



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



Quarterly Statistics Bulletin

Quarterly Time Series, 2019-2020 (Q4)



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Quarterly Time Series, 2019-2020 (Q4)

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E-mail: dgsomopf@gmail.com

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Director- General
Central Statistical Organization,
Office No. (32), Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar.

For Subscription:

- Central Statistical Organization,
Office No (32), Nay Pyi Taw.
067-406329, 067-406289
- Central Statistical Organization (Yangon Branch),
Room No.(La 127-128) First Floor
Yangon Region Government Office Compound
Ahlone Road, Dagon Township
01-2302481, 09-420701065
- Sar Pay Beik Man Store,
Nay Pyi Taw and Yangon.

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FOREWORD

The Quarterly Statistics Bulletin is the 18th edition statistical issue presenting the outcomes of Myanmar economic activities and support of sustainable economic growth. It provides estimates based on the observed the economic indicators obtained from respective agencies and paves the way for the further improvement in the quality of estimates with respect to benchmarking and seasonal adjustment. It includes developments in GDP, production and trade sectors' performance, inflation, CPI, banking sector, exchange rates, interest rates, labour exchange and transportation and travel sector.

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

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

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



(Htun Zaw)

Director General

Central Statistical Organization

Ministry of Planning, Finance and Industry

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EXECUTIVES SUMMARY

Myanmar has achieved a real GDP growth rate of 6.8% in FY 2018-2019, supported by better performance in the industry and services sectors. Export increased 3.7% in 2018-2019, leading to a decrease in the trade deficit of 65.8% and a decrease in total trade of 2.1%. Over the same period, the year on year inflation was 1.86%. But also, Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflow increased 24.33% in FY 2018-2019 due to company registration system in Myanmar has improved as compared to previously introduced scheme.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

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

Inflation

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) increase by 1.08% in the fourth quarter of FY 2019-2020 compared with the third quarter of FY 2019-2020. Compared with the same period last fiscal year, CPI increased by 1.86%.

In the fourth quarter of FY 2019-2020, the average rate of inflation was 1.86%. This was a decrease in the average rate (2.67 percentage points) compared with the third quarter of FY 2019-2020.

Trade

Myanmar is currently trading goods with over 100 countries. The merchandise trade statistics show that the trade balance has shown impact from deficit to surplus between the fourth quarter of 2018-2019 and the fourth quarter of 2019-2020.

Exports, a crucial component of a country's economy, increased by 0.5% from \$ 4,404.6 million in the fourth quarter of last year to \$ 4,427.8 million in the fourth quarter of 2019-2020. Across the seven major export categories, the largest increase was mineral products 103.7% followed by marine products 18.7% and other products 0.2%. The export of agricultural products, manufactured products, forest products, and animal products were declined by 2.9%, 8.6%, 15.4% and 18.5% over the same period of 2018-2019.

The total import in the fourth quarter of 2019-2020 was \$ 4,145.5 million, a decrease of 6.5% from \$ 4,434.1 million at the same time last year. Changes in total imports can be broken down into three importing categories: capital goods,

intermediate goods, and consumer goods. The import of capital goods increased by 5.5% from the fourth quarter of 2019-2020. Over the same period, the import of consumer goods decreased by 6.4% and intermediate goods decreased by 15.8%.

International Currency Exchange

In the fourth quarter of the FY 2019-2020, the Myanmar kyat was stronger against most currencies compared to the same quarter of the previous year, including the US dollar dropping 14.6%, the Euro 8.6%, the Singapore dollar 13.8% and the Thai baht which was 17.6%.

Custom Duties and Revenue from Taxes

In the fourth quarter of FY 2019-2020, customs duties decreased by 19.19% compared with the same period of last year. Also, revenue from taxes increased by 38.63%, mainly due to large increases in income taxes and commodities and service tax and commercial tax.

Myanmar Citizen and Foreign Investment of Permitted Enterprise by Sector

In the fourth quarter of 2019-2020, the total investment by Myanmar Citizen is decreased by 12.71% compared with the same period of last year. Because of the decreasing in Transport & Communication sector, it contributes the majority of the increase. Foreign investment is increased 191.22 million US\$ compare with the same period of 2018-2019. Manufacturing sector is mostly contributed by 27.97% in total investment of this quarter.

Foreign Investment of Permitted Enterprise by Country

Singapore, Hong Kong (SAR) and Japan are the top foreign investors for Myanmar in fourth quarter of 2019-2020 and Singapore, China and Hong Kong (SAR) are the top investors in same quarter of last year.

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

In the fourth quarter of 2019-2020, Yangon region is mostly invested region not only in Myanmar Citizen but also in Foreign Investment. Mandalay region is second and Bago region is third in Myanmar Citizen Investment and Taninthayi region is second and Bago region is third in Foreign Investment.

Amount of Foreign Investment Inflows by Sector

In the fourth quarter of 2019-2020, the sectors with the largest inflow amount of Foreign Investment are Transport & Communication sector, Manufacturing and Real Estate Development sector. Transport & Communication sector was topped the list at 144.24 million US\$.

Amount of Foreign Investment Inflows by Country

In the fourth quarter of 2019-2020, the countries by the largest Inflow amount of Foreign Investment are Singapore, China, Cambodia and Thailand.

Production

There was a strengthening of economic activity across a range of areas indicated by increased in the production of selected commodities in the fourth quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the fourth quarter of 2018-2019. These include the productions of Electric Power Generation, Electric Power Generation by Gas, Petroleum Coke, Liquefied Petroleum Gas, Motor Spirit, Diesel Oil, Furnace Oil, Beer and Cooking Oil. The Production of commodities

decreased in the fourth quarter of 2019-2020, compared with the third quarter of 2019-2020 including the productions of Cement, Crude Oil, Salt (Crude + Fine) and Instant Noodles.

Meat, Fish, Milk And Egg Production

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

Transportation

There are four main modes of domestic public transport: railways, road transport, inland water transport and airways. Over the last year, the use of public transport decreased across all four modes, with a halving of inland water freight ton-miles contributing the majority of this decrease. However, the total passenger miles for airways transport decreased by 62.1% indicating that overall people are choosing to travel further distances by airplane.

The number of registered motor vehicles has rapidly risen over the last decade, increasing by 2.8% in the year to 2020. This has been driven by a strong increase in the number of registered motorcycles, with 124,063 registered in the fourth quarter of 2019-2020 alone. There has also been a rapid increase in the number of new trucks, buses and other registrations over the same period.

Merchant Shipping includes only coastal trade between ports in Myanmar. In the third quarter of 2019-2020, coastal shipping decreased with vessel entries decreasing by 5% and tonnage decreasing by 24.8% compared with a year ago.

The fourth quarter of 2019-2020 is sharply decreased due to the impact of Covid-19 since April 2020.

Standard Symbols Used

The following symbols are used in this publication:

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

1

GDP & Prices

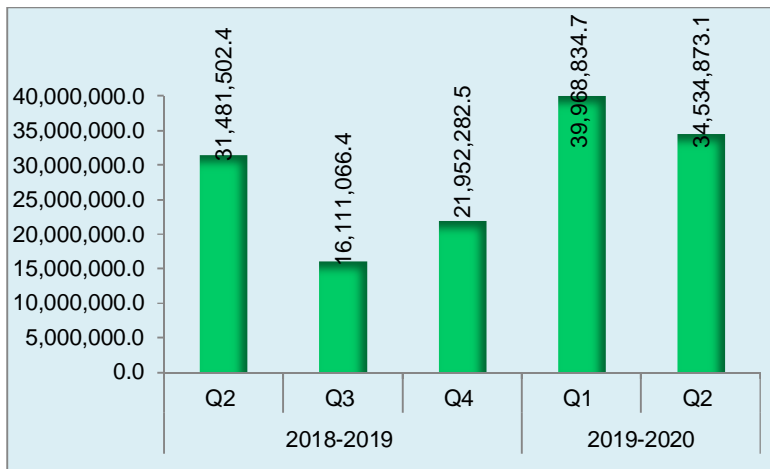


GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT & PRICES

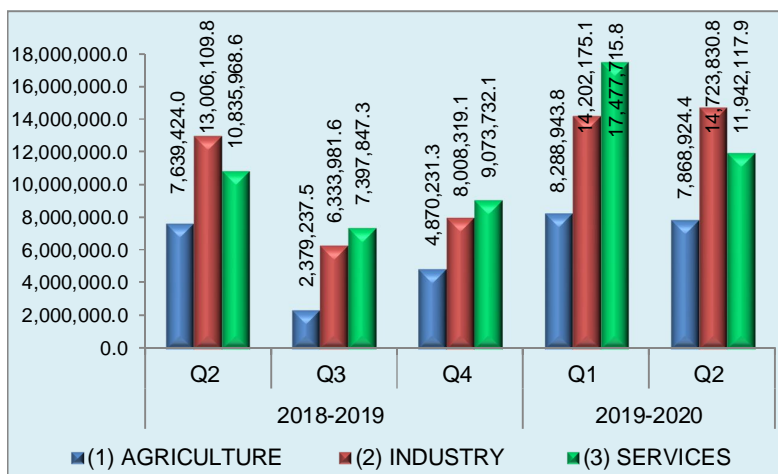
1.1 Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (Current Producers' Prices)

In Myanmar, GDP comprises production from the three main sectors of Agriculture, Industry and Services. In the second quarter of 2019-2020, the Agriculture sector represented 22.8%, the Industry sector at 42.6% and the Services sector at 34.6% of GDP respectively.

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



Source: Planning Department.



Source: Planning Department.

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

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

Source: Planning Department.

1.2 Consumer Price Index and Rate of Inflation

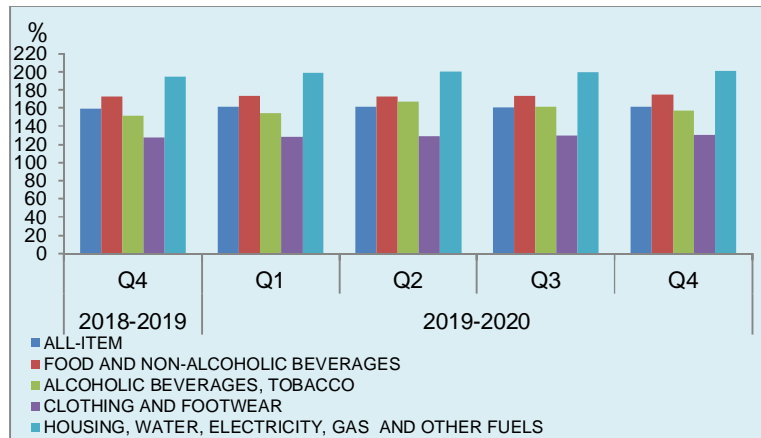
The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures the average change in the retail prices of goods and services purchased and consumed by households. The weighting is based on 2012 Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) conducted by the Central Statistical Organization (CSO). According to COICOP Classification,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

1.2.1 Quarterly Change

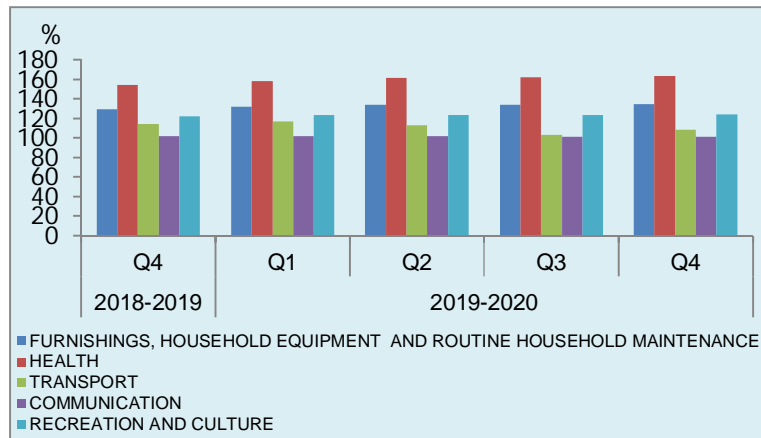
In the fourth quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the fourth quarter of 2018-2019; According to 2012 Base, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) in Myanmar increased to 162.10 Index Points from 159.14 Index Points. Year on Year the Inflation Rate was 1.86 for the fourth quarter of 2019-2020.

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

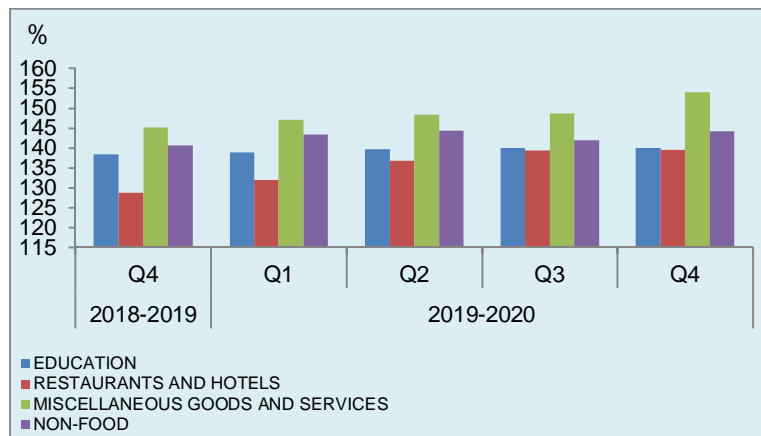
Chart 1.2.1: Consumer Price Index (%) (2012=100)



Source: Central Statistical Organization.



Source: Central Statistical Organization.

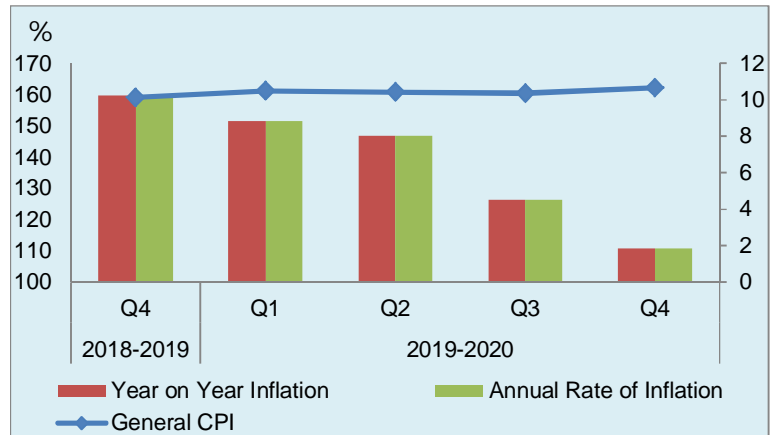


Source: Central Statistical Organization.

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

Group	2018-2019		2019-2020		
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
ALL-ITEM	159.14	161.18	160.89	160.37	162.10
FOOD AND NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES	172.29	173.81	172.71	173.40	174.93
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES, TOBACCO	151.66	154.22	166.84	161.76	156.91
CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR	127.10	128.71	129.49	129.84	130.43
HOUSING, WATER, ELECTRICITY, GAS AND OTHER FUELS	194.76	198.74	200.16	199.79	200.93
FURNISHINGS, HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT AND ROUTINE HOUSEHOLD MAINTENANCE	129.37	131.79	133.44	133.63	134.44
HEALTH	154.26	158.60	161.38	161.99	162.94
TRANSPORT	113.97	116.98	112.74	102.76	108.40
COMMUNICATION	101.45	101.44	101.37	101.31	101.21
RECREATION AND CULTURE	121.73	123.01	123.34	123.36	123.99
EDUCATION	138.44	138.90	139.78	140.04	140.04
RESTAURANTS AND HOTELS	128.77	132.09	136.73	139.22	139.63
MISCELLANEOUS GOODS AND SERVICES	145.10	147.07	148.40	148.62	153.92
NON-FOOD	140.63	143.41	144.27	142.02	144.04
INFLATION(Y-o-Y)	10.25	8.81	8.01	4.53	1.86

Source: Central Statistical Organization.

Chart 1.2.2: Consumer Price Index and Rate of Inflation

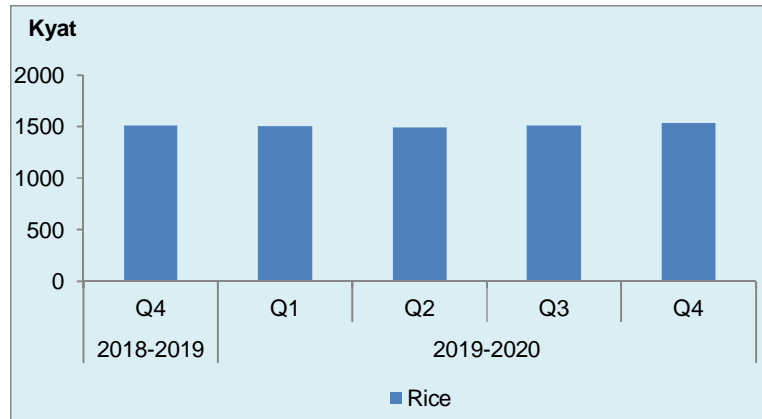
Source: Central Statistical Organization.

Table 1.2.2 Consumer Price Index and Rate of Inflation

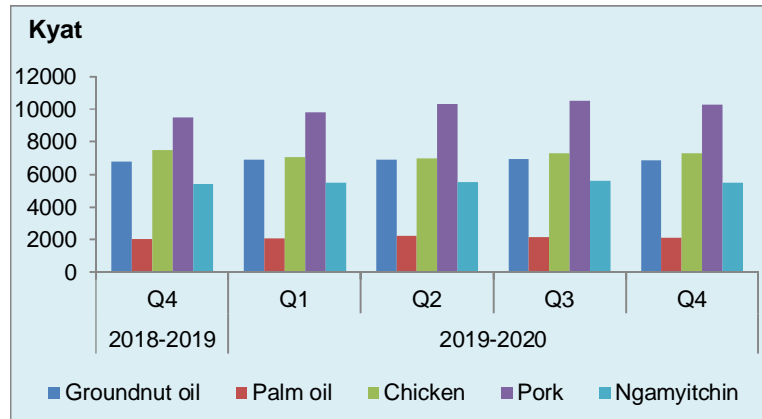
Group	2018-2019		2019-2020		
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
General CPI	159.14	161.18	160.89	160.37	162.10
Year on Year Inflation	10.25	8.81	8.01	4.53	1.86
Annual Rate of Inflation	10.25	8.81	8.02	4.53	1.86

Source: Central Statistical Organization.

Chart 1.3.1: Retail Price of Selected Commodities



Source: Central Statistical Organization.



Source: Central Statistical Organization.

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

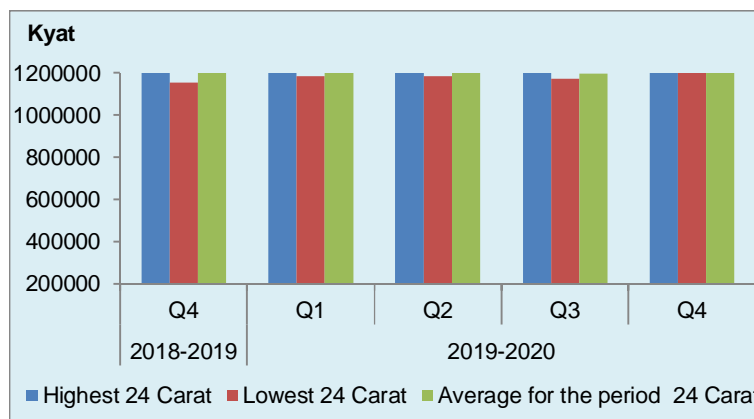
Commodity	Unit	2018-2019		2019-2020		
		Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Rice	Pyi	1,510.36	1,503.98	1,492.04	1,513.02	1,533.38
Snake Head Fish (Ngayan)	Viss	9,226.60	8,954.40	9,083.42	9,512.26	9,783.09
Catfish (Ngakhu)	Viss	9,706.85	9,155.00	9,040.00	9,589.29	10,386.78
Ngayyi	Viss	11,307.84	10,625.71	10,348.99	11,032.72	12,179.95
Hilsa (Ngatha-lauk)	Viss	13,404.58	13,115.03	12,754.90	12,733.99	12,310.46
Ngamyit-chin	Viss	5,394.94	5,468.30	5,510.12	5,613.26	5,469.05
Prawn(Pazun-doke)	Viss	18,505.73	18,357.67	18,403.48	18,233.50	18,360.19
Shrimp (Pazun-kyawt)	Viss	11,265.06	11,094.52	11,252.00	11,301.24	11,117.94
Snake Head Fish (Ngayan) dried	Viss	32,184.15	32,607.03	32,800.82	33,612.54	34,168.42
Ngakumshut dried	Viss	19,952.40	20,363.59	20,443.96	20,059.78	20,135.56
Prawn dried	Viss	33,443.26	33,909.22	33,997.87	34,475.41	34,818.76
Fish Ngapi (Ngapi yegyo)	Viss	3,361.36	3,411.36	3,472.27	3,494.56	3,496.23
Hmyin Ngapi(Ngapiseinza) (2nd. quality)	Viss	3,867.85	3,975.51	4,024.76	4,104.35	4,151.27
Goat(Mutton)	Viss	21,994.29	22,615.01	23,123.53	23,065.80	23,180.91
Beef	Viss	13,889.46	14,202.18	14,323.36	14,475.14	14,566.71
Pork	Viss	9,489.75	9,793.69	10,302.93	10,492.23	10,276.53
Chicken	Viss	7,484.16	7,082.51	6,979.85	7,275.57	7,305.77
Chicken eggs	(10.Nos)	1,450.85	1,325.96	1,258.47	1,202.02	1,210.43
Duck eggs	(10.Nos)	1,927.66	1,844.18	1,806.11	1,734.06	1,701.60
Groundnut Oil	Viss	6,761.17	6,904.54	6,897.08	6,911.99	6,863.46
Palm Oil	Viss	2,020.52	2,072.93	2,232.48	2,170.03	2,122.59

(Cont'd)

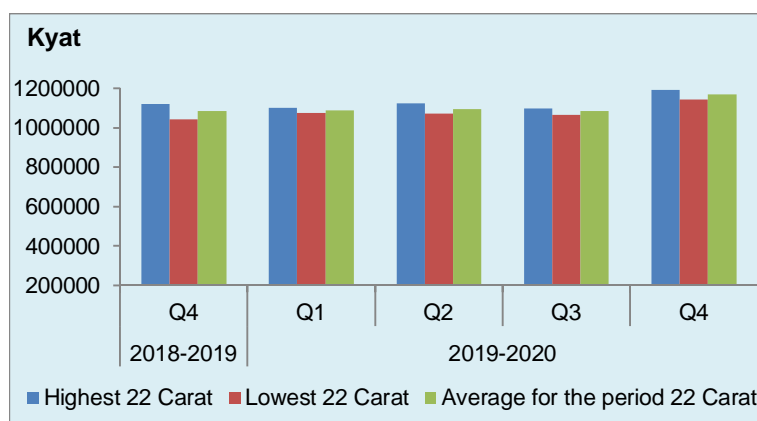
**Table 1.3.1 Retail Price of Selected Commodities
(Value = Kyat)**

Commodity	Unit	2018-2019		2019-2020		
		Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Gram(split)	Viss	2,386.78	2,373.78	2,378.82	2,345.17	2,301.27
Peyyi(whole)	Viss	3,090.20	3,083.82	3,079.90	3,073.53	3,043.14
Penilay(whole)	Viss	3,696.90	3,740.44	3,752.33	4,085.69	4,483.30
Sadawpe(lonethay)	Viss	2,145.14	2,121.36	2,146.07	2,146.74	2,296.02
Chillies(short)	Viss	11,173.75	11,455.64	11,451.41	11,201.23	11,210.90
Onion(big)	Viss	1,162.47	2,518.40	2,051.60	1,074.14	876.19
Garlic(single)	Viss	3,526.00	3,817.29	4,010.28	3,687.95	3,074.68
Potatoes(medium)	Viss	1,202.28	1,245.05	1,173.76	1,162.32	1,171.78
Tomatoes	Viss	1,508.05	1,559.45	870.52	916.79	1,750.62
Cabbage	Viss	894.19	769.18	779.43	660.57	801.92
Longbean	Viss	1,336.55	1,292.23	1,279.55	1,320.83	1,302.89
Betel leaves	Viss	4,327.69	4,437.45	7,376.12	6,227.88	4,473.71
Betelnut(split)	Viss	7,459.02	7,671.64	7,649.42	7,621.86	7,492.33
Cheroots	(per 100)	2,111.03	2,153.29	2,207.21	2,242.99	2,263.35
Sugar	Viss	1,382.91	1,348.88	1,327.25	1,312.09	1,272.83
Tea, Shan	Viss	6,822.01	6,981.70	7,158.61	7,150.74	7,261.58
Firewood	Viss	353.43	368.93	371.16	371.66	376.17
Charcoal	Viss	680.42	694.03	698.33	700.65	704.73
Petro	Gallon	4,015.74	4,198.17	3,612.28	2,264.96	2,626.15
Diesel	Gallon	4,338.45	4,450.60	3,871.40	2,549.97	2,754.88
Washing Soap	(Each)	240.25	240.74	239.19	239.27	240.43
Body Soap	(Each)	487.57	496.97	497.66	500.68	507.23
Tooth Paste	(Each)	654.36	683.38	701.21	705.75	725.52

Source: Central Statistical Organization.

Chart 1.3.2: Spot Price of Gold at Yangon

Source: Central Statistical Organization.



Source: Central Statistical Organization.

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

Commodity	2018-2019		2019-2020		
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Highest					
24 Carat	1,236,500	1,215,833	1,239,667	1,212,333	1,315,500
22 Carat	1,120,577	1,101,850	1,123,448	1,098,677	1,192,173
Lowest					
24 Carat	1,152,833	1,184,833	1,183,533	1,174,000	1,264,167
22 Carat	1,044,755	1,073,755	1,072,577	1,063,938	1,145,653
Average for the period					
24 Carat	1,197,037	1,198,856	1,207,924	1,194,624	1,289,378
22 Carat	1,084,815	1,086,464	1,094,682	1,082,628	1,168,500

Source: Central Statistical Organization.

2 Trade



TRADE

2.1 Merchandise Trade

The total value of Myanmar's international merchandise trade was \$ 8,573.3 million in the fourth quarter of 2019-2020, an increase of 5.1% from \$ 8,160.2 million in the previous quarter. Merchandise trade also decreased by 3.0% when compared with the same quarter of the previous year.

Myanmar's economy has suffered a trade deficit since 2012-2013. However, in the fourth quarter of 2019-2020, the trade surplus stood at \$ 282.3 million.

The total value of exports in the fourth quarter of 2019-2020 was \$ 4,427.8 million, an increase of 11.9% from \$ 3,957.2 million in the previous quarter. Exports also increased by 0.5% from \$ 4,404.6 million when compared with the same quarter of 2018-2019.

The total value of imports in the fourth quarter of 2019-2020 was \$ 4,145.5 million, a decrease of 1.4% from \$ 4,203.0 million in the previous quarter. Imports decreased by 6.5% from \$ 4,434.1 million when compared to the same quarter of 2018-2019.

Chart 2.1: Value of Merchandise



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

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

	2018-2019		2019-2020			
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
Total trade	8,838.7	9,763.6	10,203.1	8,160.2	(r)	8,573.3
Trade Balance	-29.5	-225.0	-1,185.7	-245.8	(r)	282.3
Export	4,404.6	4,769.3	4,508.7	3,957.2	(r)	4,427.8
Domestics export	2,378.6	3,173.7	2,863.1	(r)	2,356.2	(r)
All export	4,404.6	4,769.3	4,508.7	3,957.2	(r)	4,427.8
All export by type						
Normal	2,889.0	2,722.3	2,800.7	2,343.5	(r)	3,044.6
Border	1,515.6	2,047.0	1,708.0	1,613.7	(r)	1,383.2
All export by Sector						
Government	1,124.4	1,447.4	946.4	(r)	1,412.5	(r)
Private	3,280.2	3,321.9	3,562.3	(r)	2,544.7	(r)
Import	4,434.1	4,994.3	5,694.4	4,203.0		4,145.5
General imports	3,812.1	4,051.1	4,962.0	3,633.8		3,602.0
All Import	4,434.1	4,994.3	5,694.4	4,203.0		4,145.5
All import by type						
Normal	3,712.8	4,173.0	4,880.4	3,507.4		3,339.4
Border	721.3	821.3	814.0	695.6		806.1
All import by Sector						
Government	181.0	433.4	191.1	45.0		9.1
Private	4,253.1	4,560.9	5,503.3	4,158.0		4,136.4

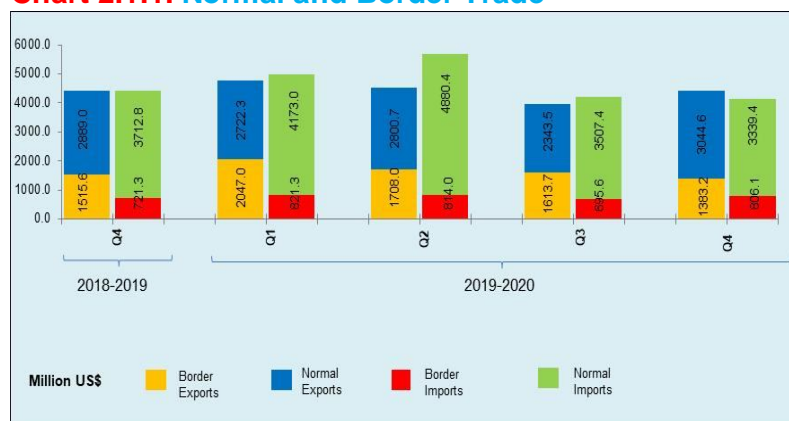
Include border trade

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 fourth quarter of 2019-2020, normal exports increased by 5.4% and border exports decreased by 8.7% and normal imports decreased by 10.1% and border imports increased by 11.8%, 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 fourth quarter of 2019-2020, the exports of the government sector decreased by 22.2% and imports of the government sector decreased by 95.0% when compared to the same quarter of the previous year. Over the same period, there was an increase in private exports 8.3% and a decrease in private imports 2.7%.

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 78.2%, followed by Europe at 15.8%. All the other regional groups had relatively small shares of trade (5.1% or less). Myanmar's largest bilateral trading partners are all in the Asia region are China, Thailand, Japan, Singapore, and India.

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

	2018-2019		2019-2020			
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3		Q4
Trade Volume	8,838.7	9,763.6	10,203.1	8,160.2	(r)	8,573.3
Trade Balance	-29.5	-225.0	-1,185.7	-245.8	(r)	282.3
Export	4,404.6	4,769.3	4,508.7	3,957.2	(r)	4,427.8
Asia	2,921.6	3,526.8	3,290.6	3,100.5	(r)	2,883.7
Europe	1,096.0	823.6	809.1	580.1		1,146.1
America	281.3	254.4	271.0	207.2	(r)	312.8
Central East Asia	48.5	37.9	42.4	37.6		52.0
Africa	37.5	108.2	75.5	23.2		20.5
Other	19.8	18.4	20.1	8.6		12.7
Import	4,434.1	4,994.3	5,694.4	4,203.0		4,145.5
Asia	3,902.7	4,451.1	4,857.0	3,661.3		3,672.3
Europe	259.7	248.2	459.8	206.3		207.3
America	121.8	134.8	165.6	160.4		120.9
Central East Asia	105.6	119.3	157.7	95.3		97.9
Africa	11.5	4.3	6.7	3.4		4.9
Other	32.8	36.6	47.6	76.3		42.2

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 fourth quarter of 2019-2020, the largest share of exports from Myanmar was Asia at 66.3%, followed by Europe at 25.9%. All the other regional groups had relatively small shares of exports from Myanmar (7.1% or less). China, Thailand, Japan, United States and Spain are the top five destinations for Myanmar's exports in the fourth quarter of this year.

China was the largest export destination with 29.6% of total exports. Myanmar's exports to China increased by 29.6% when compared with the same quarter of the previous year from \$ 1,010.57 million to \$ 1,309.46 million. A large amount of this export growth to China was due to increase in the exports of base metal, ores, sesame seeds, raw rubber, garment, fish and fished product, and rice.

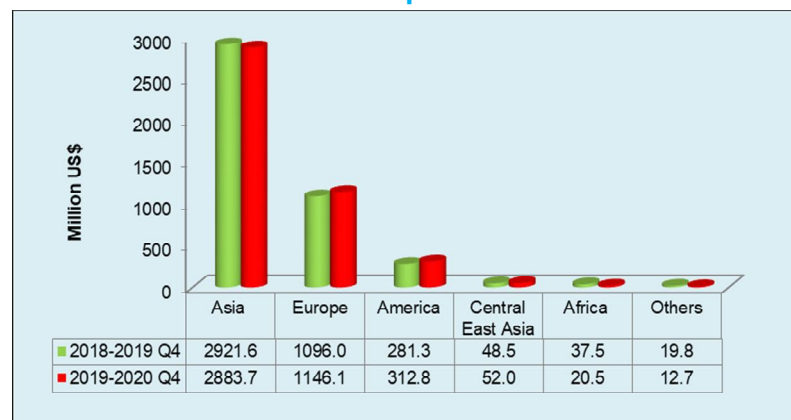
Thailand was the second largest export destination with 15.5% of total exports. The value of exports to Thailand has decreased by 15.7% when compared with the same quarter of the previous year from \$ 813.12 million to \$ 685.14 million. This decrease was mainly due to fall in the export of gas, maize, sesame seeds, green mung bean, and fresh and dried prawn.

Myanmar's exports to Japan decreased by 7.1% from \$ 429.98 million to \$ 399.28 million. This decrease was mainly due to fall in the exports of garment, fresh and dried prawn, raw rubber, sesame seeds, and fish and fished product.

Myanmar's exports to United States increased by 18.2% from \$ 232.68 million to \$ 274.93 million. This increase was mainly due to growth in exports of garment, fish and fished product, and green mung bean.

Myanmar's exports to Spain increased by 13.7% from \$ 197.02 million to \$ 223.96 million. This increase was mainly due to growth in exports of garment, and rice.

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\$)

	2018-2019		2019-2020			
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
Thailand	813.12	766.43	881.54	808.55	(r)	685.14
China	1,010.57	1,701.08	1,251.29	1,142.69	(r)	1,309.46
Malaysia	38.99	58.42	60.27	49.15		33.09
India	232.05	151.55	269.01	81.15	(r)	114.76
Singapore	46.07	55.36	57.31	552.80		39.82
Japan	429.98	349.43	397.65	208.01		399.28
Republic of Korea	142.94	128.84	130.37	88.32		137.91
Germany	217.25	147.76	154.55	136.01		203.54
China, Hong Kong SAR	27.98	144.10	27.87	17.47		27.44
Indonesia	43.73	44.29	65.81	34.26		35.33
United States	232.68	220.37	236.95	173.73		274.93
United Kingdom	178.17	119.16	126.10	72.39		183.80
Vietnam	46.36	43.76	42.78	40.15		40.15
United Arab Emirates	25.94	20.94	21.40	14.64		26.32
Bangladesh	13.76	16.25	26.03	11.66		10.52
Spain	197.02	139.56	132.10	56.63		223.96
Netherlands	156.35	108.55	120.53	69.09		158.26
Sweden	26.91	22.59	19.88	15.69		27.02
Saudi Arabia	6.42	3.93	5.63	9.40		10.59
Pakistan	1.93	19.55	10.77	19.45		8.28
Italy	60.02	54.47	41.69	45.06		62.27
Australia	9.24	6.08	7.80	5.67		9.45
France	37.68	32.84	34.85	24.63		36.86
Taiwan	14.45	11.41	10.31	6.94		9.89
Iran	0.01	0.04	0.03	0.23		0.12
Other countries	394.96	402.55	376.21	273.36	(r)	359.62
Total	4,404.58	4,769.31	4,508.73	3,957.13	(r)	4,427.81

Include border trade

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

2.4 Origin of Imports

In the fourth quarter of 2019-2020, the largest share of imports was from Asia at 90.9%, followed by Europe with 5.0%. All the other regional groups had relatively small shares of imports to Myanmar (2.9% or less). China, Singapore, Thailand, Indonesia, and Malaysia are the top five countries of origin for imports to Myanmar in the fourth quarter of this year.

China was the largest country of origin for imports with 38.3% of total imports. Myanmar's imports from China decreased by 2.7% when compared with the same quarter of the previous year from \$ 1,631.60 million to \$ 1,588.26 million with imports of non-electric machinery and transport equipment, artificial and synthetic fabrics, woven and special woven fabrics, chemical elements and compounds, and refined mineral oil.

Singapore was the second largest country of origin for imports with 11.0% of total imports. Myanmar's total imports from Singapore decreased by 33.3% from \$ 685.08 million to \$ 456.61 million. This decrease was mainly due to fall in the import of refined mineral oil, chemical elements and compounds, milk condensed, scientific instrument, and plastic.

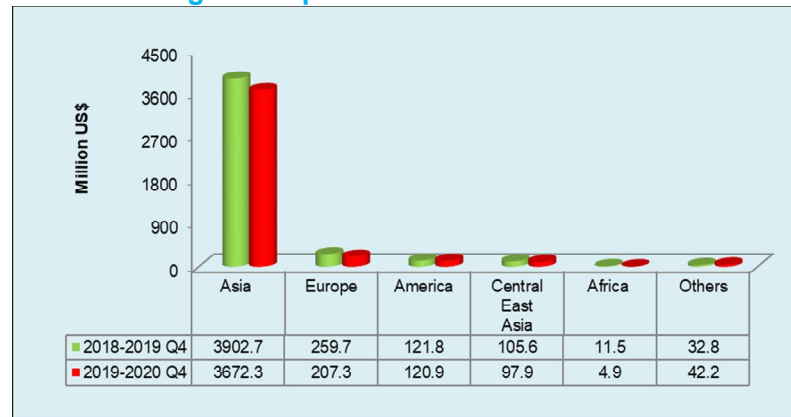
The value of imports from Thailand decreased by 11.0% when compared with the same quarter of the previous year from \$ 505.70 million to \$ 449.83 million with imports of artificial and synthetic fabrics, refined mineral oil, non-electric machinery and

transport equipment, chemical elements and compounds, and base metals and manufactures.

Myanmar's total imports from Indonesia increased by 11.5% from \$ 225.83 million to \$ 251.78 million with imports of edible vegetable oil and other hydrogenated oils, fertilizers, electric machinery and apparatus, base metals and manufactures, and pharmaceutical products all increasing over this period.

Moreover, Myanmar's total imports from Malaysia increased by 5.8% from \$ 223.83 million to \$ 236.82 million with imports of fertilizers, plastic, rubber manufactures, refined mineral oil, and dyeing tanning and colouring materials.

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\$)

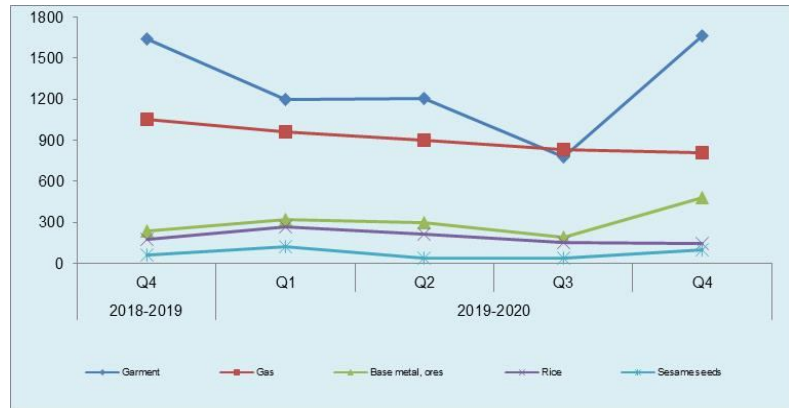
	2018-2019	2019-2020			
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Thailand	505.70	547.53	571.33	448.70	449.83
China	1,631.60	1,632.41	1,830.97	1,672.69	1,588.26
Malaysia	223.83	306.76	347.48	194.76	236.82
India	149.05	180.51	198.33	113.34	204.76
Singapore	685.08	1,062.33	1,023.55	506.07	456.61
Japan	119.89	140.09	170.10	133.47	130.33
Republic of Korea	119.96	110.12	151.66	135.52	133.07
Germany	52.54	54.56	41.99	30.13	55.19
China, Hong Kong SAR	2.66	2.01	1.96	0.92	1.26
Indonesia	225.83	243.28	298.02	250.85	251.78
United States	77.43	101.17	127.19	113.46	79.76
United Kingdom	13.36	15.09	21.52	11.65	15.69
Vietnam	164.32	152.12	185.30	145.36	146.92
United Arab Emirates	52.80	67.51	84.77	38.64	28.65
Bangladesh	6.47	12.03	9.33	8.19	9.35
Spain	5.69	4.26	6.91	4.64	7.67
Netherlands	11.93	9.15	11.12	7.32	13.81
Sweden	11.58	6.09	9.53	3.93	3.14
Saudi Arabia	37.39	31.40	32.38	24.29	37.21
Pakistan	4.87	5.11	6.89	3.78	5.32
Italy	19.50	17.64	179.70	10.60	19.85
Australia	23.63	22.58	33.73	54.90	29.99
France	67.38	79.33	37.91	33.77	21.51
Taiwan	38.67	40.94	48.02	34.23	29.83
Iran	11.90	4.00	6.07	2.30	2.04
Other countries	171.02	146.23	258.65	219.50	186.85
Total	4,434.08	4,994.25	5,694.41	4,203.01	4,145.50

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 fourth quarter of 2019-2020, garment was the largest export commodity with 37.6% of the total exports. The remaining commodities in the top four were gas, base metal, ores, rice, and sesame seeds. While garment was the most valuable exported commodity, the total value of garment exports increased by 1.6% from the same quarter of 2018-2019.

Chart 2.5: Top 5 Export Commodities

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

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

	2018-2019		2019-2020			
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
Rice	176.6	264.7	216.3	(r)	150.3	148.2
Maize	66.6	32.2	194.9		114.7	26.7
Matpe	103.8	96.9	162.1		96.2	82.4
Green mung bean	68.9	34.6	154.8		165.1	58.2
Pesingon	63.8	15.1	3.8		5.4	5.8
Gram	1.3	2.3	3.3		2.4	5.2
Other pulses	22.8	17.7	48.2	(r)	86.2	(r) 23.4
Sesame seeds	62.9	119.8	39.4	(r)	40.1	(r) 99.0
Onion	8.0	11.6	17.4		12.1	9.9
Tamarind	0.3	0.2	2.1		1.4	0.1
Raw rubber	36.8	63.9	69.0		56.5	77.3
Hide and skin	0.2	0.1	0.1		0.1	0.1
Fresh and dried Prawns	21.1	35.4	19.3		21.3	19.2
Fish and Fished Product	66.9	168.4	166.4		123.5	90.5
Crab	16.6	19.3	14.1		17.4	20.3
Teak Conversion	13.8	12.8	(r) 10.4	(r)	5.5	9.6
Hardwood Conversion	3.1	2.9	3.0		1.4	2.5
Plywood and Veneer	13.5	14.8	16.2		4.5	11.1
Base metal, ores	234.4	319.6	299.4		193.2	482.7
Gas	1,052.9	965.2	900.9		829.1	(r) 811.4
Jade	0.0	420.0	0.0		0.0	0.0
Sugar	4.2	25.2	17.1		3.8	12.8
Garment	1,638.6	1,201.2	1,206.0	(r)	779.6	1,664.2
Other commodities	727.4	(r) 925.4	(r) 944.5	(r)	1,247.4	(r) 767.2
Total	4,404.6	(r) 4,769.3	4,508.7		3,957.2	(r) 4,427.8

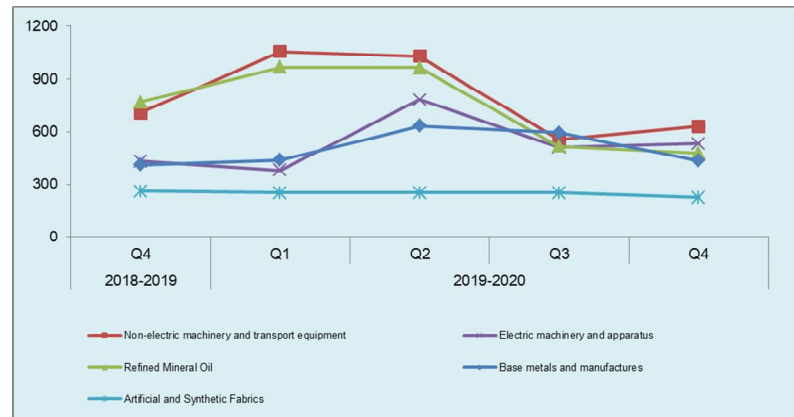
Include border trade

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

2.6 Import by Principal Commodities

In the fourth quarter of 2019-2020, the top five of import commodities were non-electric machinery and transport equipment, electric machinery and apparatus, refined mineral oil, base metals and manufactures, and artificial and synthetic fabrics. Non-electric machinery and transport equipment accounted for 15.2% of the total imports. While non-electric machinery and transport equipment was the most imported commodity, its' value decreased by 10.5% from the same quarter of 2018-2019.

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\$)

	2018-2019		2019-2020		
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Milk, Condensed	1.2	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.5
Milk and evaporated	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.9
Milk Powder	6.1	9.5	10.2	8.1	8.6
Others Milk, food including malted milk	5.6	7.2	7.0	6.2	5.2
Taste Powder	8.2	13.0	12.6	11.7	10.5
Spices	7.8	4.1	7.0	4.3	5.2
Edible vegetable oil and other hydrogenated oils	131.3	138.1	180.5	170.7	162.3
Pharmaceutical products	130.9	136.1	139.3	130.0	149.9
Cement	13.8	15.5	22.2	20.6	11.1
Dyeing tanning and colouring materials	10.6	13.1	15.5	10.5	12.2
Chemical elements and compounds	40.1	48.7	56.2	38.4	39.7
Fertilizers	95.6	86.6	84.4	98.8	124.9
Scientific instrument	64.5	50.9	51.1	46.2	92.8
Base metals and manufactures	411.6	438.6	633.8	595.2	434.9
Non-electric machinery and transport equipment	706.1	1055.1	1027.6	556.8	632.0
Electric machinery and apparatus	431.3	381.8	781.4	511.2	534.9
Paper, paperboard and manufactures	79.8	80.9	83.9	69.6	61.8
Rubber manufactures	40.3	38.4	37.0	33.6	36.0
Crude Oil	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Coal and Coke	40.4	40.4	53.6	52.2	66.7
Refined Mineral Oil	768.6	965.9	964.1	517.6	479.8
Wheat Flour	6.0	3.6	2.9	1.1	1.0
Tobacco and Tobacco Manufactures	16.6	17.0	18.4	11.1	11.9
Cotton Fabric	28.4	32.1	29.8	20.1	27.7
Artificial and Synthetic Fabrics	260.6	250.0	251.4	243.8	223.7
Woven and Special Woven Fabrics	91.3	84.7	65.8	61.9	57.2
Garment and laced Fabrics	23.9	38.9	28.7	29.2	23.4
Plastic	202.6	208.2	225.6	185.7	191.7
Other commodities	810.1	834.1	902.5	766.8	738.0
Total	4434.1	4994.3	5694.4	4203.0	4145.5

Include border trade

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

3 Finance

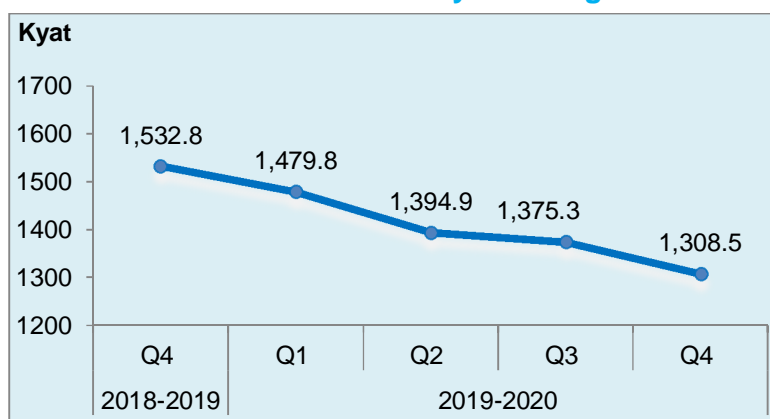


FINANCE

3.1 International Currency Exchange

The exchange rate of US\$ was 1,308.5 kyat per US\$ in the fourth quarter of 2019-2020. The exchange rate decreased year-on-year by 14.6% compared with the same period in 2018-2019.

Chart 3.1: International Currency Exchange



Source: Central Bank of Myanmar.

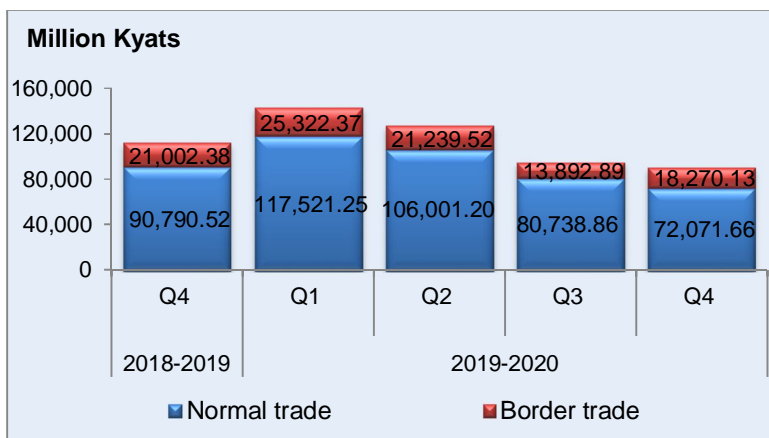
Table 3.1 International Currency Exchange (Kyat)

F.Y	2018-2019		2019-2020			
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
Australian dollar	1035.10	1033.80	856.70	942.20	930.90	
Canadian dollar	1157.80	1132.00	983.20	1005.30	976.00	
Chinese yuan	214.64	211.76	196.64	194.39	192.06	
Europe euro	1675.90	1656.90	1531.80	1543.80	1532.00	
English pound	1889.50	1937.30	1719.80	1688.90	1676.90	
Hong Kong dollar	195.49	190.03	179.91	177.45	168.84	
Indian rupee	21.67	20.74	18.48	18.20	17.74	
Japanese 100 yen	1420.40	1355.50	1285.90	1277.30	1238.10	
Malaysian ringgit	365.82	360.05	323.42	321.14	314.88	
Pakistani rupee	9.77	9.55	8.37	8.19	7.90	
Singapore dollar	1108.60	1096.60	977.80	985.30	955.10	
Thai baht	50.12	49.24	42.47	44.54	41.32	
U.S dollar	1532.80	1479.80	1394.90	1375.30	1308.50	
Russian rouble	23.68	23.95	17.76	19.48	16.68	

Source: Central Bank of Myanmar.

3.2 Customs Duties

In the fourth quarter of 2019-2020, customs duties decreased by 4.53% compared with the previous quarter. When compared with the same time last year, customs duties showed a year-on-year decrease of 19.19%.

Chart 3.2: Customs Duties

Source: Customs Department.

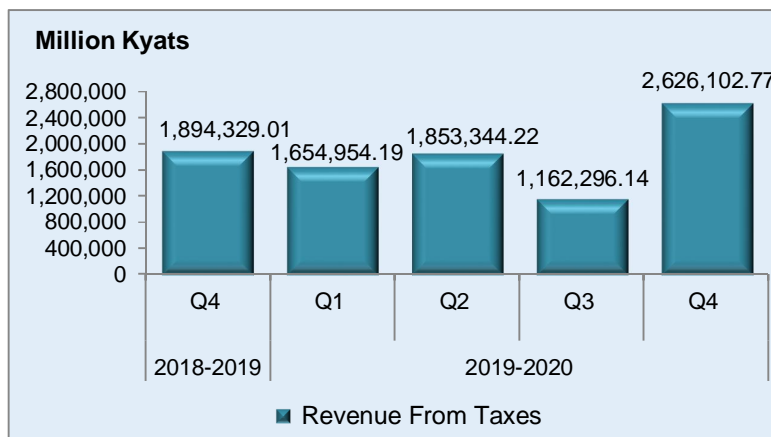
Table 3.2 Customs Duties (Million Kyats)

F.Y	2018-2019		2019-2020		
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Customs Duties	111,792.90	142,843.62	127,240.72	94,631.75	90,341.79
Import Duty					
Normal trade	90,790.52	117,521.25	106,001.20	80,738.86	72,071.66
Border trade	21,002.38	25,322.37	21,239.52	13,892.89	18,270.13

Source: Customs Department.

3.3 Revenue from Taxes

Revenue from taxes come from six major sources (1) commodities and service tax and commercial tax, (2) specific goods tax, (3) gemstones tax, (4) income tax, (5) stamp duties and (6) state lottery tax. Total Revenue from taxes has increased by 38.63% between the fourth quarter of 2018-2019 and the fourth quarter of 2019-2020. The largest proportion of tax revenue was 61.15% from Income Tax.

Chart 3.3: Revenue from Taxes

Source: Internal Revenue Department.

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

F.Y	2018-2019		2019-2020		
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Revenue From Taxes	1,894,329.01	1,654,954.19	1,853,344.22	1,162,296.14	2,626,102.77
State-Owned Enterprises	410,379.52	213,517.61	234,015.50	156,546.08	810,873.26
Cooperative	375.60	420.48	272.95	123.16	127.85
Private	1,483,573.89	1,441,016.10	1,619,055.77	1,005,626.90	1,815,101.66
(1) Commodities and service tax and commercial tax	687,769.17	538,513.28	610,396.98	455,291.68	616,770.54
State-Owned Enterprises	129,588.95	76,331.40	103,121.90	60,270.20	109,628.85
Cooperative	34.15	12.28	16.06	5.24	14.70
Private	558,146.07	462,169.60	507,259.01	395,016.24	507,126.99
(2) Specific Goods Tax	350,475.10	417,760.67	342,835.19	191,908.13	318,468.86
State-Owned Enterprises	121,215.77	70,937.25	48,814.79	22,831.45	90,755.13
Cooperative	1.96	-	0.10	-	-
Private	229,257.37	346,823.42	294,020.31	169,076.68	227,713.73
(3) Gemstones Tax	-	3,433.00	5,548.89	1,090.15	1,684.52
State-Owned Enterprises	-	-	18.86	-	4.66
Cooperative	-	-	-	-	-
Private	-	3,433.00	5,530.04	1,090.15	1,679.86
(4) Income Tax	800,003.31	635,389.57	816,019.57	458,559.09	1,605,893.62
State-Owned Enterprises	159,574.80	66,248.96	82,059.96	73,444.43	610,484.62
Cooperative	339.49	408.21	256.79	117.92	113.15
Private	640,089.02	568,732.40	733,702.82	384,996.74	995,295.85
(5) Stamp Duties	17,518.37	21,162.15	34,459.98	20,243.34	41,095.71
Private	17,518.37	21,162.15	34,459.98	20,243.34	41,095.71
(6) State Lottery	38,563.06	38,695.53	44,083.62	35,203.76	42,189.52
Private	38,563.06	38,695.53	44,083.62	35,203.76	42,189.52

Source: Internal Revenue Department.

3.4 Government Securities

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

3.4.1 Domestic Interest Rate

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

3.4.2 Government Treasury Bonds

The Central Bank of Myanmar has issued treasury bonds to provide the opportunity for public and private enterprises to accumulate capital as well as support the developing a capital market. The Central Bank of Myanmar has issued two-year treasury bonds since 1 January 2010 and ended in November 2015. Three-year treasury bonds and Five-year treasury bonds have been issued from 1 December 1993 and three-year treasury bonds has ended in May 2019. In the fourth quarter of 2019-2020, there is no total sales, the discharged value and the outstanding value of five-year treasury bonds were 22217.27 million kyats and 139,848.80 million kyats. In the fourth quarter of 2019-2020 auction time, the total sales was 1,033,600.00 million kyats and outstanding was 9,483,740.00 million kyats.

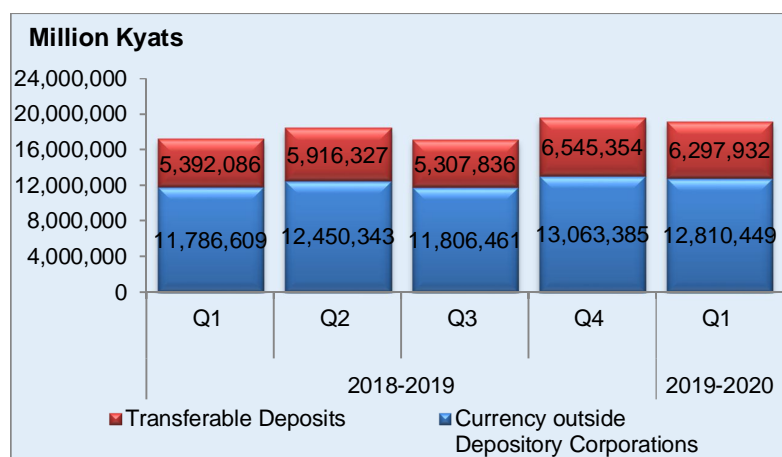
Table 3.4 Government Securities (Auction)
(Million Kyats)

Particulars		2018-2019		2019-2020		
		Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Total Sales		773,190.00	837,790.00	319,570.00	1,414,690.00	1,033,600.00
Discharged		-	-	-	747,300.00	-
Outstanding		6,625,390.00	7,463,180.00	7,782,750.00	8,450,140.00	9,483,740.00
Amount Held by	Public	264,740.00	295,040.00	322,550.00	398,470.00	428,110.00
	Private Enterprises	6,360,650.00	7,168,140.00	7,460,200.00	8,051,670.00	9,055,630.00

Source: Central Bank of Myanmar.

3.5 Money Supply

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

Chart 3.5: Money Supply

Source: Central Bank of Myanmar.

Table 3.5 Money Supply
(Million Kyats)

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

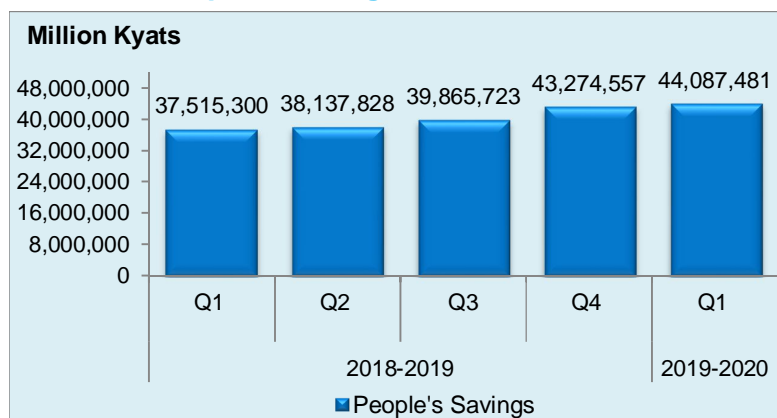
Note: ¹ According to the Monetary and Financial Statistics Manual Currency outside Depository Corporations means Currency outside Central Bank less currency holding of other depository corporations.

Source: Central Bank of Myanmar.

3.6 People's Savings

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

Chart 3.6: People's Savings



Source: Central Bank of Myanmar.

Table 3.6 People's Savings (Million Kyats)

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

Source: Central Bank of Myanmar.

4

Investment

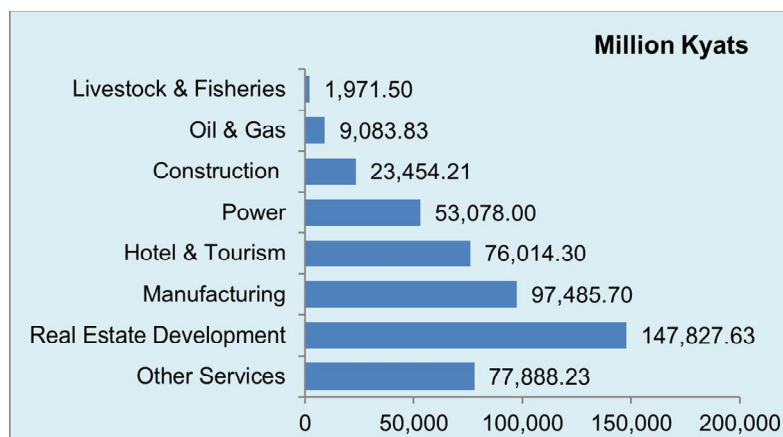


INVESTMENT

4.1 Myanmar Citizen Investment of Permitted Enterprise By Sector

In the fourth quarter of 2019-2020, the largest value of investment by Myanmar Citizen is Real Estate Development sector with 147,827.63 million kyats in investment and followed by Manufacturing sector with 97,485.70 million kyats in investment.

Chart 4.1: Myanmar Citizen Investment of Permitted Enterprise By Sector (2019-2020, Q4)



Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

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

Sectors	2018-2019			2019-2020		
	No. of Enterprises	US\$	Total Investment (Kyat)	No. of Enterprises	US\$	Total Investment (Kyat)
Agriculture	3	-	1,213.00	2	17.08	35,888.50
Livestock & Fisheries	2	0.55 *	5,372.01 *	1	-	3,300.00 *
Mining	-	-	-	-	-	14,498.00
Manufacturing	14	13.14 *	60,926.25 *	14	53.33 *	163,647.88 *
Power	1	0.01 *	129,822.00 *	1	4.53 *	9,380.59 *
Transport & Communication	1	54.66 *	152,647.91 *	-	1.85 *	6,843.50 *
Hotel & Tourism	9	1.81	38,389.01	3	1.07	16,681.83
Real Estate Development	5	6.01	154,626.85	3	30.76	332,131.36
Industrial Estate	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	-	-	-	-	6.79	45,614.19
Oil & Gas	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Services	8	4.06 *	14,704.24 *	4	3.64 *	16,916.03 *
Total	43	80.23 *	557,701.26 *	28	119.05 *	644,901.88 *

(Cont'd)

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

Sectors	2019-2020								
	Q2			Q3			Q4		
	No. of Enterprises	US\$	Total Investment (Kyat)	No. of Enterprises	US\$	Total Investment (Kyat)	No. of Enterprises	US\$	Total Investment (Kyat)
Agriculture	-	-	-	1	-	965.09	-	-	-
Livestock & Fisheries	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1,971.50
Mining	1	-	800.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	14	23.19 *	83,872.60 *	13	17.04	172,244.05 *	10	57.83 *	97,485.70 *
Power	1	3.14	5,800.00	2	7.50	11,956.96	1	-	53,078.00 *
Transport & Communication	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hotel & Tourism	10	19.24 *	164,601.58 *	3	0.19	12,623.27	8	39.22 *	76,014.30 *
Real Estate Development	1	-	4,120.00	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	10	69.66 *	146,567.75 *	7	33.86 *	87,333.94 *	10	6.26	77,888.23
Total	37	115.23 *	405,761.93 *	31	60.75 *	343,992.28 *	34	118.59 *	486,803.41 *

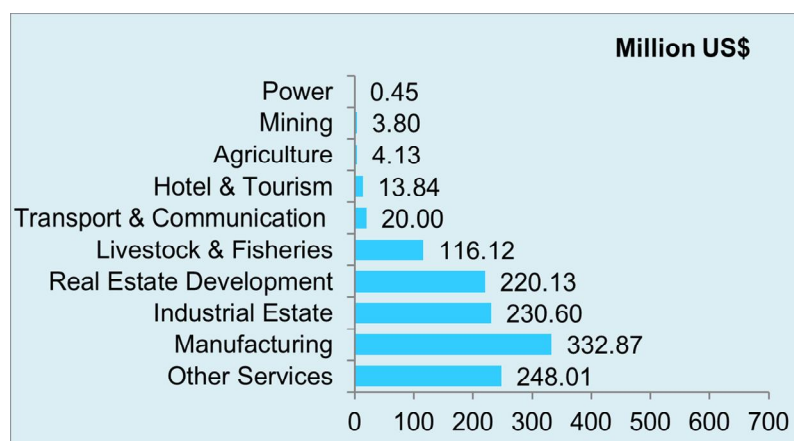
*Including the value of increased in investment.

Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

4.2 Foreign Investment of Permitted Enterprise By Sector

In the fourth quarter of 2019-2020, 27.97% of foreign investment is in the Manufacturing sector total amount of 332.87 million US\$ and followed by Industrial Estate sector with 230.60 million US\$.

Chart 4.2: Foreign Investment of Permitted Enterprise By Sector (2019-2020, Q4)



Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

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

Sectors	2018-2019		2019-2020							
	Q4		Q1		Q2		Q3		Q4	
	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	5.08	-	-	-	-	2	13.60 *	1	4.13
Livestock & Fisheries	4	56.63 *	2	6.58	2	15.78	-	-	1	116.12 *
Mining	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.80 *
Oil & Gas	-	-	-	-	-	352.82 *	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	72	359.05 *	59	158.89 *	59	316.44 *	35	320.03 *	35	332.87 *
Power	-	-	3	538.58	3	487.86	1	645.00	1	0.45
Transport & Communicator	-	64.00 *	1	0.40	-	145.00 *	1	135.05 *	-	20.00 *
Hotel & Tourism	2	23.20 *	1	0.81	2	32.81	-	5.88 *	2	13.84 *
Real Estate Development	2	151.90	3	440.10	2	161.86 *	1	293.86 *	2	220.13
Industrial Estate	-	-	-	-	-	7.00 *	1	35.89 *	1	230.60
Construction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Services	3	338.87	3	18.87 *	7	46.76	8	156.14	6	248.01 *
Total	85	998.73 *	72	1164.23 *	75	1566.33 *	49	1605.45 *	49	1189.95

*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 fourth quarter of 2019-2020, Singapore is the top source of foreign investment with the amount of 798.11 million US\$, followed by Hong Kong (SAR) with the amount at 75.44 million US\$.

Chart 4.3: Top Ten Countries in Foreign Investment of Permitted Enterprise (2019-2020, Q4)



Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

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

Country	2018-2019		2019-2020							
	Q4		Q1		Q2		Q3		Q4	
	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	-	-	-	12.64 *	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China	43	197.17 *	28	63.22 *	35	233.97 *	25	199.49 *	14	56.64 *
Cook Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estonia	-	-	-	-	1	0.85	-	-	-	-
France	-	-	1	0.81	1	1.07	1	3.75	-	-
Germany	-	-	1	1.54	-	-	-	-	1	0.58
Hong Kong (SAR)	17	167.32 *	20	824.89 *	17	502.61 *	4	19.39 *	5	75.44 *
India	1	5.00	2	2.92	1	0.35	-	-	-	-
Italy	2	3.30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8.53	-	-
Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Japan	1	5.06 *	1	6.07	-	0.90 *	2	694.46 *	3	67.03 *
Lebanon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Luxembourg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Macau (SAR)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	35.89	-	-
Malaysia	1	0.60	3	2.79	1	0.17	-	2.00 *	-	0.30 *
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	-	-	-	12.76 *	-	-	-	-	-	-
Qatar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marshall Islands	-	-	-	2.15 *	-	-	-	-	-	-
Samoa	-	-	-	-	1	1.50	-	3.87 *	3	26.89 *
Seychelles	1	2.00 *	-	-	2	9.28	1	8.00	1	3.00 *
Singapore	4	403.58 *	4	166.82	4	368.05	5	526.23 *	7	798.11 *
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	-	-	-	-	1	5.49	-	-	-	-
Switzerland	-	-	-	-	-	1.20 *	-	-	-	-
Thailand	2	23.83 *	4	14.48	4	22.85	3	17.80 *	2	24.07 *
China (Taipei)	3	59.84	3	3.04	3	26.20	3	20.95	5	12.94 *
Netherlands	-	6.00 *	-	-	1	6.83	-	-	1	4.40
The Republic of Korea	4	13.14 *	1	35.04	3	31.59 *	1	17.10 *	2	10.48 *
United Kingdom**	4	13.55 *	3	12.06 *	-	353.42	-	-	3	59.67
United States of America	2	98.34	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	43.58
United Arab Emirates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	-	-	1	3.00	-	-	2	48.00	1	6.82 *
Total	85	998.73 *	72	1164.23	75	1566.33 *	49	1605.46	49	1189.95

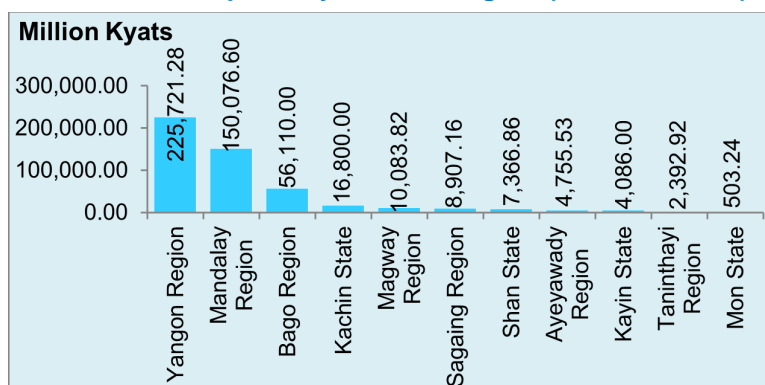
*Including the value of increased in investment.

**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 fourth quarter of 2019-2020, Yangon Region is the most invested with the amount of 225,721.28 million kyats by Myanmar Citizen. Mandalay Region is second with the amount of 150,076.60 million kyats and followed by Bago Region with the amount of 56,110.00 million kyats.

Chart 4.4: Myanmar Citizen Investment of Permitted Enterprise By State & Region (2019-2020, Q4)

Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

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

Sectors	2018-2019			2019-2020		
	No. of Enterprises	US\$	Total Investment (Kyat)	No. of Enterprises	US\$	Total Investment (Kyat)
Kachin State	2	0.03	944.25	-	-	-
Kayah State	1	-	2,250.00	1	-	1,000.00
Kayin State	1	0.47	4,830.00	1	0.70	5,612.72
Chin State	-	-	-	1	0.17	2,035.40
Sagaing Region	6	3.49	16,146.97	2	0.02	1,637.38
Taninthayi Region	7	0.29 *	28,923.75 *	2	-	9,276.00
Bago Region	3	4.73	21,686.07	1	-	628.00
Magway Region	3	-	2,000.00	-	-	-
Mandalay Region	4	3.78	149,283.10	2	9.48 *	68,706.94 *
Mon State	1	1.50 *	7,599.52 *	1	5.64 *	11,468.22 *
Rakhine State	2	-	2,033.79	-	-	- *
Yangon Region	8	28.71 *	183,056.89 *	10	36.42 *	387,456.46 *
Shan State	1	2.10	6,700.00	2	48.08 *	109,975.73 *
Ayeyawady Region	4	35.13 *	132,246.92 *	4	17.34	44,672.01 *
Nay Pyi Taw	-	-	-	1	1.20 *	2,433.02 *
Total	43	80.23 *	557,701.26 *	28	119.05 *	644,901.88 *

(Cont'd)

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

Sectors	2019-2020								
	Q2			Q3			Q4		
No. of Enterprises	US\$	Total Investment (Kyat)	No. of Enterprises	US\$	Total Investment (Kyat)	No. of Enterprises	US\$	Total Investment (Kyat)	
Kachin State	-	-	-	1	-	965.09	1	6.27	16,800.00
Kayah State	1	-	6,000.00	2	-	1,200.00	-	-	-
Kayin State	1	12.07	23,600.00	-	-	-	1	0.73	4,086.00
Chin State	1	-	500.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sagaing Region	4	0.26	6,483.77	3	0.83	7,205.49	4	1.36	8,907.16
Taninthayi Region	6	2.79	21,055.50	2	7.50	11,956.96	1	0.86 *	2,392.92 *
Bago Region	-	-	-	1	-	3,957.00	1	-	56,110.00
Magway Region	-	0.04 *	1,500.00 *	-	-	-	2	3.99 *	10,083.82 *
Mandalay Region	2	2.21 *	7,531.29 *	4	18.69 *	184,107.96 *	2	2.77 *	150,076.60 *
Mon State	2	3.13	6,600.00	1	1.96 *	5,776.00 *	1	0.07 *	503.24 *
Rakhine State	-	-	-	1	0.19	2,499.27	-	-	-
Yangon Region	14	40.73 *	173,893.37 *	11	29.21 *	114,428.28	15	102.54 *	225,721.28 *
Shan State	1	-	48,819.54	2	-	3,875.00	3	-	7,366.86
Ayeyawady Region	4	52.37 *	103,978.46 *	3	2.37	8,021.23	3	-	4,755.53
Nay Pyi Taw	1	1.63	5,800.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	37	115.23	405,761.93	31	60.75 *	343,992.28 *	34	118.59 *	486,803.41 *

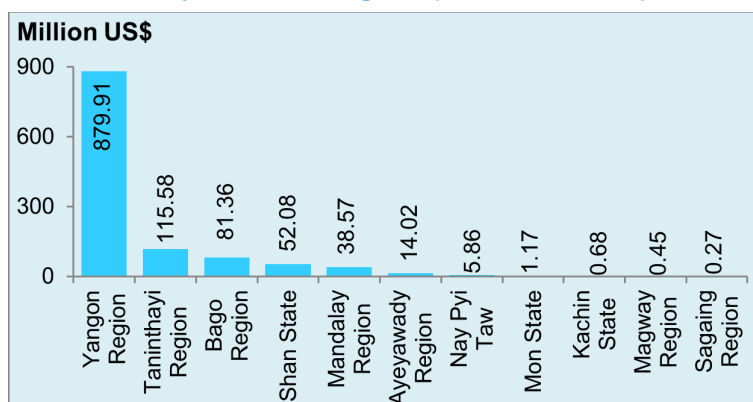
*Including the value of increased in investment.

Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

4.5 Foreign Investment of Permitted Enterprise by State & Region

In the fourth quarter of 2019-2020, the most of foreign investors invested in Yangon Region with total approved amount of 879.91 million US\$, followed by Taninthayi Region and Bago Region with 115.58 million US\$ and 81.36 million US\$.

Chart 4.5: Foreign Investment of Permitted Enterprise By State & Region (2019-2020, Q4)



Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

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

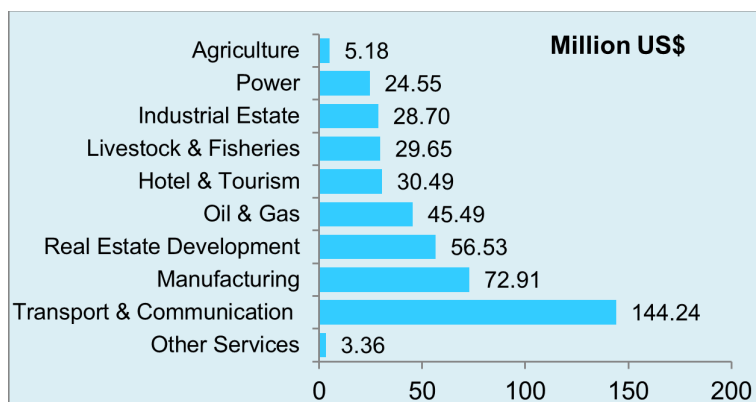
Sectors	2018-2019				2019-2020					
	Q4		Q1		Q2		Q3		Q4	
	No. of Enterprises	Foreign Investment	No. of Enterprises	Foreign Investment	No. of Enterprises	Foreign Investment	No. of Enterprises	Foreign Investment	No. of Enterprises	Foreign Investment
Kachin State	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1.00	1	0.68
Kayah State	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kayin State	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chin State	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sagaing Region	-	0.06	-	-	-	-	1	29.00	-	0.27 *
Taninthayi Region	1	3.20	2	8.31	-	-	1	6.00	2	115.58
Bago Region	10	41.57 *	7	89.17 *	4	144.80 *	9	90.33 *	7	81.36 *
Magway Region	-	-	-	-	2	18.70	-	-	1	0.45
Mandalay Region	4	83.34	-	-	2	18.68 *	1	1.30	-	38.57 *
Mon State	1	27.00	-	-	-	-	2	23.79	1	1.17
Rakhine State	1	2.00	2	142.67	1	525.14 *	-	-	-	-
Yangon Region	62	832.64 *	56	912.47 *	65	855.01 *	30	1425.38 *	32	879.91 *
Shan State	4	5.58	-	-	-	-	1	8.53	2	52.08 *
Ayeyawady Region	1	3.00	4	7.22	1	4.00 *	3	20.13 *	2	14.02 *
Nay Pyi Taw	1	0.34	1	4.39	-	-	-	-	1	5.86
Total	85	998.73 *	72	1164.23 *	75	1566.33 *	49	1605.46 *	49	1189.95

*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 fourth quarter of 2019-2020, Transport & Communication sector topped the list at 144.24 million US\$, followed by Manufacturing sector with amount of 72.91 million US\$, and Real Estate Development sector with 56.53 million US\$.

Chart 4.6: Amount of Foreign Investment Inflows By Sector (2019-2020, Q4)

Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

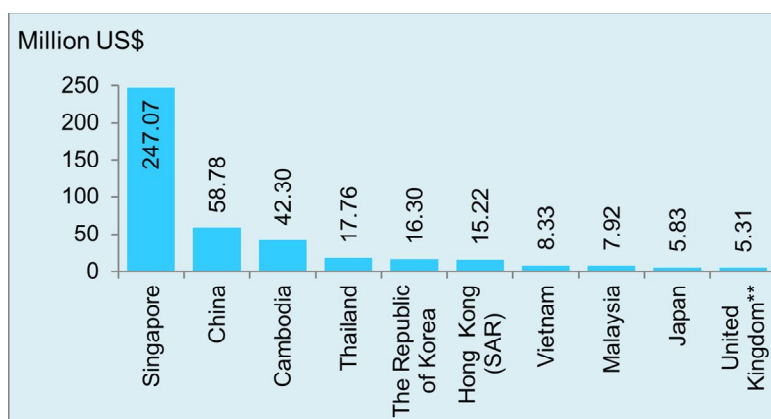
Table 4.6 Amount of Foreign Investment Inflows By Sector (Million US\$)

Sectors	2018-2019		2019-2020		
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
	Foreign Investment	Foreign Investment	Foreign Investment	Foreign Investment	Foreign Investment
Agriculture	5.75	0.77	-	0.94	5.18
Livestock & Fisheries	27.39	22.92	11.49	4.90	29.65
Mining	8.54	4.62	3.15	-	-
Oil & Gas	216.45	73.31	107.38	191.76	45.49
Manufacturing	273.34	242.76	148.94	13.41	72.91
Power	8.67	2.39	2.65	22.91	24.55
Transport & Communication	78.07	54.66	36.08	113.45	144.24
Hotel & Tourism	7.23	15.52	19.64	19.17	30.49
Real Estate Development	124.53	71.80	81.18	42.22	56.53
Industrial Estate	0.28	6.99	-	22.79	28.70
Construction	-	-	-	-	-
Other Services	2.26	49.76	0.02	5.53	3.36
Total	752.51	545.50	410.53	437.08	441.10

Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

4.7 Amount of Foreign Investment Inflows by Country/Region

In the fourth quarter of 2019-2020, the top investing country is Singapore with the actual amount of 247.07 million US\$ and followed by China and Cambodia with actual amount at 58.78 million US\$ and 42.30 million US\$.

Chart 4.7: Top Ten Countries in Foreign Investment Inflows (2019-2020, Q4)

Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

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

Country	2018-2019		2019-2020		
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
	Foreign Investment	Foreign Investment	Foreign Investment	Foreign Investment	Foreign Investment
Austria	-	-	-	0.04	-
Australia	-	0.01	-	-	-
Brunei Darussalam	3.17	2.46	1.30	0.57	4.21
Bangladesh	-	-	-	-	-
China	88.39	65.74	57.19	2.28	58.78
Canada	0.10	1.03	-	-	-
Cambodia	-	1.30	3.54	8.09	42.30
France	6.78	4.80	6.46	0.96	2.72
Germany	-	19.25	-	1.49	-
Hong Kong (SAR)	29.59	26.06	38.13	89.40	15.22
Indonesia	0.30	0.09	0.45	-	-
India	0.79	10.00	0.80	1.49	0.24
Italy	-	1.70	-	-	-
Ireland	-	-	-	-	-
Japan	16.04	2.78	6.62	19.76	5.83
Lebanon	-	-	-	-	-
Luxembourg	-	-	1.80	-	-
Philippines	1.65	1.89	-	0.10	-
Marshall Islands	-	-	0.02	4.90	4.90
Malaysia	11.07	2.17	2.68	4.38	7.92
Macau (SAR)	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	4.88	18.10	12.98	2.18	-
Norway	-	-	-	-	-
The Republic of Korea	215.12	69.58	86.84	13.41	16.30
Seychelles	1.75	1.20	0.30	0.21	0.19
Samoa	1.90	2.30	3.09	4.06	2.08
Singapore	199.83	155.31	137.86	160.10	247.07
Switzerland	9.47	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	132.82	142.83	41.76	24.32	17.76
China (Taipei)	9.89	0.71	3.12	81.59	1.94
United Kingdom**	4.89	13.98	3.13	8.42	5.31
United States of America	1.65	1.89	-	-	-
United Arab Emirates	0.30	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	12.13	0.32	2.46	9.33	8.33
Total	752.51	545.50	410.53	437.08	441.10

Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

5 Production



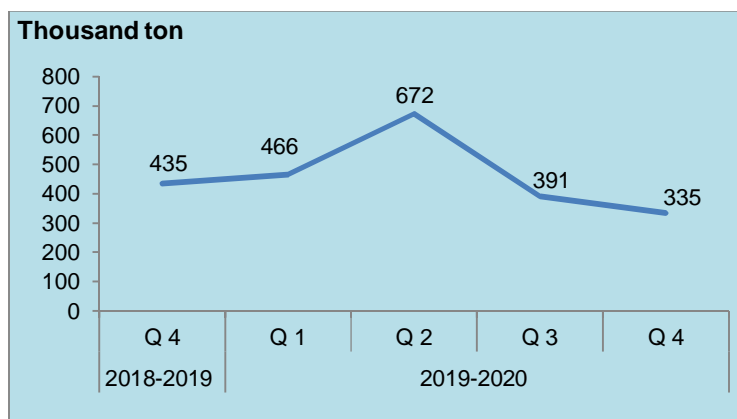
PRODUCTION

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

5.1 Cement Production (State-Owned and Joint Venture)

The production of Cement decreased by 22.99% in the fourth quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the fourth quarter of 2018-2019. The production of Cement decreased by 14.32% in the fourth quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the third quarter of 2019-2020. As some of cement producing factories is leased to the private sectors, production statistics from both State-Owned factories and joint-ventures are shown.

Chart 5.1: Cement Production

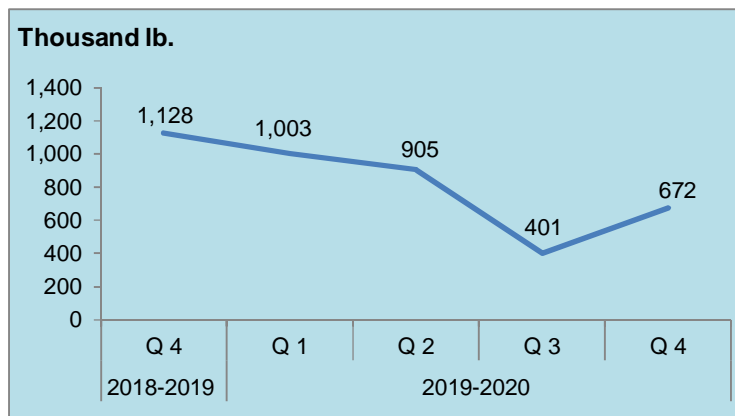


Source: No. (2) Heavy Industrial Enterprise.

5.2 Cotton Yarn (State-Owned)

The production of Cotton yarn decreased by 40.43% in the fourth quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the fourth quarter of 2018-2019. The production of Cotton yarn increased by 67.58% in the fourth quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the third quarter of 2019-2020.

Chart 5.2: Cotton Yarn Production

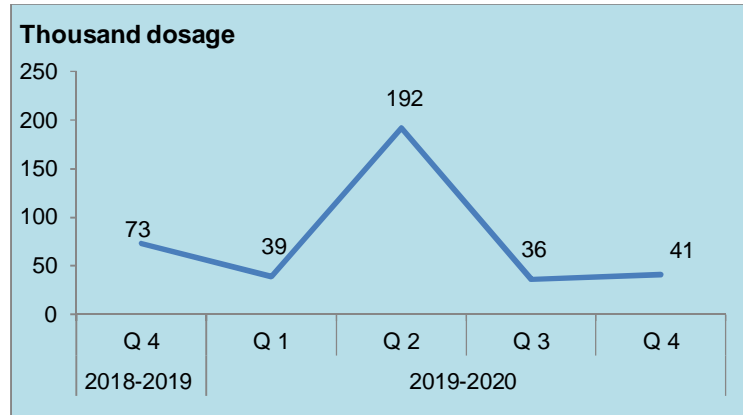


Source: No. (3) Heavy Industrial Enterprise.

5.3 Biological Products (State-Owned)

The production of Biological products decreased by 43.84% in the fourth quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the fourth quarter of 2018-2019. The production of Biological products increased by 13.89% in the fourth quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the third quarter of 2019-2020.

Chart 5.3: Biological Products

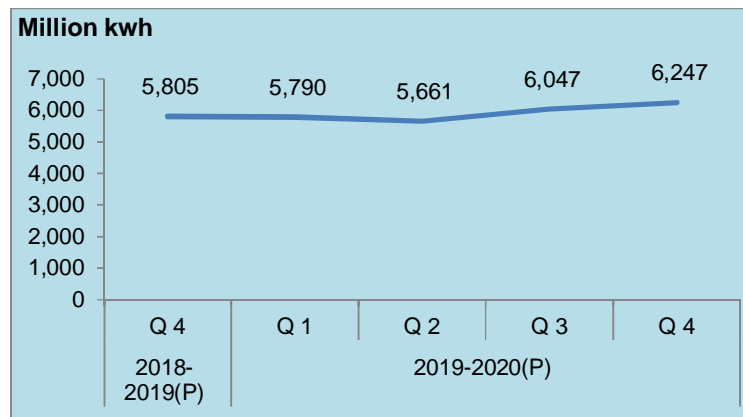


Source: Myanmar Pharmaceutical Industrial Enterprise.

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

Generation of Electric Power increased by 7.61% in the fourth quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the fourth quarter of 2018-2019. Generation of Electric Power increased by 3.31% in the fourth quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the third quarter of 2019-2020.

Chart 5.4: Electric Power Generation

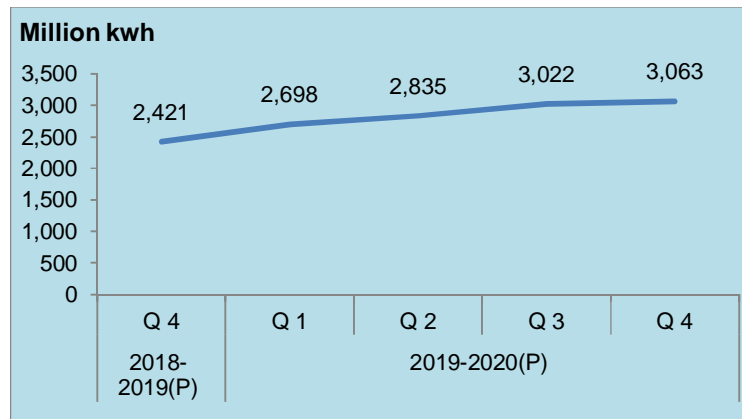


Source: Department of Electric Power Planning.

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

Electric Power Generation by Gas increased by 26.52% in the fourth quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the fourth quarter of 2018-2019. Electric Power Generation by Gas increased by 1.36% in the fourth quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the third quarter of 2019-2020.

Chart 5.5: Electric Power Generation by Gas

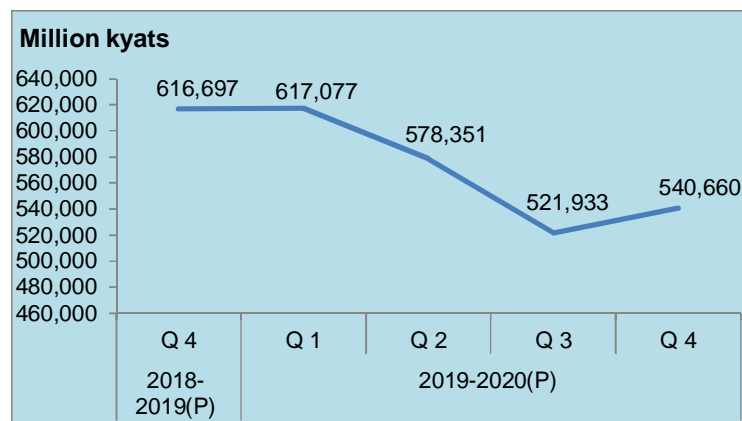


Source: Department of Electric Power Planning.

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

The total value of Electricity sales decreased by 12.33% in the fourth quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the fourth quarter of 2018-2019. The total value of Electricity sales increased by 3.59% in the fourth quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the third quarter of 2019-2020.

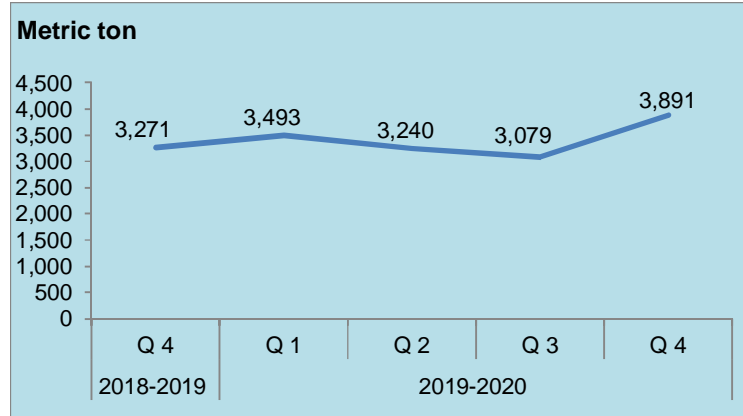
Chart 5.6: Sales of Electric Power



Source: Ministry of Electricity and Energy.

5.7 Petroleum Coke (State-Owned)

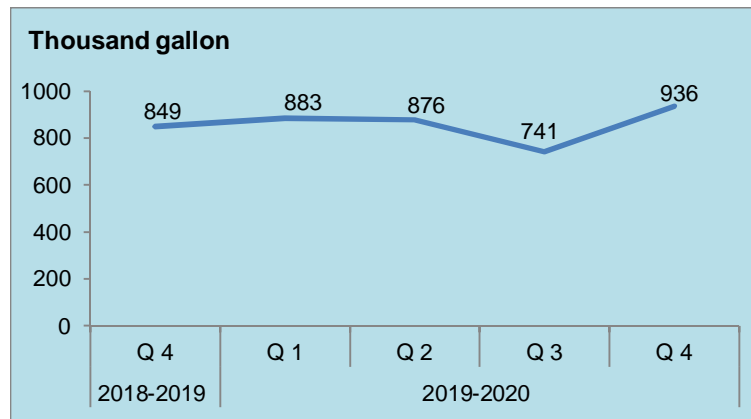
The Production of Petroleum Coke increased by 18.95% in the fourth quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the fourth quarter of 2018-2019. The Production of Petroleum Coke increased by 26.37% in the fourth quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the third quarter of 2019-2020.

Chart 5.7: Petroleum Coke

Source: Myanmar Petrochemical Enterprise.

5.8 Liquefied Petroleum Gas (State-Owned)

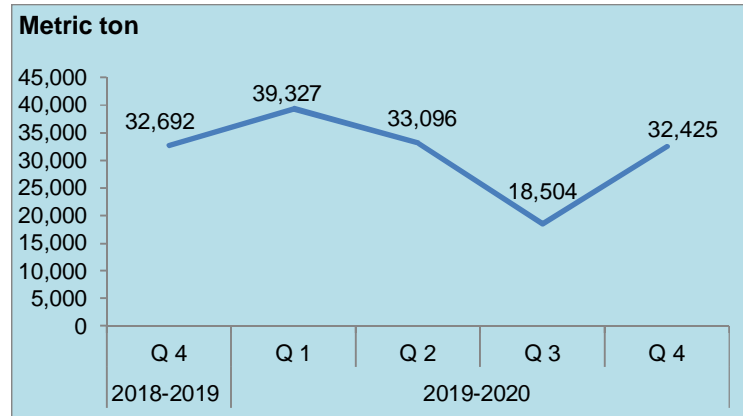
Liquefied Petroleum Gas production increased by 10.25% in the fourth quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the fourth quarter of 2018-2019. Liquefied Petroleum Gas production in the fourth quarter of 2019-2020 increased by 26.32% compared with the third quarter of 2019-2020.

Chart 5.8: Liquefied Petroleum Gas

Source: Myanmar Petrochemical Enterprise.

5.9 Fertilizer (Urea) (State-Owned)

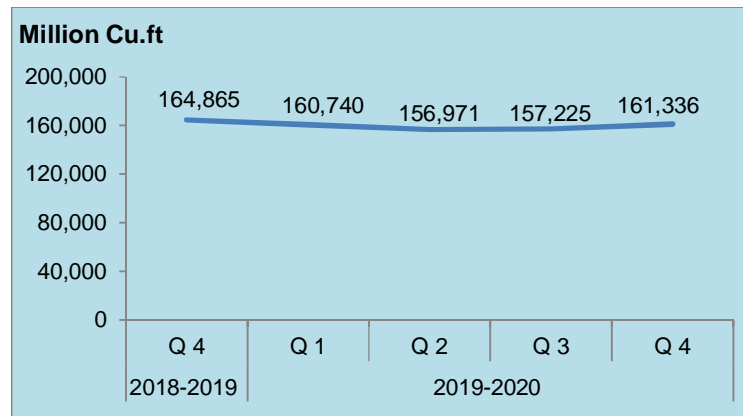
Fertilizer (Urea) production decreased by 0.82% in the fourth quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the fourth quarter of 2018-2019. Fertilizer (Urea) production increased by 75.23% in the fourth quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the third quarter of 2019-2020.

Chart 5.9: Fertilizer (Urea) Production

Source: Myanma Petrochemical Enterprise.

5.10 Natural Gas (State-Owned)

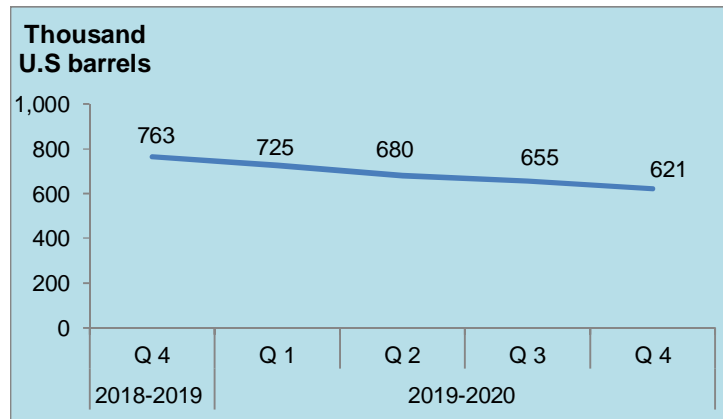
The production of Natural Gas decreased by 2.14% in the fourth quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the fourth quarter of 2018-2019. The production of Natural Gas increased by 2.61% in the fourth quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the third quarter of 2019-2020.

Chart 5.10: Natural Gas Production

Source: Oil and Gas Planning Department.

5.11 Crude Oil (State-Owned)

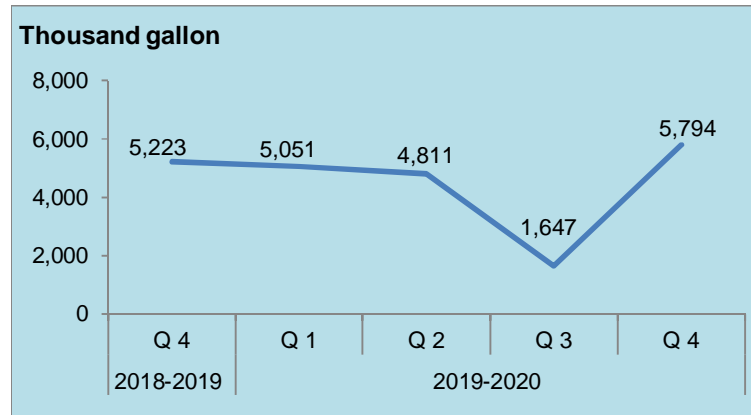
The production of Crude Oil decreased by 18.61% in the fourth quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the fourth quarter of 2018-2019. The production of Crude Oil decreased by 5.19% in the fourth quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the third quarter of 2019-2020.

Chart 5.11: Crude Oil Production

Source: Oil and Gas Planning Department.

5.12 Motor Spirit (State-Owned)

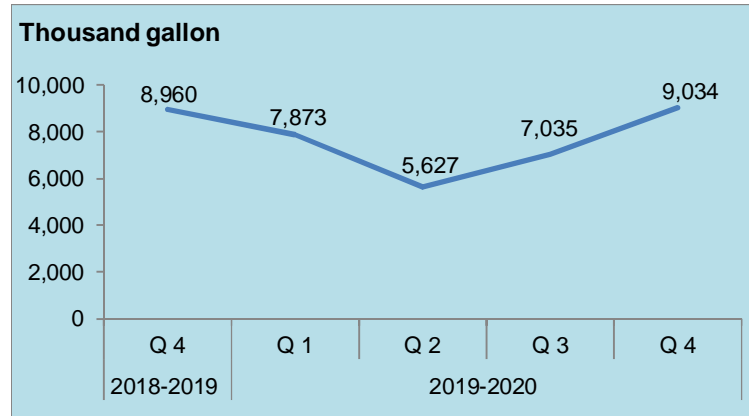
The production of Motor Spirit increased by 10.93% in the fourth quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the fourth quarter of 2018-2019. The production of Motor Spirit increased by 251.79% in the fourth quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the third quarter of 2019-2020.

Chart 5.12: Motor Spirit Production

Source: Oil and Gas Planning Department.

5.13 Diesel Oil (State-Owned)

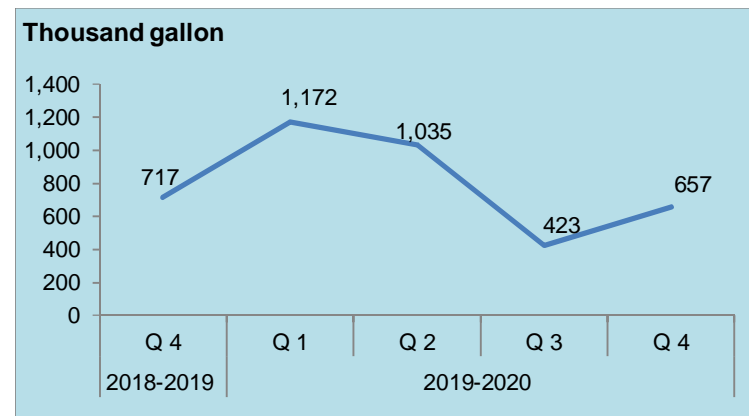
The production of Diesel Oil increased by 0.83% in the fourth quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the fourth quarter of 2018-2019. The production of Diesel Oil increased by 28.42% in the fourth quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the third quarter of 2019-2020.

Chart 5.13: Diesel Oil Production

Source: Oil and Gas Planning Department.

5.14 Aviation Turbine (State-Owned)

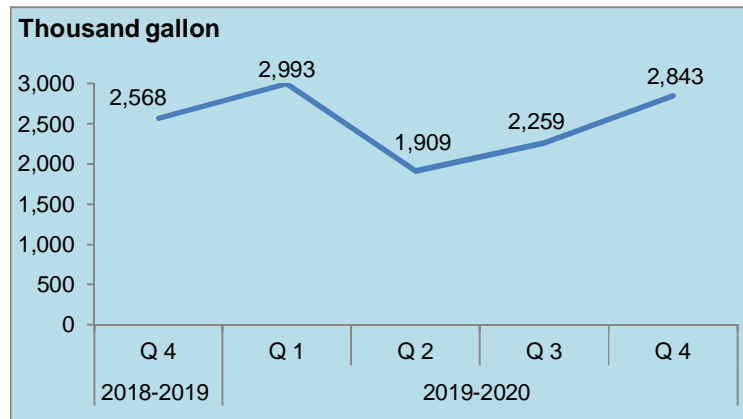
Aviation Turbine production decreased by 8.37% in the fourth quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the fourth quarter of 2018-2019. Aviation Turbine production increased by 55.32% in the fourth quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the third quarter of 2019-2020.

Chart 5.14: Aviation Turbine Production

Source: Oil and Gas Planning Department.

5.15 Furnace Oil (State-Owned)

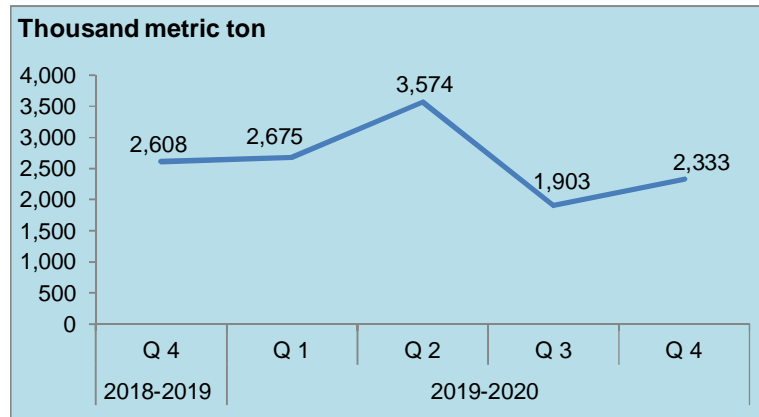
The production of Furnace Oil increased by 10.71% in the fourth quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the fourth quarter of 2018-2019. The production of Furnace Oil increased by 25.85% in the fourth quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the third quarter of 2019-2020.

Chart 5.15: Furnace Oil Production

Source: Oil and Gas Planning Department.

5.16 Limestone (State-Owned)

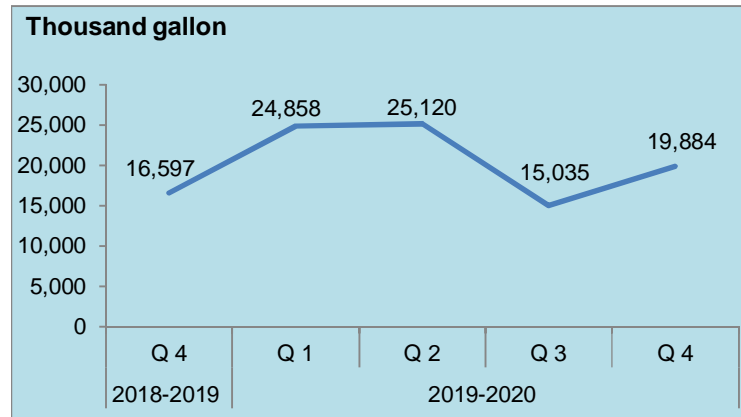
The production of Limestone decreased by 10.54% in the fourth quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the fourth quarter of 2018-2019. The production of Limestone increased by 22.60% in the fourth quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the third quarter of 2019-2020.

Chart 5.16: Limestone Production

Source: No.(1) Mining Enterprise.

5.17 Beer (Private)

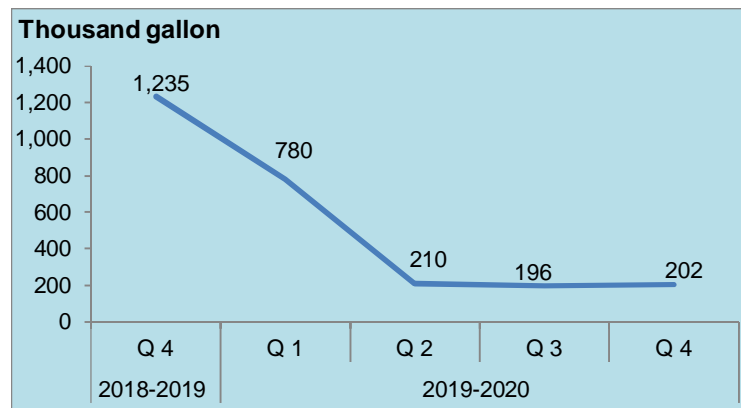
The production of Beer increased by 19.80% in the fourth quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the fourth quarter of 2018-2019. The production of Beer increased by 32.25% in the fourth quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the third quarter of 2019-2020.

Chart 5.17: Beer Production

Source: Myanmar Economic Holdings Public Company Limited.

5.18 Alcohol (Joint Venture, Private)

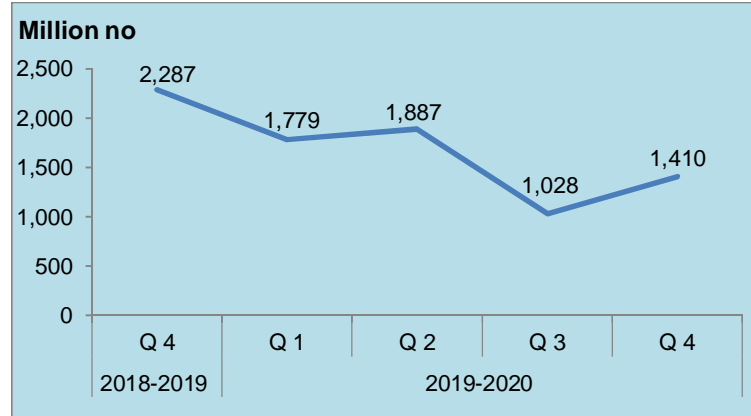
The production of Alcohol decreased by 83.64% in the fourth quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the fourth quarter of 2018-2019. The production of Alcohol increased by 3.06% in the fourth quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the third quarter of 2019-2020.

Chart 5.18: Alcohol Production

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

5.19 Cigarettes (Private)

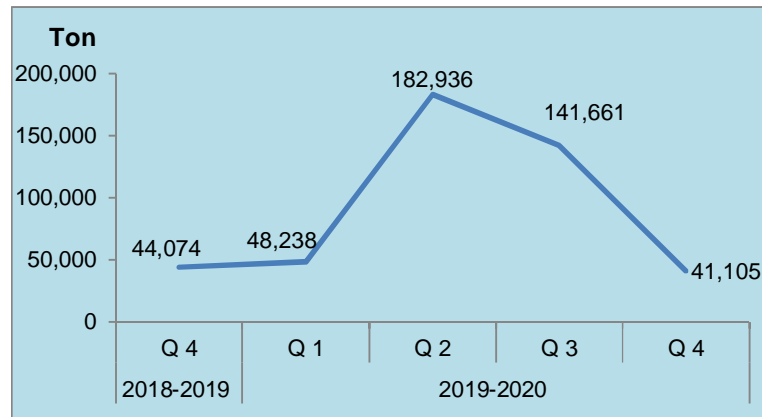
The production of Cigarettes decreased by 38.35% in the fourth quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the fourth quarter of 2018-2019. The production of Cigarettes increased by 37.16% in the fourth quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the third quarter of 2019-2020.

Chart 5.19: Cigarettes Production

Source: Myanmar Economic Holdings Public Company Limited.

5.20 Salt (Crude + Fine) (Private)

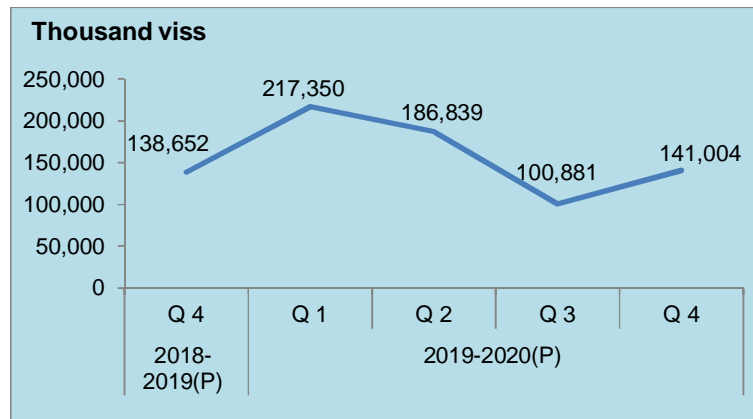
The production of Salt (Crude + Fine) decreased by 6.74% in the fourth quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the fourth quarter of 2018-2019. Salt (Crude + Fine) production decreased by 70.98% in the fourth quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the third quarter of 2019-2020.

Chart 5.20: Salt (Crude + Fine) Production

Source: Department of Mines.

5.21 Cooking Oil (Private)

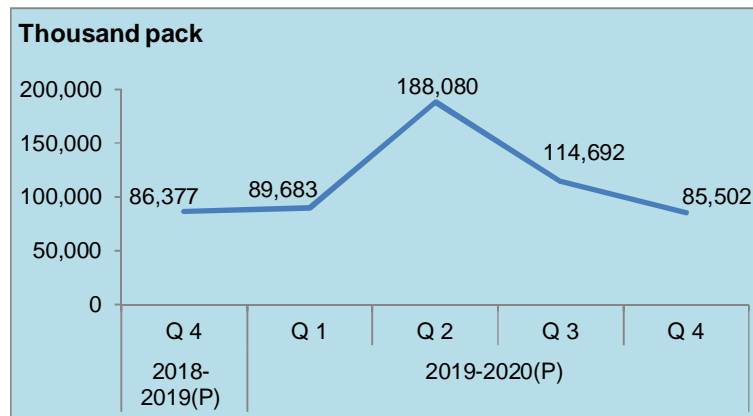
The production of Cooking Oil increased by 1.70% in the fourth quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the 2018-2019 fourth quarter. The production of Cooking Oil increased by 39.77% in the third quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the third quarter of 2019-2020.

Chart 5.21: Cooking Oil Production

Source: Planning Department.

5.22 Instant Noodles (Private)

The production of Instant Noodles decreased by 1.01% in the fourth quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the 2018-2019 fourth quarter. The production of Instant Noodles decreased by 25.45% in the third quarter of 2019-2020 compared with the second quarter of 2019-2020.

Chart 5.22: Instant Noodles Production

Source: Planning Department.

Table 5.1: Production Statistics

Commodity	Unit	2018-2019		2019-2020		
		Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Cement	Thousand ton	435	466	672	391	335
Cotton Yarn	Thousand lb.	1,128	1,003	905	401	672
Biological Products	Thousand dosage	73	39	192	36	41
Electric Power Generation	Million kwh	5,805 *	5,790 *	5,661 *	6,047 *	6,247 *
Electric Power Generation by Gas	Million kwh	2,421 *	2,698 *	2,835 *	3,022 *	3,063 *
Sales of Electric Power Value	Million kyats	616,697 *	617,077 *	578,351 *	521,933 *	540,660 *
Petroleum Coke	Metric ton	3,271	3,493	3,240	3,079	3,891
Liquefied Petroleum Gas	Thousand gallon	849	883	876	741	936
Fertilizer (Urea)	Metric ton	32,692	39,327	33,096	18,504	32,425
Natural gas(total)	Million Cu.ft	164,865	160,740	156,971	157,225	161,336
Crude Oil	Thousand U.S barrels	763	725	680	655	621
Motor Spirit	Thousand gallon	5,223	5,051	4,811	1,647	5,794
Diesel Oil	Thousand gallon	8,960	7,873	5,627	7,035	9,034
Aviation Turbine	Thousand gallon	717	1,172	1,035	423	657
Furnace Oil	Thousand gallon	2,568	2,993	1,909	2,259 (r)	2,843
Limestone	Thousand metric ton	2,608	2,675	3,574	1,903	2,333
Beer	Thousand gallon	16,597	24,858	25,120	15,035	19,884
Alcohol	Thousand gallon	1,235	780	210	196	202
Cigarettes	Million number	2,287	1,779	1,887	1,028	1,410
Salt (Crude)	Ton	-	-	128,800	100,955	-
Salt (Fine)	Ton	44,074	48,238	54,136	40,706	41,105
Salt (total)	Ton	44,074	48,238	182,936	141,661	41,105
Cooking Oil	Thousand viss	138,652 *	217,350 *	186,839 *	100,881 *	141,004 *
Instant Noodles	Thousand pack	86,377 *	89,683 *	188,080 *	114,692 *	85,502 *

* provisional

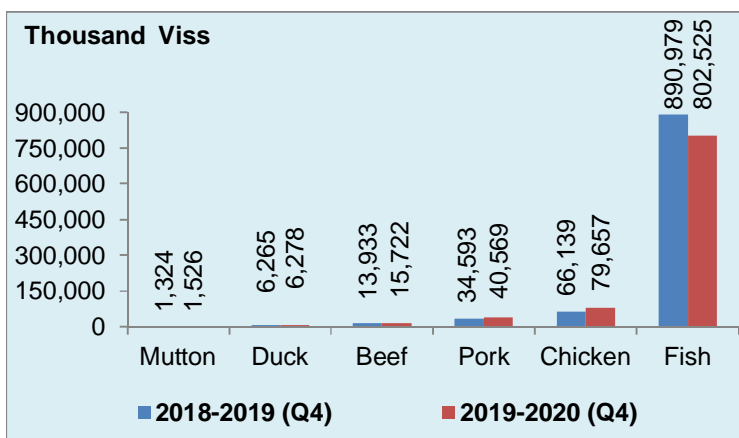
Sources: No. (2) Heavy Industries Enterprise.
 No. (3) Heavy Industries Enterprise.
 Myanmar Pharmaceutical Industrial Enterprise.
 Ministry of Electricity and Energy.
 Oil and Gas Planning Department.
 Myanmar Petrochemical Enterprise.
 Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation.
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

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

In the fourth quarter of 2019-2020, the production of fish increased by 9.14%, in comparison to the third quarter of 2019-2020, to stand at 802,525 thousand viss. Fish is the largest meat by total production, accounting for 84.81% of all meat production. In contrast, for this same period, there were decreases in the production of pork (0.61%), mutton (0.65%), beef (1.36%), chicken (3.65%) and duck (23.51%). Similarly, there were decreases in the production of milk (2.10%) and eggs (6.94%) in the fourth quarter of 2019-2020 compared to third quarter of 2019-2020.

For the fourth quarter of 2019-2020 compared to the fourth quarter of 2018-2019, there was an increase in the production of chicken (20.44%), pork (17.28%), mutton (15.26%), beef (12.84%), duck (0.21%) and a decrease in the production of fish (9.93%) and over the same year, the production of eggs and milk increased by (25.54%) and (11.54%).

Chart 5.23: Production of Beef, Mutton, Pork, Chicken and Fish (2019-2020, Q4)



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

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

Particular	2018-2019		2019-2020			
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
Beef	13,933	16,089	16,691	15,939	15,722	
Mutton	1,324	1,555	1,609	1,536	1,526	
Pork	34,593	41,252	42,416	40,819	40,569	
Chicken	66,139	84,753	93,416	82,678	79,657	
Duck	6,265	7,744	9,514	8,208	6,278	
Fish	890,979	1,162,237	964,825	735,344	802,525	
Milk	269,566	311,458	329,001	307,125	300,687	
Eggs(thou.No)	356,160	512,598	628,957	480,465	447,119	

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

6

Transportation & Tourism



TRANSPORTATION AND TOURISM

6.1 Domestic Public Transport

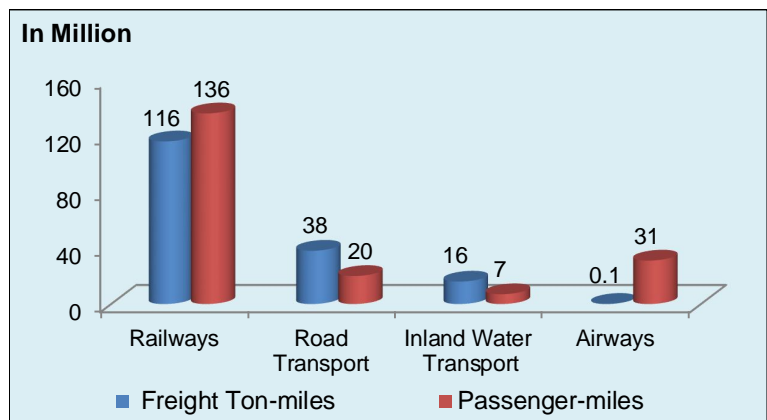
There are four main modes of domestic public transport: railways, road transport, inland water transport and airways. The year-on-year changes in the use of public transport for the fourth quarter of 2018-2019 and 2019-2020 were:

- railways transport increased by 5.2% for freight ton-miles and decreased by 65% for passenger-miles,
- road transport decreased by 22.2% for freight ton-miles and 73% for passenger -miles,
- inland water transport increased by 1.02% for freight ton-miles and decreased by 29.3% for passenger-miles,
- airways transport decreased by 13.3% for freight ton-miles and 62.1% for passenger-miles.

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

- railways transport increased by 3.3% for freight ton-miles and 29.4% for passenger-miles,
- road transport increased by 3.03% for freight ton-miles and 14.3% for passenger-miles,
- inland water transport decreased by 5.72% for freight ton-miles and increased by 66.89% for passenger-miles,
- airways transport decreased by 1.9% for freight ton-miles and increased by 103.6% for passenger-miles.

Chart 6.1: Domestic Public Transport (2019-2020, Q4)



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

Table 6.1 Transportation
(Value = Thousand)

	2018-2019		2019-2020			
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
Railways						
Freight ton-miles	110,445	123,932	138,576	112,408 (r)	116,158	
Passenger-miles	389,186	435,275	385,230	105,396 (r)	136,348	
Road Transport						
Freight ton-miles	49,243	46,835	48,271	37,187	38,315	
Passenger-miles	72,982	84,649	82,293	17,264	19,735	
Inland Water						
Freight ton-miles	15,493	16,436	16,879	16,600	15,651	
Passenger-miles	9,363	9,357	8,652	3,968	6,622	
Airways						
Freight ton-miles	60	67	141	53	52	
Passenger-miles	81,523	121,224	117,510	15,187	30,925	

Sources: Myanma Railways.

Road Transport.

Inland Water Transport.

Myanmar National Airlines.

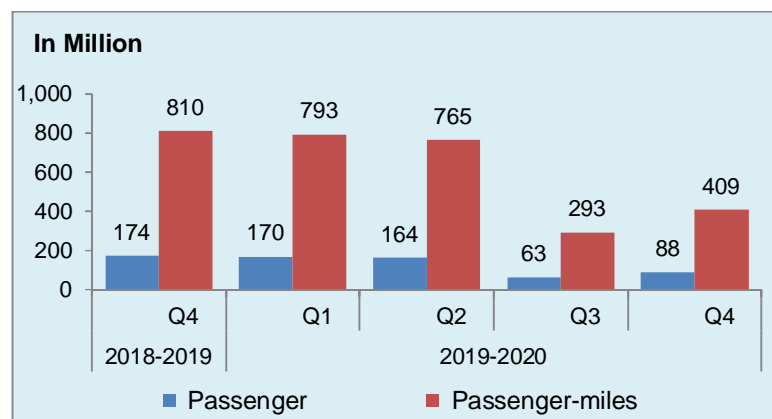
6.2 Yangon City Private Transport

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

For the fourth quarter of 2019-2020 compared to the fourth quarter of 2018-2019, private transport in Yangon City decreased across all measures with falls of 49.5% for both the number of passengers and passenger-miles, down 26% for number of buses in operation per day, 33% for number of trips per day and 50% for gross earnings.

When comparing the third quarter and the fourth quarter of 2019-2020, private transport across Yangon City increased by 39.7% based on the measures of passengers and passenger-miles and the number of buses in operation per day (up 30.6%). Over the same period, number of trips per day increased by 30.9% and gross earnings increased by 42.9%.

Chart 6.2: Yangon City Private Transport
(Bus Service)



Source: Yangon Region Transport Authority.

Table 6.2 Yangon City Private Transport (Bus Service)

	2018-2019	2019-2020			
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Passenger (Thousand)	173,802	170,105	164,035	62,900	87,846
Passenger-miles (Thousand)	810,159	792,928	764,631	293,204	409,488
Number of buses in operation per day	4,574	4,424	4,448	2,593	3,387
Number of trips per day	16,766	16,557	16,252	8,580	11,228
Gross Earnings (Million Kyats)	35,186.13	35,684.72	33,348.20	12,281.23	17,546.54

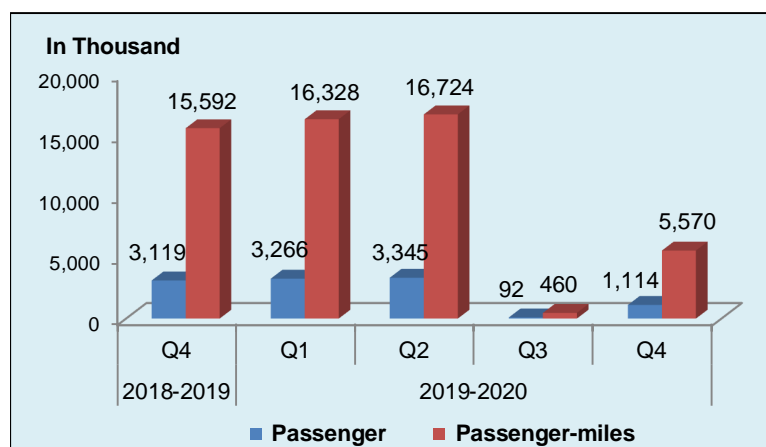
Source: Yangon Region Transport Authority.

6.3 Mandalay City Private Transport

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

For the fourth quarter of 2019-2020 compared to the fourth quarter of 2018-2019, private transport in Mandalay City decreased across all measures with falls of 64% for both the number of passengers and passenger-miles, decreased by 67% for number of buses in operation per day, 85% for number of trips per day and decreased by 47% for gross earnings.

When comparing the third quarter and the fourth quarter of 2019-2020, private transport across Mandalay City increased by 1111% based on the measures of passengers and passenger-miles and the number of buses in operation per day (up 1071%). Over the same period, number of trips per day increased by 467% and 1114% for gross earnings.

Chart 6.3: Mandalay City Private Transport (Bus Service)

Source: Mandalay Region Buses Control Committee.

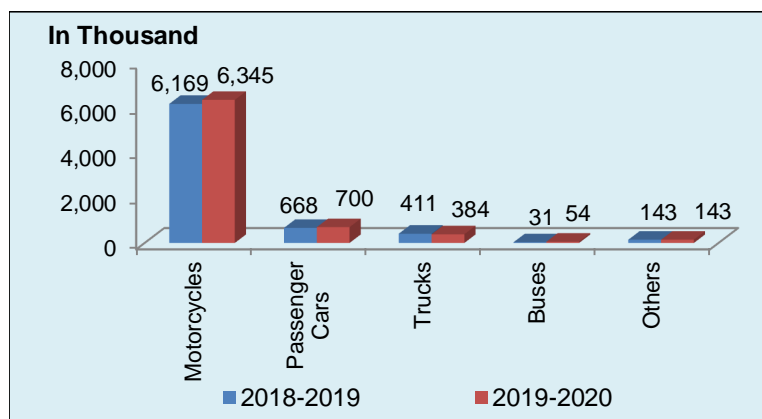
Table 6.3 Mandalay City Private Transport (Bus Service)

	2018-2019		2019-2020		
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Passenger (Thousand)	3,119	3,266	3,345	92	1,114
Passenger-miles (Thousand)	15,592	16,328	16,724	460 (r)	5,570
Number of buses in operation per day	250	240	243	7	82
Number of trips per day	751	720	728	20	111
Gross Earnings (Million Kyats)	634.31	1,000.46	1,003.46	27.54	334.24

Source : Mandalay Region Buses Control Committee.

6.4 Registered Motor Vehicles by Type

Over the last year, there has been a steady increase in the number of vehicle licenses issued for use on the roads. In the fourth quarter of 2019-2020, there were a total of 7.6 million licensed vehicles. This was a 1.6% increase compared to the previous quarter and increased by 2.8% compared to the same period of 2018-2019.

Chart 6.4: Registered Motor Vehicles by Type (Q4)

Source: Department of Road Transport Administration.

Table 6.4 Registered Motor Vehicles by Type

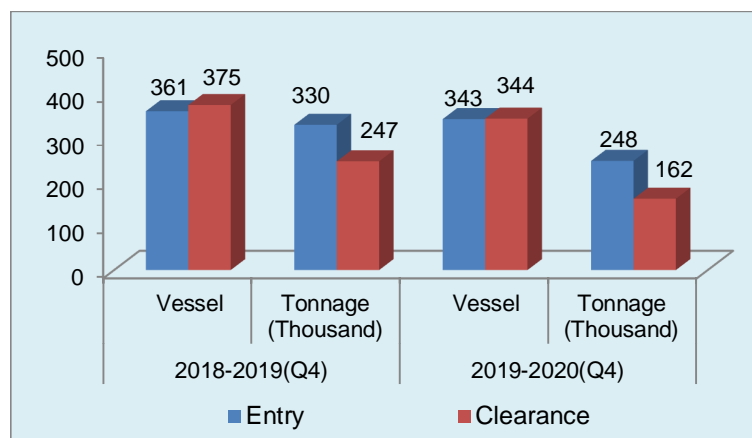
	2018-2019		2019-2020		
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Passenger Cars	667,946	677,827	691,622	698,289	699,911
Trucks	410,875	412,422	414,197	414,691	383,608
Buses	30,647	30,643	30,507	30,935	53,782
Motorcycles	6,168,963	6,096,300	6,163,972	6,220,966	6,345,029
Others	142,521	143,787	143,655	144,188	142,780
Total	7,420,952	7,333,979	7,443,953	7,509,069	7,625,110

Source: Department of Road Transport Administration.

6.5 Merchant Shipping

Coastal Shipping: Coastal shipping trade decreased in the fourth quarter of 2019-2020, with vessel entries decreasing by 5% and tonnage decreasing by 24.8% compared to the same time in 2018-2019. There was also a short term decrease in coastal shipping between the third quarter and the fourth quarter of 2019-2020, with a 23.3% decrease in the number of vessels entering and a 42.9% decrease in related tonnage. Clearance coastal shipping also decreased by 18.3% for vessels and increased by 22.7% for tonnage.

Chart 6.5: Merchant Shipping (Coastal Trade, Q4)



Source: Customs Department.

Table 6.5 Merchant Shipping

	2018-2019		2019-2020		
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Coastal Trade					
Entry					
Vessel	361	404	506	447	343
Tonnage(Thousand)	330	354	531	434	248
Clearance					
Vessel	375	406	524	421	344
Tonnage(Thousand)	247	218	221	132	162

Source: Customs Department.

6.6 Tourism

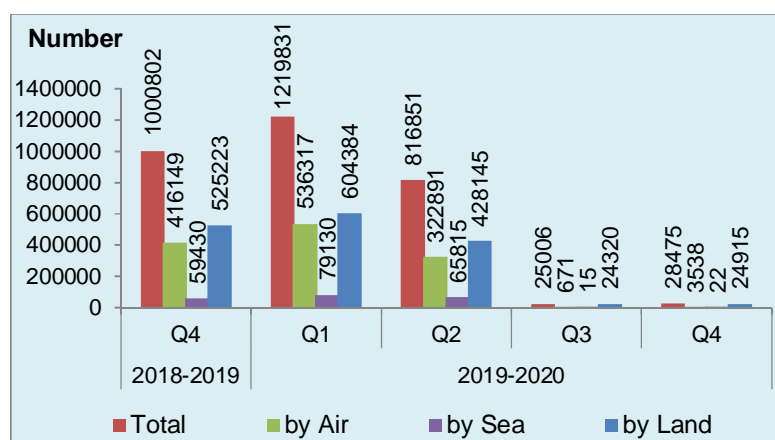
With a view to preventing importation and spread of COVID-19, Myanmar's tourism sector is suffering a lot (as other tourism sectors around the world). In the fourth quarter of 2019-2020, a total of 28,475 visitors entered Myanmar. This was increased by 13.87% compared with the preceding quarter and it represented a 97.15% year-on-year decrease compared with the same quarter of previous year.

Air arrivals: In the fourth quarter of 2019-2020, number of visitor arrivals by air totaled 3,538 this was decreased of 99.15% compared with the same quarter in 2018-2019 and increase of 427.27% compared with the previous quarter.

Land arrivals: The majority of visitors arrived in Myanmar by land 87.50%, this was an increase of 2.45% compared with the previous quarter. This was decreased by 95.26% compared with the same quarter of 2018-2019.

Sea arrivals: In the fourth quarter of 2019-2020, the number of arrivals by sea stood at 22 which was increase of 46.67% compared with the previous quarter. This was decreased by 99.96% compared with the same quarter of last year.

Chart 6.6: International Tourist Arrivals



Source: Ministry of Hotels and Tourism.

Table 6.6 International Tourist Arrivals

	2018-2019	2019-2020			
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Total	1000802	1219831	816851	25006	28475
by Air	416149	536317	322891	671	3538
by Sea	59430	79130	65815	15	22
by Land	525223	604384	428145	24320	24915

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 fourth quarter of 2019-2020, there were 91 labour exchange offices in the whole country and more than 352 overseas employment agencies.

There were 57,074 job placements in the fourth quarter of 2019-2020, which were a 65.2% increase compared with the preceding quarter and a 35.6% year-on-year decrease compared with the fourth quarter of 2018-2019.

The number of new registered job seekers increased by 5.0% in the fourth quarter of 2019-2020, and was 14.1% lower than the same quarter of previous year.

The number of submissions made for the vacancies increased by 84.6% compared with the previous quarter. The number of submissions made for the vacancies were 91,698 and 65,858 were recorded in Q4: 2018-2019 and Q4: 2019-2020 respectively.

During the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic, 93 workers were sent to Korea in the fourth quarter of 2019-2020, representing a decreasing by 92.4% compared with the fourth quarter of 2018-2019.

7.2 Annual Labour Force Survey

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

7.2.1 Working age population and Labour Force Participation

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

7.2.2 Employment

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

7.2.3 Unemployment and labour underutilization

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

underutilization, which comprises unemployment, time-related under employment and potential labour force, was 6.0% and higher for females compared to males.

7.2.4 Wage/salary per month

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

7.2.5 Child labour

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

Table 7.1 The Employment Status for Domestic and Overseas Workers

	2018-2019		2019-2020		
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Domestic					
New Registered	355,040	348,201	268,528	290,336	304,988
Job vacancies	87,885	77,671	77,282	34,134	56,706
Submitted for vacancies	91,698	78,685	78,222	35,682	65,858
Person placed	88,634	78,281	76,583	34,544	57,074
Registered live and pending at the end of the period	906,373	933,355	842,437	817,465	785,340
Overseas Workers					
Thai	72,938	57,763	58,642	-	-
Malaysia	24,631	21,591	10,636	-	-
Korea	1,218	887	513	-	93
Singapore	85	158	86	-	-
Japan	2,090	1,869	2,114	-	-
UAE	142	43	83	-	-
Macau	-	-	-	-	-
Jordan	394	262	164	-	-
Qatar	35	26	19	-	-
Total Overseas Workers	101,533	82,599	72,257	-	93

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

Source: Department of Labour.

GLOSSARY

AND METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

GLOSSARY AND METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

CHAPTER 1 | GDP & PRICES

■ GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP)

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

■ CONSUMER PRICE INDEX AND RATE OF INFLATION

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

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

■ RETAIL PRICES OF SELECTED COMMODITIES

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

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

■ SPOT PRICE OF GOLD

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

CHAPTER 2 | TRADE

■ EXPORTS

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

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

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

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

■ FOREIGN TRADE

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

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

■ IMPORTS

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER 3 | FINANCE

■ DOMESTIC INTEREST RATES

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

■ FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

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

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

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

■ MONEY SUPPLY

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

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

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

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

■ PEOPLE'S SAVINGS

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

■ REVENUE FROM TAXES

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

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

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

■ TREASURY BONDS

Issuing Government Treasury Bonds before 2016

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

Issuance of Government Treasury Bills and Bonds by Auction

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

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

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

CHAPTER 4 | INVESTMENT

■ MYANMAR INVESTMENT LAW

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

■ MYANMAR CITIZEN INVESTMENT

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

■ FOREIGN INVESTMENT

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

■ PERMITTED AMOUNT

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

■ ACTUAL AMOUNT

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

CHAPTER 5 | PRODUCTION

■ PETROLEUM COKE

Since 1995-96 data are expressed in Metric Tons.

CHAPTER 6 | TRANSPORTATION AND TOURISM

■ RAILWAY TRANSPORT

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

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

Passenger-mile = passenger x miles

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

Freight Ton-mile = ton x miles

■ INLAND WATER TRANSPORT

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

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

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

■ SHIPPING

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

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

■ AIRWAYS TRANSPORT

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

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

Passenger Mile = no; of passenger x miles

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

Freight Ton - Mile = freight ton carried x miles

■ PASSENGER CAR

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

■ TRUCKS

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

■ BUSES

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

■ MOTORCYCLES

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

■ OTHER MOTOR VEHICLES

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

■ TOURIST (or overnight visitor)

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

■ VISITOR

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

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER 7 | LABOUR

■ EMPLOYMENT THROUGH LABOUR EXCHANGE OFFICES

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

OVERSEAS EMPLOYMENT

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

