

# Quarterly Statistics Bulletin

Quarterly Time Series, 2020-2021 (Q3)



## **Quarterly Statistics Bulletin**

### **Quarterly Time Series, 2020-2021 (Q3)**

Published by

**Central Statistical Organization,  
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**CENTRAL STATISTICAL ORGANIZATION**

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## FOREWORD

*This Quarterly Statistics Bulletin* is the 21<sup>th</sup> edition statistical issue presenting the outcomes of Myanmar economic activities and support of sustainable economic growth. It provides estimates based on the economic indicators obtained from respective agencies and paves the way for the further improvement in the quality of estimates with respect to benchmarking and seasonal adjustment. It includes developments in GDP, production and trade sectors' performance, inflation, CPI, banking sector, exchange rates, interest rates, labour exchange and transportation and travel sector.

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

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

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



(Htun Zaw)

Director General  
Central Statistical Organization  
Ministry of Planning and Finance



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## EXECUTIVES SUMMARY

Myanmar has achieved an average growth rate of 5.8% in the last five years after a series of major economic and political reforms. In FY 2019/2020, real GDP growth was 3.2 % because of COVID 19 pandemic. In 2019-2020, the share of Agriculture sector was 21.0%, Industry sector 38.6% and Services sector 40.4% in the GDP respectively. Over the same period, the year on year inflation was 6.10%. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflow decreased 33.69% in FY 2019-2020 because of COVID-19 pandemic.

### Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

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

### Inflation

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) increase by 4.06% in the third quarter of FY 2020-2021 compared with the second quarter of FY 2020-2021. Compared with the same period last fiscal year, CPI increased by 6.10%.

In the third quarter of FY 2020-2021, the average rate of inflation was 5.85%. This was an increase in the average rate (4.21 percentage points) compared with the second quarter of FY 2020-2021.

### Trade

Myanmar is currently trading goods with over 100 countries. The merchandise trade statistics show that the trade balance had a deficit of \$ 117.6 million in the third quarter of 2020-2021; moreover, it had a deficit of \$ 245.1 million in the same quarter of the previous.

Exports, a crucial component of a country's economy, were decreased by 13.9% from \$ 3,962.5 million in the third quarter of last year to \$ 3,410.1 million in the third quarter of 2020-2021. Across the seven major export categories, the largest increase was forest products 32.6%, agricultural products 10.3% and mineral products 2.9%. However, the export of manufactured products, marine products, other products, and animal products were declined by 15.2%, 34.0%, 38.0%, and 83.7% over the same period of 2019-2020.

The total import in the third quarter of 2020-2021 was \$ 3,527.7 million, a decrease of 16.2% from \$ 4,207.6 million at the same time last year. Changes in total imports can be

broken down into three importing categories: capital goods, intermediate goods and consumer goods. Over the same period, the import of consumer goods decreased by 7.7%, intermediate goods decreased by 12.1% and capital goods decreased by 27.9% from the third quarter of 2019-2020.

### **International Currency Exchange**

In the third quarter of FY 2020-2021, the performance of the US dollar against the Myanmar kyat was 17.6 % stronger over the same period of FY 2019-2020. Similarly, other currencies performed stronger against the kyat including the Thai Baht 13.3%, the Singapore Dollar 22.1%, and the Euro 24.6%.

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

In the third quarter of FY 2020-2021, customs duties decreased by 14.87 % compared with the same period of last year. Also, revenue from taxes decreased by 60.34%, mainly due to large decrease in income taxes and specific good taxes in the second quarter of FY 2020-2021.

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

In the third quarter of 2020-2021, the total investment by Myanmar Citizen was decreased by 93.04% compared with the same period of last year. Because of the decreasing in Manufacturing sector, it contributes the majority of the decrease. Foreign investment was increased 1098.71 million US\$ compare with the same period of 2019-2020. Power sector was mostly contributed by 93.43% in total investment of this quarter.

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

United Kingdom, Singapore and Thailand were the top foreign investors for Myanmar in third quarter of 2020-2021 and Japan, Singapore and China were the top investors in same quarter of last year.

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

In the third quarter of 2020-2021, Ayeyawady Region was mostly invested in Myanmar Citizen and Ayeyawady Region was mostly invested in Foreign Investment. Yangon Region was second and Shan State was third in Myanmar Citizen Investment and Yangon Region was second and Mandalay Region was third in Foreign Investment.

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

In the third quarter of 2020-2021, the sectors with the largest inflow amount of Foreign Investment were Oil & Gas sector, Manufacturing and Livestock & Fisheries sector. In the third quarter of 2019-2020, Oil & Gas sector topped the list at 191.76 million US\$.

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

In the third quarter of 2020-2021, the countries by the largest Inflow amount of Foreign Investment were Cayman Island, Singapore and China.

### **Production**

The Quarterly production statistics is mainly described and focused on the selected commodities during the years 2019/2020 and 2020/2021. Overall, It was noticeable that the production of Alcohol and Motor Spirit increased with the vast majority (257.14% and 77.23%, respectively) in the third quarter, April to June of 2020, compared to the third quarter, April to June of 2021. Moreover, The production of

Sales of electric power value increased by 13.83% and Electric power generation by Gas and Electric power generation increased their production with tiny minority (6.78% and 3.22%, respectively).

### **Meat, Fish, Milk And Egg Production**

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

### **Transportation**

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

The number of registered motor vehicles increased by 3.4% in the third quarter of 2020-2021 compared to the same quarter of 2019-2020. The number of registered motorcycles increased 65,590 registered in the third quarter of 2020-2021 compared to the second quarter of 2020-2021.

Merchant Shipping includes only coastal trade between ports in Myanmar. In the third quarter of 2020-2021, coastal shipping decreased with vessel entries decreasing by 43% and tonnage decreasing by 62% compared with a year ago.

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



## Standard Symbols Used

The following symbols are used in this publication:

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



1

# GDP & Prices





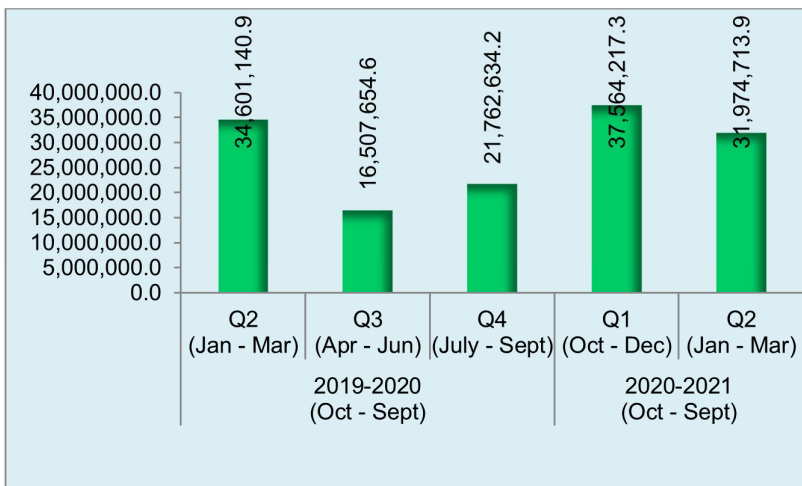


# GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT & PRICES

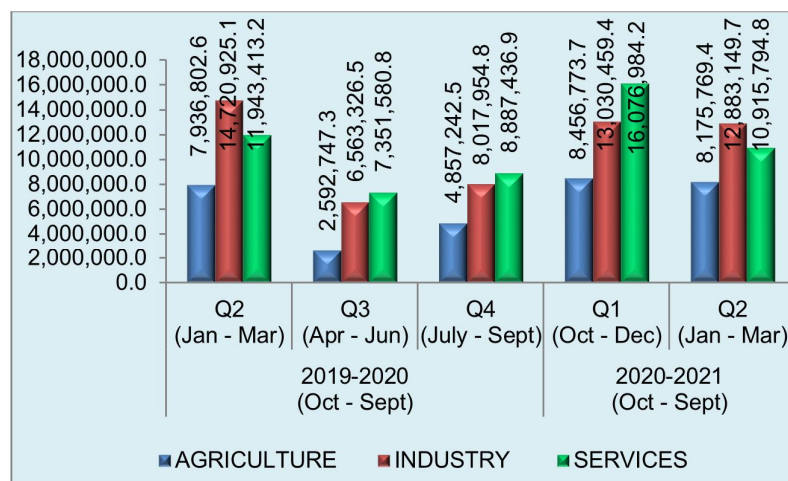
## 1.1 Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (Current Producers' Prices)

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

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



Source: Planning Department.



Source: Planning Department.

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

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

Source: Planning Department.

## 1.2 Consumer Price Index and Rate of Inflation

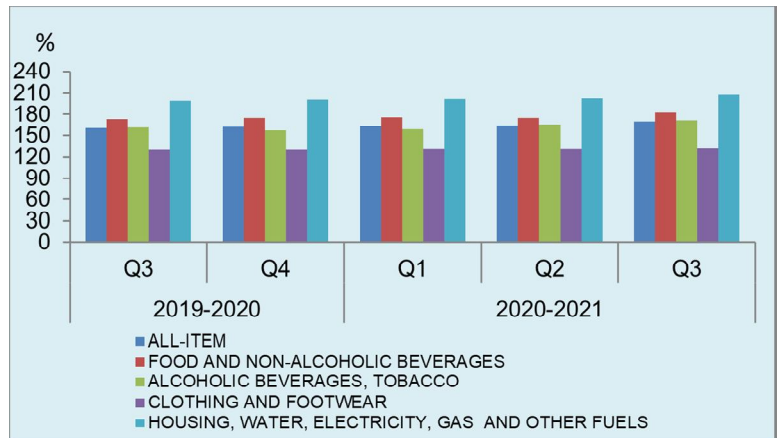
The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures the average change in the retail prices of goods and services purchased and consumed by households. The weighting is based on 2012 Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) conducted by the Central Statistical Organization (CSO). According to COICOP Classification,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

### 1.2.1 Quarterly Change

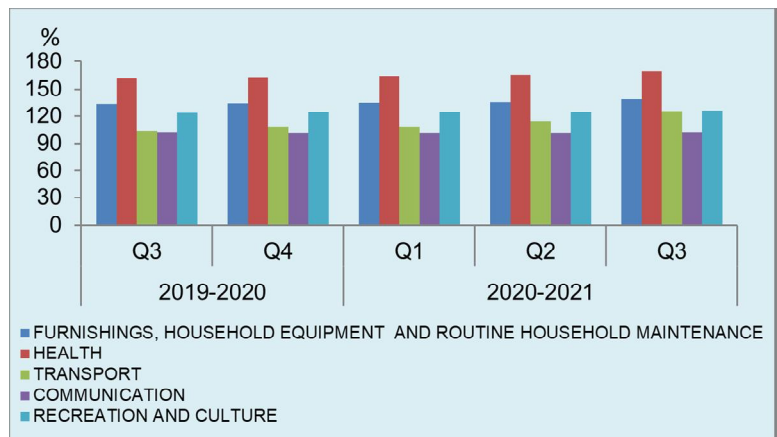
In the third quarter of 2020-2021 compared with the third quarter of 2019-2020; According to 2012 Base, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) in Myanmar increased to 170.15 Index Points from 160.37 Index Points. Year on Year the Inflation Rate was 4.06 for the third quarter of 2020-2021.

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

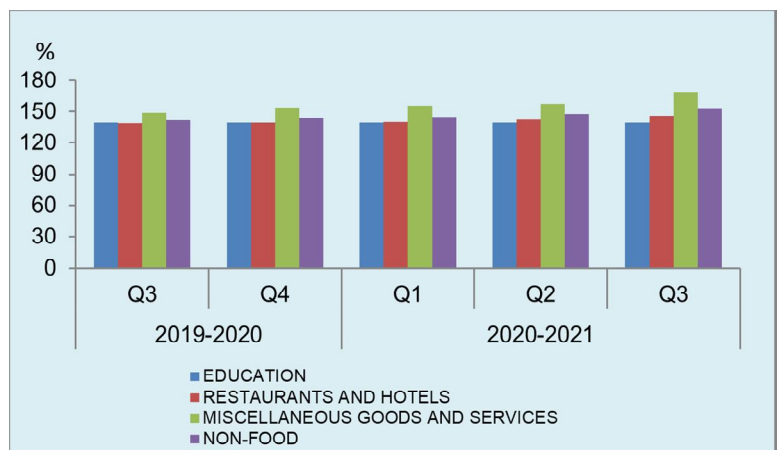
**Chart 1.2.1: Consumer Price Index (%) (2012=100)**



Source: Central Statistical Organization.



Source: Central Statistical Organization.

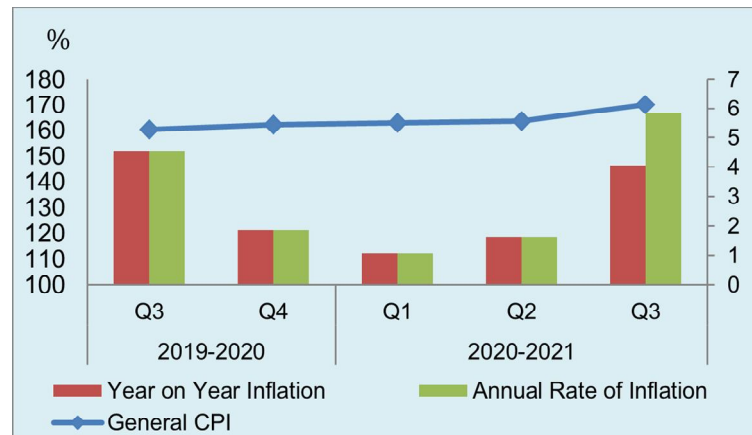


Source: Central Statistical Organization.

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

Group	2019-2020		2020-2021		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
ALL-ITEM	160.37	162.10	162.92	163.52	170.15
FOOD AND NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES	173.40	174.93	175.95	175.21	182.46
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES, TOBACCO	161.76	156.91	158.94	165.80	171.76
CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR	129.84	130.43	130.51	130.60	132.09
HOUSING, WATER, ELECTRICITY, GAS AND OTHER FUELS	199.79	200.93	201.67	202.95	207.81
FURNISHINGS, HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT AND ROUTINE HOUSEHOLD MAINTENANCE	133.63	134.44	134.94	135.18	138.58
HEALTH	161.99	162.94	164.13	165.02	168.96
TRANSPORT	102.76	108.40	108.27	114.18	125.53
COMMUNICATION	101.31	101.21	101.17	101.15	101.62
RECREATION AND CULTURE	123.36	123.99	124.09	124.14	125.93
EDUCATION	140.04	140.04	140.04	140.04	140.04
RESTAURANTS AND HOTELS	139.22	139.63	140.61	142.95	145.76
MISCELLANEOUS GOODS AND SERVICES	148.62	153.92	155.29	156.87	167.61
NON-FOOD	142.02	144.04	144.58	147.07	152.82
INFLATION(Y-o-Y)	4.53	1.86	1.08	1.63	4.06

Source: Central Statistical Organization.

**Chart 1.2.2: Consumer Price Index and Rate of Inflation**

Source: Central Statistical Organization.

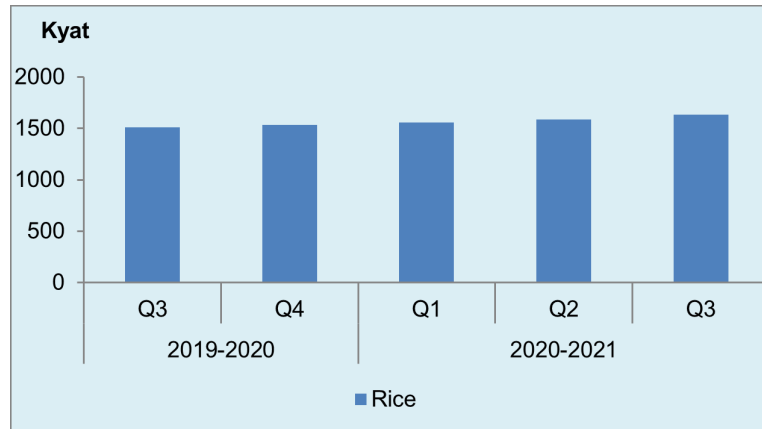
**Table 1.2.2 Consumer Price Index and Rate of Inflation**

2012=100

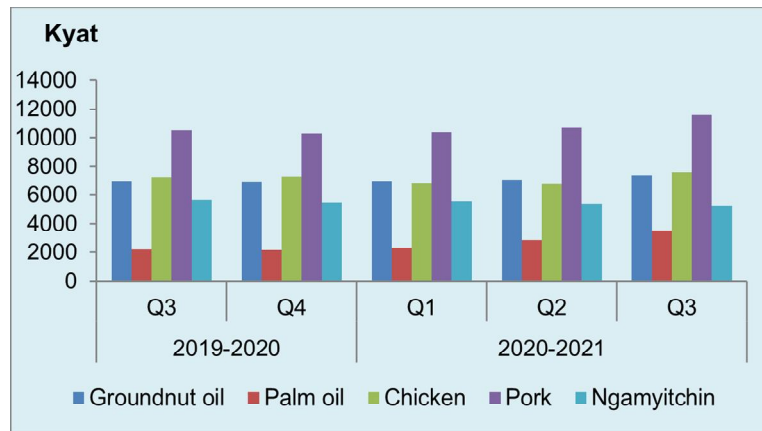
Group	2019-2020		2020-2021		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
General CPI	160.37	162.10	162.92	163.52	170.15
Year on Year Inflation	4.53	1.86	1.08	1.63	6.10
Annual Rate of Inflation	4.53	1.86	1.07	1.63	5.85

Source: Central Statistical Organization.

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



Source: Central Statistical Organization.



Source: Central Statistical Organization.

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

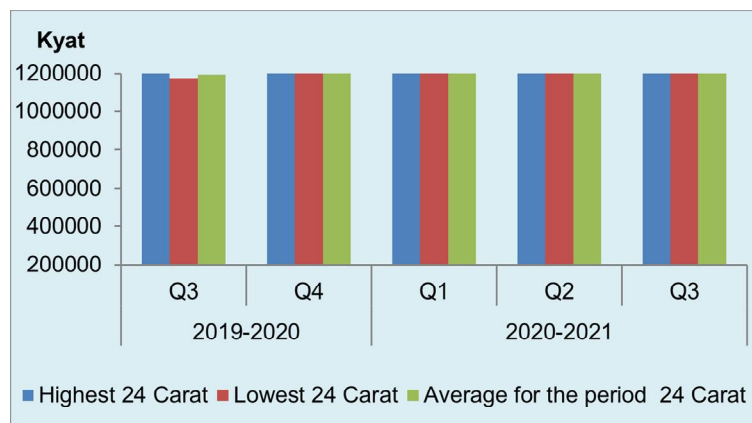
Commodity	Unit	2019-2020		2020-2021		
		Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
Rice	Pyi	1,513.02	1,533.38	1,556.32	1,585.02	1,634.52
Snake Head Fish(Ngayan)	Viss	9,512.26	9,783.09	9,588.94	9,084.92	9,465.66
Catfish(Ngakhu)	Viss	9,589.29	10,386.78	10,000.53	8,858.47	9,613.19
Ngagy	Viss	11,032.72	12,179.95	11,589.01	10,315.38	10,849.45
Hilsa (Ngatha-lauk)	Viss	12,733.99	12,310.46	11,846.41	10,451.63	11,079.08
Ngamyit-chin	Viss	5,613.26	5,469.05	5,541.09	5,379.71	5,246.67
Prawn(Pazun-doke)	Viss	18,233.50	18,360.19	18,269.18	18,217.76	18,176.72
Shrimp(Pazun-kyawt)	Viss	11,301.24	11,117.94	10,910.77	10,950.94	11,260.51
Snake Head Fish(Ngayan) dried	Viss	33,612.54	34,168.42	34,243.38	33,805.58	34,290.91
Ngakumshut dried	Viss	20,059.78	20,135.56	19,953.90	19,723.40	20,074.47
Prawn dried	Viss	34,475.41	34,818.76	34,950.00	34,800.00	35,375.00
Fish Ngapi(Ngapi yegyo)	Viss	3,494.56	3,496.23	3,541.30	3,543.48	3,619.13
Hmyin Ngapi(Ngapi-seinza) (2nd. quality)	Viss	4,104.35	4,151.27	4,164.87	4,175.49	4,272.22
Goat(Mutton)	Viss	23,065.80	23,180.91	23,174.77	23,124.31	22,955.80
Beef	Viss	14,475.14	14,566.71	14,592.75	14,588.89	14,718.52
Pork	Viss	10,492.23	10,276.53	10,364.21	10,664.55	11,594.87
Chicken	Viss	7,275.57	7,305.77	6,813.63	6,755.64	7,593.80
Chicken eggs	(10.Nos)	1,202.02	1,210.43	1,220.06	1,195.12	1,335.36
Duck eggs	(10.Nos)	1,734.06	1,701.60	1,684.80	1,633.40	1,700.42
Groundnut Oil	Viss	6,911.99	6,863.46	6,916.73	7,007.59	7,368.33
Palm Oil	Viss	2,170.03	2,122.59	2,305.04	2,852.51	3,518.51

(Cont'd)

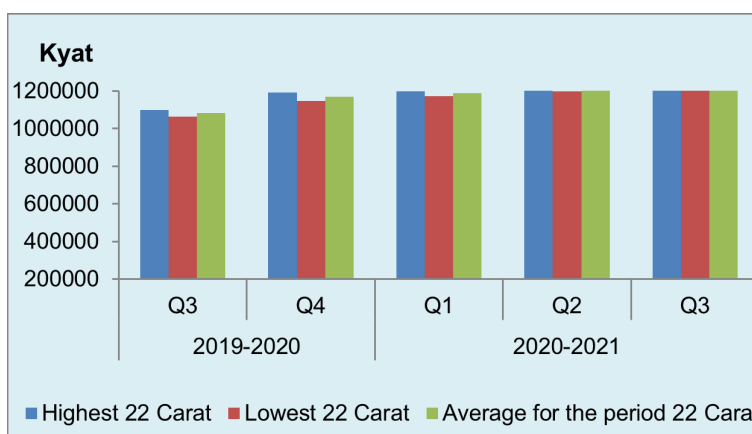
**Table 1.3.1 Retail Price of Selected Commodities**  
(Value = Kyat)

Commodity	Unit	2019-2020		2020-2021		
		Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
Gram(split)	Viss	2,345.17	2,301.27	2,379.07	2,416.43	2,447.18
Pegy(whole)	Viss	3,073.53	3,043.14	3,095.59	3,090.69	3,138.24
Penilay(whole)	Viss	4,085.69	4,483.30	4,781.94	4,838.74	4,905.50
Sadawpe(lonethay)	Viss	2,146.74	2,296.02	2,452.15	2,380.76	2,465.64
Chillies(short)	Viss	11,201.23	11,210.90	11,268.84	11,251.08	10,979.29
Onion(big)	Viss	1,074.14	876.19	1,143.77	822.11	706.10
Garlic(single)	Viss	3,687.95	3,074.68	3,204.31	3,387.95	3,464.94
Potatoes(medium)	Viss	1,162.32	1,171.78	1,229.79	1,130.47	1,120.57
Tomatoes	Viss	916.79	1,750.62	1,351.99	922.15	1,765.02
Cabbage	Viss	660.57	801.92	840.85	668.10	719.74
Longbean	Viss	1,320.83	1,302.89	1,341.17	1,257.38	1,420.36
Betel leaves	Viss	6,227.88	4,473.71	4,895.19	6,399.66	5,672.51
Betelnut(split)	Viss	7,621.86	7,492.33	7,492.59	7,553.44	8,676.72
Cheroots	(per 100)	2,242.99	2,263.35	2,285.30	2,274.94	2,320.72
Sugar	Viss	1,312.09	1,272.83	1,259.39	1,260.34	1,469.93
Tea, Shan	Viss	7,150.74	7,261.58	7,350.73	7,379.66	7,414.46
Firewood	Viss	371.66	376.17	384.29	386.50	389.79
Charcoal	Viss	700.65	704.73	706.22	705.94	712.59
Petro	Gallon	2,264.96	2,626.15	2,706.25	3,551.48	4,694.31
Diesel	Gallon	2,549.97	2,754.88	2,820.26	3,619.74	4,596.75
Washing Soap	(Each)	239.27	240.43	241.45	241.64	265.42
Body Soap	(Each)	500.68	507.23	511.43	511.63	525.28
Tooth Paste	(Each)	705.75	725.52	727.44	727.16	764.12

Source: Central Statistical Organization.

**Chart 1.3.2: Spot Price of Gold at Yangon**

Source: Central Statistical Organization.



Source: Central Statistical Organization.

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

Commodity	2019-2020		2020-2021		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
<b>Highest</b>					
24 Carat	1212333	1315500	1322000	1374333	1619667
22 Carat	1098677	1192173	1198065	1245490	1467823
<b>Lowest</b>					
24 Carat	1174000	1264167	1293667	1321000	1518667
22 Carat	1063938	1145653	1172387	1197155	1376292
<b>Average for the period</b>					
24 Carat	1194624	1289378	1311313	1348607	1565778
22 Carat	1082628	1168500	1188378	1222175	1418986

Source: Central Statistical Organization.





# 2 Trade





# TRADE

## 2.1 Merchandise Trade

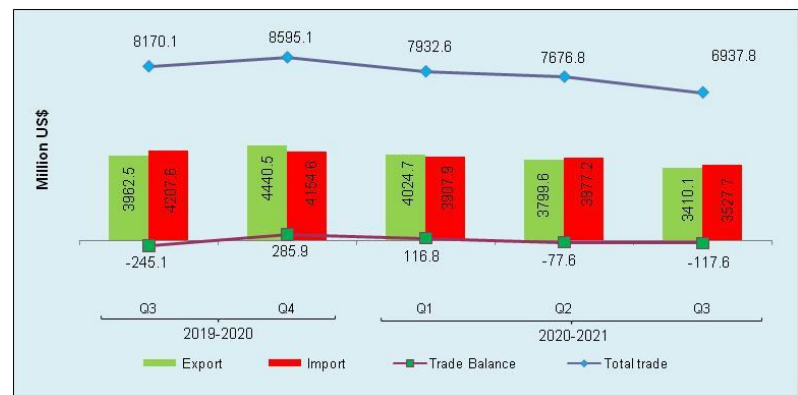
The total value of Myanmar's international merchandise trade was \$ 6,937.8 million in the third quarter of 2020-2021, a decrease of 9.6% from \$ 7,676.8 million in the previous quarter. Merchandise trade also decreased by 15.1% when compared with the same quarter of the previous year.

Myanmar's economy has suffered a trade deficit since 2012-2013. In the third quarter of 2020-2021, the trade deficit stood at \$ 117.6 million.

The total value of exports in the third quarter of 2020-2021 was \$ 3,410.1 million, a decrease of 10.3% from \$ 3,799.6 million in the previous quarter. Exports also decreased by 13.9% from \$ 3,962.5 million when compared with the same quarter of 2019-2020.

The total value of imports in the third quarter of 2020-2021 was \$ 3,527.7 million, a decrease of 9.0% from \$ 3,877.2 million in the previous quarter. Imports decreased by 16.2% from \$ 4,207.6 million when compared to the same quarter of 2019-2020.

**Chart 2.1: Value of Merchandise**



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

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

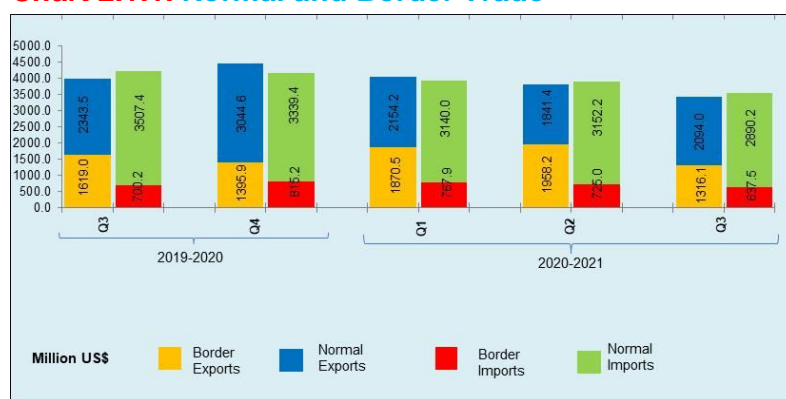
	2019-2020		2020-2021		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
<b>Total trade</b>	8,170.1	8,595.1	7,932.6	7,676.8	6,937.8
<b>Trade Balance</b>	-245.1	285.9	116.8	-77.6	-117.6
<b>Export</b>	3,962.5	4,440.5	4,024.7	3,799.6	3,410.1
Domestics export	2,361.5	2,375.7	2,814.2	2,679.3	2,178.7
All export	3,962.5	4,440.5	4,024.7	3,799.6	3,410.1
All export by type					
Normal	2,343.5	3,044.6	2,154.2	1,841.4	2,094.0
Border	1,619.0	1,395.9	1,870.5	1,958.2	1,316.1
All export by Sector					
Government	1,417.9	887.5	863.7	402.2	688.5
Private	2,544.6	3,553.0	3,161.0	3,397.4	2,721.6
<b>Import</b>	4,207.6	4,154.6	3,907.9	3,877.2	3,527.7
General imports	3,638.4	3,607.1	3,395.4	3,011.7	2,876.4
All Import	4,207.6	4,154.6	3,907.9	3,877.2	3,527.7
All import by type					
Normal	3,507.4	3,339.4	3,140.0	3,152.2	2,890.2
Border	700.2	815.2	767.9	725.0	637.5
All import by Sector					
Government	49.6	13.9	128.8	456.6	305.2
Private	4,158.0	4,140.7	3,779.1	3,420.6	3,222.5

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 2020-2021, normal exports decreased by 10.6% and border exports decreased by 18.7% and normal imports decreased by 17.6% and border imports decreased by 9.0%, compared to the same quarter of the previous year.

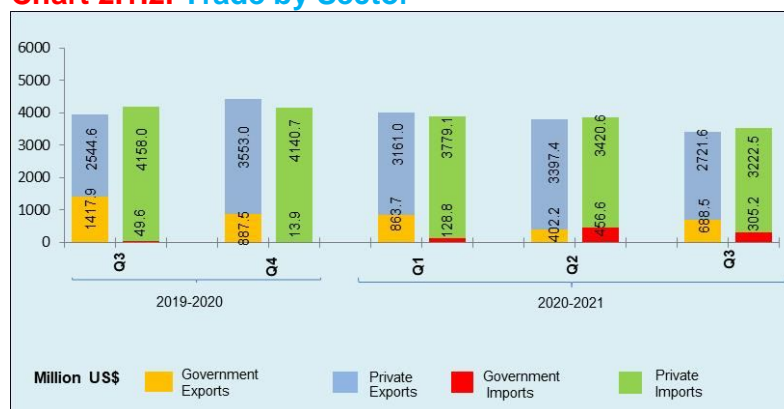
**Chart 2.1.1: Normal and Border Trade**Sources: Customs Department.  
Department of Electric Power Planning.  
Myanmar Petroleum Product Enterprise.  
Myanmar National Airlines.  
Myanmar Airways International.

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 2020-2021, the exports of the government sector decreased by 51.4% and imports of the government sector increased by 515.3% when compared to the same quarter of the previous year. Over the same period, there was an increase in private exports 7.0% and a decrease in private imports 22.5%.

**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 84.2%, followed by Europe at 11.3%. All the other regional groups had relatively small shares of trade (3.8% or less). Myanmar's largest bilateral trading partners are all in the Asia region are China, Thailand, Singapore, Indonesia, and India.

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

	2019-2020		2020-2021		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
<b>Trade Volume</b>	8,170.1	8,595.1	7,932.6	7,676.8	6,937.8
<b>Trade Balance</b>	-245.1	285.9	116.8	-77.6	-117.6
<b>Export</b>	3,962.5	4,440.5	4,024.7	3,799.6	3,410.1
Asia	3,105.9	2,896.4	3,104.9	3,034.4	2,590.1
Europe	580.1	1,146.1	647.9	542.7	630.8
America	207.2	312.8	204.9	184.2	151.5
Central East Asia	37.6	52.0	40.5	24.4	24.8
Africa	23.2	20.5	16.7	4.9	3.2
Other	8.5	12.7	9.8	9.0	9.7
<b>Import</b>	4,207.6	4,154.6	3,907.9	3,877.2	3,527.7
Asia	3,665.9	3,681.4	3,475.2	3,457.6	3,173.6
Europe	206.3	207.3	146.6	136.3	151.0
America	160.5	120.9	143.5	110.7	108.9
Central East Asia	95.3	97.9	106.2	119.4	53.9
Africa	3.3	4.9	3.7	1.5	2.3
Other	76.3	42.2	32.7	51.7	38.0

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 2020-2021, the largest share of exports from Myanmar was Asia at 76.7%, followed by Europe at 18.5%. All the other regional groups had relatively small shares of exports from Myanmar (4.4% or less). Thailand, China, Japan, India and United States are the top five destinations for Myanmar's exports in the third quarter of this year.

Thailand was the largest export destination with 26.0% of total exports. Myanmar's exports to Thailand increased by 9.5% when compared with the same quarter of the previous year from \$ 808.55 million to \$ 885.12 million. This increase was mainly due to increase in the exports of garment, maize, raw rubber, green mung bean, and rice.

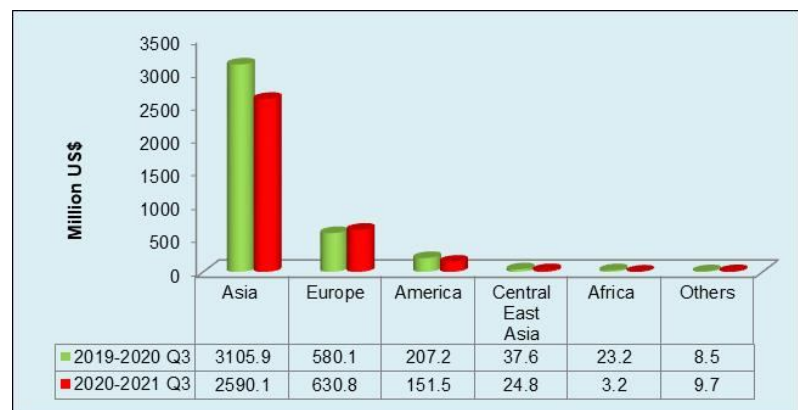
China was the second largest export destination with 25.8% of total exports. The value of exports to China has decreased by 23.4% when compared with the same quarter of the previous year from \$ 1,148.06 million to \$ 879.37 million. This decrease was mainly due to decline in the export of gas, fish and fished product, sesame seeds, green mung bean, and fresh and dried prawn.

Myanmar's exports to Japan decreased by 5.5% from \$ 208.01 million to \$ 196.57 million. This decrease was mainly due to fall in the exports of garment, base metal, ores, fresh and dried prawn, green mung bean, and matpe.

Myanmar's exports to India increased by 141.5% from \$81.16 million to \$ 195.98 million. This growth was mainly due to increase in exports of pesingon, raw rubber, fish and fished product, and hardwood conversion.

Myanmar's exports to United States decreased by 25.7% from \$ 173.73 million to \$ 129.14 million. This decrease was mainly due to fall in exports of green mung bean, matpe, garment, and fish and fished product.

**Chart 2.3: Destination of Exports**



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

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

	2019-2020		2020-2021		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
Thailand	808.55	685.14	633.48	917.74	885.12
China	1,148.06	1,322.21	1,653.94	1,287.62	879.37
Malaysia	49.15	33.09	53.07	49.35	51.40
India	81.16	114.74	230.68	162.89	195.98
Singapore	552.80	39.82	46.96	45.25	74.69
Japan	208.01	399.28	235.87	262.52	196.57
Republic of Korea	88.32	137.91	81.41	85.83	56.90
Germany	136.01	203.54	97.31	105.62	103.02
China, Hong Kong SAR	17.47	27.44	23.52	18.73	25.43
Indonesia	34.26	35.33	29.34	45.06	28.19
United States	173.73	274.93	183.26	165.80	129.14
United Kingdom	72.39	183.80	106.06	78.96	95.76
Vietnam	40.15	40.15	53.94	82.85	44.97
United Arab Emirates	14.64	26.32	26.05	11.21	10.86
Bangladesh	11.66	10.52	16.07	14.96	65.64
Spain	56.63	223.96	114.98	88.11	59.27
Netherlands	69.09	158.26	83.89	69.07	87.60
Sweden	15.69	27.02	19.52	20.49	25.00
Saudi Arabia	9.40	10.59	8.21	6.88	8.87
Pakistan	19.45	8.28	6.56	23.75	27.95
Italy	45.06	62.27	39.25	38.83	37.82
Australia	5.67	9.45	7.29	7.29	8.16
France	24.63	36.86	29.40	21.79	15.93
Taiwan	6.94	9.89	9.44	6.55	7.45
Iran	0.23	0.12	0.20	0.19	0.08
Other countries	273.35	359.62	235.00	182.22	289.00
Total	3,962.50	4,440.54	4,024.70	3,799.56	3,410.17

Include border trade

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

## 2.4 Origin of Imports

In the third quarter of 2020-2021, the largest share of imports was from Asia at 91.5%, followed by Europe with 4.3%. All the other regional groups had relatively small shares of imports to Myanmar (3.1% 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 27.9% of total imports. Myanmar's imports from China decreased by 41.2% when compared with the same quarter of the previous year from \$ 1,672.97 million to \$ 982.89 million with imports of base metals and manufactures, electric machinery and apparatus, non-electric machinery and transport equipment, woven and special woven fabrics, and plastic.

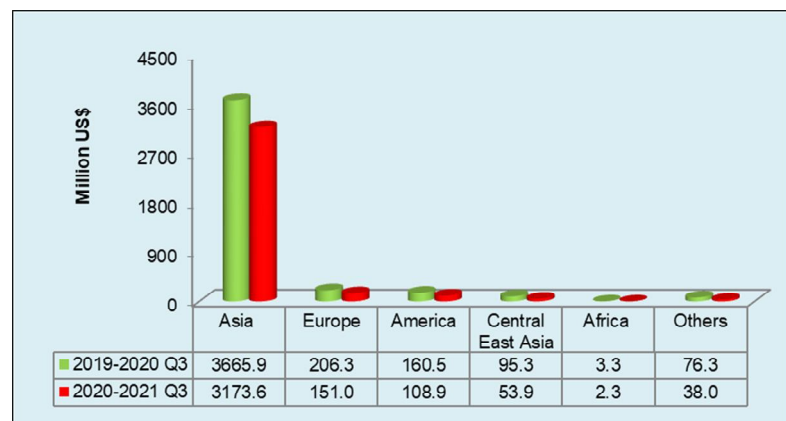
Singapore was the second largest country of origin for imports with 22.8% of total imports. Myanmar's total imports from Singapore were increased by 58.6% from \$ 506.07 million to \$ 802.77 million. This increase was mainly due to rise in the import of non-electric machinery and transport equipment, refined mineral oil, plastic, dyeing tanning and colouring materials, and tobacco and tobacco manufactures.

The value of imports from Thailand increased by 9.1% when compared with the same quarter of the previous year from \$ 452.80 million to \$ 494.23 million with imports of cement, fertilizers, artificial and synthetic fabrics, woven and special woven fabrics, and chemical elements and compounds.

Myanmar's total imports from Indonesia increased by 27.6% from \$ 250.85 million to \$ 319.96 million with imports of non-electric machinery and transport equipment, edible vegetable oil and other hydrogenated oils, pharmaceutical products, electric machinery and apparatus, and fertilizers.

Moreover, Myanmar's total imports from Malaysia decreased by 9.6% from \$ 194.76 million to \$ 176.07 million with imports of refined mineral oil, base metals and manufactures, fertilizers, electric machinery and apparatus, and edible vegetable oil and other hydrogenated oils.

**Chart 2.4: Origin of Imports**



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



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

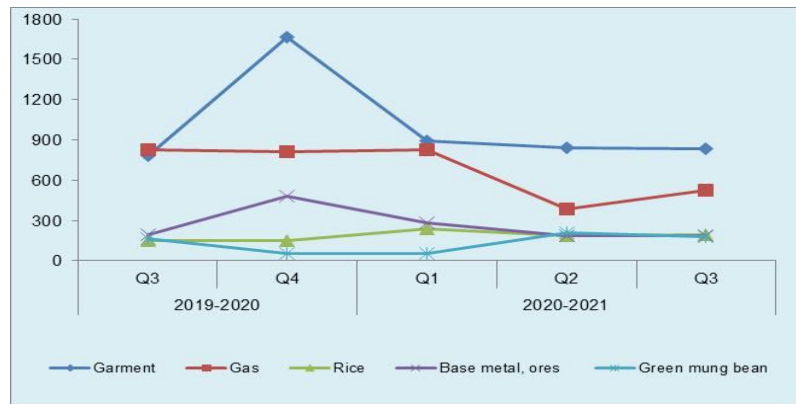
	2019-2020			2020-2021	
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
Thailand	452.80	454.17	449.00	452.28	494.23
China	1,672.97	1,592.83	1,431.10	1,236.40	982.89
Malaysia	194.76	236.82	232.04	206.10	176.07
India	113.53	204.97	165.25	139.13	131.45
Singapore	506.07	456.61	468.13	871.11	802.77
Japan	133.47	130.33	117.88	70.19	83.63
Republic of Korea	135.52	133.07	144.16	89.66	65.16
Germany	30.13	55.19	35.56	35.26	33.37
China, Hong Kong SAR	0.92	1.26	2.10	0.77	3.90
Indonesia	250.85	251.78	271.19	253.67	319.96
United States	113.46	79.76	74.82	55.95	49.77
United Kingdom	11.65	15.69	10.65	5.85	12.60
Vietnam	145.36	146.92	110.52	90.63	71.60
United Arab Emirates	38.64	28.65	51.12	45.74	34.90
Bangladesh	8.19	9.35	21.36	10.78	5.50
Spain	4.64	7.67	6.18	4.83	6.90
Netherlands	7.32	13.81	5.93	6.98	6.88
Sweden	3.93	3.14	1.40	0.85	1.22
Saudi Arabia	24.29	37.21	21.11	28.97	6.88
Pakistan	3.78	5.32	4.78	3.59	2.82
Italy	10.60	19.85	15.01	11.78	8.26
Australia	54.90	29.99	21.44	40.28	30.78
France	33.77	21.51	16.58	35.17	39.84
Taiwan	34.23	29.83	35.64	25.61	24.17
Iran	2.30	2.04	3.05	1.70	2.47
Other countries	219.50	186.85	191.95	153.91	129.72
Total	4,207.58	4,154.62	3,907.95	3,877.19	3,527.74

Include border trade

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

## 2.5 Export by Principal Commodities

In the third quarter of 2020-2021, garment was the largest export commodity with 24.5% of the total exports. The remaining commodities in the top four were gas, rice, base metal, ores and green mung bean. While garment was the most valuable exported commodity, the total value of garment exports increased by 7.3% from the same quarter of 2019-2020.

**Chart 2.5: Top 5 Export Commodities**

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

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

	2019-2020		2020-2021		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
Rice	150.3	147.1	238.9	183.7	195.0
Maize	114.7	26.7	48.6	276.4	158.9
Matpe	96.2	82.3	107.3	99.8	147.2
Green mung bean	165.0	58.2	58.5	210.2	182.0
Pesingon	5.4	5.8	63.1	2.0	29.8
Gram	2.4	5.2	1.2	2.1	10.2
Other pulses	86.4	23.5	28.5	68.4	51.5
Sesame seeds	40.1	100.5	137.4	154.9	18.0
Onion	12.1	9.9	18.6	13.1	10.4
Tamarind	1.4	0.2	-	5.9	3.4
Raw rubber	56.4	77.3	123.4	162.0	96.3
Hide and skin	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	-
Fresh and dried Prawns	21.4	19.2	32.3	16.5	17.6
Fish and Fished Product	123.5	90.5	157.9	138.0	75.7
Crab	17.4	20.3	20.4	12.9	20.3
Teak Conversion	5.5	9.2	4.4	3.5	2.6
Hardwood Conversion	1.4	2.5	1.4	1.1	0.7
Plywood and Veneer	4.5	10.7	11.4	10.1	11.9
Base metal, ores	193.1	482.8	285.1	188.7	186.3
Gas	829.1	811.4	824.3	386.6	522.4
Jade	-	-	-	-	-
Sugar	3.9	12.7	22.9	25.5	16.5
Garment	779.5	1,664.2	889.7	842.6	836.5
Other commodities	1,252.7	780.2	949.4	995.5	816.9
Total	3,962.5	4,440.5	4,024.7	3,799.6	3,410.1

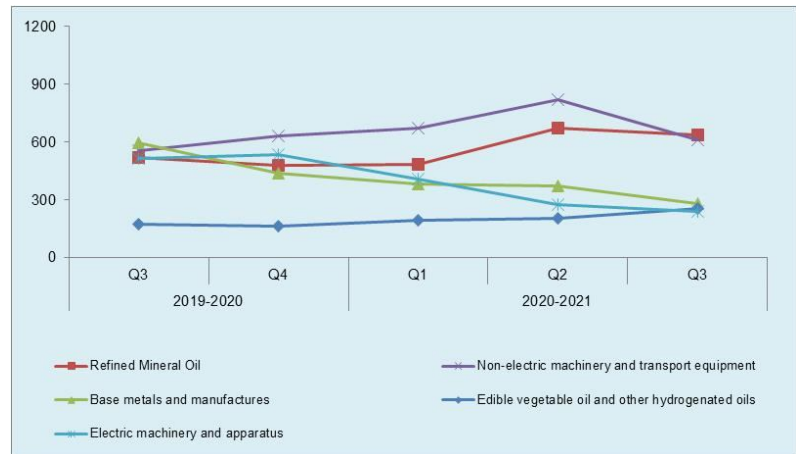
Include border trade

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

## 2.6 Import by Principal Commodities

In the third quarter of 2020-2021, the top five of import commodities were refined mineral oil, non-electric machinery and transport equipment, base metals and manufactures, edible vegetable oil and other hydrogenated oils, and electric machinery and apparatus. Refined mineral oil accounted for 18.0% of the total imports. While refined mineral oil was the most imported commodity, its' value increased by 23.0% from the same quarter of 2019-2020.

**Chart 2.6: Top 5 Import Commodities**



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

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

	2019-2020		2020-2021		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
Milk, Condensed	1.1	1.5	1.0	1.1	0.1
Milk and evaporated	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.5
Milk Powder	8.1	8.6	8.2	10.4	6.2
Others Milk, food including malted milk	6.2	5.2	7.4	5.9	6.4
Taste Powder	11.7	10.5	9.1	8.1	9.6
Spices	4.3	5.2	3.7	0.9	1.4
Edible vegetable oil and other hydrogenated oils	170.7	162.3	194.0	203.3	251.4
Pharmaceutical products	130.0	149.9	130.9	84.6	108.6
Cement	20.6	11.1	13.8	26.7	29.9
Dyeing tanning and colouring materials	10.5	12.2	10.7	7.9	9.6
Chemical elements and compounds	38.4	39.7	35.0	32.1	32.5
Fertilizers	98.8	124.9	83.2	77.6	77.3
Scientific instrument	46.2	92.8	43.7	30.5	25.4
Base metals and manufactures	595.2	435.1	382.2	368.9	276.9
Non-electric machinery and transport equipment	556.8	632.3	670.0	817.2	608.9
Electric machinery and apparatus	511.2	535.0	407.6	274.8	237.2
Paper, paperboard and manufactures	69.6	61.9	48.3	44.9	28.7
Rubber manufactures	33.6	36.0	25.3	19.9	23.2
Crude Oil	-	-	-	#	-
Coal and Coke	52.2	66.7	113.1	57.0	85.9
Refined Mineral Oil	517.6	479.8	485.2	670.2	636.6
Wheat Flour	1.1	1.0	1.6	0.7	0.4
Tobacco and Tobacco Manufactures	11.1	11.9	13.1	6.4	9.5
Cotton Fabric	20.1	28.9	24.7	13.9	9.7
Artificial and Synthetic Fabrics	243.8	225.0	219.6	232.4	227.7
Woven and Special Woven Fabrics	61.9	58.0	73.6	50.2	28.6
Garment and laced Fabrics	29.2	23.4	27.0	17.9	22.8
Plastic	185.7	191.8	168.4	158.1	128.9
Other commodities	771.4	743.0	706.8	655.2	643.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,207.6</b>	<b>4,154.6</b>	<b>3,907.9</b>	<b>3,877.2</b>	<b>3527.7</b>

Include border trade

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

# 3 Finance





# FINANCE

## 3.1 International Currency Exchange

The exchange rate of US\$ was 1,617.9 kyat per US\$ in the third quarter of 2020-2021. The exchange rate increased year-on-year by 17.6 % compared with the same period in 2019-2020.

**Chart 3.1: International Currency Exchange**



Source: Central Bank of Myanmar.

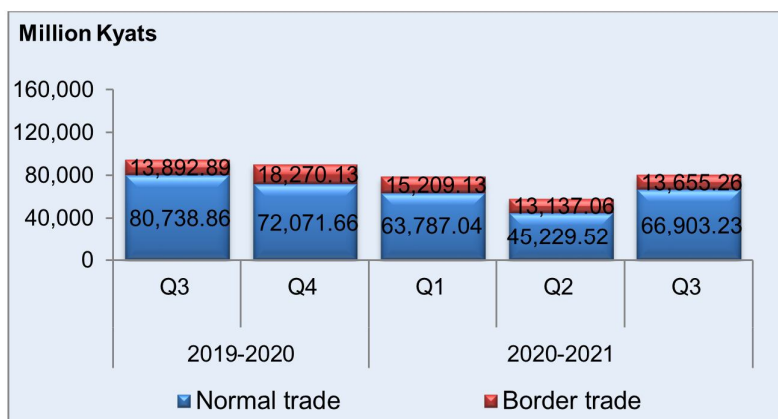
**Table 3.1 International Currency Exchange (Kyat)**

F.Y	2019-2020		2020-2021		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
Australian dollar	942.20	930.90	1016.70	1118.00	1214.00
Canadian dollar	1005.30	976.00	1038.20	1166.10	1304.10
Chinese yuan	194.39	192.06	203.67	224.04	250.38
Europe euro	1543.80	1532.00	1629.50	1723.70	1923.90
English pound	1688.90	1676.90	1799.90	2019.70	2238.60
Hong Kong dollar	177.45	168.84	171.44	189.01	208.36
Indian rupee	18.20	17.74	18.13	20.03	21.74
Japanese 100 yen	1277.30	1238.10	1286.30	1327.20	1464.40
Malaysian ringgit	321.14	314.88	329.31	353.84	389.76
Pakistani rupee	8.19	7.90	8.28	9.65	10.27
Singapore dollar	985.30	955.10	1002.60	1092.10	1203.30
Thai baht	44.54	41.32	44.28	46.87	50.47
U.S dollar	1375.30	1308.50	1329.10	1469.30	1617.90
Russian rouble	19.48	16.68	17.94	19.42	22.21

Source: Central Bank of Myanmar.

## 3.2 Customs Duties

In the third quarter of 2020-2021, customs duties increased by 38.0 % compared with the previous quarter. When compared with the same period of last year, customs duties showed a year-on-year decreased on 14.87%.

**Chart 3.2: Customs Duties**

Source: Customs Department.

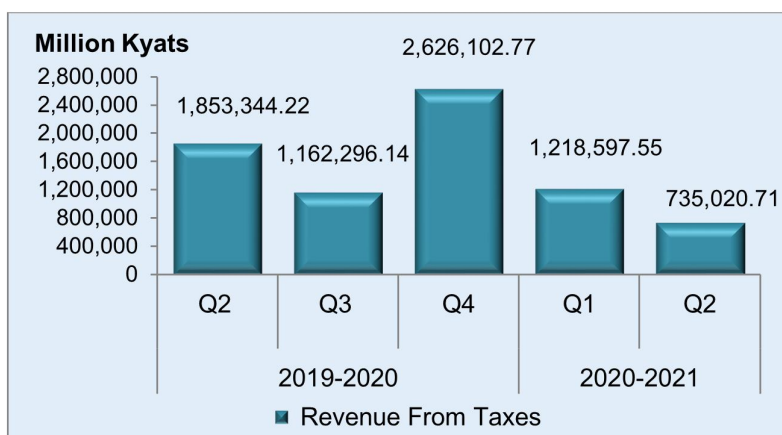
**Table 3.2 Customs Duties (Million Kyats)**

F.Y	2019-2020		2020-2021		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
<b>Customs Duties</b>	<b>94,631.75</b>	<b>90,341.79</b>	<b>78,996.17</b>	<b>58,366.58</b>	<b>80,558.49</b>
<b>Import Duty</b>					
Normal trade	80,738.86	72,071.66	63,787.04	45,229.52	66,903.23
Border trade	13,892.89	18,270.13	15,209.13	13,137.06	13,655.26

Source: Customs Department.

**3.3 Revenue from Taxes**

Revenue from taxes come from six major sources (1) commodities and service tax and commercial tax, (2) specific goods tax, (3) gemstones tax, (4) income tax, (5) stamp duties and (6) state lottery tax. Total Revenue from taxes has decreased by 60.34 % between the second quarter of 2019-2020 and the second quarter of 2020-2021. The largest proportion of tax revenue was 38.06 % from commodities and service tax and commercial tax in the second quarter of 2020-2021.

**Chart 3.3: Revenue from Taxes**

Source: Internal Revenue Department.



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

F.Y	2019-2020			2020-2021	
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
<b>Revenue From Taxes</b>	<b>1,853,344.22</b>	<b>1,162,296.14</b>	<b>2,626,102.77</b>	<b>1,218,597.55</b>	<b>735,020.71</b>
State-Owned Enterprises	234,015.50	156,546.08	810,873.26	128,458.53	60,425.80
Cooperative	272.95	123.16	127.85	132.71	97.97
Private	1,619,055.77	1,005,626.90	1,815,101.66	1,090,006.31	674,496.94
<b>(1) Commodities and service tax and commercial tax</b>	<b>610,396.97</b>	<b>455,291.68</b>	<b>616,770.54</b>	<b>380,390.74</b>	<b>279,748.83</b>
State-Owned Enterprises	103,121.90	60,270.20	109,628.85	39,873.89	43,481.74
Cooperative	16.06	5.24	14.70	6.29	2.90
Private	507,259.01	395,016.24	507,126.99	340,510.56	236,264.19
<b>(2) Specific Goods Tax</b>	<b>342,835.19</b>	<b>191,908.13</b>	<b>318,468.86</b>	<b>182,497.23</b>	<b>137,245.60</b>
State-Owned Enterprises	48,814.79	22,831.45	90,755.13	1,240.44	2,370.86
Cooperative	0.10	-	-	-	-
Private	294,020.31	169,076.68	227,713.73	181,256.79	134,874.74
<b>(3) Gemstones Tax</b>	<b>5,548.89</b>	<b>1,090.15</b>	<b>1,684.52</b>	<b>403.15</b>	<b>219.47</b>
State-Owned Enterprises	18.86	-	4.66	-	-
Cooperative	-	-	-	-	-
Private	5,530.04	1,090.15	1,679.86	403.15	219.47
<b>(4) Income Tax</b>	<b>816,019.57</b>	<b>458,559.09</b>	<b>1,605,893.62</b>	<b>567,831.68</b>	<b>267,444.02</b>
State-Owned Enterprises	82,059.96	73,444.43	610,484.62	87,344.19	14,573.20
Cooperative	256.79	117.92	113.15	126.42	95.07
Private	733,702.82	384,996.74	995,295.85	480,361.07	252,775.75
<b>(5) Stamp Duties</b>	<b>34,459.98</b>	<b>20,243.34</b>	<b>41,095.71</b>	<b>45,190.73</b>	<b>18,285.62</b>
Private	34,459.98	20,243.34	41,095.71	45,190.73	18,285.62
<b>(6) State Lottery</b>	<b>44,083.62</b>	<b>35,203.76</b>	<b>42,189.52</b>	<b>42,284.01</b>	<b>32,077.17</b>
Private	44,083.62	35,203.76	42,189.52	42,284.01	32,077.17

Source: Internal Revenue Department.

### 3.4 Government Securities

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

#### 3.4.1 Domestic Interest Rate

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

#### 3.4.2 Government Treasury Bonds

The Central Bank of Myanmar has issued treasury bonds to provide the opportunity for public and private enterprises to accumulate capital as well as support the developing a capital market. The Central Bank of Myanmar has issued two-year treasury bonds since 1 January 2010 and ended in November 2015. Three-year treasury bonds and Five-year treasury bonds have been issued from 1 December 1993 and Three-year treasury bonds has ended in May 2019 and Five-year treasury bonds has ended in May 2021. In the second quarter of 2020-2021 auction time, the total sales was 533,850.00 million kyats, the discharged and outstanding values were 1,006,450.00 million kyats and 10,818,130.00 million kyats respectively.

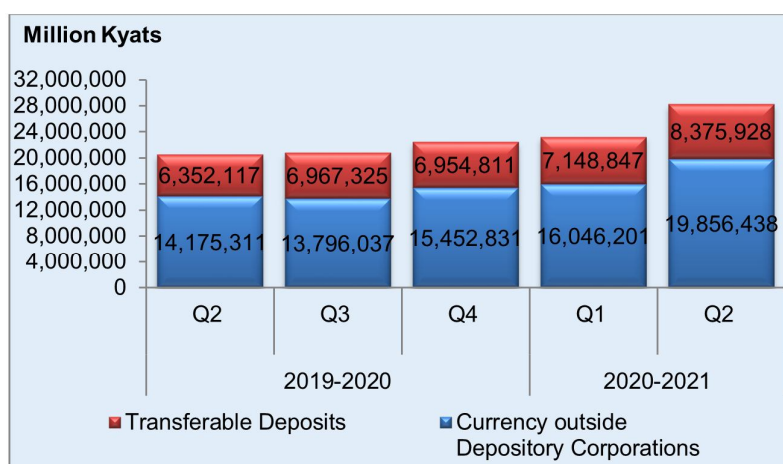
**Table 3.4 Government Securities (Auction)  
(Million Kyats)**

Particulars		2019-2020		2020-2021		
		Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
<b>Total Sales</b>		1,414,690.00	1,033,600.00	1,484,700.00	425,290.00	533,850.00
<b>Discharged</b>		747,300.00	-	103,000.00	-	1,006,450.00
<b>Outstanding</b>		8,450,140.00	9,483,740.00	10,865,440.00	11,290,730.00	10,818,130.00
<b>Amount Held by</b>	<b>Public</b>	398,470.00	428,110.00	434,160.00	517,530.00	512,260.00
	<b>Private Enterprises</b>	8,051,670.00	9,055,630.00	10,431,280.00	10,773,200.00	10,305,870.00

Source: Central Bank of Myanmar.

**3.5 Money Supply**

Money supply in Myanmar reached 28,232,366 million kyats in the second quarter of 2020-2021. This was a year-on-year increase of 37.53% compared with the second quarter of the previous year.

**Chart 3.5: Money Supply**

Source: Central Bank of Myanmar.

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

F.Y	2019-2020			2020-2021	
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,527,428</b>	<b>20,763,362</b>	<b>22,407,642</b>	<b>23,195,048</b>	<b>28,232,366</b>
<b>Currency outside Depository Corporations<sup>1</sup></b>	14,175,311	13,796,037	15,452,831	16,046,201	19,856,438
Transferable Deposits	6,352,117	6,967,325	6,954,811	7,148,847	8,375,928
State Owned Banks	1,919,146	2,194,267	1,673,095	1,795,236	2,168,150
Private Banks	3,287,023	3,541,204	3,901,310	4,126,395	4,647,744
Foreign Banks	1,145,948	1,231,854	1,380,406	1,227,216	1,560,034

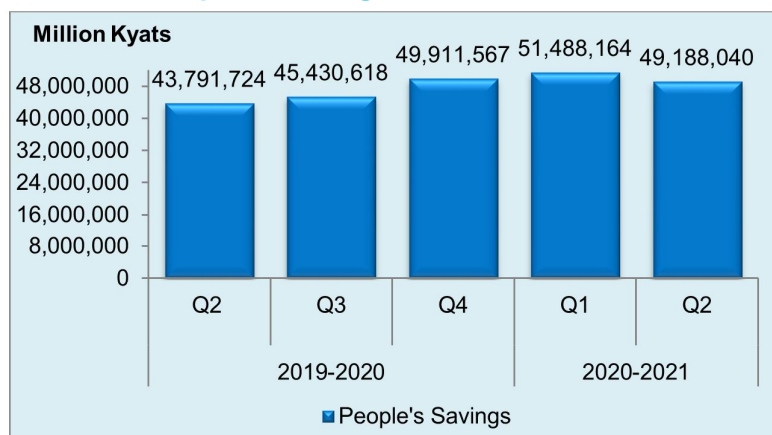
Note: <sup>1</sup> According to the Monetary and Financial Statistics Manual Currency outside Depository Corporations means Currency outside Central Bank less currency holding of other depository corporations.

Source: Central Bank of Myanmar.

### 3.6 People's Savings

People's Savings in Myanmar reached 49,188,040 million kyats in the second quarter of 2020-2021. This was a year-on-year increase of 12.32% compared with the second quarter of the previous year.

**Chart 3.6: People's Savings**



Source: Central Bank of Myanmar.

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

F.Y	2019-2021			2020-2021	
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
<b>Total</b>	<b>43,791,724</b>	<b>45,430,618</b>	<b>49,911,567</b>	<b>51,488,164</b>	<b>49,188,040</b>
<b>Savings Deposits</b>	<b>26,265,646</b>	<b>27,046,231</b>	<b>29,132,135</b>	<b>30,197,967</b>	<b>29,045,203</b>
State Owned Banks	5,796,655	5,893,985	6,430,899	6,416,559	6,360,057
Private Banks	19,550,863	20,229,635	21,707,048	22,855,375	21,480,866
Foreign Banks	918,128	922,611	994,188	926,033	1,204,280
<b>Savings Certificates</b>	<b>51,362</b>	<b>51,492</b>	<b>51,422</b>	<b>51,052</b>	<b>50,860</b>
State Owned Banks	51,362	51,492	51,422	51,052	50,860
Private Banks	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign Banks	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Time Deposits</b>	<b>12,225,697</b>	<b>13,479,356</b>	<b>14,570,962</b>	<b>15,053,922</b>	<b>13,894,603</b>
State Owned Banks	714,847	674,305	708,077	672,958	735,925
Private Banks	10,483,383	11,787,050	12,948,258	13,339,284	12,363,769
Foreign Banks	1,027,467	1,018,001	914,627	1,041,680	794,909
<b>Other Deposits</b>	<b>5,249,019</b>	<b>4,853,539</b>	<b>6,157,048</b>	<b>6,185,223</b>	<b>6,197,374</b>
State Owned Banks	1,037,023	406,434	1,044,947	921,482	1,396,198
Private Banks	4,211,996	4,447,105	5,112,101	5,263,741	4,801,176
Foreign Banks	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Central Bank of Myanmar.



# 4 Investment



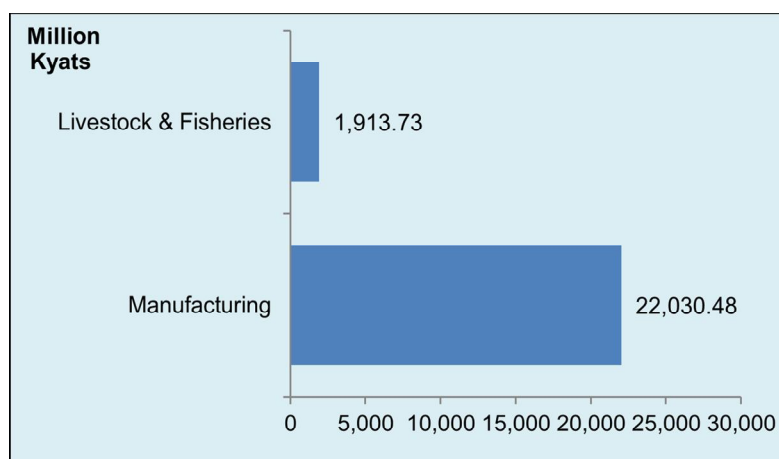


# INVESTMENT

## 4.1 Myanmar Citizen Investment of Permitted Enterprise By Sector

In the third quarter of 2020-2021, the largest value of investment by Myanmar Citizen was Manufacturing sector with 22,030.48 million kyats in investment and followed by Livestock & Fisheries sector with 1,913.73 million kyats in investment.

**Chart 4.1: Myanmar Citizen Investment of Permitted Enterprise By Sector (2020-2021, Q3)**



Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

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

Sectors	2019-2020					
	No. of Enterprises	Q3		Q4		Total Investment (Kyat)
		US\$	Total Investment (Kyat)	No. of Enterprises	US\$	
Agriculture	1	-	965.09	-	-	-
Livestock & Fisheries	-	-	-	2	-	1,971.50
Mining	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	13	17.04	172,244.05 *	10	57.83 *	97,485.70 *
Power	2	7.50	11,956.96	1	-	53,078.00 *
Transport & Communication	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hotel & Tourism	3	0.19	12,623.27	8	39.22 *	76,014.30 *
Real Estate Development	4	0.89	41,689.68	2	8.52 *	147,827.63
Industrial Estate	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	-	1.27 *	12,539.16 *	-	2.77 *	23,454.21 *
Oil & Gas	1	-	4,640.13	1	3.99	9,083.83
Other Services	7	33.86 *	87,333.94 *	10	6.26	77,888.23
<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>60.75 *</b>	<b>343,992.28 *</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>118.59 *</b>	<b>486,803.41 *</b>

(Cont'd)

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

Sectors	2019-2020			2020-2021					
	Q1			Q2			Q3		
	No. of Enterprises	US\$	Total Investment (Kyat)	No. of Enterprises	US\$	Total Investment (Kyat)	No. of Enterprises	US\$	Total Investment (Kyat)
Agriculture	2	9.17	950.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Livestock & Fisheries	3	1.29 *	34,969.62 *	1	1.62	4,980.00	2	-	1,913.73
Mining	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	-	-	-	6	496.21 *	874,160.78 *	9	4.26	22,030.48
Power	-	-	-	1	5.97	10,000.00	-	-	-
Transport & Communication	-	-	-	2	4.92	11,481.89	-	-	-
Hotel & Tourism	5	33.44	76,415.00	2	1.87	7,930.10	-	-	-
Real Estate Development	1	-	7,500.00	2	0.74 *	14,777.58 *	-	-	-
Industrial Estate	14	-	34,317.91	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil & Gas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Services	5	13.69 *	43,467.06 *	4	0.10	19,024.57	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>57.59 *</b>	<b>197,619.59 *</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>511.44</b>	<b>942,354.92</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>4.26</b>	<b>23,944.21</b>

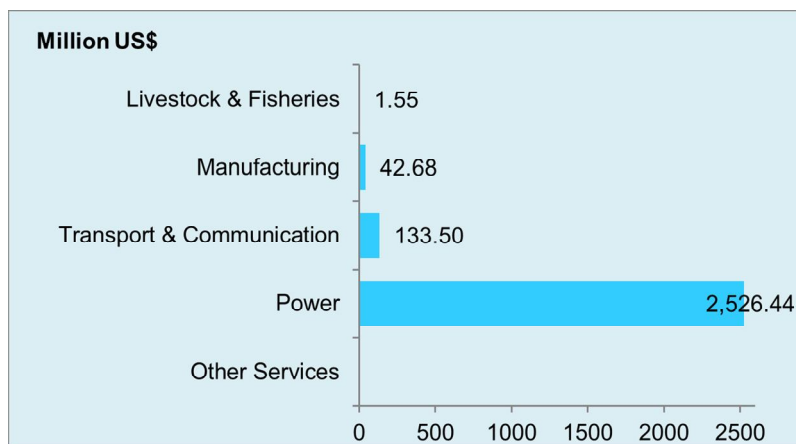
\*Including the value of increased in investment.

Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

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

In the third quarter of 2020-2021, 93.43% of foreign investment was in the Power sector with the amount of 2526.44 million US\$ and followed by Transport & Communication sector with 133.50 million US\$.

**Chart 4.2: Foreign Investment of Permitted Enterprise By Sector (2020-2021, Q3)**



Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.



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

Sectors	2019-2020						2020-2021			
	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
Agriculture	2	13.60 *	1	4.13	2	9.99	-	-	-	-
Livestock & Fisheries	-	-	1	116.12 *	3	11.09	2	9.22 *	1	1.55
Mining	-	-	-	3.80 *	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil & Gas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	35	320.04 *	35	332.87 *	13	158.04 *	8	171.62 *	3	42.68 *
Power	1	645.00	1	0.45	2	48.06	5	627.73	2	2526.44
Transport & Communicator	1	135.05 *	-	20.00 *	-	-	-	-	-	133.50
Hotel & Tourism	-	5.88 *	2	13.84 *	1	81.00 *	-	-	-	-
Real Estate Development	1	293.86 *	2	220.13	-	8.00 *	-	-	-	-
Industrial Estate	1	35.89 *	1	230.60	-	-	1	28.21 *	-	-
Construction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Services	8	156.14	6	248.01 *	2	32.65 *	3	71.00 *	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>1605.46 *</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>1189.95 *</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>348.83 *</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>907.78</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2704.17 *</b>

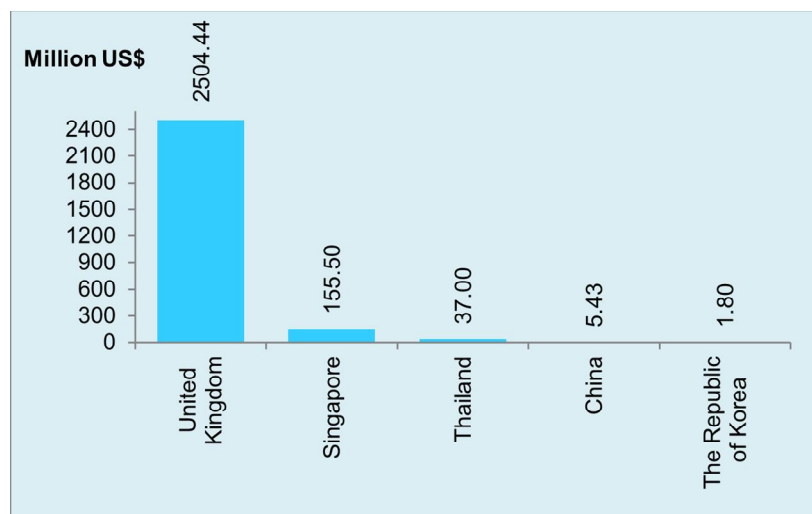
\*Including the value of increased in investment.

Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

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

In the third quarter of 2020-2021, United Kingdom was the top source of foreign investment with the amount of 2504.44 million US\$, followed by Singapore with the amount at 155.50 million US\$.

**Chart 4.3: Top Ten Countries in Foreign Investment of Permitted Enterprise (2020-2021, Q3)**



Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

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

Country	2019-2020								2020-2021	
	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
Afghanistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Austria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belize	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brunei Darussalam	-	-	-	-	-	1.47 *	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China	25	199.49 *	14	56.64 *	8	133.53 *	3	33.23 *	2	5.43 *
Cook Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
France	1	3.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	-	-	1	0.58	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hong Kong (SAR)	4	19.39 *	5	75.44 *	2	5.16 *	3	81.88 *	-	-
India	-	-	-	-	1	1.21 *	-	-	-	-
Italy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	1	8.53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Japan	2	694.46 *	3	67.03 *	-	0.30 *	3	518.46 *	-	-
Lebanon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Luxembourg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Macau (SAR)	1	35.89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	-	2.00 *	-	0.30 *	-	2.10 *	-	-	-	-
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Qatar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marshall Islands	-	-	-	-	-	10.70 *	-	-	-	-
Samoa	-	3.87 *	3	26.89 *	-	-	-	0.50 *	-	-
Seychelles	1	8.00	1	3.00 *	-	-	-	-	-	-
Singapore	5	526.23 *	7	798.11 *	6	161.14 *	7	227.18 *	1	155.50 *
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Switzerland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	3	17.80 *	2	24.07 *	4	24.10 *	3	40.72 *	1	37.00
China (Taipei)	3	20.95	5	12.94 *	-	0.44 *	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	-	-	1	4.40	-	-	-	-	-	-
The Republic of Korea	1	17.10 *	2	10.48 *	1	5.00 *	-	5.81 *	1	1.80 *
United Kingdom**	-	-	3	59.67	-	2.48	-	-	1	2504.44
United States of America	-	-	1	43.58	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Arab Emirates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	2	48.00	1	6.82 *	1	1.20 *	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>1605.46 *</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>1189.95 *</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>348.83 *</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>907.78 *</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2704.17 *</b>

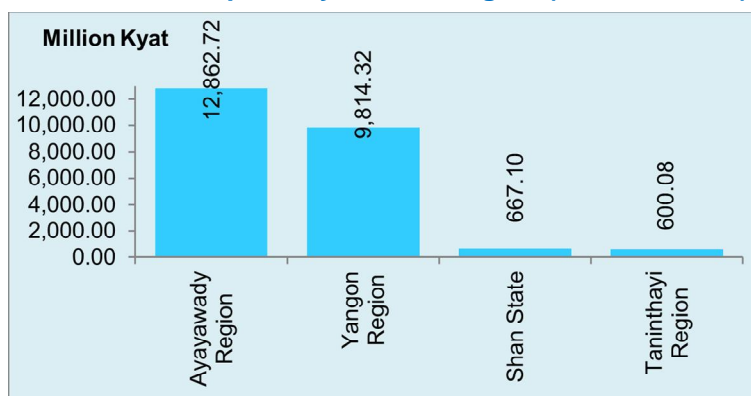
\*Including the value of increased in investment.

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

Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

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

In the third quarter of 2020-2021, Ayayawady Region was the most invested with the amount of 12,862.72 million kyats by Myanmar Citizen. Yangon Region was second with the amount of 9,814.32 million kyats and followed by Shan State with the amount of 667.10 million kyats.

**Chart 4.4: Myanmar Citizen Investment of Permitted Enterprise By State & Region (2020-2021, Q3)**

Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

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

Sectors	2019-2020					
	Q3			Q4		
	No. of Enterprises	US\$	Total Investment (Kyat)	No. of Enterprises	US\$	Total Investment (Kyat)
Kachin State	1	-	965.09	1	6.27	16,800.00
Kayah State	2	-	1,200.00	-	-	-
Kayin State	-	-	-	1	0.73	4,086.00
Chin State	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sagaing Region	3	0.83	7,205.49	4	1.36	8,907.16
Taninthayi Region	2	7.50	11,956.96	1	0.86 *	2,392.92 *
Bago Region	1	-	3,957.00	1	-	56,110.00
Magway Region	-	-	-	2	3.99 *	10,083.82 *
Mandalay Region	4	18.69 *	184,107.96 *	2	2.77 *	150,076.60 *
Mon State	1	1.96 *	5,776.00 *	1	0.07 *	503.24 *
Rakhine State	1	0.19	2,499.27	-	-	-
Yangon Region	11	29.21 *	114,428.28	15	102.54 *	225,721.28 *
Shan State	2	-	3,875.00	3	-	7,366.86
Ayeyawady Region	3	2.37	8,021.23	3	-	4,755.53
Nay Pyi Taw	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>60.75 *</b>	<b>343,992.28 *</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>118.59 *</b>	<b>486,803.41 *</b>

(Cont'd)

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

Sectors	2019-2020			2020-2021					
	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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kayah State	3	0.03	1,850.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kayin State	1	0.41	4,500.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chin State	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sagaing Region	6	3.82 *	16,842.90	1	0.57	1,430.10	-	-	-
Taninthayi Region	2	0.63	32,980.00	3	1.62	13,337.58	1	-	600.08
Bago Region	-	-	-	-	-	4,998.58 *	-	-	-
Magway Region	-	-	-	2	6.42	11,541.10	-	-	-
Mandalay Region	4	2.69	8,456.04	2	499.52 *	866,144.87 *	-	-	-
Mon State	2	4.74	15,753.67	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rakhine State	1	-	1,215.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yangon Region	5	6.96 *	25,921.98 *	9	2.57	41,133.69	4	0.17	9,814.32
Shan State	5	38.31	82,600.00	-	-	-	1	-	667.10
Ayeyawady Region	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	4.09	12,862.72
Nay Pyi Taw	1	-	7,500.00	1	0.74	3,769.00	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>57.59 *</b>	<b>197,619.59 *</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>511.44 *</b>	<b>942,354.92 *</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>4.26</b>	<b>23,944.21</b>

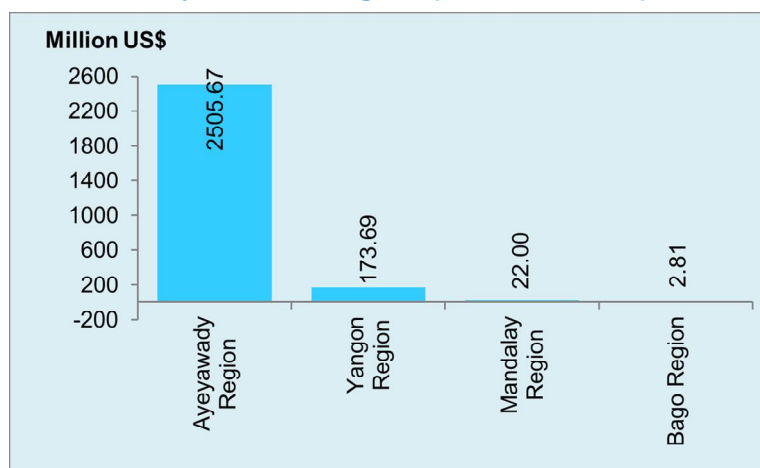
\*Including the value of increased in investment.

Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

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

In the third quarter of 2020-2021, the most of foreign investors invested in Ayeyawady Region with total approved amount of 2505.67 million US\$, followed by Yangon Region and Mandalay Region with 173.69 million US\$ and 22.00 million US\$.

**Chart 4.5: Foreign Investment of Permitted Enterprise By State & Region (2020-2021, Q3)**



Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

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

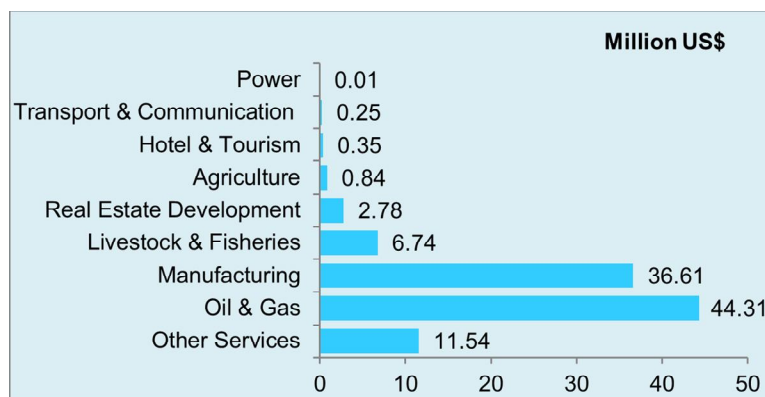
Sectors	2019-2020				2020-2021					
	Q3		Q4		Q1		Q2		Q3	
	No. of Enter-prises	Foreign Investment	No. of Enter-prises	Foreign Investment	No. of Enter-prises	Foreign Investment	No. of Enter-prises	Foreign Investment	No. of Enter-prises	Foreign Investment
Kachin State	1	1.00	1	0.68	-	-	1	22.40	-	-
Kayah State	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kayin State	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chin State	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sagaing Region	1	29.00	-	0.27 *	2	48.06	2	31.69	-	-
Taninthayi Region	1	6.00	2	115.58	1	3.03 *	1	31.50	-	-
Bago Region	9	90.33 *	7	81.36 *	2	15.48 *	1	8.27 *	1	2.81 *
Magway Region	-	-	1	0.45	-	-	2	53.88	-	-
Mandalay Region	1	1.30	-	38.57 *	-	98.00 *	3	151.75 *	1	22.0
Mon State	2	23.79	1	1.17	1	1.59 *	-	-	-	-
Rakhine State	-	-	-	-	1	5.00	-	-	-	-
Yangon Region	30	1425.38 *	32	879.91 *	13	167.68 *	8	589.09 *	3	173.69 *
Shan State	1	8.53	2	52.08 *	1	1.39	-	-	-	-
Ayeyawady Region	3	20.13 *	2	14.02 *	2	8.60	1	19.20	1	2505.67 *
Nay Pyi Taw	-	-	1	5.86	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>1605.46 *</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>1189.95 *</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>348.83 *</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>907.78 *</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2704.17 *</b>

\*Including the value of increased in investment.

Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

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

In the third quarter of 2020-2021, Oil & Gas sector topped the list at 44.31 million US\$, followed by Manufacturing sector with amount of 36.61 million US\$, and Livestock & Fishries sector with 6.74 million US\$.

**Chart 4.6: Amount of Foreign Investment Inflows By Sector (2020-2021, Q3)**

Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

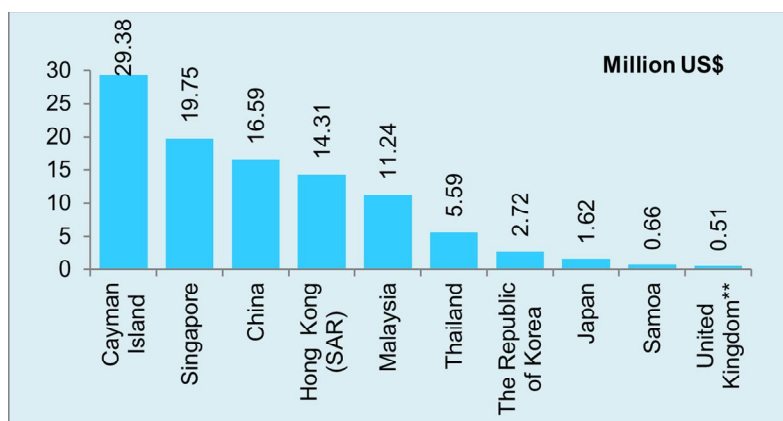
**Table 4.6 Amount of Foreign Investment Inflows By Sector (Million US\$)**

Sectors	2019-2020		2020-2021		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
	Foreign Investment	Foreign Investment	Foreign Investment	Foreign Investment	Foreign Investment
Agriculture	0.94	5.18	-	5.27	0.84
Livestock & Fisheries	4.90	29.65	29.74	20.30	6.74
Mining	-	-	1.00	2.00	-
Oil & Gas	191.76	45.49	42.56	8.65	44.31
Manufacturing	13.41	72.91	91.11	68.57	36.61
Power	22.91	24.55	345.21	21.25	0.010
Transport & Communication	113.45	144.24	30.45	96.60	0.25
Hotel & Tourism	19.17	30.49	12.15	1.16	0.35
Real Estate Development	42.22	56.53	56.68	18.39	2.78
Industrial Estate	22.79	28.70	-	21.73	-
Construction	-	-	-	-	-
Other Services	5.53	3.36	9.55	3.06	11.54
<b>Total</b>	<b>437.08</b>	<b>441.10</b>	<b>618.45</b>	<b>266.98</b>	<b>103.43</b>

Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

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

In the third quarter of 2020-2021, the top investing country was Cayman Island with the actual amount of 29.38 million US\$ and followed by Singapore and China with actual amount at 19.75 million US\$ and 16.59 million US\$ respectively.

**Chart 4.7: Top Ten Countries in Foreign Investment Inflows (2020-2021, Q3)**

Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

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

Country	2019-2020			2020-2021	
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
	Foreign Investment	Foreign Investment	Foreign Investment	Foreign Investment	Foreign Investment
Austria	0.04	-	-	-	-
Australia	-	-	-	-	-
Brunei Darussalam	0.57	4.21	4.01	6.51	-
Bangladesh	-	-	-	24.78	-
China	2.28	58.78	32.66	-	16.59
Canada	-	-	0.03	-	-
Cambodia	8.09	42.30	-	-	-
Cayman Island	-	-	-	-	29.38
France	0.96	2.72	2.80	4.90	-
Germany	1.49	-	-	-	0.04
Hong Kong (SAR)	89.40	15.22	389.95	32.16	14.31
Indonesia	-	-	0.38	0.01	-
India	1.49	0.24	0.06	2.27	0.16
Italy	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland	-	-	7.15	-	-
Japan	19.76	5.83	13.86	2.41	1.62
Lebanon	-	-	-	-	-
Luxembourg	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	0.10	-	-	-	-
Marshall Islands	4.90	4.90	4.90	-	-
Malaysia	4.38	7.92	0.56	2.57	11.24
Macau (SAR)	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	2.18	-	5.72	1.11	-
Norway	-	-	-	-	-
The Republic of Korea	13.41	16.30	5.49	26.14	2.72
Seychelles	0.21	0.19	0.50	1.51	0.06
Samoa	4.06	2.08	0.58	1.34	0.66
Singapore	160.10	247.07	109.32	137.88	19.75
Switzerland	-	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	24.32	17.76	25.21	17.90	5.59
China (Taipei)	81.59	1.94	0.51	1.53	0.50
United Kingdom**	8.42	5.31	1.20	2.99	0.51
United States of America	-	-	0.37	-	0.15
United Arab Emirates	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	9.33	8.33	13.19	0.97	0.15
<b>Total</b>	<b>437.08</b>	<b>441.10</b>	<b>618.45</b>	<b>266.98</b>	<b>103.43</b>

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

Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

# 5 Production







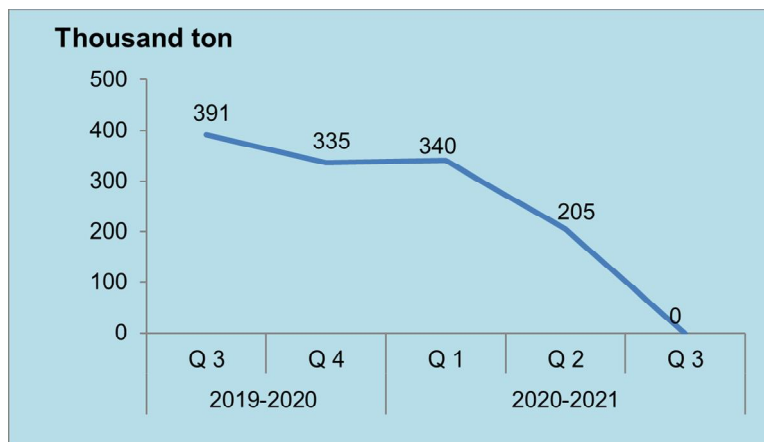
# PRODUCTION

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

## 5.1 Cement Production (Joint Venture)

There was no production of cement in third Quarter of 2021. The reason why machine maintenance started in April of 2021.

**Chart 5.1: Cement Production**

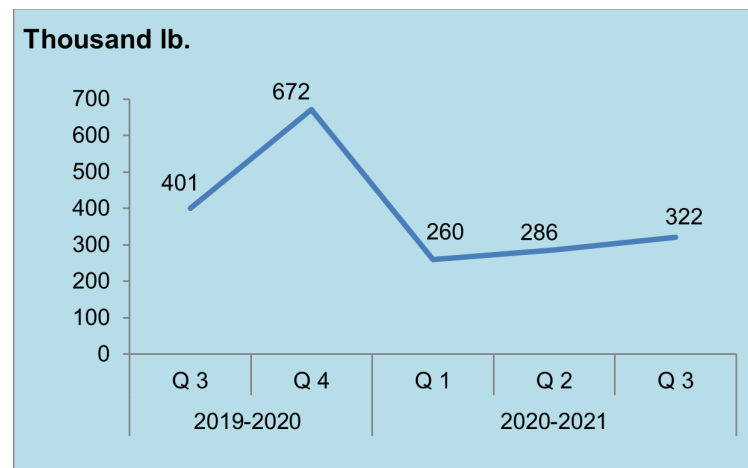


Source: No. (2) Heavy Industrial Enterprise.

## 5.2 Cotton Yarn (State-Owned)

The production of Cotton yarn decreased by 19.70% in the third quarter of 2020-2021 compared with the third quarter of 2019-2020. The production of Cotton yarn increased by 12.59% in the third quarter of 2020-2021 compared with the second quarter of 2020-2021.

**Chart 5.2: Cotton Yarn Production**

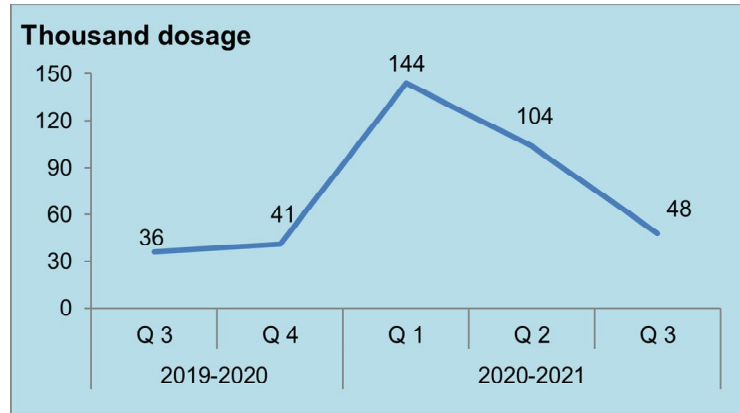


Source: No. (3) Heavy Industrial Enterprise.

### 5.3 Biological Products (State-Owned)

The production of Biological products increased by 33.33% in the third quarter of 2020-2021 compared with the third quarter of 2019-2020. The production of Biological products decreased by 53.85% in the third quarter of 2020-2021 compared with the second quarter of 2020-2021.

**Chart 5.3: Biological Products**

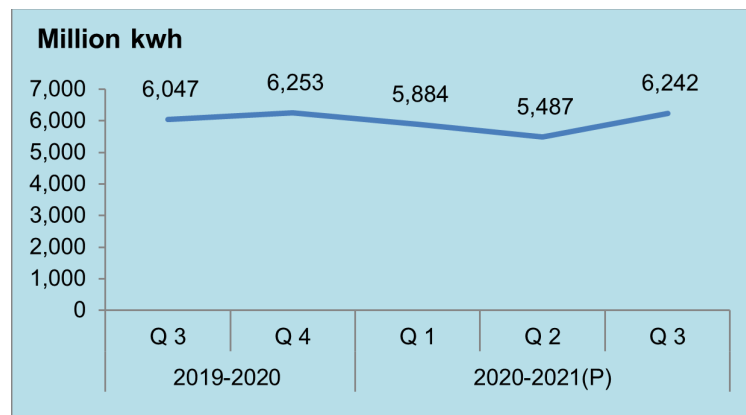


Source: Myanma Pharmaceutical Industrial Enterprise.

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

Generation of Electric Power increased by 3.22% in the third quarter of 2020-2021 compared with the third quarter of 2019-2020. Generation of Electric Power increased by 13.76% in the third quarter of 2020-2021 compared with the second quarter of 2020-2021.

**Chart 5.4: Electric Power Generation**

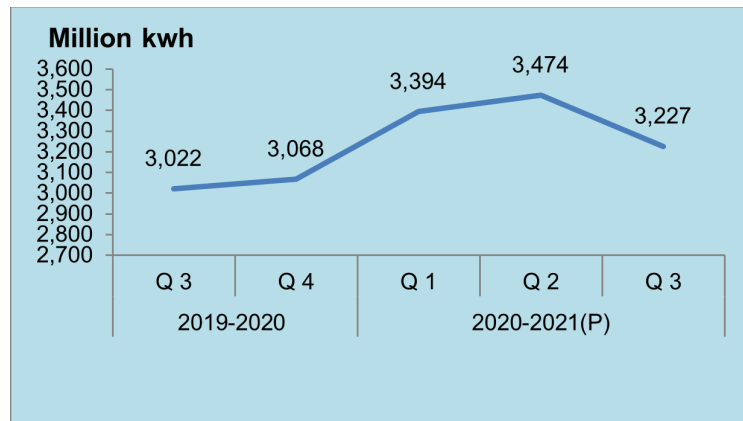


Source: Department of Electric Power Planning.

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

Electric Power Generation by Gas increased by 6.78% in the third quarter of 2020-2021 compared with the third quarter of 2019-2020. Electric Power Generation by Gas decreased by 7.11% in the third quarter of 2020-2021 compared with the second quarter of 2020-2021.

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

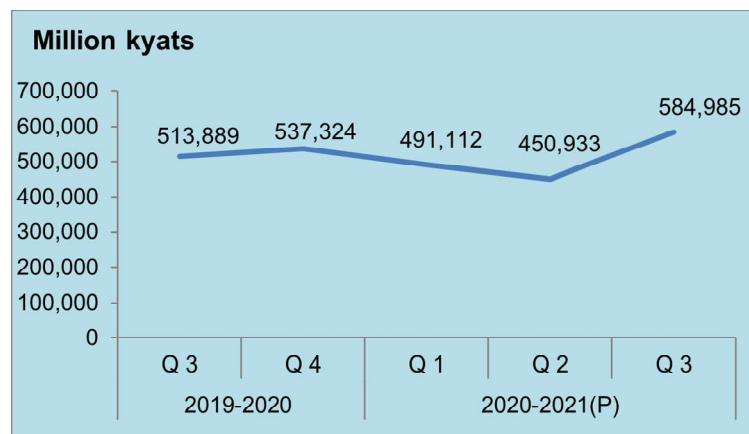


Source: Department of Electric Power Planning.

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

The total value of Electricity sales increased by 13.83% in the third quarter of 2020-2021 compared with the third quarter of 2019-2020. The total value of Electricity sales increased by 29.73% in the third quarter of 2020-2021 compared with the second quarter of 2020-2021.

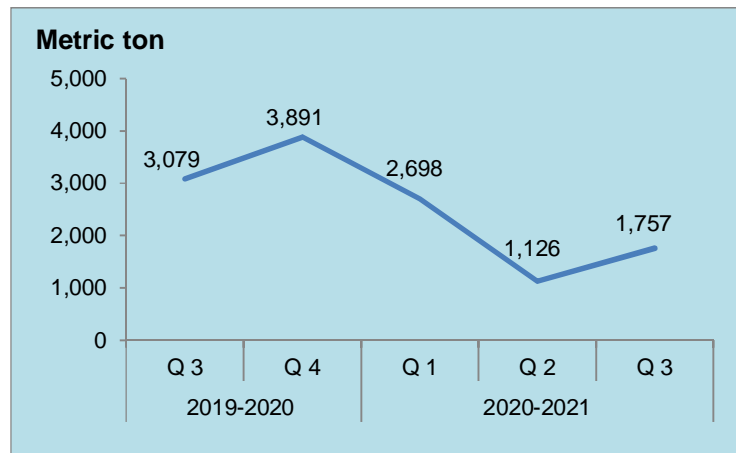
**Chart 5.6: Sales of Electric Power**



Source: Ministry of Electricity and Energy.

**5.7 Petroleum Coke (State-Owned)**

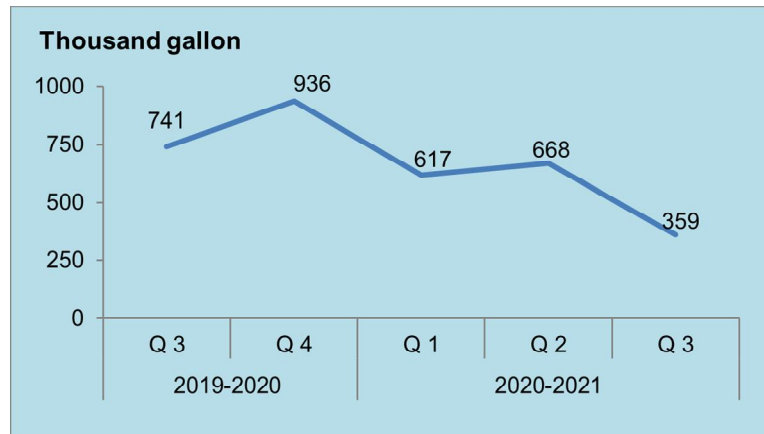
The Production of Petroleum Coke decreased by 42.94% in the third quarter of 2020-2021 compared with the third quarter of 2019-2020. The Production of Petroleum Coke increased by 56.04% in the third quarter of 2020-2021 compared with the second quarter of 2020-2021.

**Chart 5.7: Petroleum Coke**

Source: Myanma Petrochemical Enterprise.

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

Liquefied Petroleum Gas production decreased by 51.55% in the third quarter of 2020-2021 compared with the third quarter of 2019-2020. Liquefied Petroleum Gas production in the third quarter of 2020-2021 decreased by 46.26% compared with the second quarter of 2020-2021.

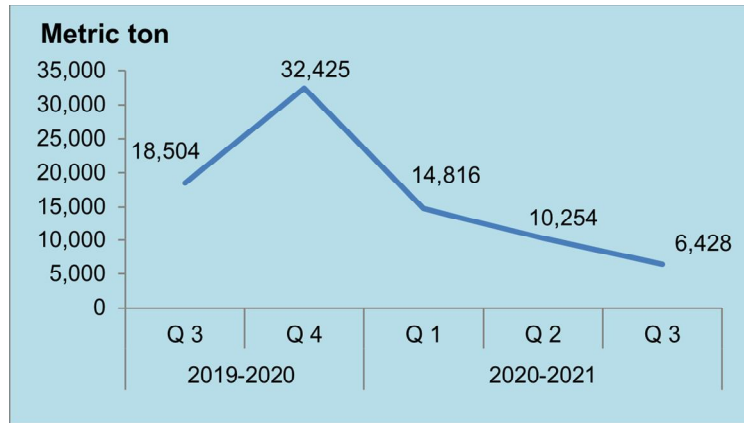
**Chart 5.8: Liquefied Petroleum Gas**

Source: Myanma Petrochemical Enterprise.

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

Fertilizer (Urea) production decreased by 65.26% in the third quarter of 2020-2021 compared with the third quarter of 2019-2020. Fertilizer (Urea) production decreased by 37.31% in the third quarter of 2020-2021 compared with the second quarter of 2020-2021.

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

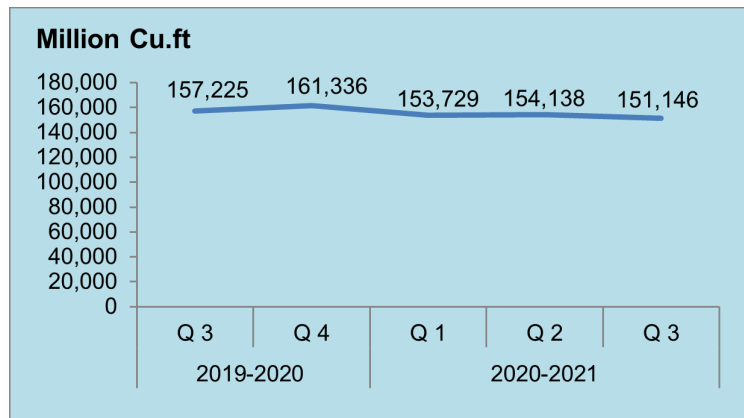


Source: Myanmar Petrochemical Enterprise.

**5.10 Natural Gas (State-Owned)**

The production of Natural Gas decreased by 3.87% in the third quarter of 2020-2021 compared with the third quarter of 2019-2020. The production of Natural Gas decreased by 1.94% in the third quarter of 2020-2021 compared with the second quarter of 2020-2021.

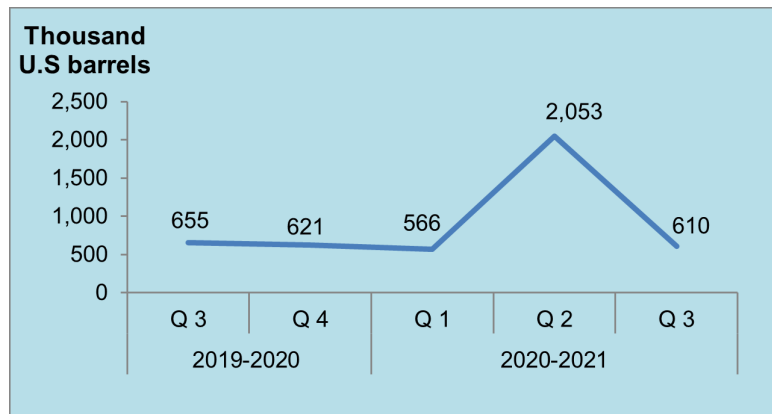
**Chart 5.10: Natural Gas Production**



Source: Oil and Gas Planning Department.

**5.11 Crude Oil (State-Owned)**

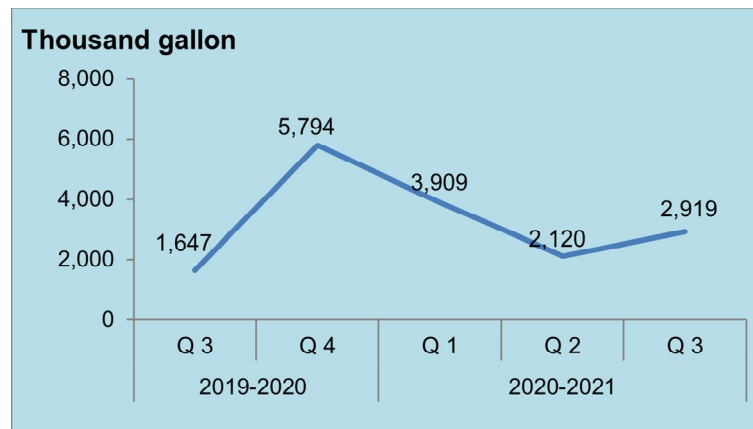
The production of Crude Oil decreased by 6.87% in the third quarter of 2020-2021 compared with the third quarter of 2019-2020. The production of Crude Oil decreased by 70.29% in the third quarter 2020-2021 compared with the second quarter of 2020-2021.

**Chart 5.11: Crude Oil Production**

Source: Oil and Gas Planning Department.

### 5.12 Motor Spirit (State-Owned)

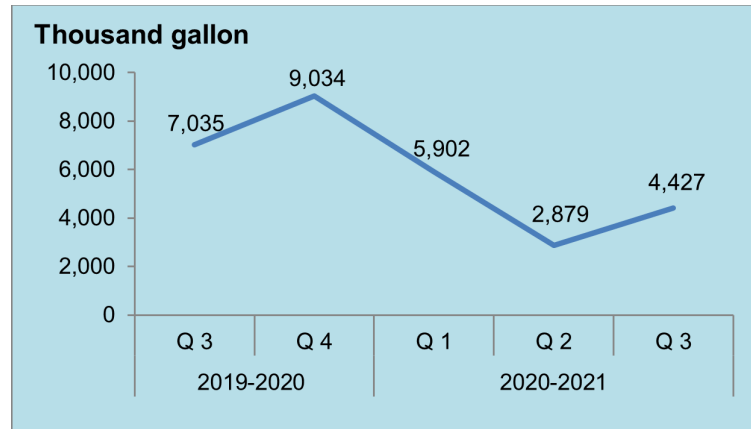
The production of Motor Spirit increased by 77.23% in the third quarter of 2020-2021 compared with the third quarter of 2019-2020. The production of Motor Spirit increased by 37.69% in the third quarter of 2020-2021 compared with the second quarter of 2020-2021.

**Chart 5.12: Motor Spirit Production**

Source: Oil and Gas Planning Department.

### 5.13 Diesel Oil (State-Owned)

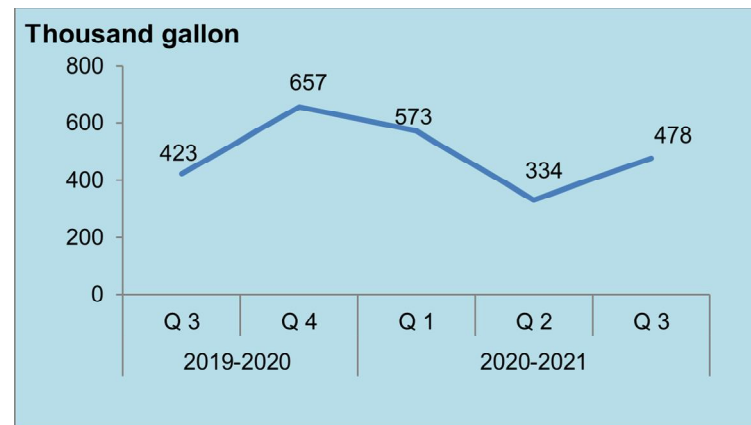
The production of Diesel Oil decreased by 37.07% in the third quarter of 2020-2021 compared with the third quarter of 2019-2020. The production of Diesel Oil increased by 53.77% in the third quarter of 2020-2021 compared with the second quarter of 2020-2021.

**Chart 5.13: Diesel Oil Production**

Source: Oil and Gas Planning Department.

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

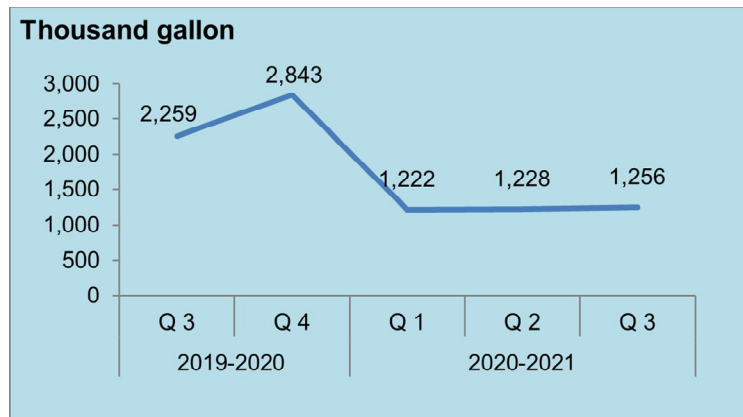
Aviation Turbine production increased by 13.00% in the third quarter of 2020-2021 compared with the third quarter of 2019-2020. Aviation Turbine production increased by 43.11% in the third quarter of 2020-2021 compared with the second quarter of 2020-2021.

**Chart 5.14: Aviation Turbine Production**

Source: Oil and Gas Planning Department.

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

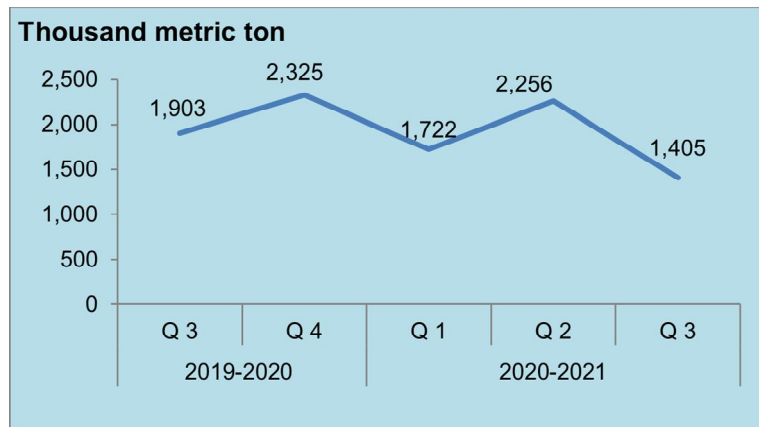
The production of Furnace Oil decreased by 44.40% in the third quarter of 2020-2021 compared with the third quarter of 2019-2020. The production of Furnace Oil increased by 2.28% in the third quarter of 2020-2021 compared with the second quarter of 2020-2021.

**Chart 5.15: Furnace Oil Production**

Source: Oil and Gas Planning Department.

### 5.16 Limestone (State-Owned)

The production of Limestone decreased by 26.17% in the third quarter of 2020-2021 compared with the third quarter of 2019-2020. The production of Limestone decreased by 37.72% in the third quarter of 2020-2021 compared with the second quarter of 2020-2021.

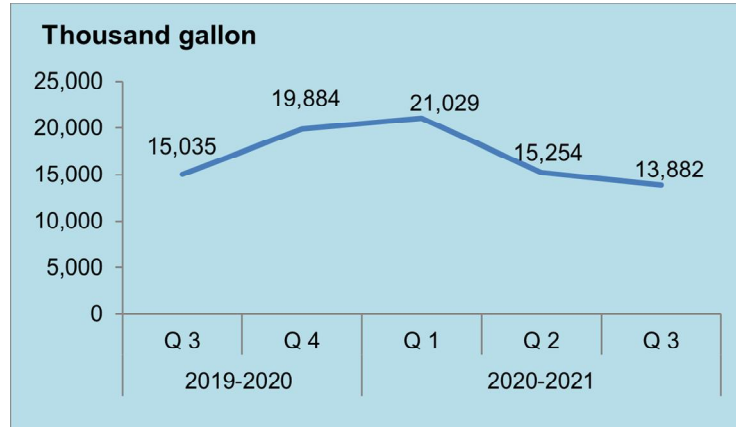
**Chart 5.16: Limestone Production**

Source: No . (1) Mining Enterprise.

### 5.17 Beer (Private)

The production of Beer decreased by 7.67% in the third quarter of 2020-2021 compared with the third quarter of 2019-2020. The production of Beer decreased by 8.99% in the third quarter of 2020-2021 compared with the second quarter of 2020-2021.



**Chart 5.17: Beer Production**

Source: Myanmar Economic Holdings Public Company Limited.

### 5.18 Alcohol (Private)

The production of Alcohol increased by 257.14% in the third quarter of 2020-2021 compared with the third quarter of 2019-2020. The production of Alcohol increased by 106.49% in the third quarter of 2020-2021 compared with the second quarter of 2020-2021.

**Chart 5.18: Alcohol Production**

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

### 5.19 Cigarettes (Private)

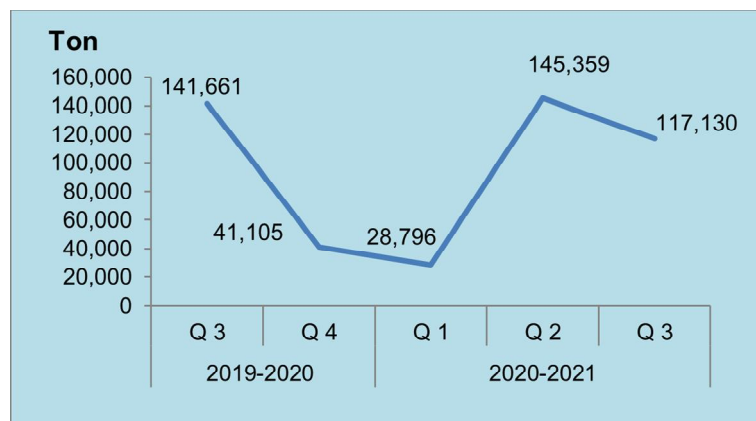
The production of Cigarettes increased by 27.53% in the third quarter of 2020-2021 compared with the third quarter of 2019-2020. The production of Cigarettes increased by 49.66% in the third quarter of 2020-2021 compared with the second quarter of 2020-2021.

**Chart 5.19: Cigarettes Production**

Source: Myanma Economic Holdings Public Company Limited.

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

The production of Salt (Crude + Fine) decreased by 17.32% in the third quarter of 2020-2021 compared with the third quarter of 2019-2020. Salt (Crude + Fine) production decreased by 19.42% in the third quarter of 2020-2021 compared with the second quarter of 2020-2021.

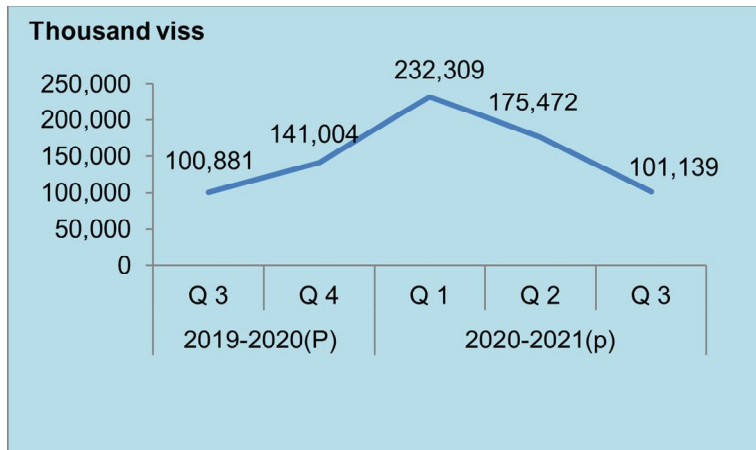
**Chart 5.20: Salt (Crude + Fine) Production**

Source: Department of Mines.

### 5.21 Cooking Oil (Private)

The production of Cooking Oil increased by 0.26% in the third quarter of 2020-2021 compared with the third quarter of 2019-2020. The production of Cooking Oil decreased by 42.36% in the third quarter of 2020-2021 compared with the second quarter of 2020-2021.

**Chart 5.21: Cooking Oil Production**

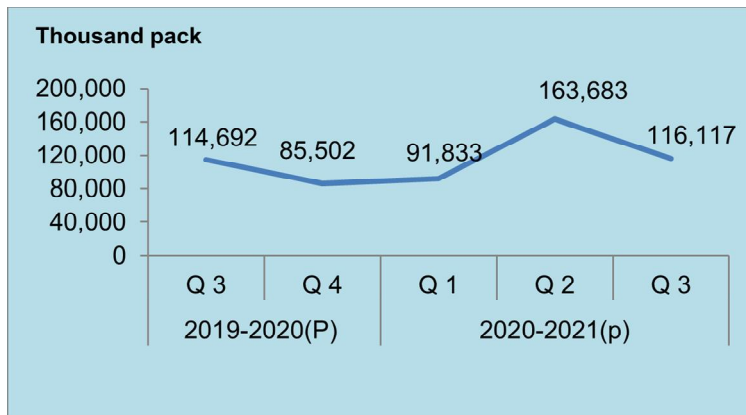


Source: Planning Department.

**5.22 Instant Noodles (Private)**

The production of Instant Noodles increased by 1.24 % in the third quarter of 2020-2021 compared with the third quarter of 2019-2020. The production of Instant Noodles decreased by 29.06% in the third quarter of 2020-2021 compared with the second quarter of 2020-2021.

**Chart 5.22: Instant Noodles Production**



Source: Planning Department.

**Table 5.1 Production Statistics**

Commodity	Unit	2019-2020		2020-2021		
		Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
Cement	Thousand ton	391	335	340	205	0
Cotton Yarn	Thousand lb.	401	672	260	286	322
Biological Products	Thousand dosage	36	41	144	104	48
Electric Power Generation	Million kwh	6,047	6,253	5,884 *	5,487 *	6,242 *
Electric Power Generation by Gas	Million kwh	3,022	3,068	3,394 *	3,474 *	3,227 *
Sales of Electric Power Value	Million kyats	513,889	537,324	491,112 *	450,933 *	584,985 *
Petroleum Coke	Metric ton	3,079	3,891	2,698	1,126	1,757
Liquefied Petroleum Gas	Thousand gallon	741	936	617	668	359
Fertilizer (Urea)	Metric ton	18,504	32,425	14,846	10,254	6,428
Natural gas(total)	Million Cu.ft	157,225	161,336	153,729	154,138	151,146
Crude Oil	Thousand U.S barrels	655	621	566	2,053	610
Motor Spirit	Thousand gallon	1,647	5,794	3,909	2,120	2,919
Diesel Oil	Thousand gallon	7,035	9,034	5,902	2,879	4,427
Aviation Turbine	Thousand gallon	423	657	573	334	478
Furnace Oil	Thousand gallon	2,259	2,843	1,222	1,228	1,256
Limestone	Thousand metric ton	1,903	2,325	1,722	2,256	1,405
Beer	Thousand gallon	15,035	19,884	21,029	15,254	13,882
Alcohol	Thousand gallon	196	202	659	339	700
Cigarettes	Million number	1,028	1,410	1,336	876	1,311
Salt (Crude)	Ton	100,955	-	-	95,644	66,130
Salt (Fine)	Ton	40,706	41,105	28,796	49,715	51,000
Salt (total)	Ton	141,661	41,105	28,796	145,359	117,130
Cooking Oil	Thousand viss	100,881 *	141,004 *	232,309 *	175,472 *	101,139 *
Instant Noodles	Thousand pack	114,692 *	85,502 *	91,833 *	163,683 *	116,117 *

\* provisional

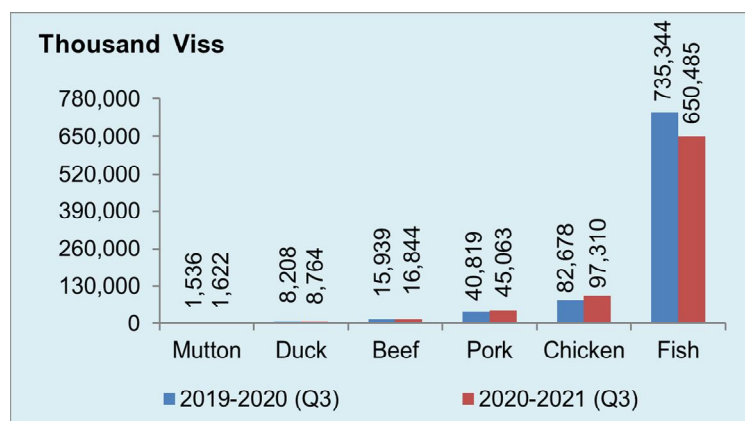
Sources: No. (2) Heavy Industries Enterprise.  
 No. (3) Heavy Industries Enterprise.  
 Myanmar Pharmaceutical Industrial Enterprise.  
 Ministry of Electricity and Energy.  
 Oil and Gas Planning Department.  
 Myanmar Petrochemical Enterprise.  
 Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation.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

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

In the third quarter of 2020-2021, the production of fish decreased by 35.40%, in comparison to the second quarter of 2020-2021, to stand at 650,485 thousand viss. Fish is the largest meat by total production, accounting for 79.32% of all meat production. In contrast, for this same period, there were increases in the production of pork (8.23%), duck (6.00%), chicken (2.41%), beef (2.10%) and mutton has not changed. Similarly, there were decreases in the production of eggs (1.55%) and milk (2.12%) in the third quarter of 2020-2021 compared to second quarter of 2020-2021.

For the third quarter of 2020-2021 compared to the third quarter of 2019-2020, there was an increase in the production of chicken (17.70%), pork (10.40%), duck (6.77%), beef (5.68%) and mutton (5.60%) and a decrease in the production of fish (11.54%) and over the same year, the production of eggs and milk increased by (28.92%) and (3.04%).

**Chart 5.23: Production of Beef, Mutton, Pork, Chicken and Fish (2020-2021, 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	2019-2020		2020-2021		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
Beef	15,939	15,722	16,465	16,497	16,844
Mutton	1,536	1,526	1,617	1,622	1,622
Pork	40,819	40,569	43,527	41,636	45,063
Chicken	82,678	79,657	95,790	95,022	97,310
Duck	8,208	6,278	8,501	8,268	8,764
Fish	735,344	802,525	1,181,912	1,006,940	650,485
Milk	307,125	300,687	320,543	323,287	316,449
Eggs(thou.No)	480,465	447,119	626,944	629,137	619,413

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



# 6

## Transportation & Tourism







# TRANSPORTATION AND TOURISM

## 6.1 Domestic Public Transport

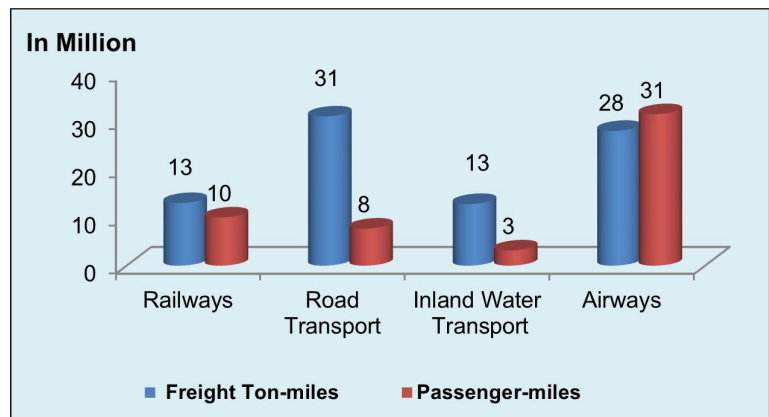
There are four main modes of domestic public transport: railways, road transport, inland water transport and airways. The year-on-year changes in the use of public transport for the third quarter of 2019-2020 and 2020-2021 were:

- railways transport decreased by 89% for freight ton-miles and 90% for passenger-miles,
- road transport decreased by 17% for freight ton-miles and 55% for passenger -miles,
- inland water transport decreased by 23% for freight ton-miles and 20% for passenger-miles,
- airways transport decreased by 47% for freight ton-miles and increased by 107% for passenger-miles.

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

- railways transport decreased by 79% for freight ton-miles and increased by 18% for passenger-miles,
- road transport decreased by 24% for freight ton-miles and 2% for passenger-miles,
- inland water transport decreased by 16% for freight ton-miles and increased by 12% for passenger-miles,
- airways transport increased by 2% for freight ton-miles and 365% for passenger-miles.

**Chart 6.1: Domestic Public Transport (2020-2021, Q3)**



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

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

FY	2019-2020			2020-2021		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	
<b>Railways</b>						
Freight ton-miles	112,408	116,158	118,140	60,052 (p)	12,540	(p)
Passenger-miles	105,396	136,348	12,973	8,873 (p)	10,472	(p)
<b>Road Transport</b>						
Freight ton-miles	37,187	38,315	47,770	41,009	30,990	
Passenger-miles	17,264	19,735	12,534	7,867	7,700	
<b>Inland Water</b>						
Freight ton-miles	16,600	15,651	11,957	15,197	12,804	
Passenger-miles	3,968	6,622	2,129	2,825	3,167	
<b>Airways</b>						
Freight ton-miles	53,558 (r)	51,800 (r)	10,550 (r)	27,767 (r)	28,309	
Passenger-miles	15,187	30,925	1,794	6,767	31,462	

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

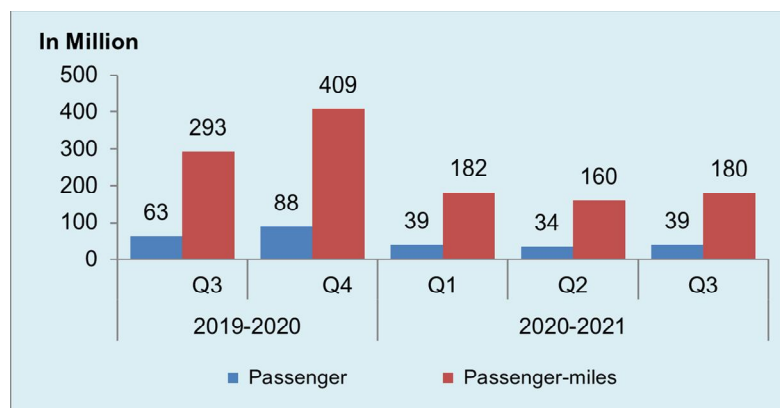
## 6.2 Yangon City Private Transport

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 2020-2021 compared to the third quarter of 2019-2020, private transport in Yangon City decreased across all measures with falls of 39% for both the number of passengers and passenger-miles, down 13% for number of buses in operation per day, 23% for number of trips per day and 55% for gross earnings.

When comparing the third quarter of 2020-2021 compared to the second quarter of 2020-2021, private transport across Yangon City increased by 13% based on the measures of passengers and passenger-miles and the number of buses in operation per day (up 12%). Over the same period, number of trips per day increased by 8% and gross earnings decreased by 21%.

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



Source: Yangon Region Private Transport Committee.

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

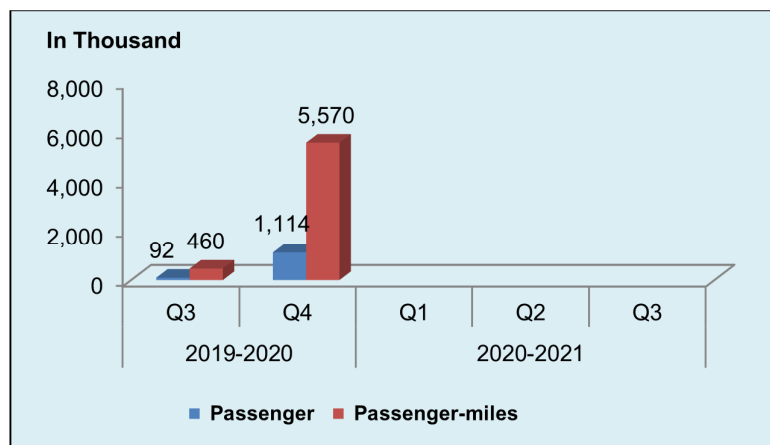
FY	2019-2020		2020-2021		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
Passenger (Thousand)	62,900	87,846	38,959	34,249	38,664
Passenger-miles (Thousand)	293,204	409,488	181,604	159,648	180,229
Number of buses in operation per day	2,593	3,387	2,328	2,026	2,261
Number of trips per day	8,580	11,228	7,473	6,112	6,591
Gross Earnings (Million Kyats)	12,281.23	17,546.54	7,881.41	6,959.04	5,518.37

Source: Yangon Region Private Transport Committee.

### 6.3 Mandalay City Private Transport

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

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

**Chart 6.3: Mandalay City Private Transport (Bus Service)**

Source: Mandalay Region Buses Control Committee.

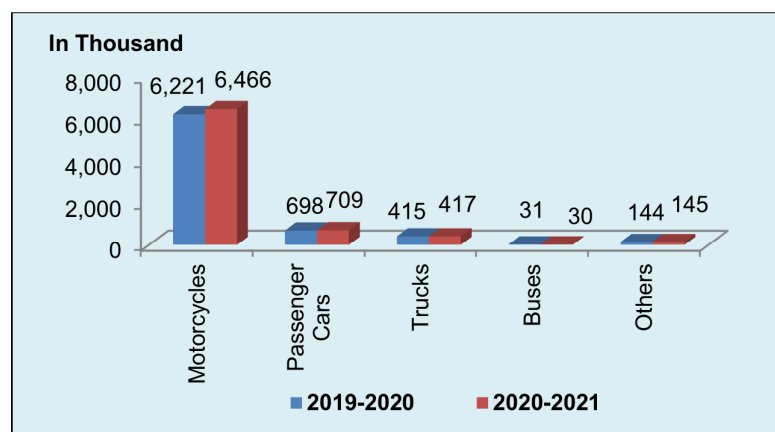
**Table 6.3 Mandalay City Private Transport (Bus Service)**

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

Source: Mandalay Region Buses Control Committee.

#### 6.4 Registered Motor Vehicles by Type

Over the last year, there has been a steady increase in the number of vehicle licenses issued for use on the roads. In the third quarter of 2020-2021, there were a total of 7.8 million licensed vehicles. This was a 1% increase compared to the previous quarter and 3.4% compared to the same period of 2019-2020.

**Chart 6.4: Registered Motor Vehicles by Type (Q3)**

Source: Department of Road Transport Administration.

**Table 6.4 Registered Motor Vehicles by Type**

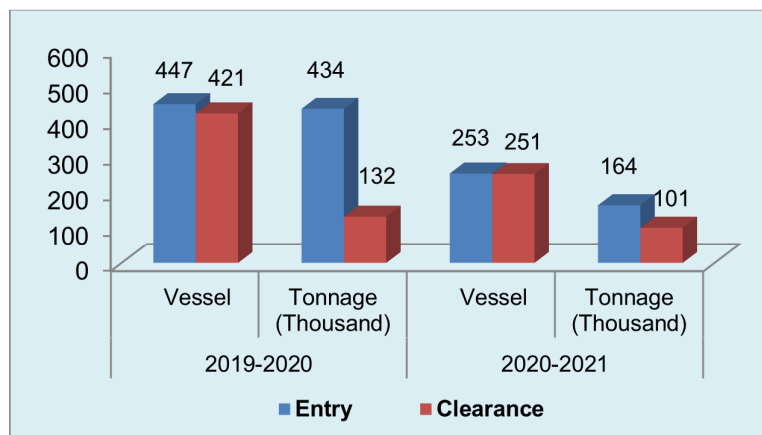
FY	2019-2020		2020-2021		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
Passenger Cars	698,289	699,911	700,073	706,072	708,892
Trucks	414,691	383,608	383,508	408,164	417,042
Buses	30,935	53,782	53,945	29,285	30,297
Motorcycles	6,220,966	6,345,029	6,330,533	6,400,743	6,466,333
Others	144,188	142,780	142,753	143,568	144,517
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,509,069</b>	<b>7,625,110</b>	<b>7,610,812</b>	<b>7,687,832</b>	<b>7,767,081</b>

Source: Department of Road Transport Administration.

## 6.5 Merchant Shipping

**Coastal Shipping:** Coastal shipping trade decreased in the third quarter of 2020-2021, with vessel entries decreasing by 43% and tonnage decreasing by 62% compared to the same time in 2019-2020. There was also a short term decrease in coastal shipping between the second quarter of 2020-2021 and the third quarter of 2020-2021, with a 10% decrease in the number of vessels entering and a 12% increase in related tonnage. Clearance coastal shipping also decreased by 20% for vessels and 12% for tonnage.

**Chart 6.5: Merchant Shipping (Coastal Trade, Q3)**



Source: Customs Department.

**Table 6.5 Merchant Shipping**

FY	2019-2020		2020-2021		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
<b>Coastal Trade</b>					
<b>Entry</b>					
Vessel	447	343	260	281	253
Tonnage(Thousand)	434	248	105	187	164
<b>Clearance</b>					
Vessel	421	344	302	312	251
Tonnage(Thousand)	132	162	125	115	101

Source : Customs Department.

## 6.6 Tourism

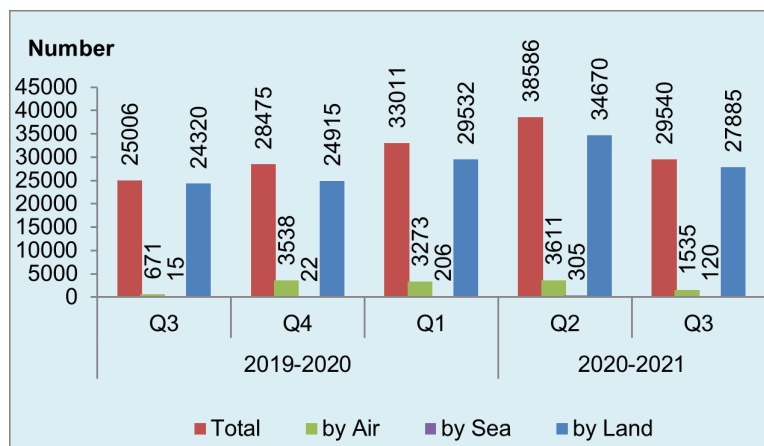
With a view to preventing importation and spread of COVID-19, Myanmar's tourism sector is suffering a lot (as other tourism sectors around the world). In the third quarter of 2020-2021, a total of 29,540 visitors entered Myanmar. This was decreased by 23.44% compared with the preceding quarter and it represented a 18.13% year-on-year increase compared with the same quarter of previous year.

**Air arrivals:** In the third quarter of 2020-2021, number of visitor arrivals by air totaled 1,535 this was increased of 128.76% compared with the same quarter in 2019-2020 and decreased of 57.49% compared with the previous quarter.

**Land arrivals:** The majority of visitors arrived in Myanmar by land 94.40%, this was an decrease of 19.57% compared with the previous quarter. This was increased by 14.66% compared with the same quarter of 2019-2020.

**Sea arrivals:** In the third quarter of 2020-2021, the number of arrivals by sea stood at 120 which was decrease of 60.66% compared with the previous quarter.

**Chart 6.6: International Tourist Arrivals**



Source: Ministry of Hotels and Tourism.

**Table 6.6 International Tourist Arrivals**

FY	2019-2020			2020-2021	
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
<b>Total</b>	<b>25006</b>	<b>28475</b>	<b>33011</b>	<b>38586</b>	<b>29540</b>
by Air	671	3538	3273	3611	1535
by Sea	15	22	206	305	120
by Land	24320	24915	29532	34670	27885

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 2020-2021, there were 91 labour exchange offices in the whole country and more than 341 overseas employment agencies.

There were 28,192 job placements in the third quarter of 2020-2021, which were a 0.03% increase compared with the preceding quarter and a 18.4% year-on-year decrease compared with the third quarter of 2019-2020.

The number of new registered job seekers increased by 19.0% in the third quarter of 2020-2021, and was 40.5% lower than the same quarter of previous year.

The number of submissions made for the vacancies increased by 1.0% compared with the previous quarter. The number of submissions made for the vacancies were 35,682 and 28,580 were recorded in Q3: 2019-2020 and Q3: 2020-2021 respectively.

During the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic, 41 workers were sent to Singapore by overseas employment licensed agencies in the third quarter of 2020-2021.

## 7.2 Annual Labour Force Survey

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

### 7.2.1 Working Age population and Labour Force Participation

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

### 7.2.2 Employment

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

### 7.2.3 Unemployment and Labour underutilization

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

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

### 7.2.4 Wage/Salary per month

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

### 7.2.5 Child Labour

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

**Table 7.1 Employment Through Labour Exchange Offices**

FY	2019-2020		2020-2021		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
<b>Domestic</b>					
New Registered	290,336	304,988	217,354	145,219	172,821
Job vacancies	34,134	56,706	28,785	28,122	28,278
Submitted for vacancies	35,682	65,858	31,400	28,299	28,580
Person placed	34,544	57,074	29,820	28,183	28,192
Registered live and pending at the end of the period	817,465	785,340	743,276	680,087	635,135
<b>Overseas Workers</b>					
Thai	-	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-
Korea	-	93	132	-	-
Singapore	-	-	-	-	41
Japan	-	-	2,574	1,472	-
UAE	-	-	-	-	-
Macau	-	-	-	-	-
Jordan	-	-	-	-	-
Qatar	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Overseas Workers</b>	-	<b>93</b>	<b>2,706</b>	<b>1,472</b>	<b>41</b>

Note: 1. This data has been collected in accord with the Oversea Worker Identification Card issued by Migrant Worker Division in North Dagon Township, Yangon Region and Migrant Worker Office in Myawaddy Township, Kayin State.

2. Shwe Phyo Thar Co.,Ltd sent 5 workers to Korea in August, 2020.
3. Aries Marine Agency Co.,Ltd sent 20 workers to Korea in July, 2020.
4. Public Overseas Employment Agency sent 68 re-entry workers to Korea in September, 2020.

Source: Department of Labour.

# **GLOSSARY**

# **AND METHODOLOGICAL NOTES**



# GLOSSARY AND METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

## CHAPTER 1 | GDP & PRICES

### ■ GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP)

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

### ■ CONSUMER PRICE INDEX AND RATE OF INFLATION

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

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

### ■ RETAIL PRICES OF SELECTED COMMODITIES

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

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

### ■ SPOT PRICE OF GOLD

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

## CHAPTER 2 | TRADE

### ■ EXPORTS

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

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

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

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

### ■ FOREIGN TRADE

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

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

### ■ IMPORTS

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

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

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

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

## CHAPTER 3 | FINANCE

### ■ DOMESTIC INTEREST RATES

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

### ■ FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

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

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

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

### ■ MONEY SUPPLY

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

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

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

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

### ■ PEOPLE'S SAVINGS

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

## ■ REVENUE FROM TAXES

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

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

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

## ■ TREASURY BONDS

### Issuing Government Treasury Bonds before 2016

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

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

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

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

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

## CHAPTER 4 | INVESTMENT

### ■ MYANMAR INVESTMENT LAW

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

### ■ MYANMAR CITIZEN INVESTMENT

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

## ■ FOREIGN INVESTMENT

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

## ■ PERMITTED AMOUNT

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

## ■ ACTUAL AMOUNT

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

## CHAPTER 5 | PRODUCTION

### ■ PETROLEUM COKE

Since 1995-96 data are expressed in Metric Tons.

## CHAPTER 6 | TRANSPORTATION AND TOURISM

### ■ RAILWAY TRANSPORT

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

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

Passenger-mile = passenger x miles

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

Freight Ton-mile = ton x miles

### ■ INLAND WATER TRANSPORT

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

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

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

### ■ SHIPPING

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

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

### ■ AIRWAYS TRANSPORT

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

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

Passenger Mile = no; of passenger x miles



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

Freight Ton - Mile = freight ton carried x miles

### ■ PASSENGER CAR

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

### ■ TRUCKS

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

### ■ BUSES

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

### ■ MOTORCYCLES

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

### ■ OTHER MOTOR VEHICLES

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

### ■ TOURIST (or overnight visitor)

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

### ■ VISITOR

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

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

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

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

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

## CHAPTER 7 | LABOUR

### ■ EMPLOYMENT THROUGH LABOUR EXCHANGE OFFICES

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

**OVERSEAS EMPLOYMENT**

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



