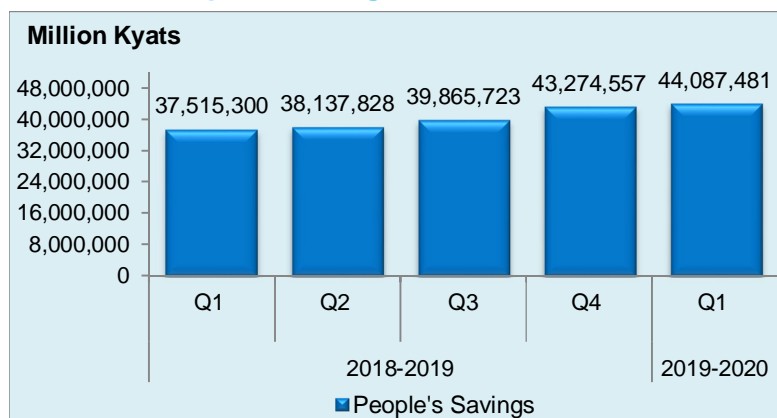
Note: ¹ According to the Monetary and Financial Statistics Manual Currency outside Depository Corporations means Currency outside Central Bank less currency holding of other depository corporations.

Source: Central Bank of Myanmar.

3.6 People's Savings

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

Chart 3.6: People's Savings



Source: Central Bank of Myanmar.

Table 3.6 People's Savings (Million Kyats)

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

Source: Central Bank of Myanmar.

4 Investment

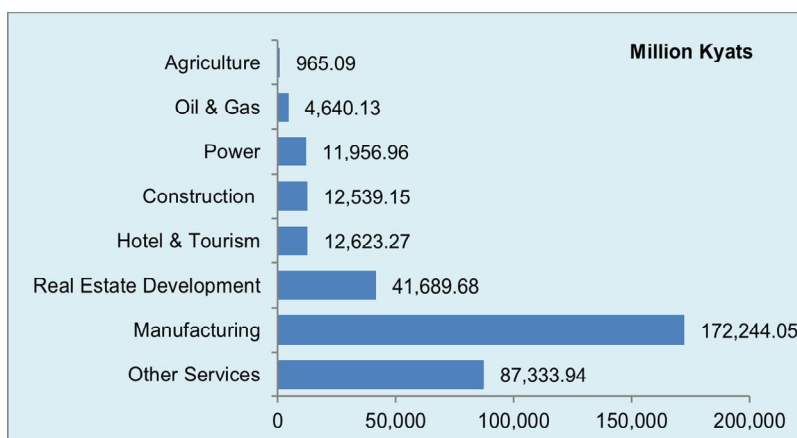


INVESTMENT

4.1 Myanmar Citizen Investment of Permitted Enterprise By Sector

In the third quarter of 2019-2020, the largest value of investment by Myanmar Citizen is Manufacturing sector with 172,244.05 million kyats in investment and followed by Real Estate Development sector with 41,689.68 million kyats in investment.

Chart 4.1: Myanmar Citizen Investment of Permitted Enterprise By Sector (2019-2020, Q3)



Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

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

Sectors	2018-2019					
	Q3			Q4		
	No. of Enterprises	US\$	Total Investment (Kyat)	No. of Enterprises	US\$	Total Investment (Kyat)
Agriculture	-	-	-	3	-	1,213.00
Livestock & Fisheries	1	3.14 *	7,309.37 *	2	0.55 *	5,372.01 *
Mining	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	18	21.39 *	61,941.11 *	14	13.14 *	60,926.25 *
Power	-	-	-	1	0.01 *	129,822.00 *
Transport & Communication	1	11.47	19,646.54	1	54.66 *	152,647.91 *
Hotel & Tourism	6	9.69	23,827.45	9	1.81	38,389.01
Real Estate Development	1	3.55 *	9,440.00 *	5	6.01	154,626.85
Industrial Estate	1	10.88	36,925.00	-	-	-
Construction	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil & Gas	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Services	15	56.09	162,161.60	8	4.06 *	14,704.24 *
Total	43	116.21 *	321,251.07 *	43	80.23 *	557,701.26 *

(Cont'd)

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

Sectors	2019-2020								
	Q1			Q2			Q3		
	No. of Enter-prises	US\$	Total Investment (Kyat)	No. of Enter-prises	US\$	Total Investment (Kyat)	No. of Enter-prises	US\$	Total Investment (Kyat)
Agriculture	2	17.08	35,888.50	-	-	-	1	-	965.09
Livestock & Fisheries	1	-	3,300.00 *	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining	-	-	14,498.00	1	-	800	-	-	-
Manufacturing	14	53.33 *	163,647.88 *	14	23.19 *	83,872.60 *	13	17.04	172,244.05 *
Power	1	4.53 *	9,380.59 *	1	3.14	5,800.00	2	7.50	11,956.96
Transport & Communication	-	1.85 *	6,843.50 *	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hotel & Tourism	3	1.07	16,681.83	10	19.24 *	164,601.58 *	3	0.19	12,623.27
Real Estate Development	3	30.76	332,131.36	1	-	4,120.00	4	0.89	41,689.68
Industrial Estate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	-	6.79	45,614.19	-	-	-	-	1.27 *	12,539.16 *
Oil & Gas	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4,640.13
Other Services	4	3.64 *	16,916.03 *	10	69.66 *	146,567.75 *	7	33.86 *	87,333.94 *
Total	28	119.05 *	644,901.88 *	37	115.23 *	405,761.93 *	31	60.75 *	343,992.28 *

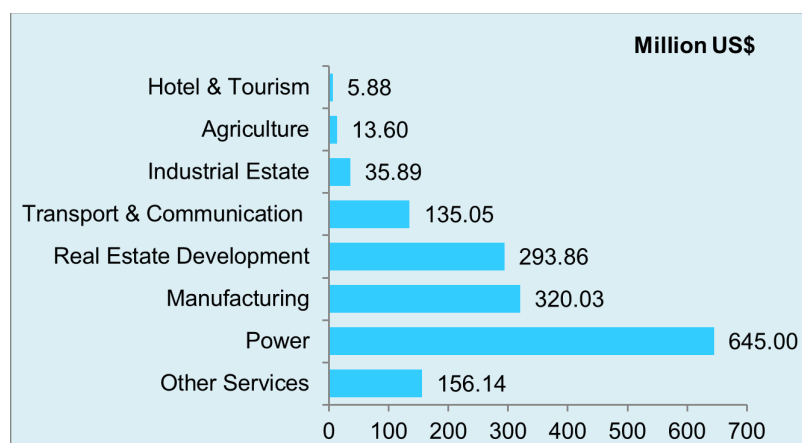
*Including the value of increased in investment.

Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

4.2 Foreign Investment of Permitted Enterprise By Sector

In the third quarter of 2019-2020, 40.17% of foreign investment is in the Power sector total amount of 645.00 million US\$ and followed by Manufacturing sector with 320.03 million US\$.

Chart 4.2: Foreign Investment of Permitted Enterprise By Sector (2019-2020, Q3)



Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

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

Sectors	2018-2019				2019-2020					
	Q3		Q4		Q1		Q2		Q3	
	No. of Enterprise	Foreign Investment	No. of Enterprise	Foreign Investment	No. of Enterprise	Foreign Investment	No. of Enterprise	Foreign Investment	No. of Enterprise	Foreign Investment
Agriculture	-	-	2	5.08	-	-	-	-	2	13.60 *
Livestock & Fisheries	3	66.30	4	56.63 *	2	6.58	2	15.78	-	-
Mining	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil & Gas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	352.82 *	-	-
Manufacturing	46	387.47 *	72	359.05 *	59	158.89 *	59	316.44 *	35	320.03 *
Power	-	-	-	-	3	538.58	3	487.86	1	645.00
Transport & Communicator	2	793.84 *	-	64.00 *	1	0.40	-	145.00 *	1	135.05 *
Hotel & Tourism	2	3.08	2	23.20 *	1	0.81	2	32.81	-	5.88 *
Real Estate Development	1	4.90	2	151.90	3	440.10	2	161.86 *	1	293.86 *
Industrial Estate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.00 *	1	35.89 *
Construction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Services	4	36.55 *	3	338.87	3	18.87 *	7	46.76	8	156.14
Total	58	1292.14 *	85	998.73 *	72	1164.23 *	75	1566.33 *	49	1605.45 *

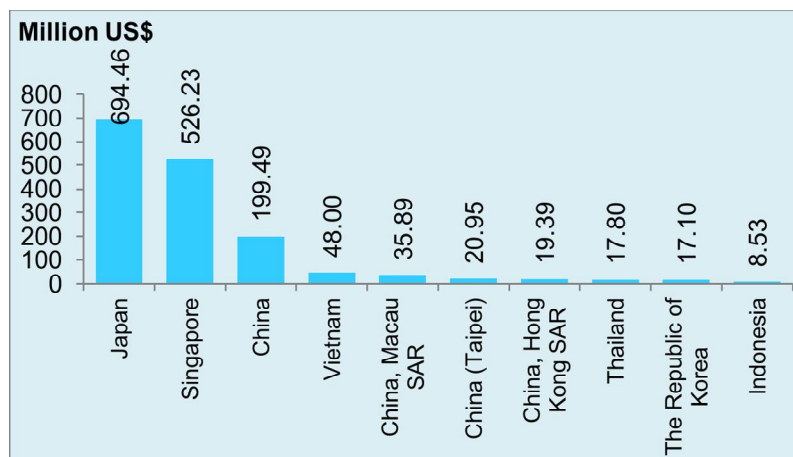
*Including the value of increased in investment.

Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

4.3 Foreign Investment of Permitted Enterprise by Country/Region

In the third quarter of 2019-2020, Japan is the top source of foreign investment with the amount of 694.46 million US\$, followed by Singapore with the amount at 526.23 million US\$.

Chart 4.3: Top Ten Countries in Foreign Investment of Permitted Enterprise (2019-2020, Q3)



Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

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

Country	2018-2019				2019-2020					
	Q3		Q4		Q1		Q2		Q3	
	No. of Enterprise	Foreign Investment	No. of Enterprise	Foreign Investment	No. of Enterprise	Foreign Investment	No. of Enterprise	Foreign Investment	No. of Enterprise	Foreign Investment
Afghanistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Austria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belize	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brunei Darussalam	-	10.23	-	-	-	12.64 *	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China	29	183.87 *	43	197.17 *	28	63.22 *	35	233.97 *	25	199.49 *
China (Taipei)	3	12.60	3	59.84	3	3.04	3	26.20	3	20.95
Cook Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.85	-	-
France	1	0.49	-	-	1	0.81	1	1.07	1	3.75
Germany	-	-	-	-	1	1.54	-	-	-	-
China, Hong Kong SAR	5	43.71 *	17	167.32 *	20	824.89 *	17	502.61 *	4	19.39 *
India	-	-	1	5.00	2	2.92	1	0.35	-	-
Italy	-	-	2	3.30	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8.53
Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Japan	1	20.09 *	1	5.06 *	1	6.07	-	0.90 *	2	694.46 *
Lebanon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Luxembourg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China, Macau SAR	-	S	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	35.89
Malaysia	-	-	1	0.60	3	2.79	1	0.17	-	2.00 *
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	-	-	-	-	-	12.76 *	-	-	-	-
Qatar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marshall Islands	-	0.15	-	-	-	2.15 *	-	-	-	-
Samoa	-	2.00	-	-	-	-	1	1.50	-	3.87 *
Seychelles	1	1.57	1	2.00 *	-	-	2	9.28	1	8.00
Singapore	5	896.65 *	4	403.58 *	4	166.82	4	368.05	5	526.23 *
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5.49	-	-
Switzerland	-	4.89 *	-	-	-	-	-	1.20 *	-	-
Thailand	4	100.55 *	2	23.83 *	4	14.48	4	22.85	3	17.80 *
Netherlands	-	-	-	6.00 *	-	-	1	6.83	-	-
The Republic of Korea	6	9.64 *	4	13.14 *	1	35.04	3	31.59 *	1	17.10 *
United Kingdom**	1	4.09 *	4	13.55 *	3	12.06 *	-	353.42	-	-
U.S.A	-	-	2	98.34	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Arab Emirates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	2	1.60	-	-	1	3.00	-	-	2	48.00
Total	58	1292.13 *	85	998.73 *	72	1164.23	75	1566.33 *	49	1605.46

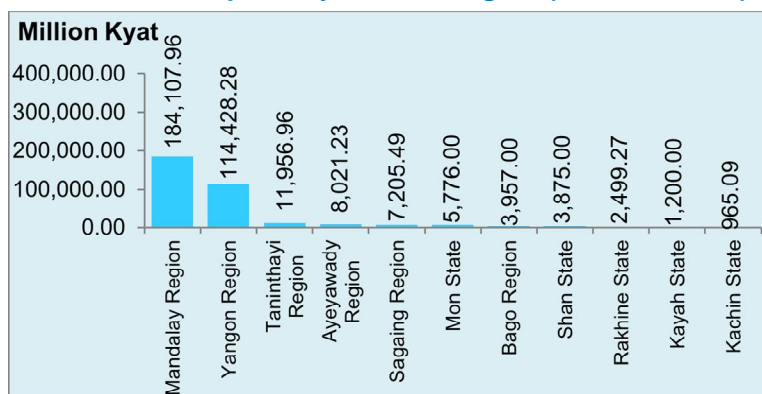
*Including the value of increased in investment.

Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

**Includes British Virgin Island and Bermuda Island.

4.4 Myanmar Citizen Investment of Permitted Enterprise by State & Region

In the third quarter of 2019-2020, Mandalay Region is the most invested with the amount of 184,107.96 million kyats by Myanmar Citizen. Yangon Region is second with the amount of 114,428.28 million kyats and followed by Taninthayi Region with the amount of 11,956.96 million kyats.

Chart 4.4: Myanmar Citizen Investment of Permitted Enterprise By State & Region (2019-2020, Q3)

Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

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

Sectors	2018-2019					
	Q3			Q4		
	No. of Enterprises	US\$	Total Investment (Kyat)	No. of Enterprises	US\$	Total Investment (Kyat)
Kachin State	-	-	-	2	0.03	944.25
Kayah State	2	-	2,500.00	1	-	2,250.00
Kayin State	3	1.63	13,446.37	1	0.47	4,830.00
Chin State	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sagaing Region	6	4.31 *	13,946.70 *	6	3.49	16,146.97
Taninthayi Region	1	-	1,000.00	7	0.29 *	28,923.75 *
Bago Region	1	13.10 *	39,733.62 *	3	4.73	21,686.07
Magway Region	-	-	700.00 *	3	-	2,000.00
Mandalay Region	7	8.71	28,036.37	4	3.78	149,283.10
Mon State	3	19.32	54,622.50	1	1.50 *	7,599.52 *
Rakhine State	-	-	-	2	-	2,033.79
Yangon Region	19	68.47 *	165,213.37 *	8	28.71 *	183,056.89 *
Shan State	-	-	-	1	2.10	6,700.00
Ayeyawady Region	1	0.67 *	2,052.14 *	4	35.13 *	132,246.92 *
Nay Pyi Taw	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	43	116.21 *	321,251.07 *	43	80.23 *	557,701.26 *

(Cont'd)

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

Sectors	2019-2020								
	Q1			Q2			Q3		
	No. of Enterprises	US\$	Total Investment (Kyat)	No. of Enterprises	US\$	Total Investment (Kyat)	No. of Enterprises	US\$	Total Investment (Kyat)
Kachin State	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	965.09
Kayah State	1	-	1,000.00	1	-	6,000.00	2	-	1,200.00
Kayin State	1	0.70	5,612.72	1	12.07	23,600.00	-	-	-
Chin State	1	0.17	2,035.40	1	-	500.00	-	-	-
Sagaing Region	2	0.02	1,637.38	4	0.26	6,483.77	3	0.83	7,205.49
Taninthayi Region	2	-	9,276.00	6	2.79	21,055.50	2	7.50	11,956.96
Bago Region	1	-	628.00	-	-	-	1	-	3,957.00
Magway Region	-	-	-	-	0.04 *	1,500.00 *	-	-	-
Mandalay Region	2	9.48 *	68,706.94 *	2	2.21 *	7,531.29 *	4	18.69 *	184,107.96 *
Mon State	1	5.64 *	11,468.22 *	2	3.13	6,600.00	1	1.96 *	5,776.00 *
Rakhine State	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.19	2,499.27
Yangon Region	10	36.42 *	387,456.46 *	14	40.73 *	173,893.37 *	11	29.21 *	114,428.28
Shan State	2	48.08 *	109,975.73 *	1	-	48,819.54	2	-	3,875.00
Ayeyawady Region	4	17.34	44,672.01 *	4	52.37 *	103,978.46 *	3	2.37	8,021.23
Nay Pyi Taw	1	1.20 *	2,433.02 *	1	1.63	5,800.00	-	-	-
Total	28	119.05 *	644,901.88 *	37	115.23 *	405,761.93 *	31	60.75 *	343,992.28 *

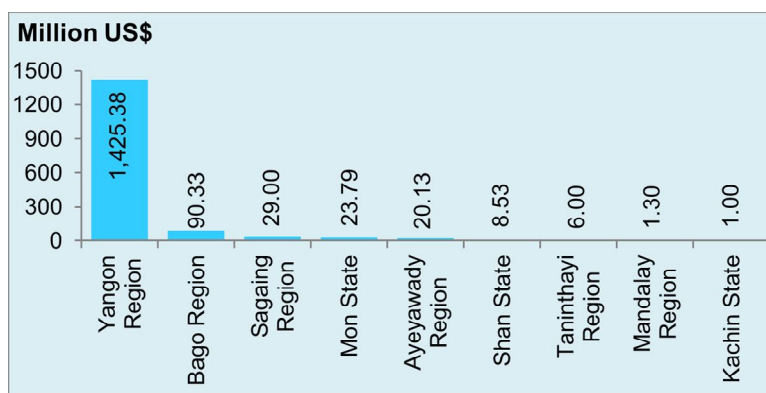
*Including the value of increased in investment.

Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

4.5 Foreign Investment of Permitted Enterprise by State & Region

In the third quarter of 2019-2020, the most of foreign investors invested in Yangon Region with total approved amount of 1,425.38 million US\$, followed by Bago Region and Sagaing Region with 90.33 million US\$ and 29.00 million US\$.

Chart 4.5: Foreign Investment of Permitted Enterprise By State & Region (2019-2020, Q3)



Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

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

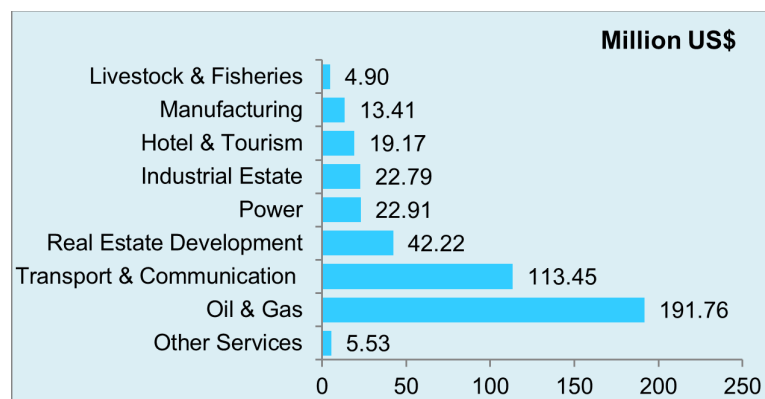
Sectors	2018-2019				2019-2020					
	Q3		Q4		Q1		Q2		Q3	
	No. of Enterprises	Foreign Investment	No. of Enterprises	Foreign Investment	No. of Enterprises	Foreign Investment	No. of Enterprises	Foreign Investment	No. of Enterprises	Foreign Investment
Kachin State	3	15.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1.00
Kayah State	1	50.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kayin State	2	10.54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chin State	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sagaing Region	-	-	-	0.06	-	-	-	-	1	29.00
Taninthayi Region	-	-	1	3.20	2	8.31	-	-	1	6.00
Bago Region	5	31.28	10	41.57 *	7	89.17 *	4	144.80 *	9	90.33 *
Magway Region	1	1.14	-	-	-	-	2	18.70	-	-
Mandalay Region	6	122.45	4	83.34	-	-	2	18.68 *	1	1.30
Mon State	1	2.32	1	27.00	-	-	-	-	2	23.79
Rakhine State	-	-	1	2.00	2	142.67	1	525.14 *	-	-
Yangon Region	38	1021.40 *	62	832.64 *	56	912.47 *	65	855.01 *	30	1425.38 *
Shan State	-	-	4	5.58	-	-	-	-	1	8.53
Ayeyawady Region	1	3.00	1	3.00	4	7.22	1	4.00 *	3	20.13 *
Nay Pyi Taw	-	35.00 *	1	0.34	1	4.39	-	-	-	-
Total	58	1292.13 *	85	998.73 *	72	1164.23 *	75	1566.33 *	49	1605.46 *

*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 third quarter of 2019-2020, Oil & Gas sector topped the list at 191.76 million US\$, followed by Transport & Communication sector with amount of 113.45 million US\$, and Real Estate Development sector with 42.22 million US\$.

Chart 4.6: Amount of Foreign Investment Inflows By Sector (2019-2020, Q3)

Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

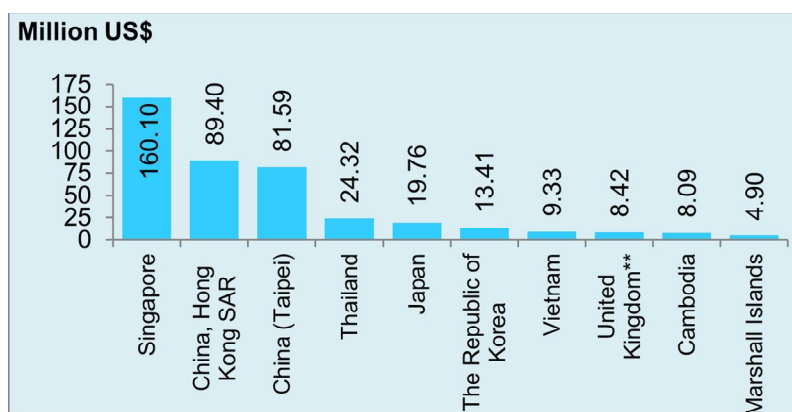
Table 4.6 Amount of Foreign Investment Inflows By Sector (Million US\$)

Sectors	2018-2019		2019-2020		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
	Foreign Investment	Foreign Investment	Foreign Investment	Foreign Investment	Foreign Investment
Agriculture	0.10	5.75	0.77	-	0.94
Livestock & Fisheries	9.12	27.39	22.92	11.49	4.90
Mining	28.16	8.54	4.62	3.15	-
Oil & Gas	41.32	216.45	73.31	107.38	191.76
Manufacturing	280.18	273.34	242.76	148.94	13.41
Power	102.05	8.67	2.39	2.65	22.91
Transport & Communication	90.23	78.07	54.66	36.08	113.45
Hotel & Tourism	16.79	7.23	15.52	19.64	19.17
Real Estate Development	31.21	124.53	71.80	81.18	42.22
Industrial Estate	-	0.28	6.99	-	22.79
Construction	-	-	-	-	-
Other Services	5.78	2.26	49.76	0.02	5.53
Total	604.94	752.51	545.50	410.53	437.08

Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

4.7 Amount of Foreign Investment Inflows by Country/Region

In the third quarter of 2019-2020, the top investing country is Singapore with the actual amount of 160.10 million US\$ and followed by China, Hong Kong SAR and China(Taipei) with actual amount at 89.40 million US\$ and 81.59 million US\$.

Chart 4.7: Top Ten Countries in Foreign Investment Inflows (2019-2020, Q3)

Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

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

Country	2018-2019		2019-2020		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
	Foreign Investment	Foreign Investment	Foreign Investment	Foreign Investment	Foreign Investment
America	0.02	1.65	1.89	-	-
Austria	-	-	-	-	0.04
Australia	1.61	-	0.01	-	-
Brunei Darussalam	1.78	3.17	2.46	1.30	0.57
Bangladesh	0.1	-	-	-	-
Canada	0.11	0.10	1.03	-	-
Cambodia	0.10	-	1.30	3.54	8.09
China	39.62	88.39	65.74	57.19	2.28
China (Taipei)	1.33	9.89	0.71	3.12	81.59
France	6.04	6.78	4.80	6.46	0.96
Germany	-	-	19.25	-	1.49
China, Hong Kong SAR	34.29	29.59	26.06	38.13	89.40
Indonesia	0.59	0.30	0.09	0.45	-
India	0.34	0.79	10.00	0.80	1.49
Italy	-	-	1.70	-	-
Ireland	-	-	-	-	-
Japan	8.72	16.04	2.78	6.62	19.76
Lebanon	-	-	-	-	-
Luxembourg	-	-	-	1.80	-
Philippines	0.02	1.65	1.89	-	0.10
Marshall Islands	-	-	-	0.02	4.90
Malaysia	2.32	11.07	2.17	2.68	4.38
China, Macau SAR	0.40	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	0.44	4.88	18.10	12.98	2.18
Norway	-	-	-	-	-
The Republic of Korea	14.56	215.12	69.58	86.84	13.41
Seychelles	2.63	1.75	1.20	0.30	0.21
Samoa	4.67	1.90	2.30	3.09	4.06
Singapore	313.07	199.83	155.31	137.86	160.10
Switzerland	-	9.47	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	136.04	132.82	142.83	41.76	24.32
United Kingdom**	36.14	4.89	13.98	3.13	8.42
United Arab Emirates	-	0.30	-	-	-
Vietnam	-	12.13	0.32	2.46	9.33
Total	604.94	752.51	545.50	410.53	437.08

Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

5 Production



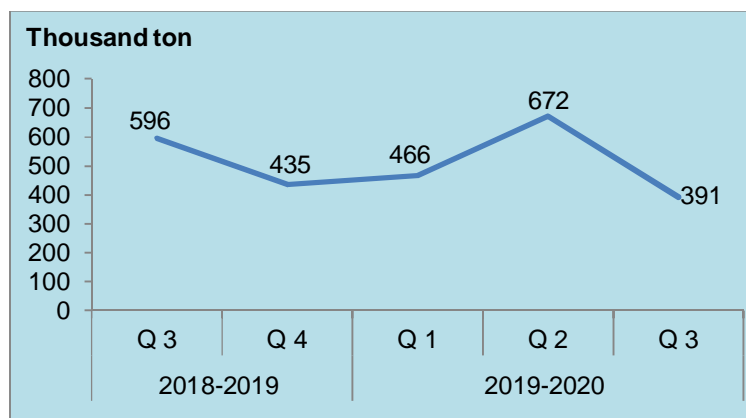
PRODUCTION

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

5.1 Cement Production (State-Owned and Joint Venture)

The production of Cement Production decreased by 34.40% in the third quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the third quarter of 2018-2019. The production of Cement production decreased by 41.82% in the third quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the second quarter of 2019-2020. As some of cement producing factories is leased to the private sectors, production statistics from both State-Owned factories and joint-ventures are shown.

Chart 5.1: Cement Production

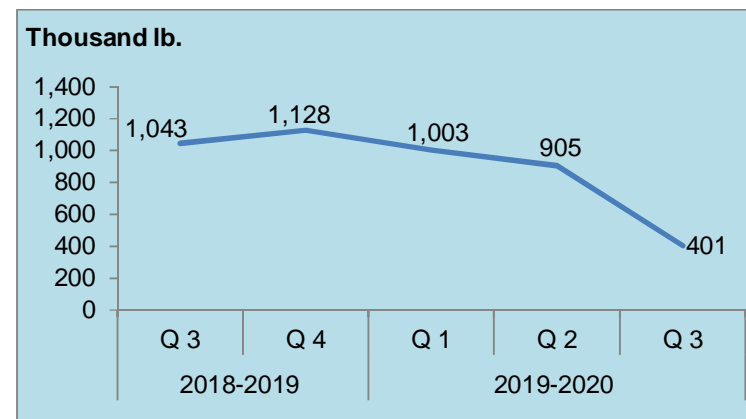


Source: No. (2) Heavy Industrial Enterprise.

5.2 Cotton Yarn (State-Owned)

The production of Cotton yarn decreased by 61.55% in the third quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the third quarter of 2018-2019. The production of Cotton yarn decreased by 55.69% in the third quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the second quarter of 2019-2020.

Chart 5.2: Cotton Yarn Production

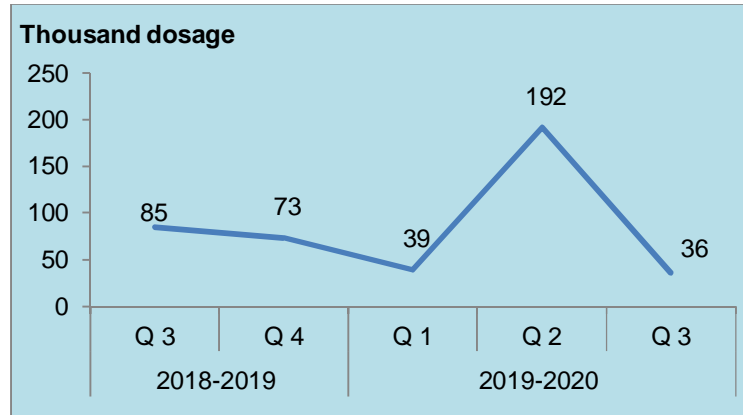


Source: No. (3) Heavy Industrial Enterprise.

5.3 Biological Products (State-Owned)

The production of Biological products decreased by 57.65% in the third quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the third quarter of 2018-2019. The production of Biological products decreased by 81.25% in the third quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the second quarter of 2019-2020.

Chart 5.3: Biological Products

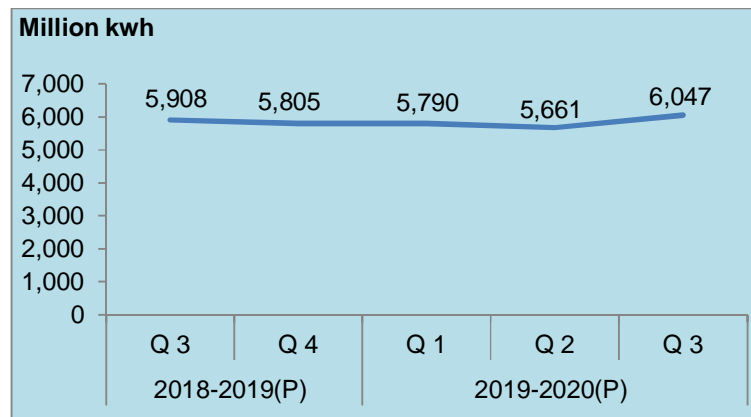


Source: Myanmar Pharmaceutical Industrial Enterprise.

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

Generation of Electric Power increased by 2.35% in the third quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the third quarter of 2018-2019. Generation of Electric Power increased by 6.82% in the third quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the second quarter of 2019-2020.

Chart 5.4: Electric Power Generation

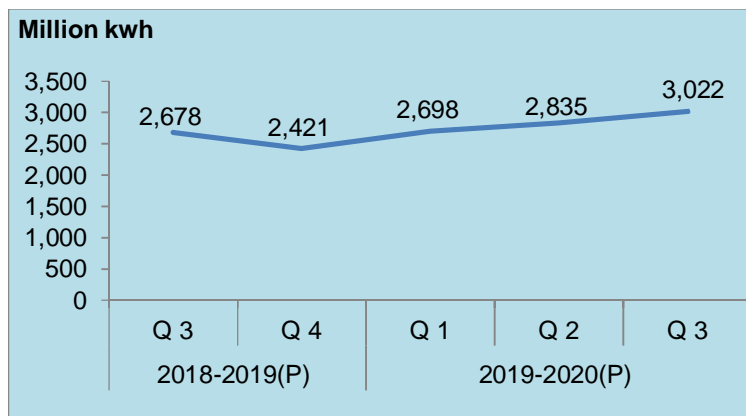


Source: Department of Electric Power Planning.

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

Electric Power Generation by Gas increased by 12.85% in the third quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the third quarter of 2018-2019. Electric Power Generation by Gas increased by 6.60% in the third quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the second quarter of 2019-2020.

Chart 5.5: Electric Power Generation by Gas

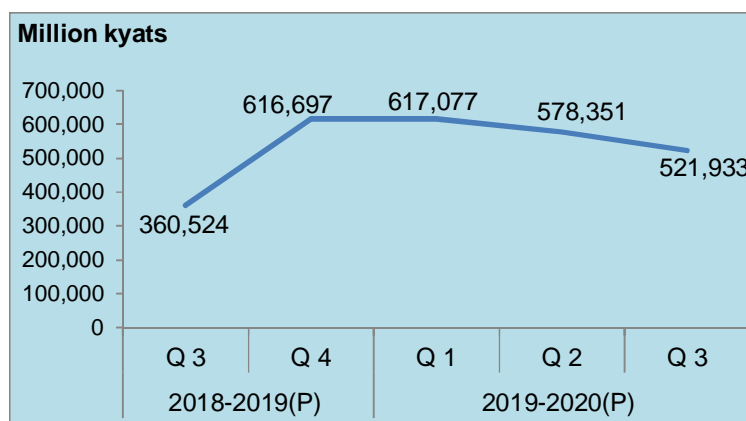


Source: Department of Electric Power Planning.

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

The total value of Electricity sales increased by 44.77% in the third quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the third quarter of 2018-2019. The total value of Electricity sales decreased by 9.75% in the third quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the second quarter of 2019-2020.

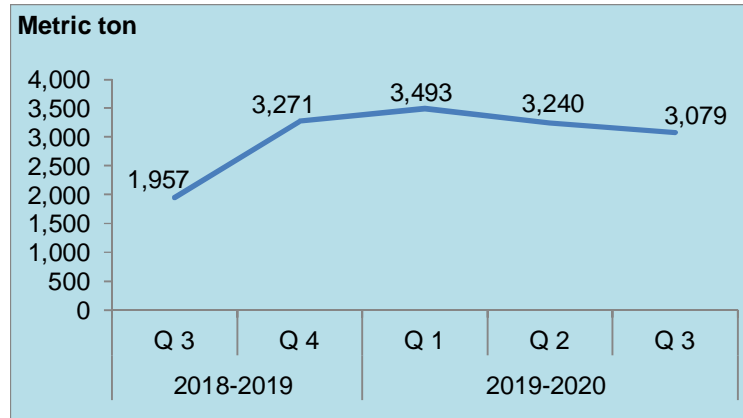
Chart 5.6: Sales of Electric Power



Source: Ministry of Electricity and Energy.

5.7 Petroleum Coke (State-Owned)

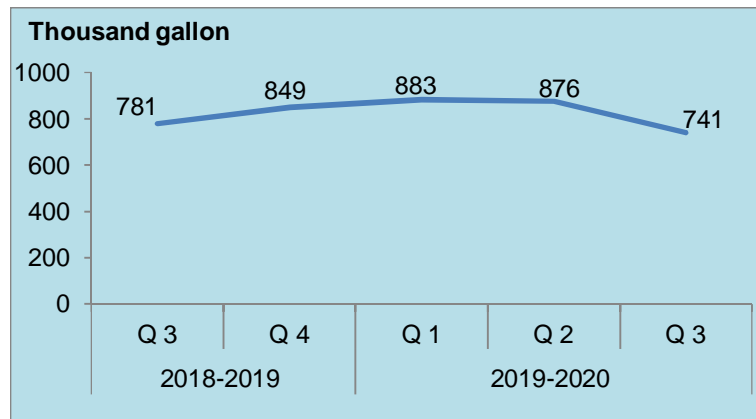
The Production of Petroleum Coke is increased by 57.33% in the third quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the third quarter of 2018-2019. The Production of Petroleum Coke decreased by 4.97% in the third quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the second quarter of 2019-2020.

Chart 5.7: Petroleum Coke

Source: Myanmar Petrochemical Enterprise.

5.8 Liquefied Petroleum Gas (State-Owned)

Liquefied Petroleum Gas production decreased by 5.12% in the third quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the third quarter of 2018-2019. Liquefied Petroleum Gas production in the third quarter of 2019-2020 decreased by 15.41% compared with the second quarter of 2019-2020.

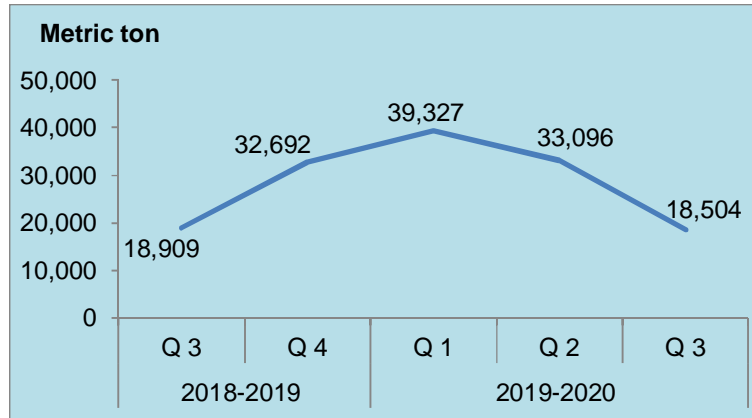
Chart 5.8: Liquefied Petroleum Gas

Source: Myanmar Petrochemical Enterprise.

5.9 Fertilizer (Urea) (State-Owned)

Fertilizer (Urea) production decreased by 2.14% in the third quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the third quarter of 2018-2019. Fertilizer (Urea) production decreased by 44.09% in the third quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the second quarter of 2019-2020.

Chart 5.9: Fertilizer (Urea) Production

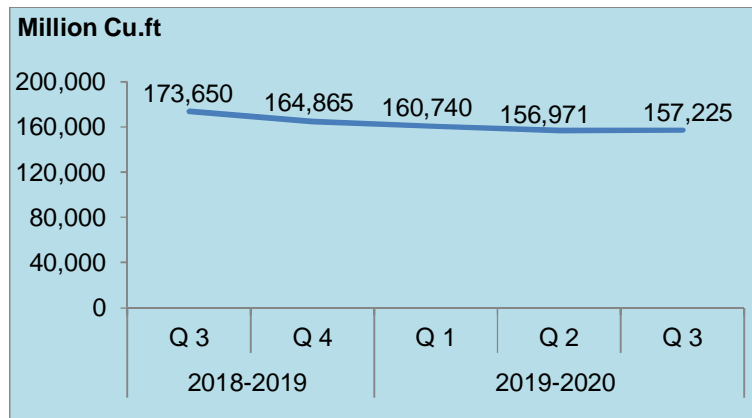


Source: Myanma Petrochemical Enterprise.

5.10 Natural Gas (State-Owned)

The production of Natural Gas decreased by 9.46% in the third quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the third quarter of 2018-2019. The production of Natural Gas increased by 0.16% in the third quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the second quarter of 2019-2020.

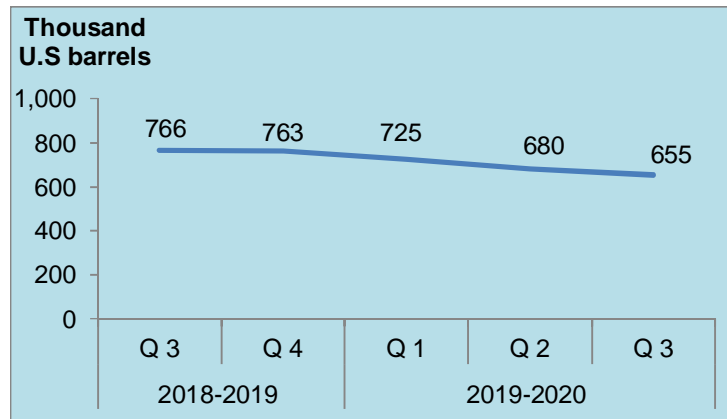
Chart 5.10: Natural Gas Production



Source: Oil and Gas Planning Department.

5.11 Crude Oil (State-Owned)

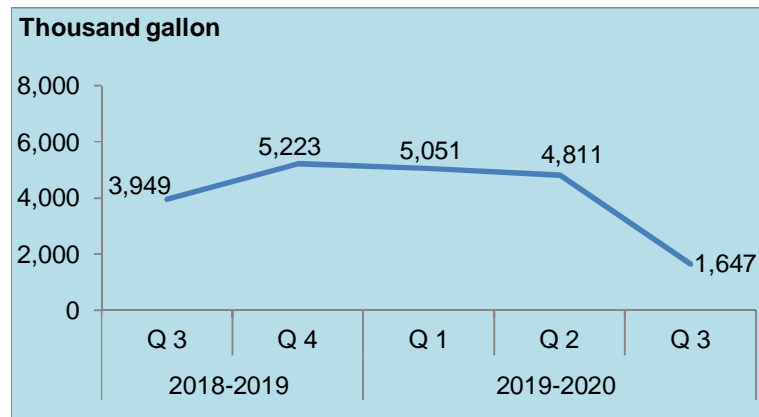
The production of Crude Oil decreased by 14.49% in the third quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the third quarter of 2018-2019. The production of Crude Oil decreased by 3.68% in the third quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the second quarter of 2019-2020.

Chart 5.11: Crude Oil Production

Source: Oil and Gas Planning Department.

5.12 Motor Spirit (State-Owned)

The production of Motor Spirit decreased by 58.29% in the third quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the third quarter of 2018-2019. The production of Motor Spirit decreased by 65.77% in the third quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the second quarter of 2019-2020.

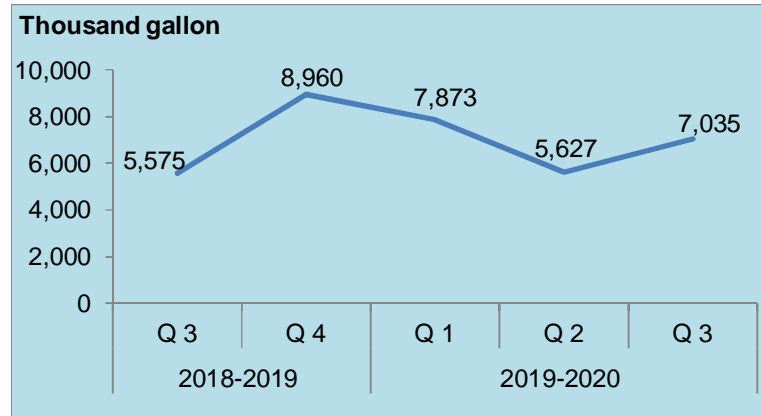
Chart 5.12: Motor Spirit Production

Source: Oil and Gas Planning Department.

5.13 Diesel Oil (State-Owned)

The production of Diesel Oil increased by 26.19% in the third quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the third quarter of 2018-2019. The production of Diesel Oil increased by 25.02% in the third quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the second quarter of 2019-2020.

Chart 5.13: Diesel Oil Production

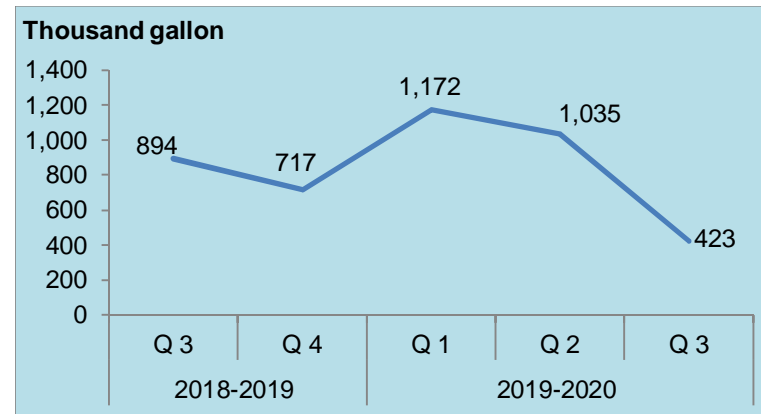


Source: Oil and Gas Planning Department.

5.14 Aviation Turbine (State-Owned)

Aviation Turbine production decreased by 52.68% in the third quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the third quarter of 2018-2019. Aviation Turbine production decreased by 59.13% in the third quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the second quarter of 2019-2020.

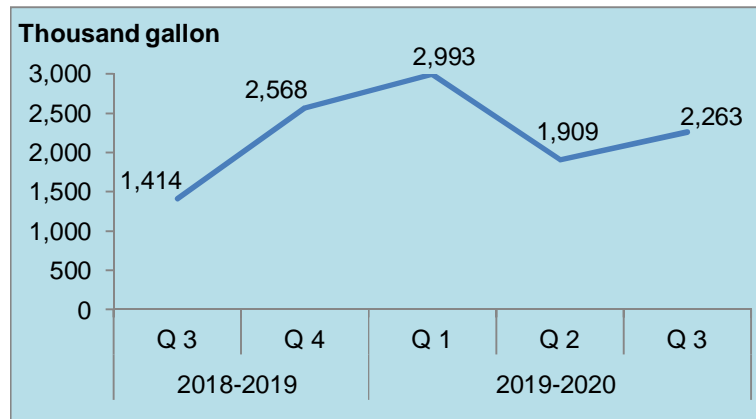
Chart 5.14: Aviation Turbine Production



Source: Oil and Gas Planning Department.

5.15 Furnace Oil (State-Owned)

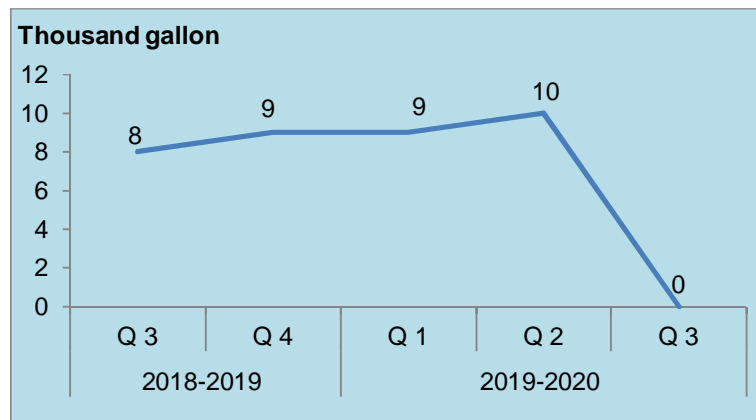
The production of Furnace Oil increased by 60.04% in the third quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the third quarter of 2018-2019. The production of Furnace Oil increased by 18.54% in the third quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the second quarter of 2019-2020.

Chart 5.15: Furnace Oil Production

Source: Oil and Gas Planning Department.

5.16 Kerosene (State-Owned)

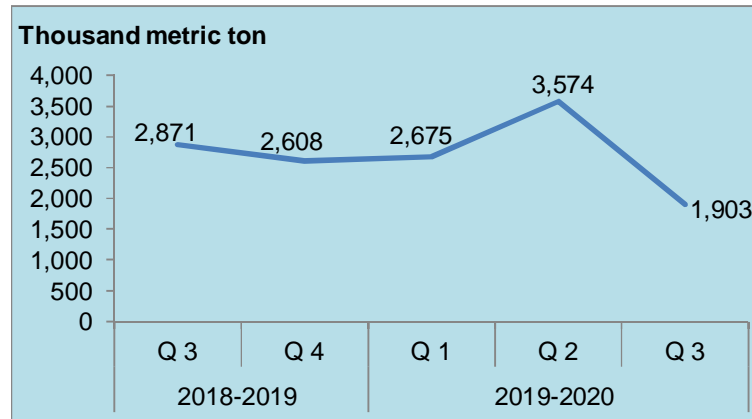
There was no production of Kerosene after March of 2019-2020.

Chart 5.16: Kerosene Production

Source: Oil and Gas Planning Department.

5.17 Limestone (State-Owned)

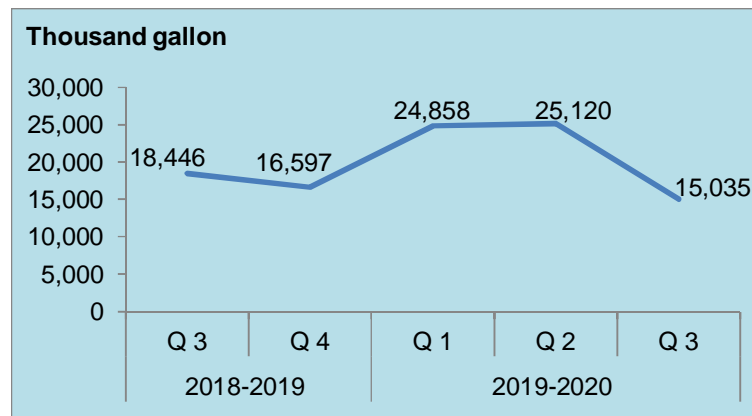
The production of Limestone decreased by 33.72% in the third quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the third quarter of 2018-2019. The production of Limestone decreased by 46.75% in the third quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the second quarter of 2019-2020.

Chart 5.17: Limestone Production

Source: No.(1) Mining Enterprise.

5.18 Beer (Private)

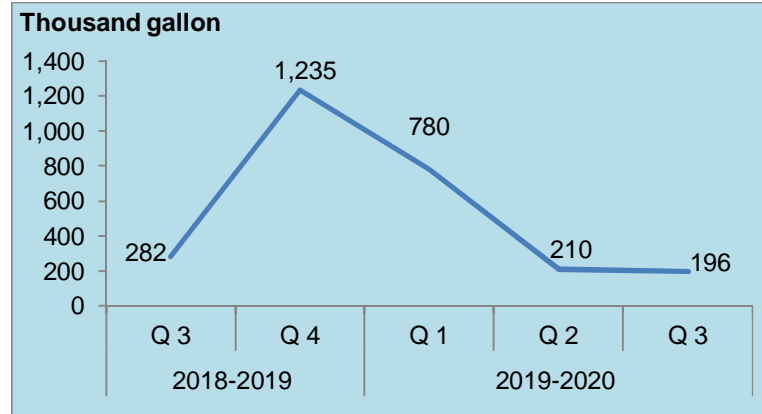
The production of Beer decreased by 18.49% in the third quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the third quarter of 2018-2019. The production of Beer decreased by 40.15% in the third quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the second quarter of 2019-2020.

Chart 5.18: Beer Production

Source: Myanma Economic Holdings Public Company Limited.

5.19 Alcohol (Joint Venture, Private)

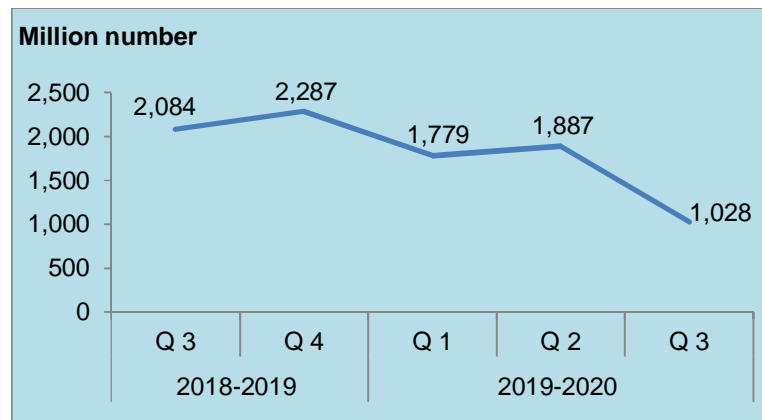
The production of Alcohol decreased by 30.50% in the third quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the third quarter of 2018-2019. The production of Alcohol decreased by 6.67% in the third quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the second quarter of 2019-2020.

Chart 5.19: Alcohol Production

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

5.20 Cigarettes (Private)

The production of Cigarettes decreased by 50.67% in the third quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the third quarter of 2018-2019. The production of Cigarettes decreased by 45.52% in the third quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the second quarter of 2019-2020.

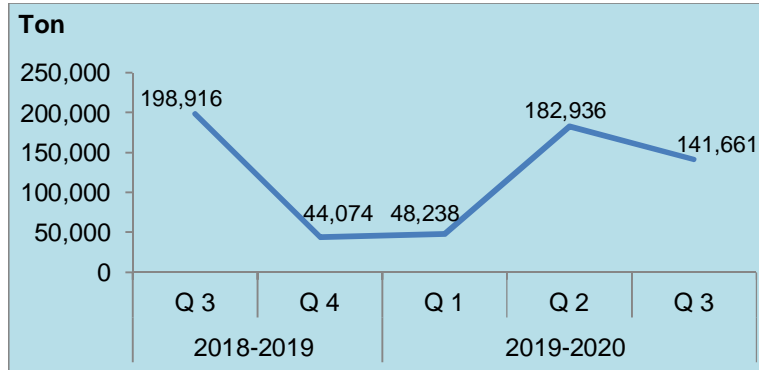
Chart 5.20: Cigarettes Production

Source: Myanmar Economic Holdings Public Company Limited.

5.21 Salt (Crude + Fine) (Private)

The production of Salt (Crude + Fine) decreased by 28.78% in the third quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the third quarter of 2018-2019. Salt (Crude + Fine) production decreased by 22.56% in the third quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the second quarter of 2019-2020.

Chart 5.21: Salt (Crude + Fine) Production

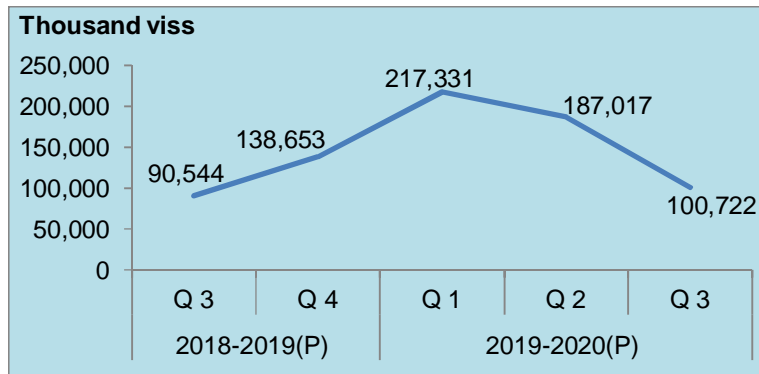


Source: Department of Mines.

5.22 Cooking Oil (Private)

The production of Cooking Oil increased by 11.24% in the third quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the 2018-2019 third quarter. The production of Cooking Oil decreased by 46.14% in the third quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the second quarter of 2019-2020.

Chart 5.22: Cooking Oil Production

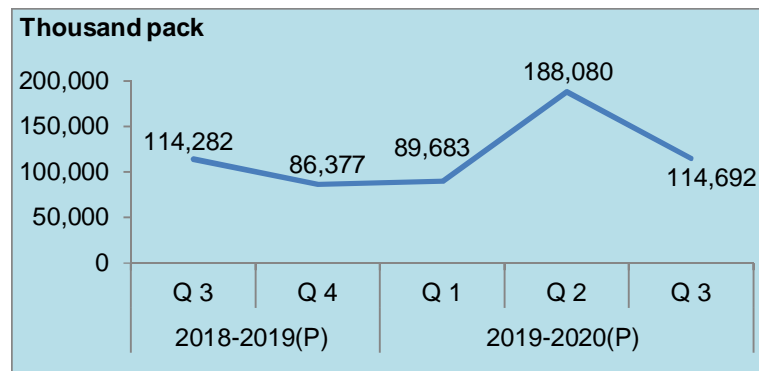


Source: Planning Department.

5.23 Instant Noodles (Private)

The production of Instant Noodles increased by 0.36% in the third quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the 2018-2019 third quarter. The production of Instant Noodles decreased by 39.02% in the third quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the second quarter of 2019-2020.

Chart 5.23: Instant Noodles Production



Source: Planning Department.

Table 5.1: Production Statistics

Commodity	Unit	2018-2019		2019-2020		
		Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
Cement	Thousand ton	596	435	466	672	391
Cotton Yarn	Thousand lb.	1,043	1,128	1,003	905	401
Biological Products	Thousand dosage	85	73	39	192	36
Electric Power Generation	Million kwh	5,908 *	5,805 *	5,790 *	5,661 *	6,047 *
Electric Power Generation by Gas	Million kwh	2,678 *	2,421 *	2,698 *	2,835 *	3,022 *
Sales of Electric Power Value	Million kyats	360,524 *	616,697 *	617,077 *	578,351 *	521,933 *
Petroleum Coke	Metric ton	1,957	3,271	3,493	3,240	3,079
Liquefied Petroleum Gas	Thousand gallon	781	849	883	876	741
Fertilizer (Urea)	Metric ton	18,909	32,692	39,327	33,096	18,504
Natural gas (total)	Million Cu.ft	173,650	164,865	160,740	156,971	157,225
Crude Oil	Thousand U.S barrels	766	763	725	680	655
Motor Spirit	Thousand gallon	3,949	5,223	5,051	4,811	1,647
Diesel Oil	Thousand gallon	5,575	8,960	7,873	5,627	7,035
Aviation Turbine	Thousand gallon	894	717	1,172	1,035	423
Furnace Oil	Thousand gallon	1,414	2,568	2,993	1,909	2,263
Kerosene	Thousand gallon	8	9	9	10	-
Limestone	Thousand metric ton	2,871	2,608	2,675	3,574	1,903
Beer	Thousand gallon	18,446 (r)	16,597	24,858 (r)	25,120	15,035
Alcohol	Thousand gallon	282	1,235	780	210	196
Cigarettes	Million number	2,084	2,287	1,779 (r)	1,887	1,028
Salt (Crude)	Ton	140,215	-	-	128,800	100,955
Salt (Fine)	Ton	58,701	44,074	48,238	54,136	40,706
Salt (total)	Ton	198,916	44,074	48,238	182,936	141,661
Cooking Oil	Thousand viss	90,544 *	138,653 *	217,331 *	187,017 *	100,722 *
Instant Noodles	Thousand pack	114,282 *	86,377 *	89,683 *	188,080 *	114,692 *

* provisional

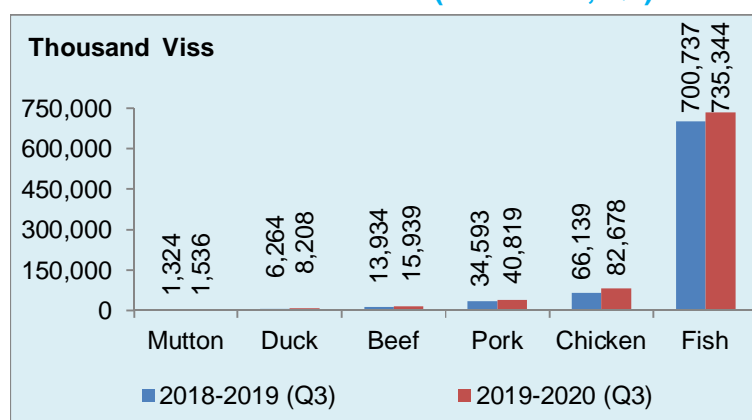
Sources: No. (2) Heavy Industries Enterprise.
No. (3) Heavy Industries Enterprise.
Myanmar Pharmaceutical Industrial Enterprise.
Ministry of Electricity and Energy.
Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation.
Myanmar Economic Holdings Public Company Limited.
Planning Department.

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

In the third quarter of 2019-2020, the production of fish decreased by 23.78%, in comparison to the second quarter of 2019-2020, to stand at 735,344 thousand viss. Fish is the largest meat by total production, accounting for 83.13% of all meat production. In contrast, for this same period, there were decreases in the production of pork (3.77%), beef (4.51%), mutton (4.54%), chicken (11.49%) and duck (13.73%). Similarly, there were decreases in the production of milk (6.65%) and eggs (23.61%) in the third quarter of 2019-2020 compared to second quarter of 2019-2020.

For the third quarter of 2019-2020 compared to the third quarter of 2018-2019, there was an increase in the production of duck (31.03%), chicken (25.01%), pork (18.00%), mutton (16.01%), beef (14.39%) and fish (4.94%) and over the same year, the production of eggs and milk increased by (34.90%) and (13.93%).

Chart 5.24: Production of Beef, Mutton, Pork, Chicken and Fish (2019-2020, Q3)



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

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

Particular	2018-2019		2019-2020		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
Beef	13,934	13,933	16,089	16,691	15,939
Mutton	1,324	1,324	1,555	1,609	1,536
Pork	34,593	34,593	41,252	42,416	40,819
Chicken	66,139	66,139	84,753	93,416	82,678
Duck	6,264	6,265	7,744	9,514	8,208
Fish	700,737	890,979	1,162,237	964,825	735,344
Milk	269,565	269,566	311,458	329,001	307,125
Eggs(thou.No)	356,163	356,160	512,598	628,957	480,465

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

6

Transportation & Tourism



TRANSPORTATION AND TOURISM

6.1 Domestic Public Transport

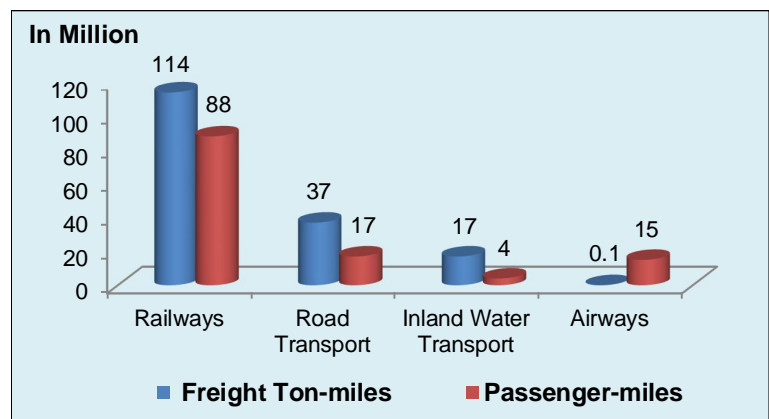
There are four main modes of domestic public transport: railways, road transport, inland water transport and airways. The year-on-year changes in the use of public transport for the third quarter of 2018-2019 and 2019-2020 were:

- railways transport decreased by 4% for freight ton-miles and 82.8% for passenger-miles,
- road transport decreased by 31% for freight ton-miles and 75% for passenger -miles,
- inland water transport increased by 0.62% for freight ton-miles and decreased by 58% for passenger-miles,
- airways transport decreased by 41.8% for freight ton-miles and 86.5% for passenger-miles.

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

- railways transport decreased by 18% for freight ton-miles and 77% for passenger-miles,
- road transport decreased by 23% for freight ton-miles and 79% for passenger-miles,
- inland water transport decreased by 1.7% for freight ton-miles and 54% for passenger-miles,
- airways transport decreased by 62.4% for freight ton-miles and 87% for passenger-miles.

Chart 6.1: Domestic Public Transport (2019-2020, Q3)



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

Table 6.1 Transportation
(Value = Thousand)

	2018-2019		2019-2020		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
Railways					
Freight ton-miles	118,643	110,445	123,932	138,576 (r)	113,667 (p)
Passenger-miles	511,448	389,186	435,275	385,230 (r)	88,005 (p)
Road Transport					
Freight ton-miles	54,001	49,243	46,835	48,271	37,187
Passenger-miles	69,697	72,982	84,649	82,293	17,264
Inland Water					
Freight ton-miles	16,497	15,493	16,436	16,879	16,600
Passenger-miles	9,349	9,363	9,357	8,652	3,968
Airways					
Freight ton-miles	91	60	67	141	53
Passenger-miles	112,589	81,523	121,224	117,510	15,187

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

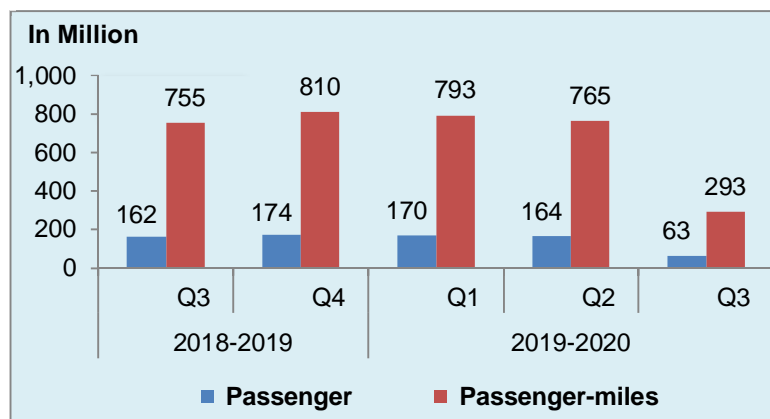
6.2 Yangon City Private Transport

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 third quarter of 2019-2020 compared to the third quarter of 2018-2019, private transport in Yangon City decreased across all measures with falls of 61% for both the number of passengers and passenger-miles, down 39% for number of buses in operation per day, 44% for number of trips per day and 63% for gross earnings.

When comparing the second quarter and the third quarter of 2019-2020, private transport across Yangon City decreased by 61.7% based on the measures of passengers and passenger-miles and the number of buses in operation per day (down 42%). Over the same period, number of trips per day decreased by 47% and gross earnings decreased by 63%.

Chart 6.2: Yangon City Private Transport (Bus Service)



Source: Yangon Region Transport Authority.

Table 6.2 Yangon City Private Transport (Bus Service)

	2018-2019		2019-2020		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
Passenger (Thousand)	161,901	173,802	170,105	164,035	62,900
Passenger-miles (Thousand)	754,683	810,159	792,928	764,631	293,204
Number of buses in operation per day	4,260	4,574	4,424	4,448	2,593
Number of trips per day	15,312	16,766	16,557	16,252	8,580
Gross Earnings (Million Kyats)	32,937.03	35,186.13	35,684.72	33,348.20	12,281.23

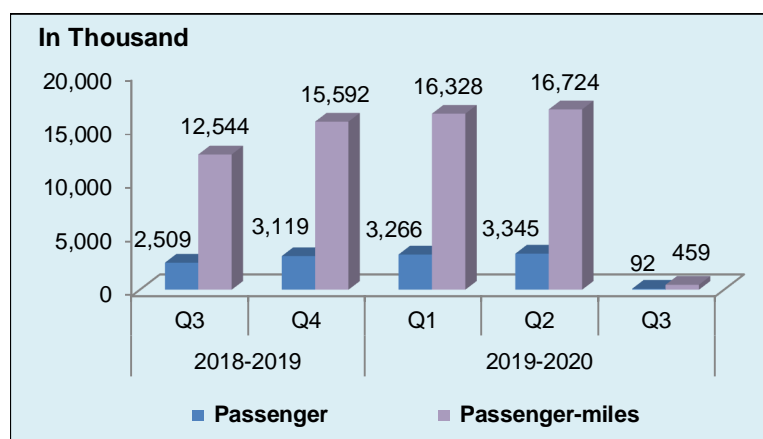
Source: Yangon Region Transport Authority.

6.3 Mandalay City Private Transport

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

For the third quarter of 2019-2020 compared to the third quarter of 2018-2019, private transport in Mandalay City decreased across all measures with falls of 96% for both the number of passengers and passenger-miles, decreased by 97% for number of buses in operation per day, 97.4% for number of trips per day and decreased by 84% for gross earnings.

When comparing the second quarter and the third quarter of 2019-2020, private transport across Mandalay City decreased by 97% based on the measures of passengers and passenger-miles and the number of buses in operation per day (down 97%). Over the same period, number of trips per day decreased by 97.3% and 97% for gross earnings.

Chart 6.3: Mandalay City Private Transport (Bus Service)

Source: Mandalay Region Buses Control Committee.

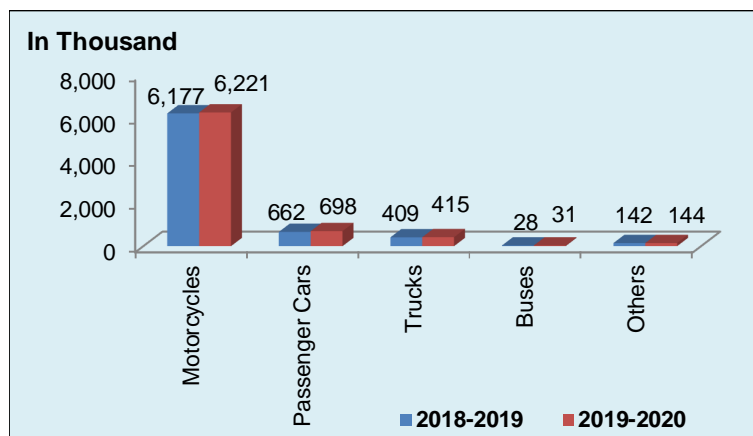
Table 6.3 Mandalay City Private Transport (Bus Service)

	2018-2019		2019-2020		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
Passenger (Thousand)	2,509	3,119	3,266	3,345	92
Passenger-miles (Thousand)	12,544	15,592	16,328	16,724	459
Number of buses in operation per day	246	250	240	243	7
Number of trips per day	750	751	720	728	20
Gross Earnings (Million Kyats)	172.62	634.31	1,000.46	1,003.46	27.54

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 third quarter of 2019-2020, there were a total of 7.5 million licensed vehicles. This was a 0.9% increase compared to the previous quarter and increased by 1.2% compared to the same period of 2018-2019.

Chart 6.4: Registered Motor Vehicles by Type (Q3)

Source: Department of Road Transport Administration.

Table 6.4 Registered Motor Vehicles by Type

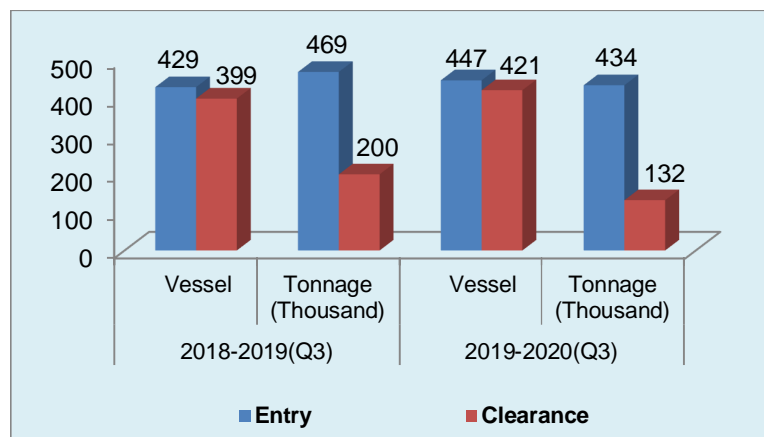
	2018-2019		2019-2020		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
Passenger Cars	662,087	667,946	677,827	691,622	698,289
Trucks	409,049	410,875	412,422	414,197	414,691
Buses	28,357	30,647	30,643	30,507	30,935
Motorcycles	6,176,755	6,168,963	6,096,300	6,163,972	6,220,966
Others	141,840	142,521	143,787	143,655	144,188
Total	7,418,088	7,420,952	7,333,979	7,443,953	7,509,069

Source: Department of Road Transport Administration.

6.5 Merchant Shipping

Coastal Shipping: Coastal shipping trade increased in the third quarter of 2019-2020, with vessel entries increasing by 4.2% and tonnage decreasing by 7.5% compared to the same time in 2018-2019. There was also a short term decrease in coastal shipping between the second quarter and the third quarter of 2019-2020, with a 11.7% decrease in the number of vessels entering and a 18.3% decrease in related tonnage. Clearance coastal shipping also decreased by 19.7% for vessels and 40.3% for tonnage.

Chart 6.5: Merchant Shipping (Coastal Trade, Q3)



Source: Customs Department.

Table 6.5 Merchant Shipping

	2018-2019		2019-2020		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
Coastal Trade					
Entry					
Vessel	429	361	404	506	447
Tonnage(Thousand)	469	330	354	531	434
Clearance					
Vessel	399	375	406	524	421
Tonnage(Thousand)	200	247	218	221	132

Source: Customs Department.

6.6 Tourism

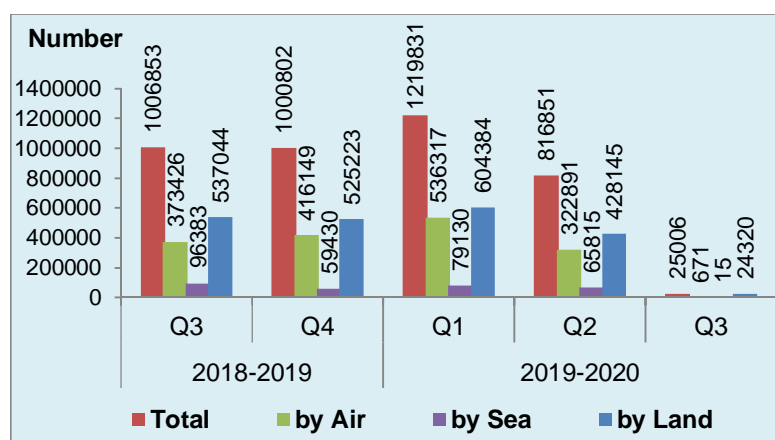
With a view to preventing importation and spread of COVID-19, Myanmar's tourism sector is suffering a lot (as other tourism sectors around the world). In the third quarter of 2019-2020, a total of 25,006 visitors entered Myanmar. This was decreased by 96.94% compared with the preceding quarter and it represented a 97.52% year-on-year decrease compared with the same quarter of previous year.

Air arrivals: In the third quarter of 2019-2020, number of visitor arrivals by air totaled 671 this was decreased of 99.82% compared with the same quarter in 2018-2019 and decrease of 99.79% compared with the previous quarter.

Land arrivals: The majority of visitors arrived in Myanmar by land 97.26%, this was a decrease of 94.32% compared with the previous quarter. This was decreased by 95.47% compared with the same quarter of 2018-2019.

Sea arrivals: In the third quarter of 2019-2020, the number of arrivals by sea stood at 15 which was decrease of 99.98% compared with the previous quarter. This was decreased by 99.98% 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

	2018-2019		2019-2020		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
Total	1006853	1000802	1219831	816851	25006
by Air	373426	416149	536317	322891	671
by Sea	96383	59430 (r)	79130 (r)	65815	15
by Land	537044	525223 (r)	604384 (r)	428145	24320

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 third quarter of 2019-2020, there were 91 labour exchange offices in the whole country and more than 344 overseas employment agencies.

There were 34,544 job placements in the third quarter of 2019-2020, which were a 54.9% decrease compared with the preceding quarter and a 54.0% year-on-year decrease compared with the third quarter of 2018-2019.

The number of new registered job seekers increased by 8.1% in the third quarter of 2019-2020, and was 22.2% lower than the same quarter of previous year.

The number of submissions made for the vacancies decreased by 54.4% compared with the previous quarter. The number of submissions made for the vacancies were 76,645 and 35,682 were recorded in Q3: 2018-2019 and Q3: 2019-2020 respectively.

During the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic, overseas employment licensed agencies have not been able to send any overseas workers abroad in the third quarter of 2019-2020.

7.2 Annual Labour Force Survey

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population, Department of Labour of Myanmar conducted Annual Labour Force Survey twice in a year from 1st February to 30th April 2018 and 1st September to 30th November 2018 with the technical assistance of the International Labour Organization (ILO).

7.2.1 Working age population and Labour Force Participation

In 2018, the working age population was 36.98 million, of which males constituted 46% and females 54%. Rural areas had 69.8% of the working age population while urban areas had 30.2%. The labour force participation rate was 61.5%. However, the rate for males was 77.0%, considerably higher than that for females by 48.5%. In terms of rural and urban areas, rural areas were covered by 63.3% of the Labour Force Participation while urban areas covered 57.2%.

7.2.2 Employment

Employment totaled 22.55 million, with females accounting for only 42.8%. More than one third (34.4%) of all persons in employment were wage employees, 4.3% were employers, 36.6% were own account workers and 24.7% were contributing family workers.

7.2.3 Unemployment and labour underutilization

The overall unemployment rate was 0.9%, with a male rate of 0.7% and female 1.0%. The composite rate of the labour underutilization, which comprises unemployment, time-

related underemployment and potential labour force, was 6.0% and higher for females compared to males.

7.2.4 Wage/salary per month

At the national level the average monthly income was 172.0 kyats in thousand, male 187.0 kyats in thousand and female 151.1 kyats in thousand.

7.2.5 Child labour

Children (5-17 years) comprised 24.37% of the population with over 12.41 million with boys and girls accounting for 6 million each. Of the 12 million children, more than half (53.4%) were in the youngest age group 5-11 years, while the children in the oldest age group 15-17 account for just about 22.8%. Gender balance existed in all the age groups. Three quarters (76%) of children resided in the rural areas, only a third in urban areas. Of the 12 million of children, 4.3% were working children and 3.2% were found in child labour.

Table 7.1 The Employment Status for Domestic and Overseas Workers

	2018-2019		2019-2020		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
Domestic					
New Registered	373,079	355,040	348,201	268,528	290,336
Job vacancies	75,643	87,885	77,671	77,282	34,134
Submitted for vacancies	76,645	91,698	78,685	78,222	35,682
Person placed	75,152	88,634	78,281	76,583	34,544
Registered live and pending at the end of the period	947,456	906,373	933,355	842,437	817,465
Overseas Workers					
Thai	55,541	72,938	57,763	58,642	-
Malaysia	18,978	24,631	21,591	10,636	-
Korea	1,489	1,218	887	513	-
Singapore	119	85	158	86	-
Japan	1,489	2,090	1,869	2,114	-
UAE	86	142	43	83	-
Macau	3	-	-	-	-
Jordan	188	394	262	164	-
Qatar	22	35	26	19	-
Total Overseas Workers	77,915	101,533	82,599	72,257	-

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.

