

Quarterly Statistics Bulletin

Quarterly Time Series, 2022-2023 (Q1)



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Quarterly Time Series, 2022-2023 (Q1)

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CENTRAL STATISTICAL ORGANIZATION

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FOREWORD

This Quarterly Statistics Bulletin is the 25th edition statistical issue presenting the outcomes of Myanmar economic activities and support of sustainable economic growth. It provides estimates based on the economic indicators obtained from respective agencies and paves the way for the further improvement in the quality of estimates with respect to benchmarking and seasonal adjustment. It includes developments in GDP, production and trade sectors' performance, inflation, CPI, banking sector, exchange rates, interest rates, labour exchange and transportation and travel sector.

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

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

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



(Htun Zaw)
Director General
Central Statistical Organization
Ministry of Planning and Finance

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EXECUTIVES SUMMARY

Myanmar has achieved an average growth rate of 5.8% in the last five years after a series of major economic and political reforms. In FY 2020/2021, the growth rate of GDP was -5.9 % because of COVID 19 pandemic. In 2020/2021, the share of Agriculture sector was 22.7 %, Industry sector 37.1% and Services sector 40.2% in the GDP respectively. Over the same period, the year on year inflation was 18.46%. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflow decreased 27.79% in FY 2019-2020 because of COVID-19 pandemic.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) estimates the economic activities of the three main sectors, Agriculture sector, Industry sector and Services sector. The quarterly percentage changed in the second quarter 2021-2022 (Jan-Mar) was increased in 9.9 % over the same period of last year. It was due to the changed in the two main economic sectors, 10.6% in the Industry sector and 10.8% in the Services sector respectively.

Inflation

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) increases by 6.04% in the first quarter of FY 2022-2023 (Apr-Mar) compared with the second quarter of FY 2021-2022 (Mini Budget). Compared with the third quarter of FY 2020-2021, CPI increased by 18.46%.

In the first quarter of FY 2022-2023 (Apr-Mar), the average rate of inflation was 18.45%. This was an increase in the average rate (3.40 percentage points) compared with the second quarter of FY 2021-2022 (Mini Budget).

Trade

Myanmar is currently trading goods with over 100 countries. The merchandise trade statistics show that the trade balance had a deficit of \$ 58.6 million in the first quarter 2022-2023 (Apr-Jun); moreover, it had a surplus of \$ 84.1 million in the third quarter 2020-2021 (Apr-Jun).

Exports, a crucial component of a country's economy, were increased by 15.9% from \$ 3,615.5 million in the third quarter 2020-2021 (Apr-Jun) to \$ 4,191.5 million in the first quarter 2022-2023 (Apr-Jun). Across the seven major export categories, animal products, manufactured products, forest products, and agricultural products were increased by 569.2%, 45.7%, 20.3%, and 1.1%. However, the export of other products 4.1%, marine products 7.6% and mineral products 61.2% were declined over the third quarter 2020-2021 (Apr-Jun).

The total import in the first quarter 2022-2023 (Apr-Jun) was \$ 4,250.1 million; an increase of 20.4% from \$ 3,531.4

million at the third quarter 2020-2021 (Apr-Jun). Changes in total imports can be broken down into three importing categories: capital goods, intermediate goods and consumer goods. The import of intermediate goods increased by 45.2%, consumer goods increased by 35.1% and capital goods decreased by 31.2% from the third quarter 2020-2021 (Apr-Jun).

International Currency Exchange

In the first quarter 2022-2023 (Apr-Jun), the performance of the US dollar against the Myanmar kyat was 14.35% stronger over compared with the third quarter 2021-2022 (Apr-Jun). Similarly, other currencies performed stronger against the kyat including the Thai Baht 3.81%, the Singapore Dollar 10.48%, and the Euro 0.28%.

Customs Duties and Revenue from Taxes

In the first quarter 2022-2023 (Apr-Jun), customs duties increased by 10.47% compared with the third quarter 2020-2021 (Apr-Jun). Also, revenue from taxes increased by 43.79%, mainly due to large increases in income taxes and specific good taxes.

Myanmar Citizen and Foreign Investment of Permitted Enterprise by Sector

In the first quarter 2022-2023 (Apr-Jun), the total investment by Myanmar Citizen was decreased by 17.43% compared with the third quarter 2020-2021 (Apr-Jun) because of the decreasing in Manufacturing sector and Livestock & Fisheries sector in this period. Foreign investment was decreased 2682.18 million US\$ compare with the third quarter 2021-2022 (Apr-Jun). Because of the decreasing in Power sector, it contributes the majority of the decrease.

Foreign Investment of Permitted Enterprise by Country

China, Hong Kong (SAR) and Japan were the top foreign investors for Myanmar in first quarter 2022-2023 (Apr-Jun) and United Kingdom, Hong Kong (SAR) and China were the top investors in the third quarter 2021-2022 (Apr-Jun).

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

In the first quarter 2022-2023 (Apr-Jun), Mandalay Region was mostly invested in Myanmar Citizen and Yangon Region was mostly invested in Foreign Investment. Yangon Region was second in Myanmar Citizen Investment and Bago Region was second in Foreign Investment.

Amount of Foreign Investment Inflows by Sector

In the first quarter 2022-2023 (Apr-Jun), the sectors with the largest inflow amount of Foreign Investment were Transport and Communication sector, Manufacturing sector and Oil and Gas sector. In the first quarter 2022-2023 (Apr-Jun), Transport and Communication sector topped the list at 189.54 million US\$.

Amount of Foreign Investment Inflows by Country

In the first quarter 2022-2023 (Apr-Jun), the countries by the largest Inflow amount of Foreign Investment were Singapore, Thailand and Hong Kong (SAR).

Production

The Quarterly production statistics are mainly described and focused on the selected commodities during the years 2020-2021 and 2022-2023, including the Mini Budget of 2021-2022. In general, selected commodities became more productive between the third quarter 2020-2021 (Apr-Jun) and the first quarter 2022-2023 (Apr-Jun). When comparing the third quarter 2020-2021 (Apr-Jun) and the first quarter 2022-2023 (Apr-Jun), it was detectable that the production of Cotton Yarn, Liquefied Petroleum Gas and Aviation Turbine increased with the vast majority 114.29%, 138.46% and 162.34% respectively. Likewise, the production of Biological Products, Petroleum Coke, Crude Oil, Motor Spirit, Diesel Oil, Furnace Oil, Limestone, Beer, Salt (total) and Instant Noodles increased to 50.00%, 28.34%, 6.10%, 45.22%, 39.69%, 20.80%, 27.76%, 17.56%, 4.38% and 4.02%. However, in the first quarter 2022-2023 (Apr-Jun), the production of Natural Gas (total), Alcohol, Cigarettes and Cooking Oil decreased by 4.05%, 35.08%, 50.95% and 23.18% compared with the third quarter 2020-2021 (Apr-Jun). Moreover, in electricity, the Electric Power Generation, Electric Power Generation By Gas and Sale of Electric Power Value decreased by 14.16%, 2.46% and 11.73% between the third quarter 2020-2021 (Apr-Jun) and the first quarter 2022-2023 (Apr-Jun).

Meat, Fish, Milk and Egg Production

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

Transportation

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

The number of registered motor vehicles decreased by 6% in the first quarter 2022-2023 (Apr-Jun) compared to the thrid quarter 2020-2021 (Apr-Jun). The number of registered motorcycles decreased 102,345 registered in the second quarter 2021-2022 (Mini Budget) compared to the first quarter 2022-2023 (Apr-Jun).

Merchant Shipping includes only coastal trade between ports in Myanmar. In the first quarter 2022-2023 (Apr-Jun), coastal shipping decreased with vessel entries decreasing by 0.8% and tonnage decreasing by 26% compared with a year ago.

The first quarter of 2022-2023 (Apr-Jun) is increasing by air arrivals because Myanmar reopened commercial flights to international visitors an resumed the e-Visa (Tourist), e-Visa (Business) and other visas on April 17th 2022.

Standard Symbols Used

The following symbols are used in this publication:

c	Corrected
FY	Fiscal Year (April. 1 - March. 31)
n.a	Not available
p	Provisional
p.a	Provisional actual
R	Revised
-	Nil or negligible
#	Less than half the unit employed

1

GDP & Prices

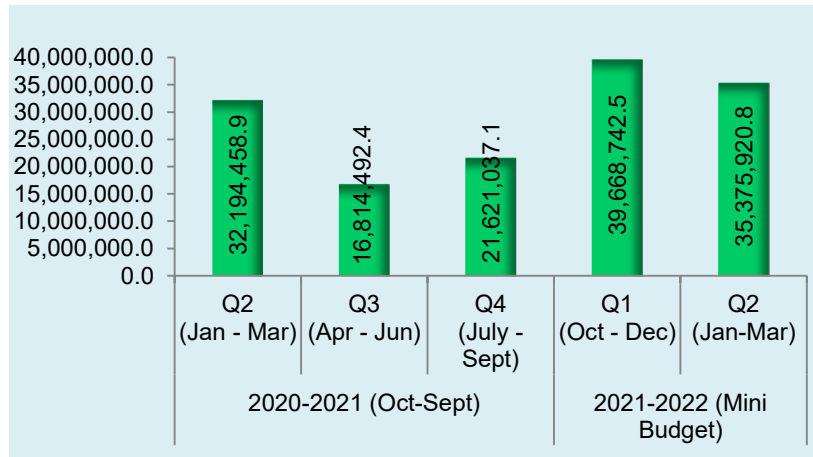


GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT & PRICES

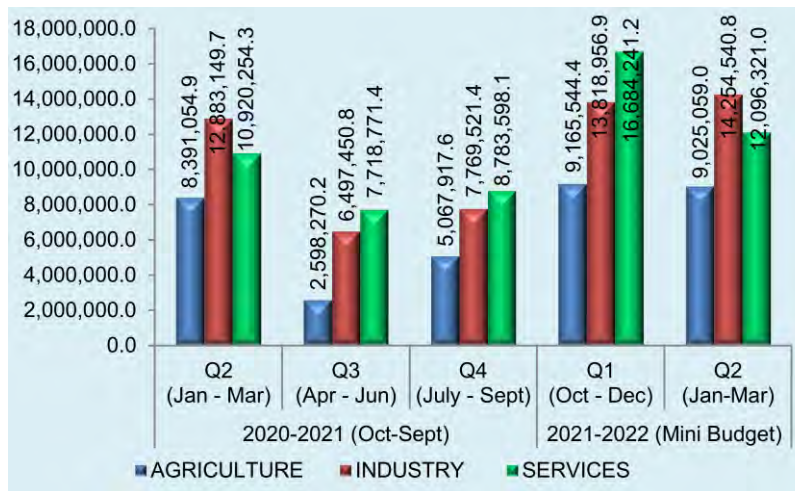
1.1 Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (Current Producers' Prices)

In Myanmar, GDP comprises production from the three main sectors of Agriculture, Industry and Services. In the second quarter 2021-2022 (Mini Budget), the Agriculture sector represented 25.51%, the Industry sector at 40.29% and the Services sector at 34.19% 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	2020-2021 (Oct-Sept)			2021-2022 (Mini Budget)	
	Q2 (Jan - Mar)	Q3 (Apr - Jun)	Q4 (July - Sept)	Q1 (Oct - Dec)	Q2 (Jan-Mar)
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	32,194,458.9	16,814,492.4	21,621,037.1	39,668,742.5	35,375,920.8
(1) AGRICULTURE	8,391,054.9	2,598,270.2	5,067,917.6	9,165,544.4	9,025,059.0
Agriculture	5,906,579.0	646,800.4	2,790,913.9	6,302,208.4	6,337,029.1
Livestock and Fisheries	2,461,475.2	1,940,096.1	2,258,177.6	2,852,846.3	2,673,173.8
Forestry	23,000.7	11,373.7	18,826.1	10,489.7	14,856.1
(2) INDUSTRY	12,883,149.7	6,497,450.8	7,769,521.4	13,818,956.9	14,254,540.8
Energy	767,861.4	795,501.8	852,399.9	1,140,685.2	1,163,693.8
Mining	224,687.2	177,592.7	161,236.7	214,478.7	179,818.1
Processing and Manufacturing	9,565,470.5	3,734,993.4	4,762,430.4	10,232,047.4	10,363,959.8
Electric Power	449,187.1	448,872.0	407,089.6	426,628.9	414,116.5
Construction	1,875,943.5	1,340,490.9	1,586,364.8	1,805,116.7	2,132,952.6
(3) SERVICES	10,920,254.3	7,718,771.4	8,783,598.1	16,684,241.2	12,096,321.0
Transportation	2,883,834.1	2,297,476.6	2,301,504.1	3,337,173.3	3,315,508.0
Communications	621,544.5	678,317.3	549,080.8	491,086.9	734,884.4
Financial Institutions	79,240.7	82,537.4	146,921.3	94,944.7	99,230.3
Social and Administrative Services	883,224.2	898,024.6	908,437.8	897,511.2	903,015.0
Rental and Other Services	854,375.0	801,207.0	789,975.0	1,001,249.8	978,173.0
Trade	5,598,035.8	2,961,208.5	4,087,679.1	10,862,275.3	6,065,510.3

Source: Planning Department.

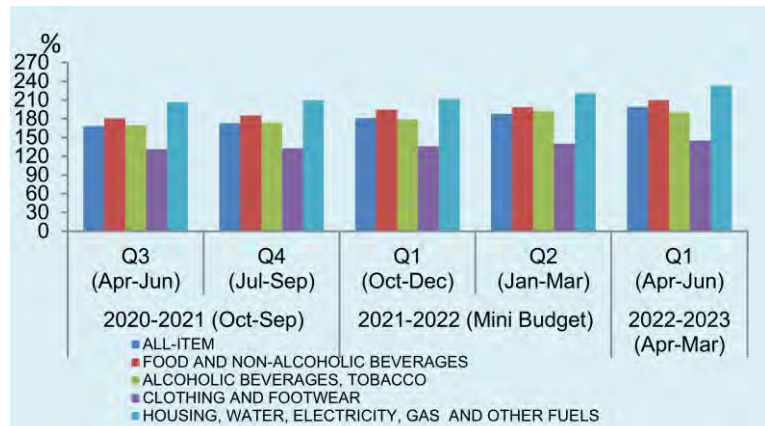
1.2 Consumer Price Index and Rate of Inflation

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 CPI is based on 274 commodities which are commonly used by most of the households.

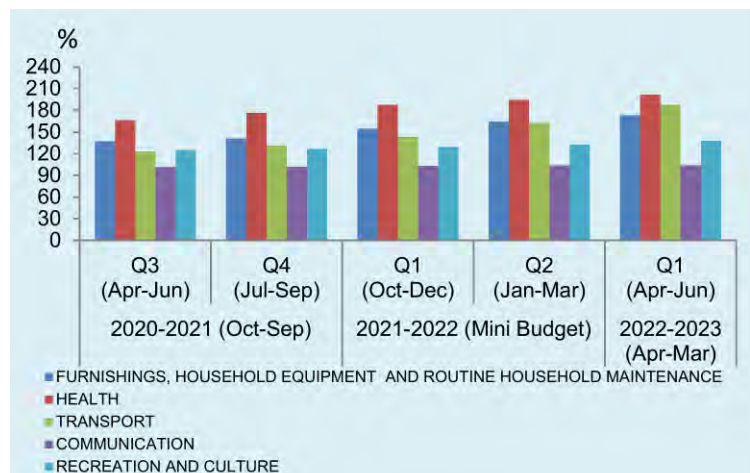
1.2.1 Quarterly Change

In the first quarter 2022-2023 (Apr-Jun), compared with the third quarter 2020-2021 (Apr-Jun). According to 2012 base year, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) increased to 199.50 Index Points from 168.41 Index Points. The Year on Year the Inflation Rate was 18.46% in the first quarter 2022-2023 (Apr-Jun). The price of general commodities increased in the first quarter 2022-2023 (Apr-Jun) due to the increasing prices of exchange rate, fuel and gold.

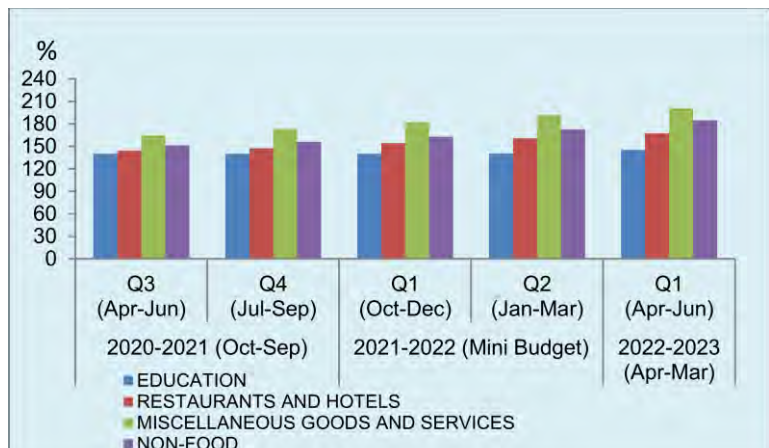
Chart 1.2.1: Consumer Price Index (%) (2012=100)



Source: Central Statistical Organization.



Source: Central Statistical Organization.

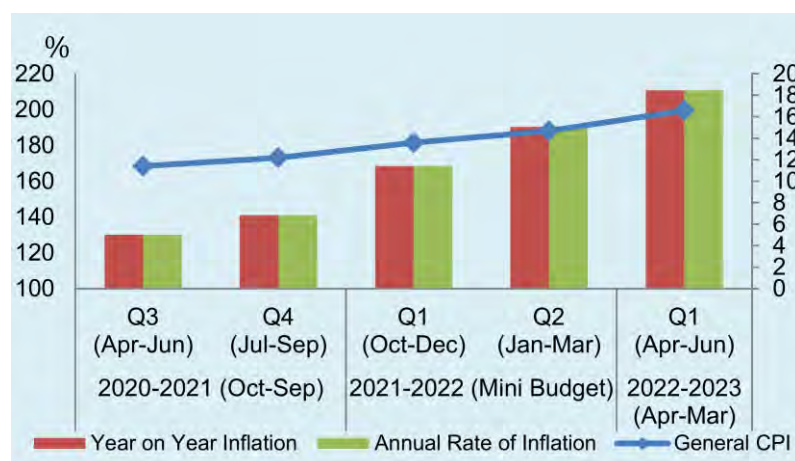


Source: Central Statistical Organization.

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

Group	2020-2021 (Oct-Sep)		2021-2022 (Mini Budget)		2022-2023 (Apr-Mar)
	Q3 (Apr-Jun)	Q4 (Jul-Sep)	Q1 (Oct-Dec)	Q2 (Jan-Mar)	Q1 (Apr-Jun)
ALL-ITEM	168.41	173.18	181.48	188.14	199.50
FOOD AND NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES	180.65	185.44	194.69	198.95	210.07
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES, TOBACCO	169.57	174.12	179.21	192.32	190.05
CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR	131.53	132.76	136.04	139.95	145.08
HOUSING, WATER, ELECTRICITY, GAS AND OTHER FUELS	206.34	209.63	211.79	221.05	233.22
FURNISHINGS, HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT AND ROUTINE HOUSEHOLD MAINTENANCE	137.22	141.07	154.67	164.31	173.17
HEALTH	166.26	176.26	187.73	194.62	201.62
TRANSPORT	123.26	131.03	143.27	162.54	187.45
COMMUNICATION	101.38	102.02	103.32	103.90	104.25
RECREATION AND CULTURE	125.14	126.83	129.38	132.47	138.00
EDUCATION	140.04	140.04	140.04	140.56	145.30
RESTAURANTS AND HOTELS	144.40	147.62	154.20	160.88	167.43
MISCELLANEOUS GOODS AND SERVICES	164.68	173.17	182.22	191.68	201.20
NON-FOOD	151.19	155.92	162.89	172.93	184.62
INFLATION(Y-o-Y)	5.02	6.83	11.39	15.06	18.46

Source: Central Statistical Organization.

Chart 1.2.2: Consumer Price Index and Rate of Inflation

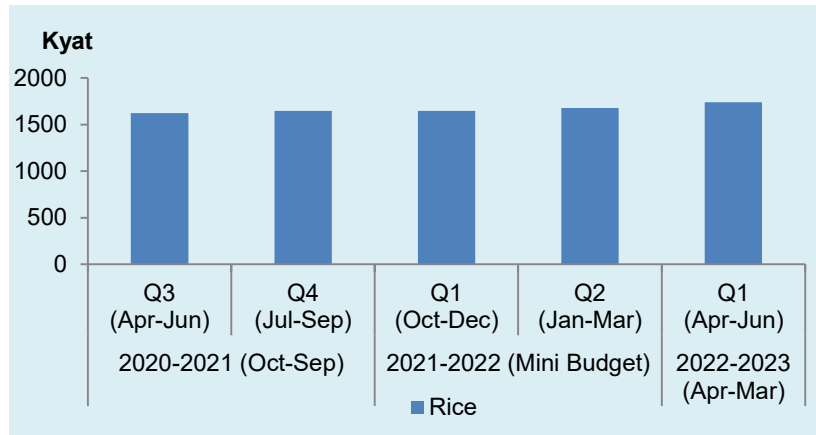
Source: Central Statistical Organization.

Table 1.2.2 Consumer Price Index and Rate of Inflation

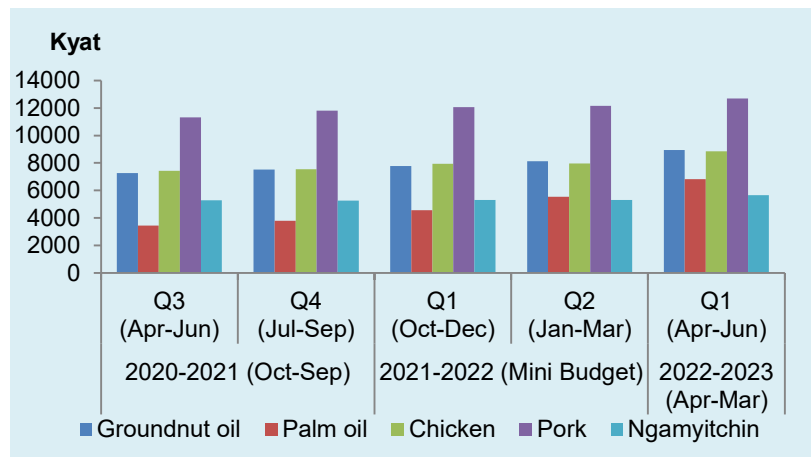
Group	2020-2021 (Oct-Sep)		2021-2022 (Mini Budget)		2022-2023 (Apr-Mar)
	Q3 (Apr-Jun)	Q4 (Jul-Sep)	Q1 (Oct-Dec)	Q2 (Jan-Mar)	Q1 (Apr-Jun)
General CPI	168.41	173.18	181.48	188.14	199.50
Year on Year Inflation	5.02	6.83	11.39	15.06	18.46
Rate of Inflation (Quarterly Average)	5.02	6.83	11.39	15.05	18.45

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)

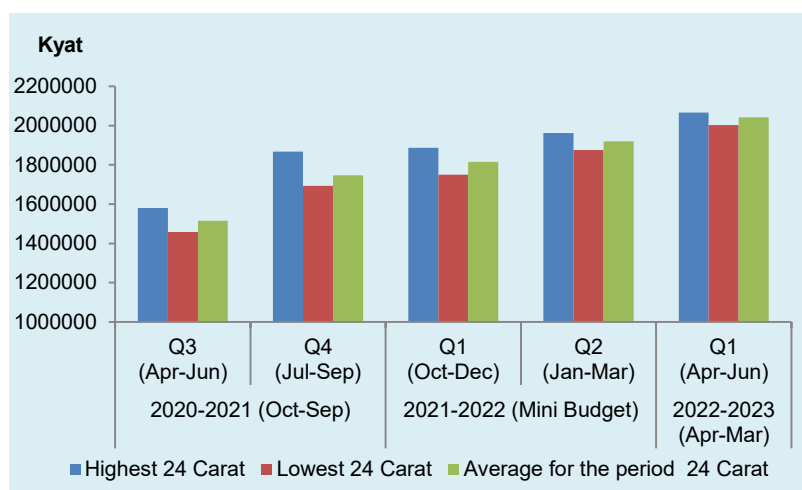
Commodity	Unit	2020-2021 (Oct-Sep)		2021-2022 (Mini Budget)		2022-2023 (Apr-Mar)
		Q3 (Apr-Jun)	Q4 (Jul-Sep)	Q1 (Oct-Dec)	Q2 (Jan-Mar)	Q1 (Apr-Jun)
Rice	Pyi	1,624.00	1,646.38	1,647.47	1,676.96	1,740.73
Snake Head Fish(Ngayan)	Viss	9,301.51	9,953.94	9,758.79	9,630.65	10,093.80
Catfish(Ngakhu)	Viss	9,429.59	10,232.62	9,986.63	9,491.09	10,065.95
Ngagyí	Viss	10,742.49	11,690.11	11,382.42	10,680.95	11,221.98
Hilsa (Ngatha-laauk)	Viss	10,847.06	11,331.37	12,092.16	12,476.47	13,277.78
Ngamyit-chin	Viss	5,286.96	5,252.46	5,304.35	5,308.55	5,646.52
Prawn(Pazun-doke)	Viss	18,250.42	18,209.38	18,594.64	19,439.70	20,129.65
Shrimp(Pazun-kyawt)	Viss	11,267.01	11,336.07	11,578.97	12,285.47	12,826.50
Snake Head Fish(Ngayan) dried	Viss	34,017.38	34,922.81	35,583.89	35,777.67	37,594.26
Ngakumshut dried	Viss	20,005.32	20,159.57	20,354.61	20,664.89	21,758.87
Prawn dried	Viss	35,149.31	35,794.44	36,179.86	36,933.33	38,979.86
Fish Ngapi(Ngapi yegyo)	Viss	3,588.84	3,649.57	3,724.20	3,803.77	3,936.23
Hmyin Ngapi(Ngapi-seinza) (2nd. quality)	Viss	4,243.30	4,322.39	4,478.59	4,583.66	4,814.05
Goat(Mutton)	Viss	23,005.52	23,064.46	22,847.15	22,825.05	23,058.93
Beef	Viss	14,669.14	14,822.52	14,854.17	14,733.02	14,944.44
Pork	Viss	11,312.26	11,800.59	12,071.35	12,153.85	12,687.85
Chicken	Viss	7,417.47	7,548.45	7,948.82	7,952.79	8,844.98
Chicken eggs	(10.Nos)	1,230.04	1,454.39	1,397.08	1,454.06	1,703.11
Duck eggs	(10.Nos)	1,658.89	1,753.71	1,772.48	1,875.91	2,146.22
Groundnut Oil	Viss	7,258.60	7,527.88	7,781.49	8,115.48	8,950.36
Palm Oil	Viss	3,437.36	3,781.13	4,550.68	5,541.60	6,822.13

(Cont'd)

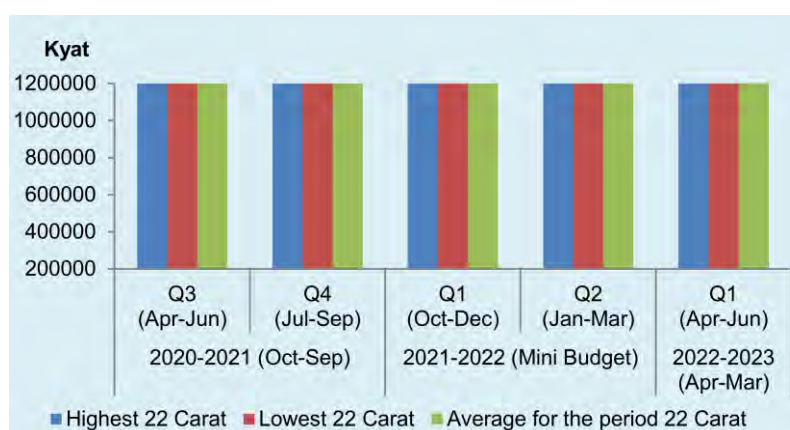
Table 1.3.1 Retail Price of Selected Commodities
(Value = Kyat)

Commodity	Unit	2020-2021 (Oct-Sep)		2021-2022 (Mini Budget)		2022-2023 (Apr-Mar)
		Q3 (Apr-Jun)	Q4 (Jul-Sep)	Q1 (Oct-Dec)	Q2 (Jan-Mar)	Q1 (Apr-Jun)
Gram(split)	Viss	2,415.51	2,843.61	3,180.86	3,269.95	3,403.09
Pegyi(whole)	Viss	3,105.88	3,326.47	3,754.90	4,148.53	4,497.55
Penilay(whole)	Viss	4,877.99	5,058.74	5,371.04	5,506.80	5,613.27
Sadawpe(lonethay)	Viss	2,427.16	2,659.39	3,261.44	3,827.20	4,264.24
Chillies(short)	Viss	11,022.09	10,947.73	11,029.78	11,255.62	11,978.30
Onion(big)	Viss	850.49	732.30	994.75	1,041.31	1,316.54
Garlic(single)	Viss	3,570.79	4,260.27	4,899.02	4,947.72	4,908.00
Potatoes(medium)	Viss	1,193.13	1,309.57	2,277.67	2,161.20	2,146.78
Tomatoes	Viss	1,332.96	1,412.89	2,046.09	1,466.26	1,201.37
Cabbage	Viss	736.03	761.34	1,004.92	1,155.19	841.39
Longbean	Viss	1,376.67	1,522.88	1,516.26	1,541.73	1,734.36
Betel leaves	Viss	5,983.16	5,389.35	5,329.47	7,671.31	6,336.94
Betelnut(split)	Viss	8,167.72	9,039.15	9,761.90	10,000.00	9,331.22
Cheroots	(per 100)	2,303.66	2,328.55	2,355.18	2,395.95	2,437.39
Sugar	Viss	1,397.69	1,656.33	2,039.46	2,175.51	2,269.52
Tea, Shan	Viss	7,411.75	7,430.17	7,605.20	7,802.49	7,961.02
Firewood	Viss	388.72	391.18	396.27	430.99	470.77
Charcoal	Viss	709.01	719.89	745.57	786.11	831.31
Petro	Gallon	4,433.92	5,212.88	6,182.46	7,689.19	9,397.75
Diesel	Gallon	4,382.98	5,062.32	6,017.17	7,739.05	10,254.57
Washing Soap	(Each)	256.78	280.92	327.29	351.02	389.69
Body Soap	(Each)	519.81	532.52	582.90	620.03	657.41
Tooth Paste	(Each)	747.36	780.19	863.33	918.87	958.82

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	2020-2021 (Oct-Sep)		2021-2022 (Mini Budget)		2022-2023 (Apr-Mar)
	Q3 (Apr-Jun)	Q4 (Jul-Sep)	Q1 (Oct-Dec)	Q2 (Jan-Mar)	Q1 (Apr-Jun)
Highest					
24 Carat	1580000	1867000	1886667	1961000	2065667
22 Carat	1431875	1691969	1709792	1777156	1871708
Lowest					
24 Carat	1458667	1693000	1749500	1874667	2002233
22 Carat	1321917	1534281	1585484	1698917	1814524
Average for the period					
24 Carat	1514681	1746454	1814373	1919623	2041220
22 Carat	1372680	1582724	1644276	1739658	1850505

Source: Central Statistical Organization.

2 Trade



TRADE

2.1 Merchandise Trade

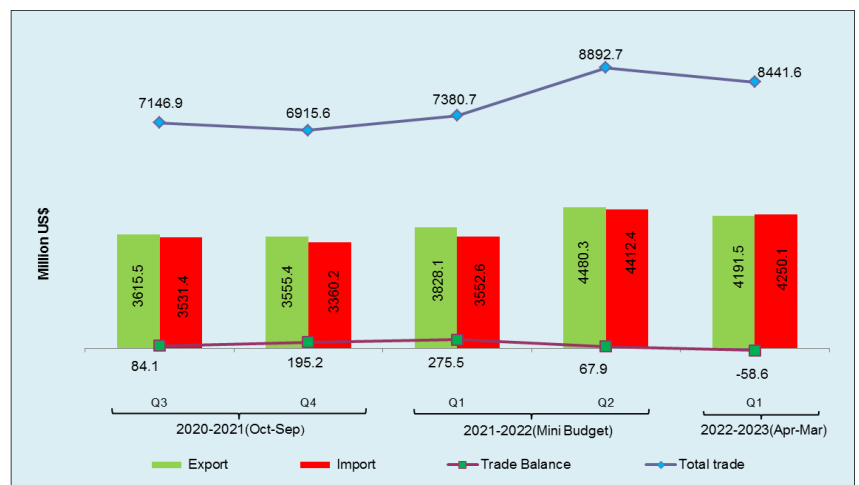
The total value of Myanmar's international merchandise trade was \$ 8,441.6 million in the first quarter 2022-2023 (Apr-Jun), a decrease of 5.1% from \$ 8,892.7 million in the previous quarter. Merchandise trade also increased by 18.1% when compared with the third quarter 2020-2021 (Apr-Jun).

Myanmar's economy has suffered a trade deficit since 2012-2013. In the first quarter 2022-2023 (Apr-Jun), the trade deficit stood at \$ 58.6 million.

The total value of exports in the first quarter 2022-2023 (Apr-Jun) was \$ 4,191.5 million, a decrease of 6.4% from \$ 4,480.3 million in the previous quarter. Exports increased by 15.9% from \$ 3,615.5 million when compared with the third quarter 2020-2021 (Apr-Jun).

The total value of imports in the first quarter 2022-2023 (Apr-Jun) was \$ 4,250.1 million, a decrease of 3.7% from \$ 4,412.4 million in the previous quarter. Imports increased by 20.4% from \$ 3,531.4 million when compared to the third quarter 2020-2021 (Apr-Jun).

Chart 2.1: Value of Merchandise



Sources: Customs Department.
 Department of Electric Power Planning.
 Myanma Petrochemical Enterprise.
 Oil and Gas Planning Department.
 Myanma Oil and Gas Enterprise.
 Myanmar National Airlines.
 Myanmar Airways International.

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

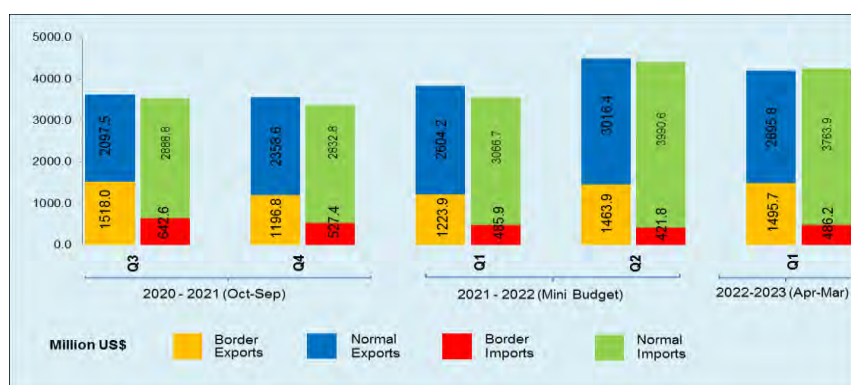
	2020-2021 (Oct-Sep)		2021-2022 (Mini Budget) (p.a)		2022-2023 (Apr-Mar) (p)
	Q3 (Apr-Jun)	Q4 (Jul-Sep)	Q1 (Oct-Dec)	Q2 (Jan-Mar)	Q1 (Apr-Jun)
Total trade	7,146.9	6,915.6	7,380.7	8,892.7	8,441.6
Trade Balance	84.1	195.2	275.5	67.9	-58.6
Export	3,615.5	3,555.4	3,828.1	4,480.3	4,191.5
Domestics export	2,384.5	2,003.1	2,422.2	2,895.0	2,426.8
All export	3,615.5	3,555.4	3,828.1	4,480.3	4,191.5
All export by type					
Normal	2,097.5	2,358.6	2,604.2	3,016.4	2,695.8
Border	1,518.0	1,196.8	1,223.9	1,463.9	1,495.7
All export by Sector					
Government	890.9	1,007.6	866.8	904.0	967.8
Private	2,724.7	2,547.8	2,961.3	3,576.3	3,223.7
Import	3,531.4	3,360.2	3,552.6	4,412.4	4,250.1
General imports	2,883.4	2,893.8	2,979.3	3,750.9	3,434.9
All Import	3,531.4	3,360.2	3,552.6	4,412.4	4,250.1
All import by type					
Normal	2,888.8	2,832.8	3,066.7	3,990.6	3,763.9
Border	642.6	527.4	485.9	421.8	486.2
All import by Sector					
Government	310.8	72.5	68.8	116.1	277.0
Private	3,220.6	3,287.7	3,483.8	4,296.3	3,973.1

Include border trade

Sources: Customs Department.
Department of Electric Power Planning.
Myanmar Petrochemical Enterprise.
Oil and Gas Planning Department.
Myanmar Oil and Gas 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 first quarter 2022-2023 (Apr-Jun), normal exports increased by 28.5% and border exports decreased by 1.5% and normal imports increased by 30.3% and border imports decreased by 24.3%, compared to the third quarter 2020-2021 (Apr-Jun).

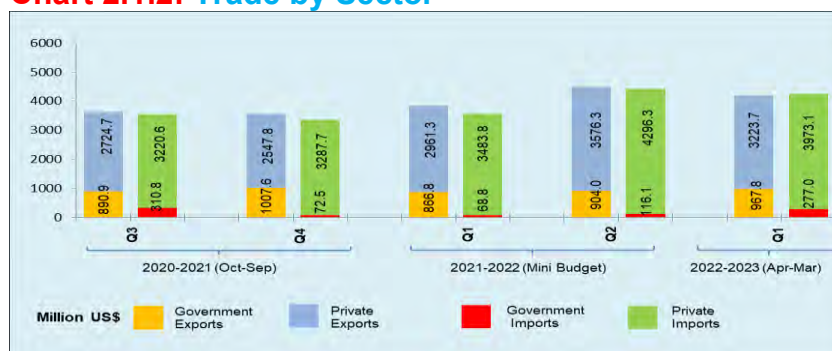
Chart 2.1.1: Normal and Border TradeSources: Customs Department.
Department of Electric Power Planning.
Myanmar Petrochemical Enterprise.
Oil and Gas Planning Department.
Myanmar Oil and Gas Enterprise.
Myanmar National Airlines.
Myanmar Airways International.

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 first quarter 2022-2023 (Apr-Jun), the exports of the government sector increased by 8.6% and imports of the government sector decreased by 10.9% when compared to the third quarter 2020-2021 (Apr-Jun). Over the same period, there was an increase in private exports 18.3% and an increase in private imports 23.4%.

Chart 2.1.2: Trade by Sector



Sources: Customs Department.
Department of Electric Power Planning.
Myanma Petrochemical Enterprise.
Oil and Gas Planning Department.
Myanma Oil and Gas 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 79.0 %, followed by Europe at 15.6%. All the other regional groups had relatively small shares of trade (4.5% or less). Myanmar's largest bilateral trading partners are all in the Asia region are China, Thailand, Singapore, Japan, and Malaysia.

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

	2020-2021(Oct-Sep)		2021-2022(Mini Budget)(p.a)		2022-2023
	Q3 (Apr-Jun)	Q4 (Jul-Sep)	Q1 (Oct-Dec)	Q2 (Jan-Mar)	Q1 (Apr-Jun)
Trade Volume	7,146.9	6,915.6	7,380.7	8,892.7	8,441.6
Trade Balance	84.1	195.2	275.5	67.9	-58.6
Export	3,615.5	3,555.4	3,828.1	4,480.3	4,191.5
Asia	2,791.9	2,550.4	2,723.0	3,232.7	2,647.5
Europe	630.8	770.0	822.7	888.2	1,211.8
America	151.5	162.3	178.7	245.6	248.7
Central East Asia	24.8	49.0	38.0	43.2	33.6
Africa	3.7	11.1	52.8	55.2	25.4
Other	12.8	12.5	12.9	15.4	24.5
Import	3,531.4	3,360.2	3,552.6	4,412.4	4,250.1
Asia	3,177.2	2,984.6	3,171.1	4,020.0	3,913.4
Europe	151.0	134.6	154.8	165.0	104.5
America	109.0	101.2	107.5	80.8	129.6
Central East Asia	53.9	86.4	64.1	89.9	72.4
Africa	2.3	6.4	4.6	11.2	11.6
Other	38.0	47.0	50.5	45.5	18.6

Include border trade

Sources: Customs Department.
Department of Electric Power Planning.
Myanma Petrochemical Enterprise.
Oil and Gas Planning Department.
Myanma Oil and Gas Enterprise.
Myanmar National Airlines.
Myanmar Airways International.

2.3 Destination of Exports

In the first quarter 2022-2023 (Apr-Jun), the largest share of exports from Myanmar was Asia at 64.0%, followed by Europe at 28.9%. All the other regional groups had relatively small shares of exports from Myanmar (5.9% or less). Thailand, China, Japan, United States, and Germany are the top five destinations for Myanmar's exports in the first quarter of this year.

Thailand was the largest export destination with 22.7% of total exports. Myanmar's exports to Thailand increased by 6.6% when compared with the third quarter 2020-2021 (Apr-Jun) from \$ 892.64 million to \$ 951.72 million. This growth was mainly due to increase in the exports of gas, maize, matpe, sesame seeds, and teak conversion.

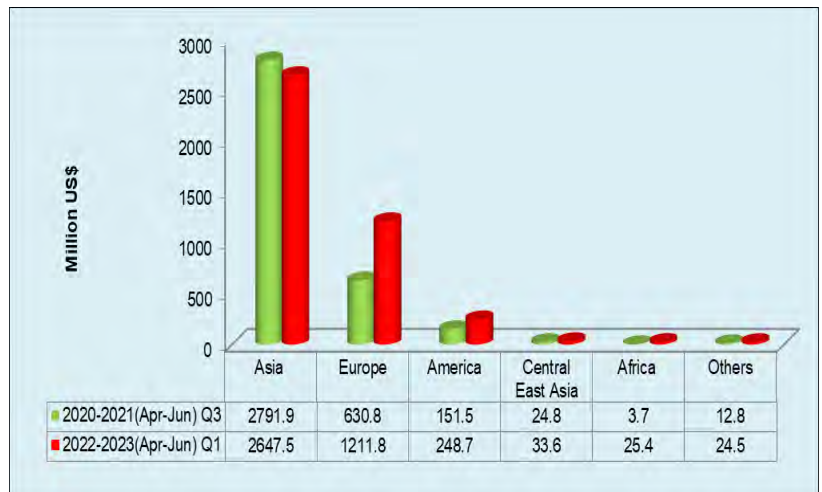
China was the second largest export destination with 22.6% of total exports. The value of exports to China has decreased by 11.7% when compared with the third quarter 2020-2021 (Apr-Jun) from \$ 1,073.72 million to \$ 948.15 million. This decrease was mainly due to decline in the export of base metal, ores, rice, fish and fished product, and garment.

Myanmar's exports to Japan increased by 19.9% from \$ 196.57 million to \$ 235.59 million. This growth was mainly due to increase in the exports of garment, fish and fished product, matpe, and sesame seeds.

Myanmar's exports to United States increased by 62.5% from \$ 129.14 million to \$ 209.85 million. This growth was mainly due to increase in exports of garment, fish and fished product, and matpe.

Myanmar's exports to Germany increased by 68.7% from \$ 103.02 million to \$ 173.82 million. This increase was mainly due to rise in exports of garment, and rice.

Chart 2.3: Destination of Exports



Sources: Customs Department.
Department of Electric Power Planning.
Myanma Petrochemical Enterprise.
Oil and Gas Planning Department.
Myanma Oil and Gas Enterprise.

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

	2020-2021 (Oct-Sep)		2021-2022 (Mini Budget) (p.a)		2022-2023 (Apr-Mar) (p)
	Q3 (Apr-Jun)	Q4 (Jul-Sep)	Q1 (Oct-Dec)	Q2 (Jan-Mar)	Q1 (Apr-Jun)
Thailand	892.64	844.66	838.88	1,072.30	951.72
China	1,073.72	798.07	966.76	1,041.47	948.15
Malaysia	51.40	87.76	115.46	97.70	53.21
India	195.98	283.89	215.25	289.40	137.32
Singapore	74.69	40.50	53.10	66.41	42.58
Japan	196.57	249.24	199.47	329.71	235.59
Republic of Korea	56.90	81.62	71.57	85.38	69.20
Germany	103.02	120.30	126.72	151.48	173.82
China, Hong Kong SAR	25.43	24.80	24.92	35.45	27.92
Indonesia	28.19	22.85	19.24	35.53	23.37
United States	129.14	142.39	155.75	212.39	209.85
United Kingdom	95.76	104.62	114.12	117.78	167.32
Vietnam	44.97	40.10	56.55	84.98	34.40
United Arab Emirates	10.86	18.05	16.73	19.87	17.38
Bangladesh	65.64	17.20	27.52	24.41	36.57
Spain	59.27	149.35	127.96	112.03	141.92
Netherlands	87.60	125.62	96.90	110.43	138.24
Sweden	25.00	24.48	29.00	32.12	38.35
Saudi Arabia	8.87	20.70	11.61	13.06	5.97
Pakistan	27.95	7.10	5.43	12.72	23.46
Italy	37.82	37.13	58.49	58.97	89.74
Australia	8.16	6.55	7.26	7.34	7.77
France	15.93	19.50	23.07	32.50	34.34
Taiwan	7.45	10.57	12.00	11.36	12.52
Iran	0.08	0.20	0.10	0.42	0.10
Other countries	292.51	278.11	454.24	425.11	570.67
Total	3,615.55	3,555.36	3,828.10	4,480.32	4,191.48

Include border trade

Sources:

Customs Department.
Department of Electric Power Planning.
Myanma Petrochemical Enterprise.
Oil and Gas Planning Department.
Myanma Oil and Gas Enterprise.

2.4 Origin of Imports

In the first quarter 2022-2023 (Apr-Jun), the largest share of imports was from Asia at 93.8%, followed by America with 3.0%. All the other regional groups had relatively small shares of imports to Myanmar (2.5% or less). China, Singapore, Thailand, Malaysia, and Indonesia are the top five countries of origin for imports to Myanmar in the first quarter of this year.

China was the largest country of origin for imports with 34.1% of total imports. Myanmar's imports from China increased by 47.4% when compared with the third quarter 2020-2021 (Apr-Jun) from \$ 983.89 million to \$ 1,450.53 million with imports of artificial and synthetic fabrics, woven and special woven fabrics, base metals and manufactures, pharmaceutical products, and plastic.

Singapore was the second largest country of origin for imports with 20.6% of total imports. Myanmar's total imports from Singapore were increased by 8.8% from \$ 802.89 million to \$873.91 million. This increase was mainly due to rise in the

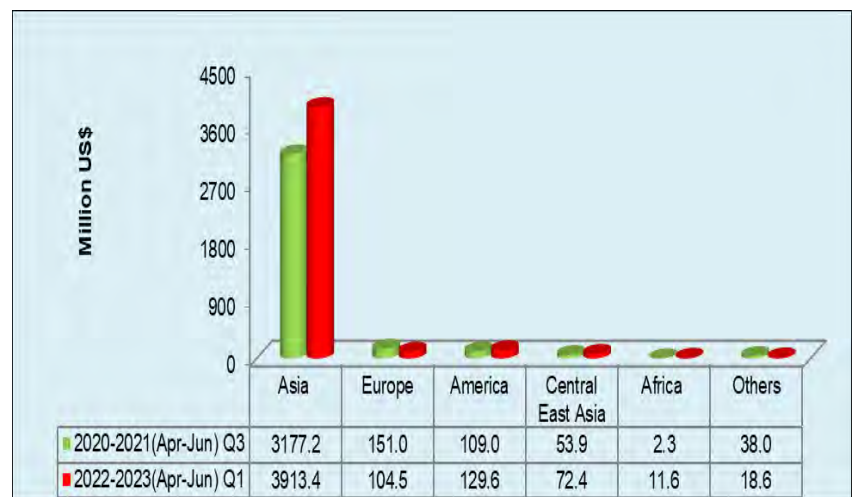
import of refined mineral oil, electric machinery and apparatus, pharmaceutical products, chemical elements and compound, and edible vegetable oil and other hydrogenated oils.

The value of imports from Thailand increased by 6.3% when compared with the third quarter 2020-2021 (Apr-Jun) from \$ 499.17 million to \$ 530.61 million with imports of artificial and synthetic fabrics, refined mineral oil, woven and special woven fabrics, base metals and manufactures, and paper, paperboard and manufactures.

Myanmar's total imports from Indonesia decreased by 10.6% from \$ 319.97 million to \$ 286.18 million with imports of pharmaceutical products, edible vegetable oil and other hydrogenated oils, electric machinery and apparatus, cement, and dyeing tanning and colouring materials.

Moreover, Myanmar's total imports from Malaysia increased by 55.5% from \$ 176.39 million to \$ 274.29 million with imports of refined mineral oil, edible vegetable oil and other hydrogenated oils, base metals and manufactures, fertilizers, and plastic.

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\$)

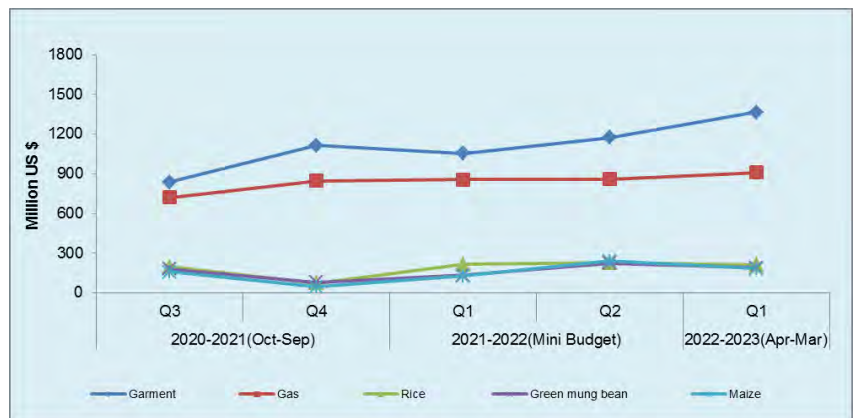
	2020-2021 (Oct-Sep)		2021-2022 (Mini Budget) (p.a)		2022-2023 (Apr-Mar) (p)
	Q3 (Apr-Jun)	Q4 (Jul-Sep)	Q1 (Oct-Dec)	Q2 (Jan-Mar)	Q1 (Apr-Jun)
Thailand	499.17	582.28	534.72	535.67	530.61
China	983.89	993.81	991.45	1,306.16	1,450.53
Malaysia	176.39	172.54	297.31	411.20	274.29
India	131.65	150.45	152.96	155.20	153.11
Singapore	802.89	462.76	602.00	1,000.12	873.91
Japan	83.63	80.76	65.69	55.57	100.98
Republic of Korea	65.50	77.24	71.55	87.04	64.69
Germany	33.37	32.30	35.74	20.34	21.50
China, Hong Kong SAR	0.54	0.57	0.74	4.18	0.66
Indonesia	319.97	319.64	312.15	301.89	286.18
United States	49.77	46.78	51.89	42.36	63.59
United Kingdom	12.60	7.15	7.29	7.58	5.50
Vietnam	71.62	92.80	81.54	107.58	106.32
United Arab Emirates	34.94	30.86	39.26	48.88	36.13
Bangladesh	5.50	10.39	12.08	7.50	9.25
Spain	6.90	9.06	10.66	8.43	6.72
Netherlands	6.88	8.08	3.92	8.32	7.51
Sweden	1.22	1.36	1.87	49.23	0.59
Saudi Arabia	6.88	10.09	8.80	24.41	10.28
Pakistan	2.84	5.78	5.81	5.56	4.21
Italy	8.26	14.57	11.66	12.76	12.68
Australia	30.78	33.60	36.27	31.53	9.80
France	39.84	18.91	42.29	14.02	15.08
Taiwan	24.16	24.76	27.16	25.55	29.74
Iran	2.47	1.50	1.54	2.60	2.77
Other countries	129.76	172.17	146.20	138.76	173.46
Total	3,531.42	3,360.21	3,552.55	4,412.44	4,250.09

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 first quarter 2022-2023 (Apr-Jun), garment was the largest export commodity with 32.5% of the total exports. The remaining commodities in the top four were gas, rice, green mung bean, and maize. While garment was the most valuable exported commodity, the total value of garment exports increased by 63.0% from the third quarter 2020-2021 (Apr-Jun).

Chart 2.5: Top 5 Export Commodities

Sources: Customs Department.
Oil and Gas Planning Department.
Myanmar Oil and Gas Enterprise.

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

	2020-2021 (Oct-Sep)		2021-2022 (Mini Budget) (p.a)		2022-2023 (Apr-Mar) (p)
	Q3 (Apr-Jun)	Q4 (Jul-Sep)	Q1 (Oct-Dec)	Q2 (Jan-Mar)	Q1 (Apr-Jun)
Rice	195.0	75.0	213.7	229.1	211.0
Maize	158.9	46.8	126.9	241.1	184.2
Matpe	147.2	171.6	66.0	136.6	75.4
Green mung bean	182.0	80.0	134.3	224.0	189.2
Pesingon	29.8	48.7	14.6	61.1	5.1
Gram	10.2	2.1	4.6	3.2	11.4
Other pulses	51.5	18.1	32.1	92.4	81.4
Sesame seeds	18.0	37.4	137.0	58.2	27.7
Onion	10.4	3.8	7.7	7.9	11.3
Tamarind	3.4	0.3	0.2	1.8	1.6
Raw rubber	96.3	75.3	106.3	183.7	107.7
Hide and skin	-	-	0.1	0.2	0.2
Fresh and dried Prawns	17.6	22.3	27.8	29.0	21.8
Fish and Fished Product	98.7	138.7	191.9	174.5	82.1
Crab	20.2	29.5	4.7	12.3	22.3
Teak Conversion	2.6	5.5	14.3	8.0	10.0
Hardwood Conversion	0.7	2.2	1.0	1.8	2.0
Plywood and Veneer	11.9	10.4	8.0	14.4	10.5
Base metal, ores	186.3	115.3	109.5	75.1	52.6
Gas	720.5	848.0	855.3	859.9	909.5
Jade	-	-	-	-	1.4
Sugar	16.5	24.1	3.9	16.0	9.1
Garment	836.5	1,113.4	1,055.1	1,174.8	1,363.9
Other commodities	801.3	686.9	713.1	875.2	800.1
Total	3615.5	3,555.4	3,828.1	4,480.3	4,191.5

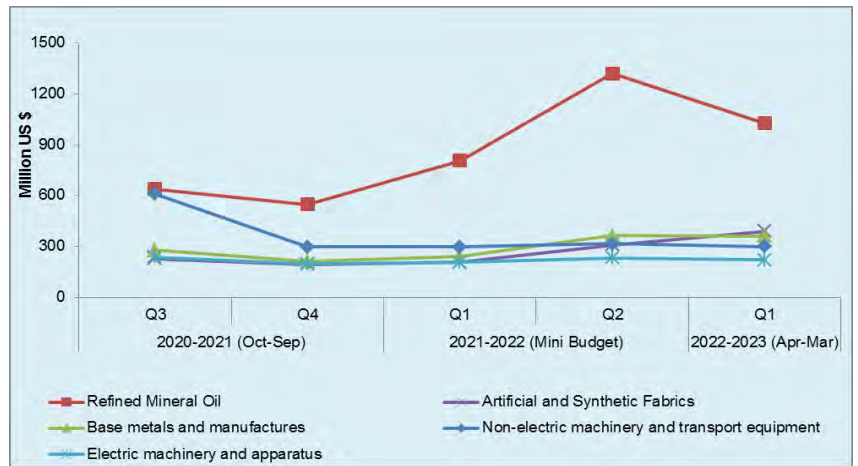
Include border trade

Sources: Customs Department.
Department of Electric Power Planning.
Myanmar Petrochemical Enterprise.
Oil and Gas Planning Department.
Myanmar Oil and Gas Enterprise.

2.6 Import by Principal Commodities

In the first quarter 2022-2023 (Apr-Jun), the top five of import commodities were refined mineral oil, artificial and synthetic fabrics, base metals and manufactures, non-electric machinery and transport equipment, and electric machinery and apparatus. Refined mineral oil accounted for 24.1% of the total imports. While refined mineral oil was the most imported commodity, its value increased by 60.7% from the third quarter 2020-2021 (Apr-Jun).

Chart 2.6: Top 5 Import Commodities



Sources: Customs Department.
Myanmar National Airlines.
Myanmar Airways International.

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

	2020-2021 (Oct-Sep)		2021-2022 (Mini Budget) (p.a)		2022-2023 (Apr-Mar) (p)
	Q3 (Apr-Jun)	Q4 (Jul-Sep)	Q1 (Oct-Dec)	Q2 (Jan-Mar)	Q1 (Apr-Jun)
	Milk, Condensed	0.1	0.8	1.0	0.7
Milk and evaporated	0.5	0.9	1.0	1.6	1.1
Milk Powder	6.3	9.9	10.3	9.7	6.0
Others Milk, food including malted milk	6.5	8.2	6.1	7.7	6.3
Taste Powder	9.5	11.4	10.3	12.4	9.6
Spices	1.4	0.4	0.7	1.1	1.5
Edible vegetable oil and other hydrogenated oils	251.4	232.8	231.3	209.8	202.3
Pharmaceutical products	108.6	161.0	155.8	163.3	178.4
Cement	30.0	6.9	5.9	11.9	11.5
Dyeing tanning and colouring materials	9.6	8.7	9.6	12.7	11.2
Chemical elements and compounds	32.5	45.7	38.9	47.7	45.9
Fertilizers	77.3	100.4	133.7	89.5	131.3
Scientific instrument	25.3	154.0	50.0	52.1	49.3
Base metals and manufactures	276.9	209.8	238.1	361.9	360.5
Non-electric machinery and transport equipment	608.8	295.2	295.1	315.5	297.4
Electric machinery and apparatus	237.2	195.0	204.2	231.3	220.4
Paper, paperboard and manufactures	28.8	39.0	45.6	55.6	66.4
Rubber manufactures	23.2	25.5	23.0	29.0	33.7
Crude Oil	#	#	0.1	-	-
Coal and Coke	85.9	43.1	39.7	53.1	41.8
Refined Mineral Oil	638.5	547.8	805.4	1,319.6	1,026.1
Wheat Flour	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.8	1.4
Tobacco and Tobacco Manufactures	9.5	11.4	6.7	7.2	6.2
Cotton Fabric	9.7	16.6	25.5	27.3	24.1
Artificial and Synthetic Fabrics	227.7	193.4	204.7	308.2	389.9
Woven and Special Woven Fabrics	28.6	51.9	81.4	97.6	114.8
Garment and laced Fabrics	19.4	24.5	25.7	27.7	27.5
Plastic	128.8	159.6	167.8	194.0	187.7
Other commodities	649.0	805.9	734.3	763.4	796.6
Total	3,531.4	3,360.2	3,552.6	4,412.4	4,250.1

Include border trade

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

3

Finance

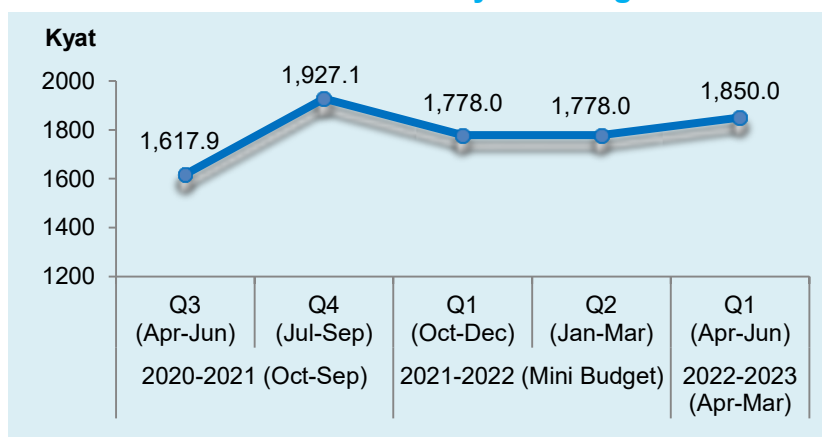


FINANCE

3.1 International Currency Exchange

The official exchange rate was 1850.0 kyat per US\$ in the first quarter 2022-2023 (Apr-Jun). The exchange rate increased year-on-year by 14.35% compared with the third quarter 2020-2021 (Apr-Jun).

Chart 3.1: International Currency Exchange



Source: Central Bank of Myanmar.

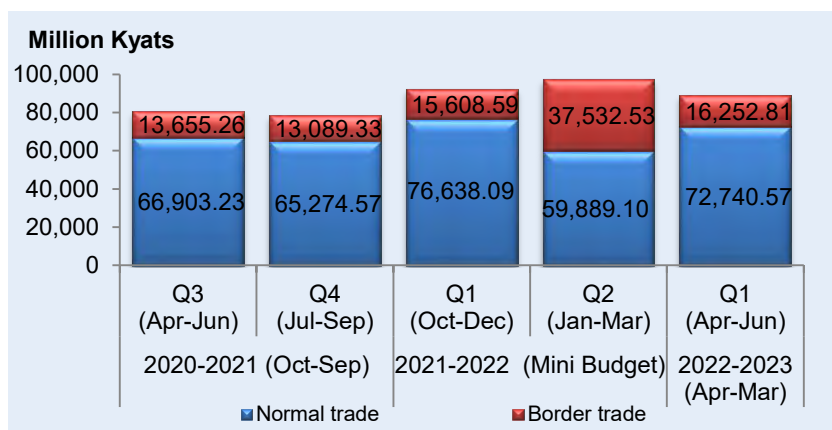
Table 3.1 International Currency Exchange (Kyat)

F.Y	2020-2021 (Oct-Sep)		2021-2022 (Mini Budget)		2022-2023 (Apr-Mar)
	Q3 (Apr-Jun)	Q4 (Jul-Sep)	Q1 (Oct-Dec)	Q2 (Jan-Mar)	Q1 (Apr-Jun)
Australian dollar	1214.00	1388.50	1289.90	1329.00	1273.70
Canadian dollar	1304.10	1515.50	1388.40	1419.40	1432.80
Chinese yuan	250.38	298.11	278.90	280.27	276.25
Europe euro	1923.90	2236.50	2010.30	1978.20	1929.20
English pound	2238.60	2589.20	2392.40	2334.20	2244.70
Hong Kong dollar	208.36	247.44	228.00	227.09	235.78
Indian rupee	21.74	25.96	23.90	23.49	23.43
Japanese 100 yen	1464.40	1721.90	1543.70	1457.00	1357.60
Malaysian ringgit	389.76	460.15	425.77	422.73	419.74
Pakistani rupee	10.27	11.27	9.96	9.65	9.06
Singapore dollar	1203.30	1415.80	1313.00	1313.30	1329.40
Thai baht	50.47	56.96	53.33	53.40	52.39
U.S dollar	1617.90	1927.10	1778.00	1778.00	1850.00
Russian rouble	22.21	26.53	23.84	21.78	35.26

Source: Central Bank of Myanmar.

3.2 Customs Duties

In the first quarter 2022-2023 (Apr-Jun), customs duties decreased by 8.65% compared with the previous quarter. When compared with the third quarter 2020-2021 (Apr-Jun), customs duties showed a year-on-year increase of 10.47%.

Chart 3.2: Customs Duties

Source: Customs Department.

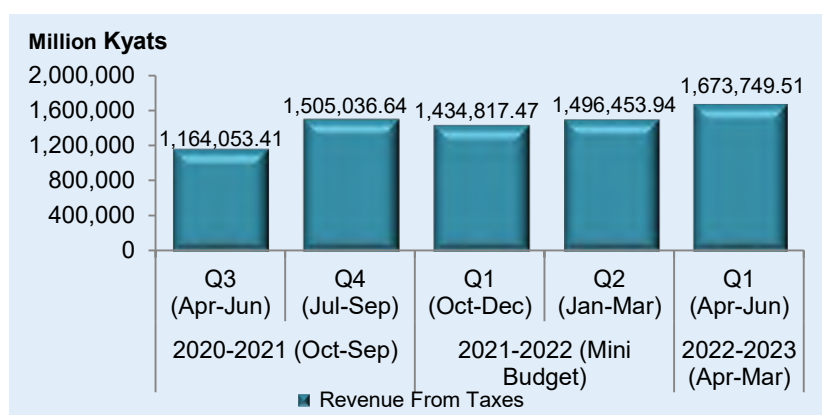
Table 3.2 Customs Duties (Million Kyats)

F.Y	2020-2021 (Oct-Sep)		2021-2022 (Mini Budget)		2022-2023 (Apr-Mar)
	Q3 (Apr-Jun)	Q4 (Jul-Sep)	Q1 (Oct-Dec)	Q2 (Jan-Mar)	Q1 (Apr-Jun)
Customs Duties	80,558.49	78,363.90	92,246.69	97,421.63	88,993.38
Import Duty					
Normal trade	66,903.23	65,274.57	76,638.09	59,889.10	72,740.57
Border trade	13,655.26	13,089.33	15,608.59	37,532.53	16,252.81

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 43.79% between the third quarter 2020-2021 (Apr-Jun) and the first quarter 2022-2023 (Apr-Jun). The largest proportion of tax revenue was 43.18% from income tax in the first quarter 2022-2023 (Apr-Jun).

Chart 3.3: Revenue from Taxes

Source: Internal Revenue Department.

Table 3.3 Revenue from Taxes
(Million Kyats)

F.Y	2020-2021 (Oct-Sep)		2021-2022 (Mini Budget)		2022-2023 (Apr-Mar)
	Q3 (Apr-Jun)	Q4 (Jul-Sep)	Q1 (Oct-Dec)	Q2 (Jan-Mar)	Q1 (Apr-Jun)
Revenue From Taxes	1,164,053.41	1,505,036.64	1,434,817.47	1,496,453.94	1,673,749.51
State-Owned Enterprises	257,311.21	387,473.82	247,971.00	233,195.77	201,804.74
Cooperative	32.36	118.04	307.82	382.84	183.79
Private	906,709.84	1,117,444.79	1,186,538.65	1,262,875.33	1,471,760.98
(1) Commodities and service tax and commercial tax	429,210.35	550,026.95	459,121.62	477,170.30	607,300.07
State-Owned Enterprises	85,999.60	169,058.27	94,547.55	69,736.64	77,432.39
Cooperative	16.27	0.27	6.94	25.42	23.87
Private	343,194.48	380,968.41	364,567.13	407,408.24	529,843.81
(2) Specific Goods Tax	260,223.34	240,281.02	287,914.96	285,945.29	305,107.33
State-Owned Enterprises	19,668.58	63,709.12	32,470.08	35,064.46	16,004.00
Cooperative	-	-	-	-	-
Private	240,554.77	176,571.90	255,444.88	250,880.83	289,103.33
(3) Gemstones Tax	202.36	2,366.31	726.96	6,290.53	4,886.14
State-Owned Enterprises	200.70	109.33	12.51	137.50	200.00
Cooperative	-	-	-	-	-
Private	1.66	2,256.98	714.45	6,153.03	4,686.14
(4) Income Tax	459,973.97	695,382.38	658,990.67	690,633.25	722,781.73
State-Owned Enterprises	151,442.34	154,597.09	120,940.87	128,257.18	108,168.35
Cooperative	16.09	117.77	300.88	357.42	159.93
Private	308,515.55	540,667.53	537,748.92	562,018.65	614,453.45
(5) Stamp Duties	9,136.45	11,547.47	22,077.33	31,053.67	30,968.42
Private	9,136.45	11,547.47	22,077.33	31,053.67	30,968.42
(6) State Lottery	5,306.94	5,432.51	5,985.93	5,360.91	2,705.83
Private	5,306.94	5,432.51	5,985.93	5,360.91	2,705.83

Source: Internal Revenue Department.

3.4 Government Securities

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

3.4.1 Domestic Interest Rate

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

3.4.2 Government Treasury Bonds

The Central Bank of Myanmar has issued treasury bonds to provide the opportunity for public and private enterprises to accumulate capital as well as support the developing a capital market. The Central Bank of Myanmar has issued Three-year treasury bonds and Five-year treasury bonds since 1 December 1993, and Two-year treasury bonds on 1 January 2010. All above mentioned paper bonds were ended in November 2015. In the first quarter 2022-2023 (Apr-Jun) auction time, the total sales was 744,250.00 million kyats, the discharged and outstanding values were 810,950.00 million kyats and 10,431,310.00 million kyats respectively.

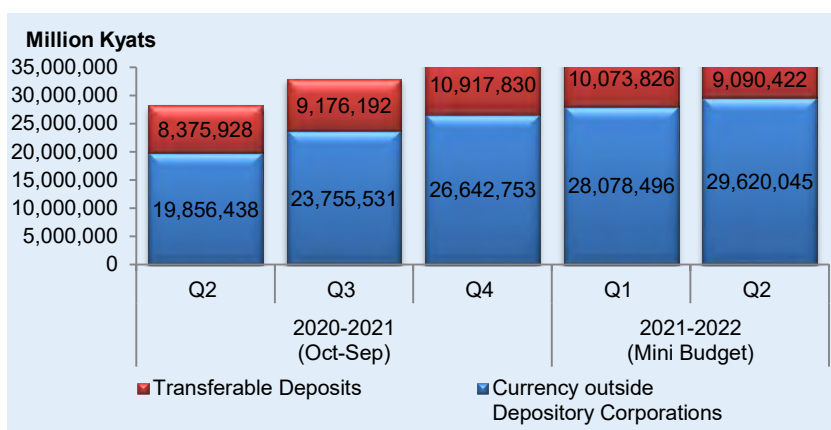
Table 3.4 Government Securities (Auction)
(Million Kyats)

Particulars	2020-2021 (Oct-Sep)		2021-2022 (Mini Budget)		2022-2023 (Apr-Mar)	
	Q3 (Apr-Jun)	Q4 (Jul-Sep)	Q1 (Oct-Dec)	Q2 (Jan-Mar)	Q1 (Apr-Jun)	
Total Sales	533,850.00	22,300.00	448,800.00	255,940.00	744,250.00	
Discharged	1,006,450.00	-	785,260.00	261,900.00	810,950.00	
Outstanding	10,818,130.00	10,840,430.00	10,503,970.00	10,498,010.00	10,431,310.00	
Amount Held by	Public	512,260.00	517,560.00	529,090.00	530,120.00	561,870.00
	Private Enterprises	10,305,870.00	10,322,870.00	9,974,880.00	9,967,890.00	9,869,440.00

Source: Central Bank of Myanmar.

3.5 Money Supply

Money supply in Myanmar reached 38,710,467 million kyats in the second quarter 2021-2022. This was a year-on-year increase of 37.11% compared with the second quarter 2020-2021.

Chart 3.5: Money Supply

Source: Central Bank of Myanmar.

Table 3.5 Money Supply
(Million Kyats)

F.Y	2020-2021 (Oct-Sep)			2021-2022 (Mini Budget)	
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Total	28,232,366	32,931,723	37,560,583	38,152,322	38,710,467
Currency outside Depository Corporations¹	19,856,438	23,755,531	26,642,753	28,078,496	29,620,045
Transferable Deposits	8,375,928	9,176,192	10,917,830	10,073,826	9,090,422
State Owned Banks	2,168,150	2,498,404	3,439,139	3,027,255	2,979,609
Private Banks	4,647,744	4,764,372	5,416,410	4,981,205	4,293,213
Foreign Banks	1,560,034	1,913,416	2,062,281	2,065,366	1,817,600

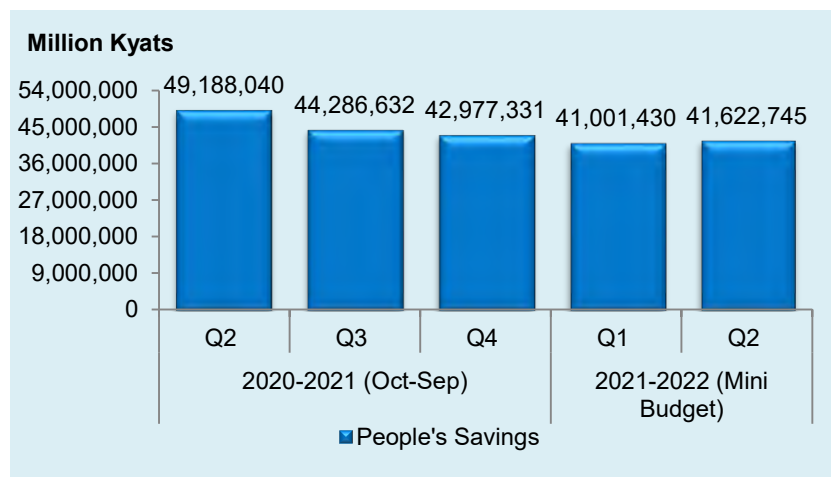
Note: ¹ According to the Monetary and Financial Statistics Manual Currency outside Depository Corporations means Currency outside Central Bank less currency holding of other depository corporations.

Source: Central Bank of Myanmar.

3.6 People's Savings

People's Savings in Myanmar reached 41,622,745 million kyats in the second quarter 2021-2022. This was a year-on-year decrease of 15.38% compared with the second quarter 2020-2021.

Chart 3.6: People's Savings



Source: Central Bank of Myanmar.

Table 3.6 People's Savings (Million Kyats)

F.Y	2020-2021 (Oct-Sep)			2021-2022 (Mini Budget)	
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Total	49,188,040	44,286,632	42,977,331	41,001,430	41,622,745
Savings Deposits	29,045,203	26,421,019	25,507,491	23,217,772	21,545,515
State Owned Banks	6,360,057	6,269,058	6,583,507	6,365,227	6,217,261
Private Banks	21,480,866	19,051,632	17,708,806	15,920,976	14,320,475
Foreign Banks	1,204,280	1,100,329	1,215,178	931,569	1,007,779
Savings Certificates	50,860	50,525	49,964	49,117	48,677
State Owned Banks	50,860	50,525	49,964	49,117	48,677
Private Banks	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign Banks	-	-	-	-	-
Time Deposits	13,894,603	11,486,156	11,088,676	10,532,556	10,956,153
State Owned Banks	735,925	744,561	727,020	715,623	742,825
Private Banks	12,363,769	10,096,664	9,592,505	9,283,530	9,623,054
Foreign Banks	794,909	644,931	769,151	533,403	590,274
Other Deposits	6,197,374	6,328,932	6,331,200	7,201,985	9,072,400
State Owned Banks	1,396,198	1,233,824	1,955,964	1,831,552	1,824,754
Private Banks	4,801,176	5,095,108	4,375,236	5,370,433	7,247,646
Foreign Banks	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Central Bank of Myanmar.

4 Investment

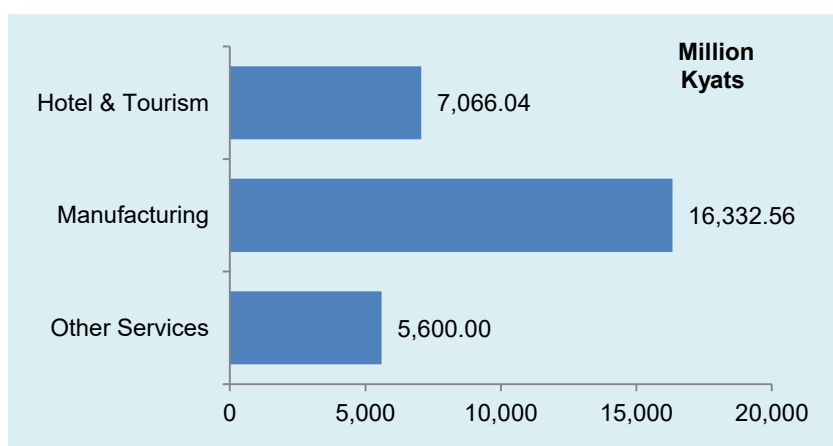


INVESTMENT

4.1 Myanmar Citizen Investment of Permitted Enterprise By Sector

In the first quarter 2022-2023 (Apr-Jun), the largest value of investment by Myanmar Citizen was Manufacturing sector with 16,332.56 million kyats in investment and followed by Hotel and Tourism sector with 7,066.04 million kyats in investment.

Chart 4.1: Myanmar Citizen Investment of Permitted Enterprise By Sector (2022-2023, Q1)



Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

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

Sectors	2020-2021 (Oct-Sep)					
	Q3 (Apr-Jun)			Q4 (Jul-Sep)		
	No. of Enterprises	US\$	Total Investment (Kyat)	No. of Enterprises	US\$	Total Investment (Kyat)
Agriculture	-	-	-	-	-	-
Livestock & Fisheries	2	-	1,913.73	-	-	-
Mining	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	9	4.26	22,030.48	3	0.26 *	7,087.08 *
Power	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transport & Communication	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hotel & Tourism	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real Estate Development	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industrial Estate	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil & Gas	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Services	-	-	-	-	6.42 *	5,778.00 *
Total	11	4.26	23,944.21	3	6.68 *	12,865.08 *

(Cont'd)

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

Sectors	2021-2022 (Mini Budget)						2022-2023 (Apr-Mar)			
	Q1 (Oct-Dec)			Q2 (Jan-Mar)			Q1 (Apr-Jun)			
	No. of Enterprises	US\$	Total Investment (Kyat)	No. of Enterprises	US\$	Total Investment (Kyat)	No. of Enterprises	US\$	Total Investment (Kyat)	
Agriculture	1	-	7,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Livestock & Fisheries	1	-	4,745.41 *	1	1.21	16,800.00 *	-	-	-	
Mining	-	7.89 *	-	1	8.26 *	24,050.53 *	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	-	-	10,654.70 *	7	8.08	30,990.47 *	7	0.23	16,332.56	
Power	-	-	-	1	13.81	86,369.61	-	-	-	
Transport & Communication	-	12.53 *	103,313.38 *	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Hotel & Tourism	3	-	8,636.32	2	0.19	6,200.00	2	0.08	7,066.04 *	
Real Estate Development	-	-	-	1	0.42	3,110.85	-	-	-	
Industrial Estate	12	38.79	78,637.29 *	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Construction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Oil & Gas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other Services	3	4.01	35,823.34	6	23.68	61,422.05	3	0.07	5,600.00	
Total	20	63.22 *	248,810.44 *	19	55.65 *	228,943.51 *	12	0.35	28,998.60 *	

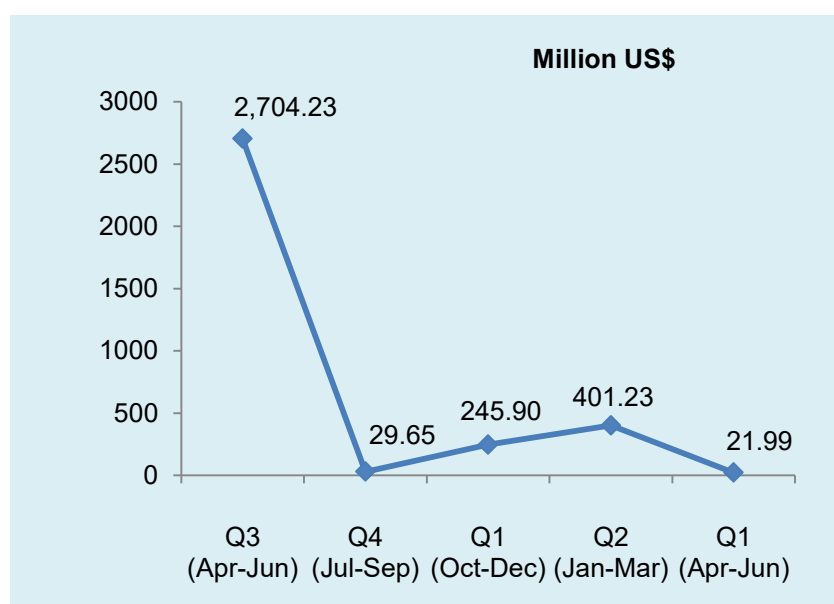
*Including the value of increased in

source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

4.2 Foreign Investment of Permitted Enterprise By Sector

In the first quarter 2022-2023 (Apr-Jun), the Manufacturing sector was only invested in foreign investment with the amount of 21.99 million US\$.

Chart 4.2: Foreign Investment of Permitted Enterprise By Sector (2022-2023, Q1)



Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

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

Sectors	2020-2021 (Oct-Sep)				2021-2022 (Mini Budget)				2022-2023 (Apr-Mar)	
	Q3 (Apr-Jun)		Q4 (Jul-Sep)		Q1 (Oct-Dec)		Q2 (Jan-Mar)		Q1 (Apr-Jun)	
	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	-	-	-	-	1	5.04	-	-	-	-
Livestock & Fisheries	1	1.55	-	0.48 *	-	4.35 *	2	15.00	-	-
Mining	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil & Gas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	3	42.68 *	4	29.17 *	11	86.47 *	29	116.19	10	21.99 *
Power	2	2526.44	-	-	1	3.21	-	17.38 *	-	-
Transport & Communication	-	133.50	-	-	-	45.60 *	-	-	-	-
Hotel & Tourism	-	-	-	-	1	30.50 *	-	-	-	-
Real Estate Development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38.81 *	-	-
Industrial Estate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	-	-	-	-	1	65.00	-	-	-	-
Other Services	-	-	-	-	2	5.73	1	213.85	-	-
Total	6	2704.17 *	4	29.65 *	17	245.90 *	32	401.23 *	10	21.99 *

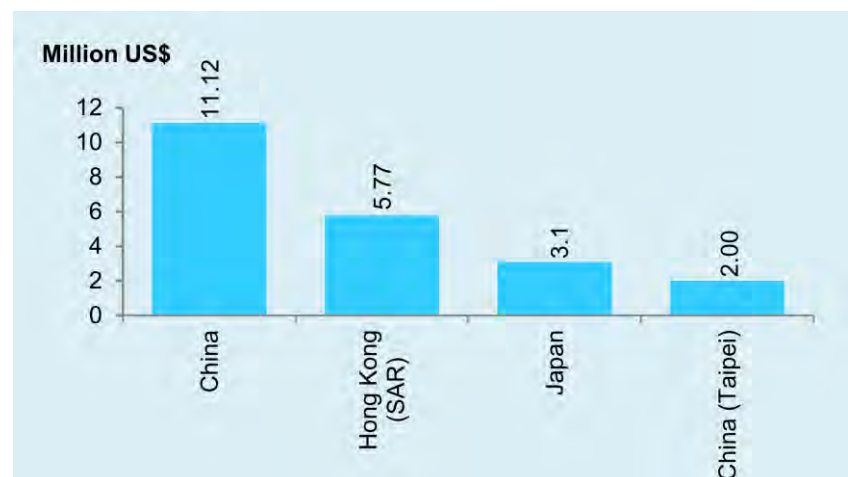
*Including the value of increased in investment.

Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

4.3 Foreign Investment of Permitted Enterprise by Country/Region

In the first quarter 2022-2023 (Apr-Jun), China was the top source of foreign investment with the amount of 11.12 million US\$, followed by Hong Kong (SAR) with the amount at 5.77 million US\$.

Chart 4.3: Foreign Investment of Permitted Enterprise by Country/ Region (2022-2023, Q1)



Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

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

Country	2020-2021 (Oct-Sep)				2021-2022 (Mini Budget)				2022-2023 (Apr-Mar)	
	Q3 (Apr-Jun)		Q4 (Jul-Sep)		Q1 (Oct-Dec)		Q2 (Jan-Mar)		Q1 (Apr-Jun)	
	No. of Enter- prises	Foreign Investment	No. of Enter- prises	Foreign Investment	No. of Enter- prises	Foreign Investment	No. of Enter- prises	Foreign Investment	No. of Enter- prises	Foreign Investment
Afghanistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Austria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belize	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brunei Darussalam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China	2	5.43 *	2	3.65 *	8	93.41 *	19	48.73 *	7	11.12
Cook Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
France	-	-	-	-	1	0.50	-	-	-	-
Germany	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hong Kong (SAR)	-	-	1	5.00	2	20.47 *	7	88.66 *	2	5.77
India	-	-	-	-	1	0.55	-	-	-	-
Italy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5.10	-	-
Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Japan	-	-	-	-	-	1.31	1	3.22 *	1	3.10
Lebanon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Luxembourg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Macau (SAR)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	0.31 *	-	-	-	-
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Qatar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marshall Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Samoa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.00 *	-	-
Seychelles	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1.34	-	-
Singapore	1	155.50 *	1	1.00	1	81.97 *	1	215.38 *	-	-
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Switzerland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	1	37.00	-	-	-	7.00 *	-	-	-	-
China (Taipei)	-	-	-	-	1	3.21	-	5.43 *	-	2.00 *
Netherlands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.00 *	-	-
The Republic of Korea	1	1.80 *	-	20.00 *	2	35.67 *	2	27.03 *	-	-
United Kingdom**	1	2504.44	-	-	-	-	-	0.34 *	-	-
United States of America	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Arab Emirates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	-	-	-	-	1	1.50 *	-	-	-	-
Total	6	2704.17 *	4	29.65 *	17	245.90 *	32	401.23 *	10	21.99 *

*Including the value of increased in investment.

Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

**Includes British Virgin Island and Bermuda Island.

4.4 Myanmar Citizen Investment of Permitted Enterprise by State & Region

In the first quarter 2022-2023 (Apr-Jun), Mandalay Region was the most invested with the amount of 15,147.48 million kyats by Myanmar Citizen. Yangon Region was second with the amount of 10,095.37 million kyats and followed by Bago Region with the amount of 1,200.00 million kyats.

Chart 4.4: Myanmar Citizen Investment of Permitted Enterprise By State & Region (2022-2023 Q1)

Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

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

Sectors	2020-2021 (Oct-Sep)					
	Q3 (Apr-Jun)			Q4 (Jul-Sep)		
	No. of Enterprises	US\$	Total Investment (Kyat)	No. of Enterprises	US\$	Total Investment (Kyat)
Kachin State	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kayah State	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kayin State	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chin State	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sagaing Region	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taninthayi Region	1	-	600.08	-	0.26 *	368.00 *
Bago Region	-	-	-	-	-	-
Magway Region	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mandalay Region	-	-	-	3	-	6,719.08
Mon State	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rakhine State	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yangon Region	4	0.17	9,814.32	-	6.42 *	5,778.00 *
Shan State	1	-	667.10	-	-	-
Ayeyawady Region	5	4.09	12,862.72	-	-	-
Nay Pyi Taw	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	11	4.26	23,944.21	3	6.68 *	12,865.08 *

(Cont'd)

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

Sectors	2021-2022 (Mini Budget)						2022-2023 (Apr-Mar)			
	Q1 (Oct-Dec)			Q2 (Jan-Mar)			Q1 (Apr-Jun)			
	No. of Enterprises	US\$	Total Investment (Kyat)	No. of Enterprises	US\$	Total Investment (Kyat)	No. of Enterprises	US\$	Total Investment (Kyat)	
Kachin State	1	-	400.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Kayah State	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Kayin State	1	-	1,356.00	1	-	4,000.00	-	-	-	
Chin State	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sagaing Region	2	-	9,318.38	2	3.32	10,540.00	1	-	1,000.00	
Taninthayi Region	2	-	3,050.00	3	1.21	26,929.05 *	1	0.08	800.00	
Bago Region	1	0.41	2,441.82	1	0.30 *	61,381.14 *	1	-	1,200.00	
Magway Region	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Mandalay Region	-	23.71 *	50,478.03 *	3	15.33 *	39,712.71 *	4	0.30	15,147.48	
Mon State	1	15.21 *	24,004.70 *	1	8.26 *	24,050.53 *	-	-	-	
Rakhine State	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Yangon Region	9	13.44	67,817.49 *	7	26.81 *	58,975.11 *	5	-	10,095.37	
Shan State	2	0.20	2,306.36	1	0.42	3,110.85	-	-	-	
Ayeyawady Region	-	-	-	-	-	244.12 *	-	-	755.75 *	
Nay Pyi Taw	1	10.25 *	87,637.66 *	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	20	63.22 *	248,810.44 *	19	55.65 *	228,943.51 *	12	0.38	28,998.60 *	

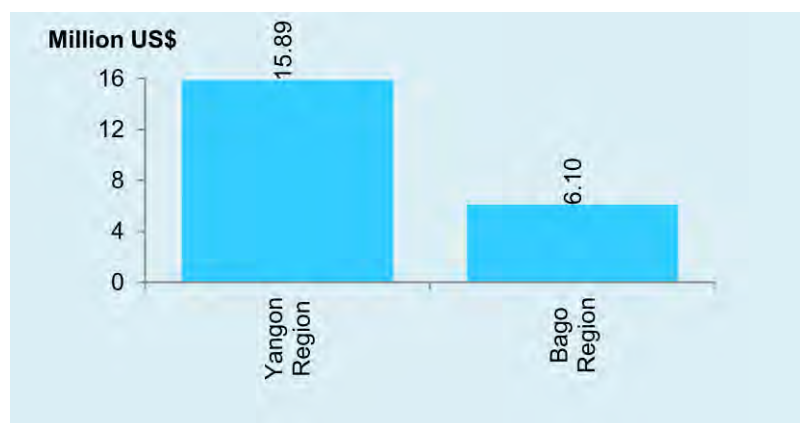
*Including the value of increased in investment.

Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

4.5 Foreign Investment of Permitted Enterprise by State & Region

In the first quarter 2022-2023 (Apr-Jun), the most of foreign investors invested in Yangon Region with total approved amount of 15.89 million US\$, followed by Bago Region with 6.10 million US\$.

Chart 4.5: Foreign Investment of Permitted Enterprise By State & Region (2022-2023, Q1)



Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

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

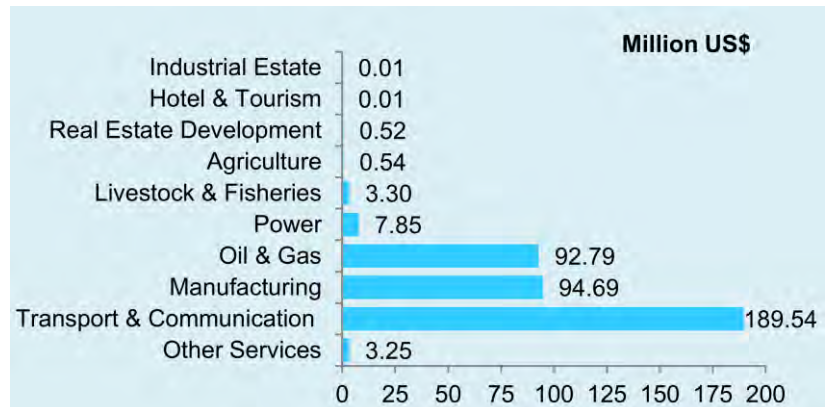
Sectors	2020-2021 (Oct-Sep)				2021-2022 (Mini Budget)				2022-2023 (Apr-Mar)	
	Q3 (Apr-Jun)		Q4 (Jul-Sep)		Q1 (Oct-Dec)		Q2 (Jan-Mar)		Q1 (Apr-Jun)	
	No. of Enterprises	Foreign Investment	No. of Enterprises	Foreign Investment	No. of Enterprises	Foreign Investment	No. of Enterprises	Foreign Investment	No. of Enterprises	Foreign Investment
Kachin State	-	-	-	-	1	65.00	-	-	-	-
Kayah State	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kayin State	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chin State	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sagaing Region	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3.37	-	-
Taninthayi Region	-	-	-	-	2	5.54	-	-	-	-
Bago Region	1	2.81 *	-	20.00 *	1	33.73 *	2	26.47 *	2	6.10
Magway Region	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mandalay Region	1	22.0	-	-	3	17.74	-	-	-	-
Mon State	-	-	1	1.76	-	-	-	0.90 *	-	-
Rakhine State	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yangon Region	3	173.69 *	2	6.89 *	7	112.49 *	28	172.33 *	8	15.89 *
Shan State	-	-	-	-	1	3.71	1	4.43 *	-	-
Ayeyawady Region	1	2505.67 *	1	1.00	2	7.69	-	193.73 *	-	-
Nay Pyi Taw	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	6	2704.17 *	4	29.65 *	17	245.90 *	32	401.23 *	10	21.99 *

*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 first quarter 2022-2023 (Apr-Jun), Transport and Communication sector topped the list at 189.54 million US\$, followed by Manufacturing sector with amount of 94.69 million US\$, and Oil and Gas sector with 92.79 million US\$.

Chart 4.6: Amount of Foreign Investment Inflows By Sector (2022-2023, Q1)

Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

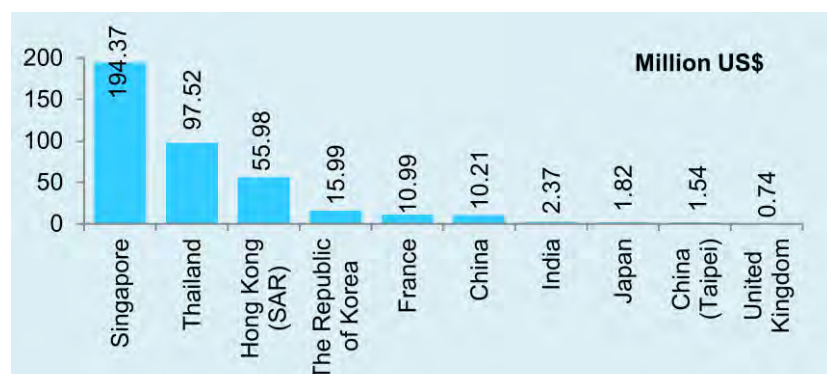
Table 4.6 Amount of Foreign Investment Inflows By Sector (Million US\$)

Sectors	2020-2021 (Oct-Sep)		2021-2022 (Mini Budget)		2022-2023 (Apr-Mar)
	Q3 (Apr-Jun)	Q4 (Jul-Sep)	Q1 (Oct-Dec)	Q2 (Jan-Mar)	Q1 (Apr-Jun)
	Foreign Investment	Foreign Investment	Foreign Investment	Foreign Investment	Foreign Investment
Agriculture	0.84	-	11.80	5.81	0.54
Livestock & Fisheries	6.74	-	0.13	15.77	3.30
Mining	-	-	-	8.00	-
Oil & Gas	44.31	-	5.06	78.05	92.79
Manufacturing	36.61	28.39	205.92	26.11	94.69
Power	0.01	-	381.510	58.62	7.85
Transport & Communication	0.25	0.35	1.45	109.88	189.54
Hotel & Tourism	0.35	25.03	0.99	0.49	0.01
Real Estate Development	2.78	6.41	0.18	5.45	0.52
Industrial Estate	-	-	-	-	0.01
Construction	-	-	-	-	-
Other Services	11.54	15.18	81.60	8.11	3.25
Total	103.43	75.36	688.64	316.29	392.50

Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

4.7 Amount of Foreign Investment Inflows by Country/Region

In the first quarter 2022-2023 (Apr-Jun), the top investing country was Singapore with the actual amount of 194.37 million US\$ and followed by Thailand and Hong Kong (SAR) with actual amount at 97.52 million US\$ and 55.98 million US\$ respectively.

Chart 4.7: Foreign Investment Inflows by Country/Region (2022-2023, Q1)

Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

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

Country	2020-2021 (Oct-Sep)		2021-2022 (Mini Budget)		2022-2023 (Apr-Mar)
	Q3 (Apr-Jun)	Q4 (Jul-Sep)	Q1 (Oct-Dec)	Q2 (Jan-Mar)	Q1 (Apr-Jun)
	Foreign Investment	Foreign Investment	Foreign Investment	Foreign Investment	Foreign Investment
Austria	-	-	-	-	-
Australia	-	-	-	-	-
Brunei Darussalam	-	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	-	-	-	-	-
Belize	-	-	-	-	0.04
China	16.59	19.26	15.80	63.65	10.21
Canada	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	-	-	-	-	-
Cayman Island	29.38	-	-	-	-
France	-	-	0.20	-	10.99
Germany	0.04	-	-	-	-
Hong Kong (SAR)	14.31	7.96	345.15	6.98	55.98
Indonesia	-	-	-	-	-
India	0.16	-	7.62	0.24	2.37
Italy	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland	-	-	-	-	-
Japan	1.62	1.10	56.27	5.25	1.82
Lebanon	-	-	-	-	-
Luxembourg	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	-	-	-	-	-
Marshall Islands	-	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	11.24	0.03	0.44	6.16	-
Macau (SAR)	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	-	-	0.13	-	-
Norway	-	-	-	-	-
The Republic of Korea	2.72	1.72	9.23	69.57	15.99
Seychelles	0.06	-	0.07	5.18	0.23
Samoa	0.66	0.53	-	2.41	-
Singapore	19.75	41.86	154.67	145.93	194.37
Switzerland	-	-	0.55	1.52	-
Sri Lanka	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	5.59	2.40	16.14	5.10	97.52
China (Taipei)	0.50	0.48	0.47	3.05	1.54
United Kingdom**	0.51	-	81.88	0.17	0.74
United States of America	0.15	-	-	-	0.70
United Arab Emirates	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	0.15	0.02	0.02	1.07	-
Total	103.43	75.36	688.64	316.29	392.50

** Includes British Virgin Island and Bermuda Island.

Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

5

Production



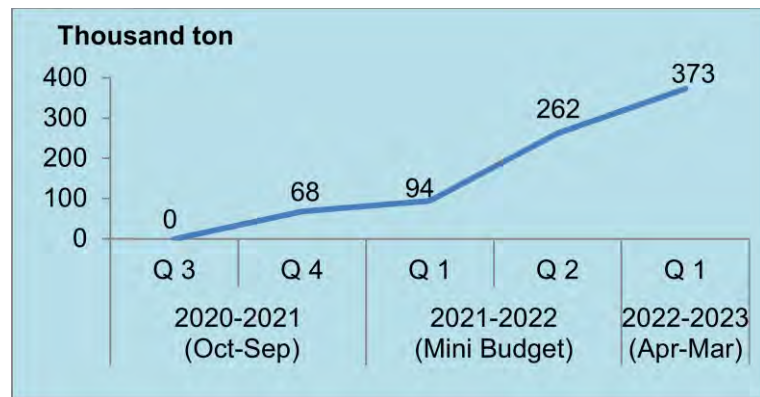
PRODUCTION

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

5.1 Cement Production (Joint Venture)

The cement production in the first quarter of 2022-2023 (Apr-Jun) was 373 thousand ton. The production of cement increased by 42.37% in the first quarter 2022-2023 (Apr-Jun) compared with the second quarter 2021-2022 (Jan-Mar).

Chart 5.1: Cement Production



Source: No. (2) Heavy Industrial Enterprise.

5.2 Cotton Yarn (State-Owned)

The production of Cotton yarn increased by 114.29% in the first quarter 2022-2023 (Apr-Jun) compared with the third quarter 2020-2021 (Apr-Jun). The production of Cotton yarn decreased by 16.97% in the first quarter 2022-2023 (Apr-Jun) compared with the second quarter 2021-2022 (Jan-Mar).

Chart 5.2: Cotton Yarn Production

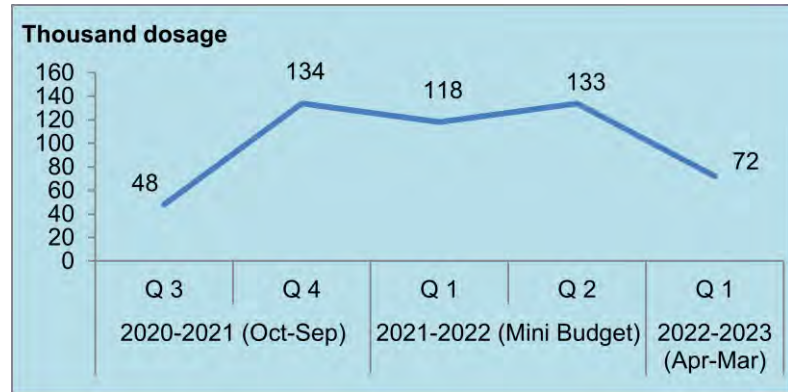


Source: No. (3) Heavy Industrial Enterprise.

5.3 Biological Products (State-Owned)

The production of Biological products increased by 50.00% in the first quarter 2022-2023 (Apr-Jun) compared with the third quarter 2020-2021 (Apr-Jun). The production of Biological products decreased by 45.86% in the first quarter 2022-2023 (Apr-Jun) compared with the second quarter 2021-2022 (Jan-Mar).

Chart 5.3: Biological Products



Source: Myanma Pharmaceutical Industrial Enterprise.

5.4 Electric Power Generation

Generation of Electric Power decreased by 14.16% in the first quarter 2022-2023 (Apr-Jun) compared with the third quarter 2020-2021 (Apr-Jun). Generation of Electric Power increased by 8.17% in the first quarter 2022-2023 (Apr-Jun) compared with the second quarter 2021-2022 (Jan-Mar).

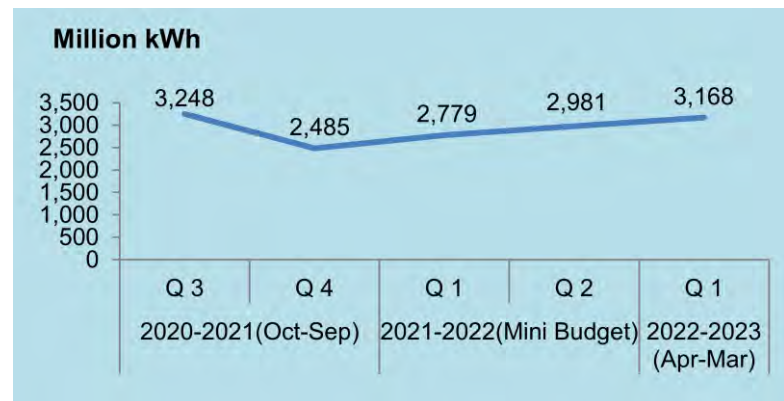
Chart 5.4: Electric Power Generation



Source: Ministry of Electric Power.

5.5 Electric Power Generation by Gas

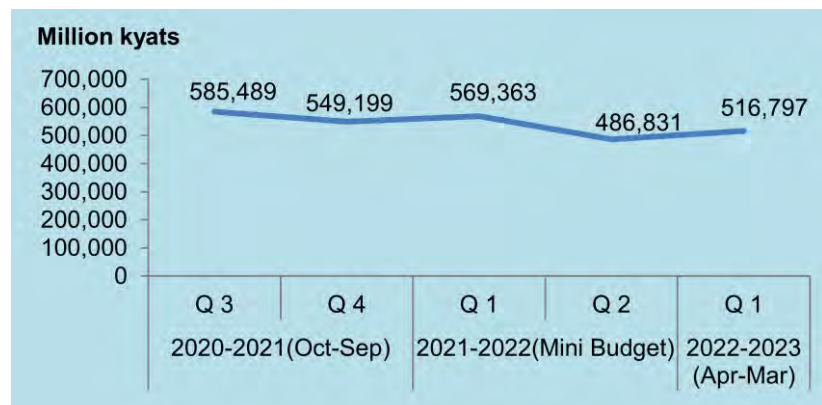
Electric Power Generation by Gas decreased by 2.46% in the first quarter 2022-2023 (Apr-Jun) compared with the third quarter 2020-2021 (Apr-Jun). Electric Power Generation by Gas increased by 6.27% in the first quarter 2022-2023 (Apr-Jun) compared with the second quarter 2021-2022 (Jan-Mar).

Chart 5.5: Electric Power Generation by Gas

Source: Ministry of Electric Power.

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

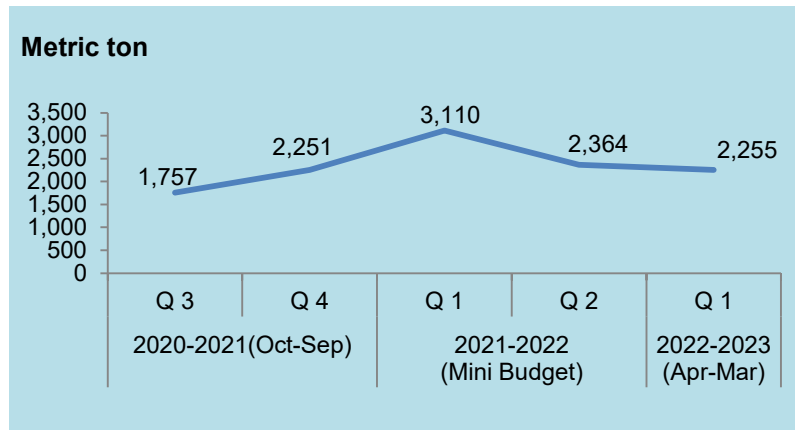
The total value of Electricity sales decreased by 11.73% in the first quarter 2022-2023 (Apr-Jun) compared with the third quarter 2020-2021 (Apr-Jun). The total value of Electricity sales increased by 6.16% in the first quarter 2022-2023 (Apr-Jun) compared with the second quarter 2021-2022 (Jan-Mar).

Chart 5.6: Sales of Electric Power

Source: Ministry of Electric Power.

5.7 Petroleum Coke (State-Owned)

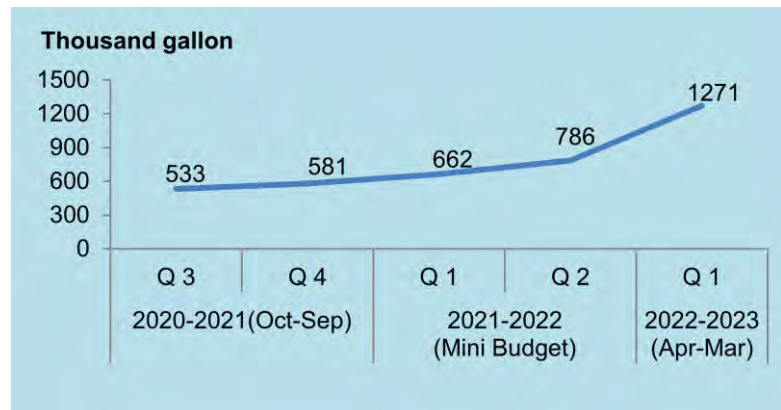
The Production of Petroleum Coke increased by 28.34% in the first quarter 2022-2023 (Apr-Jun) compared with the third quarter 2020-2021 (Apr-Jun). The Production of Petroleum Coke decreased by 4.61% in the first quarter 2022-2023 (Apr-Jun) compared with the second quarter 2021-2022 (Jan-Mar).

Chart 5.7: Petroleum Coke

Source: Myanma Petrochemical Enterprise.

5.8 Liquefied Petroleum Gas (State-Owned)

Liquefied Petroleum Gas production increased by 138.46% in the first quarter 2022-2023 (Apr-Jun) compared with the third quarter 2020-2021 (Apr-Jun). Liquefied Petroleum Gas production increased by 61.70% in the first quarter 2022-2023 (Apr-Jun) compared with the second quarter 2021-2022 (Jan-Mar).

Chart 5.8: Liquefied Petroleum Gas

Source: Myanma Petrochemical Enterprise.

5.9 Fertilizer (Urea) (State-Owned)

There was no production of Fertilizer (Urea) in the first quarter 2022-2023 (Apr-Jun) as the factories were being repaired.

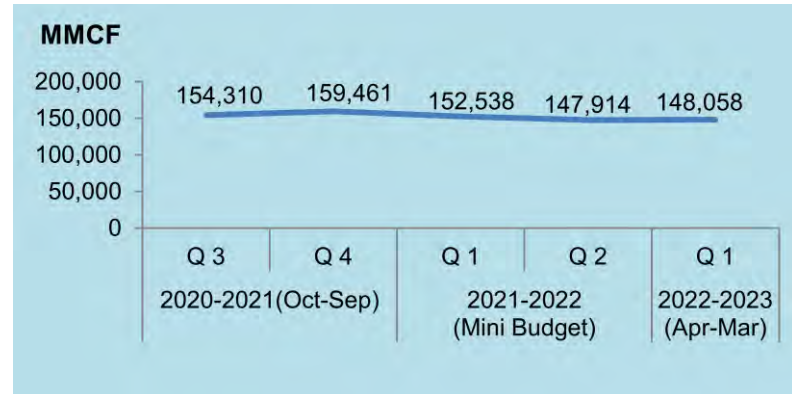
Chart 5.9: Fertilizer (Urea) Production

Source: Myanma Petrochemical Enterprise.

5.10 Natural Gas (State-Owned)

The production of Natural Gas decreased by 4.05% in the first quarter 2022-2023 (Apr-Jun) compared with the third quarter 2020-2021 (Apr-Jun). The production of Natural Gas increased by 0.10% in the first quarter 2022-2023 (Apr-Jun) compared with the second quarter 2021-2022 (Jan-Mar).

Chart 5.10: Natural Gas Production

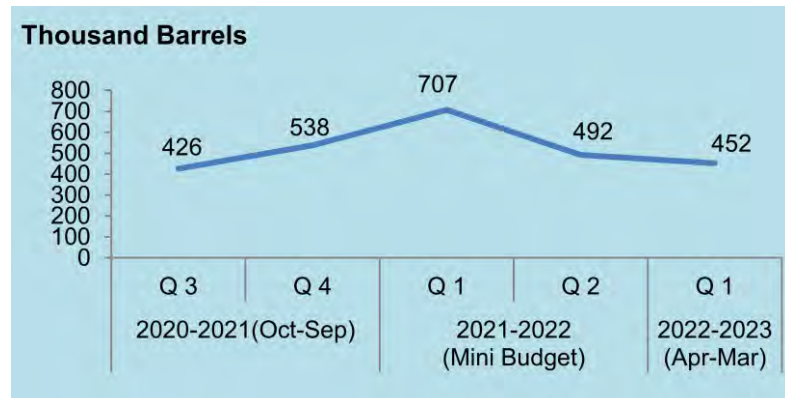


Source: Oil and Gas Planning Department.

5.11 Crude Oil (State-Owned)

The production of Crude Oil increased by 6.10% in the first quarter 2022-2023 (Apr-Jun) compared with the third quarter 2020-2021 (Apr-Jun). The production of Crude Oil decreased by 8.13% in the first quarter 2022-2023 (Apr-Jun) compared with the second quarter 2021-2022 (Jan-Mar).

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 45.22% in the first quarter 2022-2023 (Apr-Jun) compared with the third quarter 2020-2021 (Apr-Jun). The production of Motor Spirit increased by 17.13% in the first quarter 2022-2023 (Apr-Jun) compared with the second quarter 2021-2022 (Jan-Mar).

Chart 5.12: Motor Spirit Production

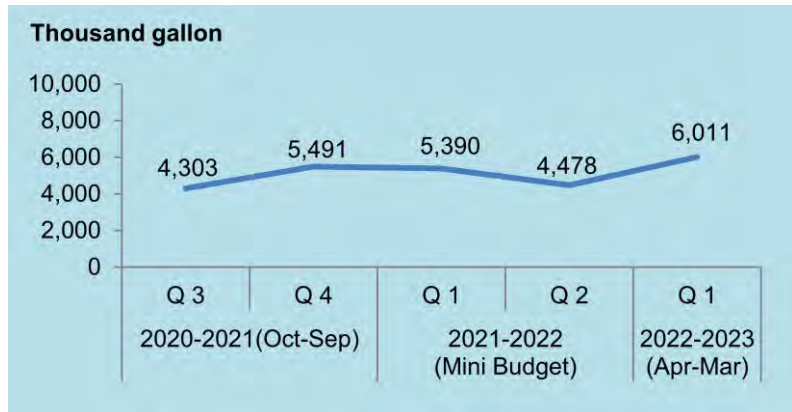


Source: Oil and Gas Planning Department.

5.13 Diesel Oil (State-Owned)

The production of Diesel Oil increased by 39.69% in the first quarter 2022-2023 (Apr-Jun) compared with the third quarter 2020-2021 (Apr-Jun). The production of Diesel Oil increased by 34.23% in the first quarter 2022-2023 (Apr-Jun) compared with the second quarter 2021-2022 (Jan-Mar).

Chart 5.13: Diesel Oil Production

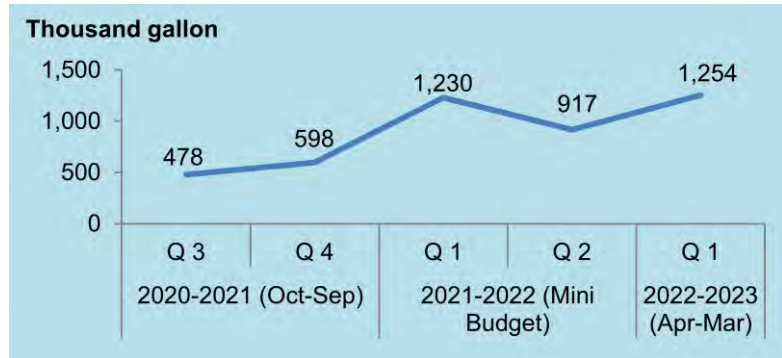


Source: Oil and Gas Planning Department.

5.14 Aviation Turbine (State-Owned)

Aviation Turbine production increased by 162.34% in the first quarter 2022-2023 (Apr-Jun) compared with the third quarter 2020-2021 (Apr-Jun). Aviation Turbine production increased by 36.75% in the first quarter 2022-2023 (Apr-Jun) compared with the second quarter 2021-2022 (Jan-Mar).

Chart 5.14: Aviation Turbine Production

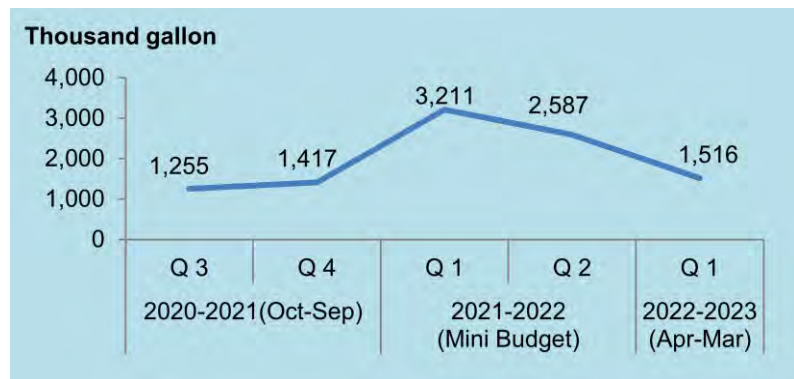


Source: Oil and Gas Planning Department.

5.15 Furnace Oil (State-Owned)

The production of Furnace Oil increased by 20.80% in the first quarter 2022-2023 (Apr-Jun) compared with the third quarter 2020-2021 (Apr-Jun). The production of Furnace Oil decreased by 41.40% in the first quarter 2022-2023 (Apr-Jun) compared with the second quarter 2021-2022 (Jan-Mar).

Chart 5.15: Furnace Oil Production

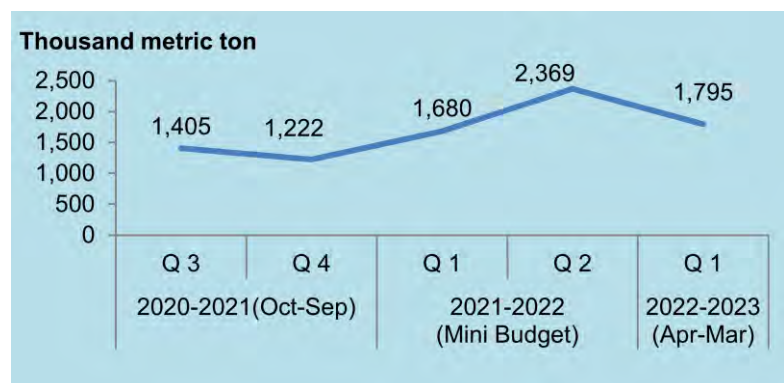


Source: Oil and Gas Planning Department.

5.16 Limestone (State-Owned)

The production of Limestone increased by 27.76% in the first quarter 2022-2023 (Apr-Jun) compared with the third quarter 2020-2021 (Apr-Jun). The production of Limestone decreased by 24.23% in the first quarter 2022-2023 (Apr-Jun) compared with the second quarter 2021-2022 (Jan-Mar).

Chart 5.16: Limestone Production

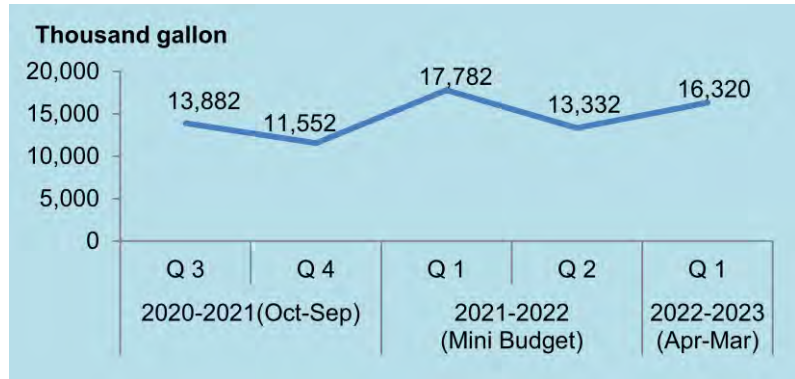


Source: No. (1) Mining Enterprise.

5.17 Beer (Private)

The production of Beer increased by 17.56% in the first quarter 2022-2023 (Apr-Jun) compared with the third quarter 2020-2021 (Apr-Jun). The production of Beer increased by 22.41% in the first quarter 2022-2023 (Apr-Jun) compared with the second quarter 2021-2022 (Jan-Mar).

Chart 5.17: Beer Production

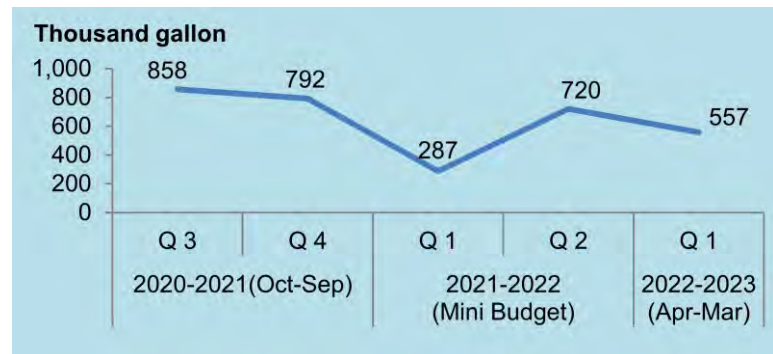


Source: Myanmar Economic Holdings Public Company Limited.

5.18 Alcohol (Private)

The production of Alcohol decreased by 35.08% in the first quarter 2022-2023 (Apr-Jun) compared with the third quarter 2020-2021 (Apr-Jun). The production of Alcohol decreased by 22.64% in the first quarter 2022-2023 (Apr-Jun) compared with the second quarter 2021-2022 (Jan-Mar).

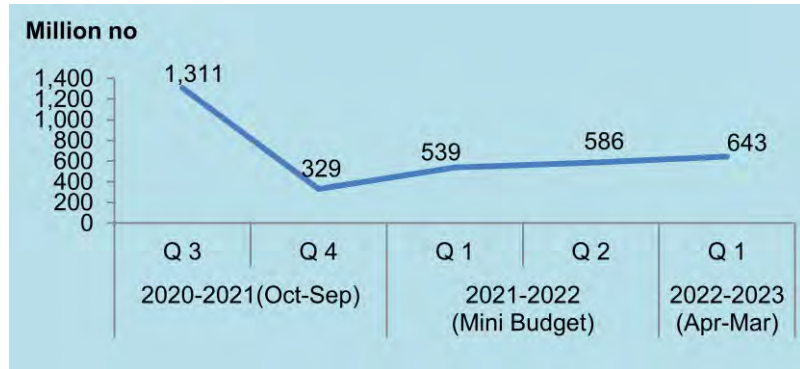
Chart 5.18: Alcohol Production



Source: Myanmar Economic Holdings Public Company Limited.

5.19 Cigarettes (Private)

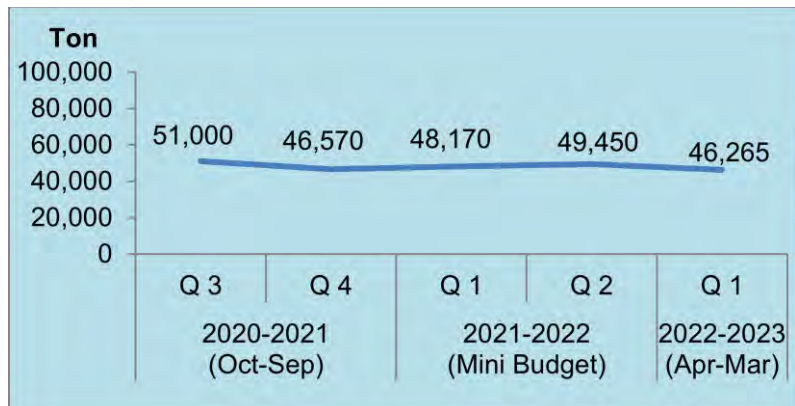
The production of Cigarettes decreased by 50.95% in the first quarter 2022-2023 (Apr-Jun) compared with the third quarter 2020-2021 (Apr-Jun). The production of Cigarettes increased by 9.73% in the first quarter 2022-2023 (Apr-Jun) compared with the second quarter 2021-2022 (Jan-Mar).

Chart 5.19: Cigarettes Production

Source: Myanmar Economic Holdings Public Company Limited.

5.20 Salt (Fine) (Private)

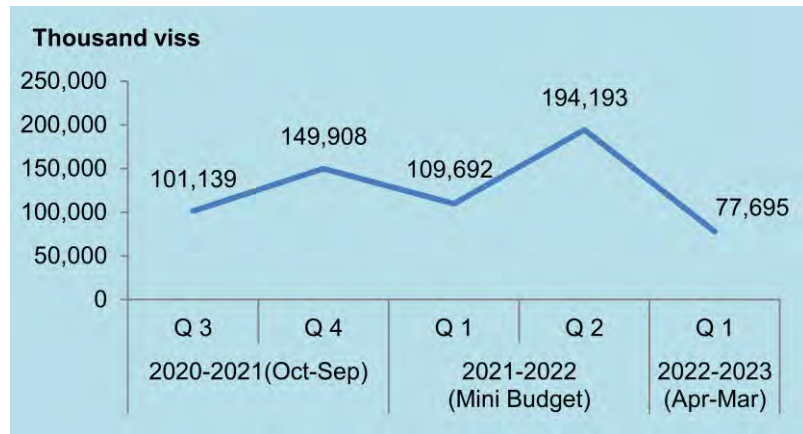
The production of Salt (Fine) decreased by 9.28% in the first quarter 2022-2023 (Apr-Jun) compared with the third quarter 2020-2021 (Apr-Jun). The production of Salt (Fine) decreased by 6.44% in the first quarter 2022-2023 (Apr-Jun) compared with the second quarter 2021-2022 (Jan-Mar).

Chart 5.20: Salt (Fine) Production

Source: Department of Mines.

5.21 Cooking Oil (Private)

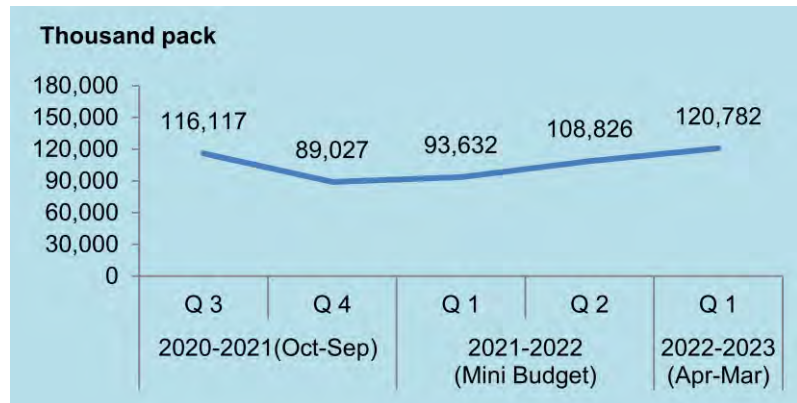
The production of Cooking Oil decreased by 23.18% in the first quarter 2022-2023 (Apr-Jun) compared with the third quarter 2020-2021 (Apr-Jun). The production of Cooking Oil decreased by 59.99% in the first quarter 2022-2023 (Apr-Jun) compared with the second quarter 2021-2022 (Jan-Mar).

Chart 5.21: Cooking Oil Production

Source: Planning Department.

5.22 Instant Noodles (Private)

The production of Instant Noodles increased by 4.02% in the first quarter 2022-2023 (Apr-Jun) compared with the third quarter 2020-2021 (Apr-Jun). The production of Instant Noodles increased by 10.99% in the first quarter 2022-2023 (Apr-Jun) compared with the second quarter 2021-2022 (Jan-Mar).

Chart 5.22: Instant Noodles Production

Source: Planning Department.

Table 5.1 Production Statistics

Commodity	Unit	2020-2021 (Oct-Sept)		2021-2022 (Mini Budget)		2022-2023 (Apr-Mar)
		Q3 (Apr-Jun)	Q4 (Jul-Sep)	Q1 (Oct-Dec)	Q2 (Jan-Mar)	Q1 (Apr-Jun)
		Cement	Thousand ton	0	68	94
Cotton Yarn	Thousand lb.	322	333	511	831	690
Biological Products	Thousand dosage	48	134	118	133 (r)	72
Electric Power Generation	Million kwh	6,263	5,975	6,067 *	4,970 *	5,376 *
Electric Power Generation by Gas	Million kwh	3,248	2,485	2,779 (r)	2,981 (r)	3,168 *
Sales of Electric Power Value	Million kyats	585,489	549,199	569,363 (r)	486,831 (r)	516,797 *
Petroleum Coke	Metric ton	1,757	2,251	3,110	2,364	2,255
Liquefied Petroleum Gas	Thousand gallon	533	581	662 (r)	786	1,271
Fertilizer (Urea)	Metric ton	6,428	7,835	18,377 (r)	22,233	0
Natural gas(total)	MMCF	154,310 (r)	159,461 (r)	152,538 (r)	147,914 (r)	148,058
Crude Oil	Thousand barrels	426 (r)	538 (r)	707 (r)	492 (r)	452
Motor Spirit	Thousand gallon	3,056	3,734	4,466 (r)	3,789	4,438
Diesel Oil	Thousand gallon	4,303 (r)	5,491	5,390	4,478	6,011
Aviation Turbine	Thousand gallon	478	598 (r)	1,230	917	1,254
Furnace Oil	Thousand gallon	1,255 (r)	1,417 (r)	3,211 (r)	2,587	1,516
Limestone	Thousand metric ton	1,405	1,222	1,680	2,369	1,795
Beer	Thousand gallon	13,882	11,552	17,782	13,332	16,320
Alcohol	Thousand gallon	858	792	287	720	557
Cigarettes	Million number	1,311	329	539	586	643
Salt (Fine)	Ton	51,000	46,570	48,170	49,450	46,265
Cooking Oil	Thousand viss	101,139	149,908	109,692 (r)	194,193	77,695
Instant Noodles	Thousand pack	116,117	89,027	93,632	108,826	120,782

* provisional

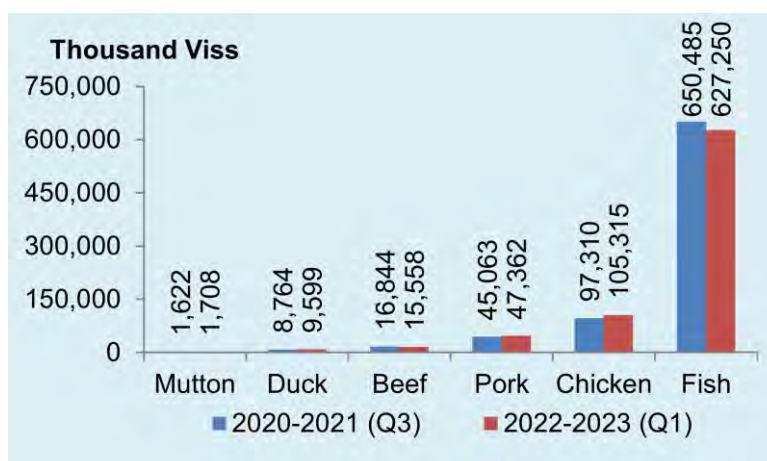
Sources: No. (2) Heavy Industries Enterprise.
No. (3) Heavy Industries Enterprise.
Myanmar Pharmaceutical Industrial Enterprise.
Ministry of Electric Power.
Oil and Gas Planning Department.
Myanmar Petrochemical Enterprise.
No. (1) Mining Enterprise.
Department of Mines.
Myanmar Economic Holdings Public
Company Limited.
Planning Department.

5.23 Meat, Fish, Milk and Egg production

In the first quarter 2022-2023 (Apr-Jun), the production of fish decreased by 38.33%, in comparison to the second quarter 2021-2022 (Jan-Mar), to stand at 627,250 thousand viss. Fish is the largest meat by total production, accounting for 77.75% of all meat production. In contrast, for this same period, there were increases in the production of duck (7.82%), pork (3.93%) and mutton (0.71%) and decreases in the production of chicken (1.51%) and beef (8.51%). Similarly, there were decreases in the production of milk (2.72%) and eggs (12.65%) in the first quarter 2022-2023 (Apr-Jun) compared to second quarter 2021-2022 (Jan-Mar).

For the first quarter 2022-2023 (Apr-Jun) compared to the third quarter 2020-2021 (Apr-Jun), there was an increase in the production of duck (9.53%), chicken (8.23%), mutton (5.30%) and pork (5.10%) and an decrease in the production of fish (3.57%) and beef (7.63%) and over the same year, the production of eggs and milk increased by (2.34%) and (1.81%).

Chart 5.23: Production of Beef, Mutton, Pork, Duck Chicken and Fish (2022-2023, Q1)



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

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

Particular	2020-2021 (Oct-Sep)		2021-2022 (Mini Budget)		2022-2023 (Apr-Mar)
	Q3 (Apr-Jun)	Q4 (Jul-Sep)	Q1 (Oct-Dec)	Q2 (Jan-Mar)	Q1 (Apr-Jun)
Beef	16,844	16,080	16,813	17,006	15,558
Mutton	1,622	1,609	1,677	1,696	1,708
Pork	45,063	44,025	45,318	45,572	47,362
Chicken	97,310	95,511	105,005	106,935	105,315
Duck	8,764	8,482	8,774	8,903	9,599
Fish	650,485	860,485	1,204,593	1,017,116	627,250
Milk	316,449	315,260	325,831	331,208	322,190
Eggs (thou.No)	619,413	615,547	706,335	725,737	633,934

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

6

Transportation & Tourism



TRANSPORTATION AND TOURISM

6.1 Domestic Public Transport

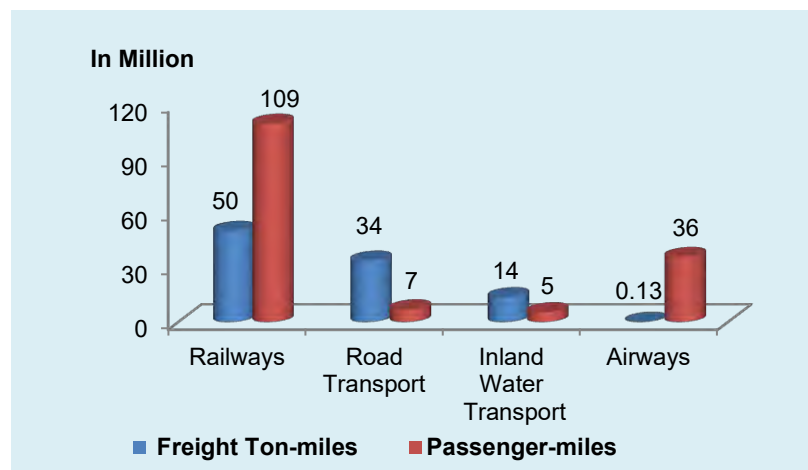
There are four main modes of domestic public transport: railways, road transport, inland water transport and airways. The year-on-year changes in the use of public transport for the third quarter 2020-2021 (Apr-Jun) and the first quarter 2022-2023 (Apr-Jun) were:

- railways transport enormously increased by 447% for freight ton-miles and 1307% for passenger-miles,
- road transport increased by 9% for freight ton-miles and decreased by 11% for passenger-miles,
- inland water transport increased by 6% for freight ton-miles and 83% for passenger-miles,
- airways transport increased by 371% for freight ton-miles and 14% for passenger-miles.

When comparing the second quarter 2021-2022 (Mini Budget) and the first quarter 2022-2023 (Apr-Jun), the changes in public transport use were:

- railways transport increased by 4% for freight ton-miles and 86% for passenger-miles,
- road transport decreased by 9.8% for freight ton-miles and 10% for passenger-miles,
- inland water transport increased by 17.67% for freight ton-miles and 17% for passenger-miles,
- airways transport increased by 40% for freight ton-miles and decreased by 54.6% for passenger-miles.

Chart 6.1: Domestic Public Transport (2022-2023, Q1)



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

Table 6.1 Transportation
(Value = Thousand)

FY	2020-2021 (Oct-Sep)		2021-2022 (Mini Budget)		2022-2023 (Apr-Mar)
	Q3 (Apr-Jun)	Q4 (Jul-Sep)	Q1 (Oct-Dec)	Q2 (Jan-Mar)	Q1 (Apr-Jun)
Railways					
Freight ton-miles	9184	22177	34881	48435	50233
Passenger-miles	7778	6842	37903	58827	109435
Road Transport					
Freight ton-miles	30990	29837	37121	37517	33831
Passenger-miles	7700	8078	7671	7583	6824
Inland Water					
Freight ton-miles	12912	10797	8021	11608	13659
Passenger-miles	2943	1908	3114	4616	5398
Airways					
Freight ton-miles	28	48	61	94	132
Passenger-miles	31462	11893	36372	78993	35868

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

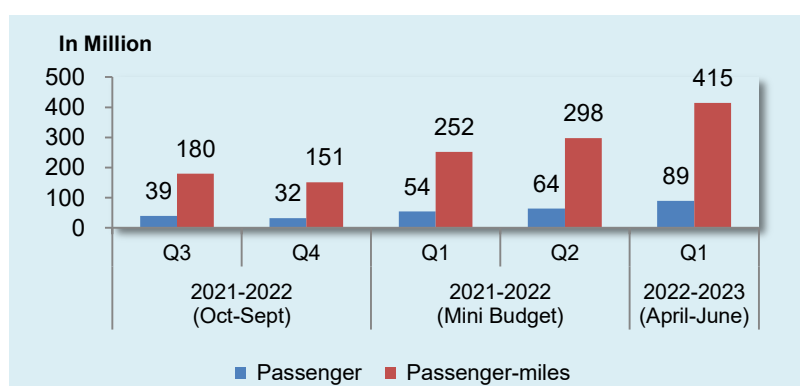
6.2 Yangon City Private Transport

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

For the first quarter 2022-2023 (Apr-Jun) compared to the third quarter 2020-2021 (Apr-Jun), private transport in Yangon City increased across all measures with up to 130% for both the number of passengers and passenger-miles, up 27% for number of buses in operation per day, increased by 42% for number of trips per day and 140% for gross earnings.

When comparing the first quarter 2022-2023 (Apr-Jun) compared to the second quarter 2021-2022 (Mini Budget), private transport across Yangon City increased by 39% based on the measures of passengers and passenger-miles and the number of buses in operation per day (up 1%). Over the same period, number of trips per day increased by 6% and gross earnings increased by 39%.

Chart 6.2: Yangon City Private Transport (Bus Service)



Source: Yangon Region Public Transport Committee.

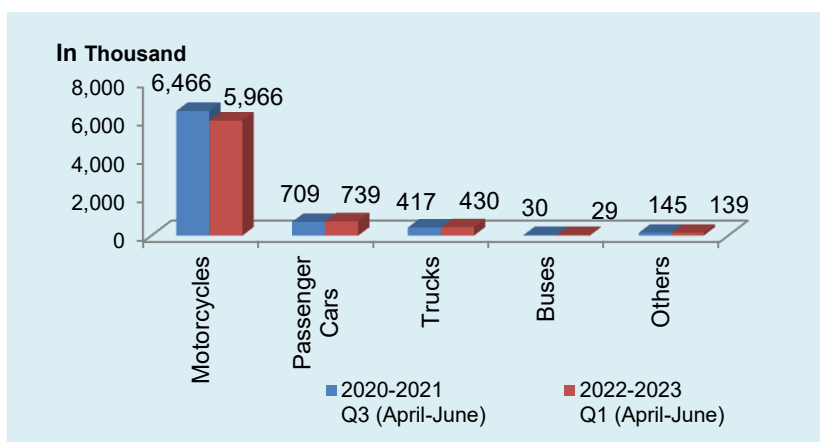
Table 6.2 Yangon City Private Transport
(Bus Service)

FY	2020-2021 (Oct-Sep)		2021-2022 (Mini Budget)		2022-2023 (Apr-Mar)
	Q3 (Apr-Jun)	Q4 (Jul-Sep)	Q1 (Oct-Dec)	Q2 (Jan-Mar)	Q1 (Apr-Jun)
Passenger (Thousand)	38664	32342	54032	63928	89006
Passenger-miles (Thousand)	180229	150733	251864	297993	414893
Number of buses in operation per day	2261	2007	2508	2849	2872
Number of trips per day	6591	6167	7514	8800	9351
Gross Earnings (Million Kyats)	7840.22	6834.58	11306.41	13532.95	18787.33

Source: Yangon Region Public Transport Committee.

6.3 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 first quarter 2022-2023 (Apr-Jun), there were a total of 7.3 million licensed vehicles. This was a 1.3% decrease compared to the previous quarter and decreased by 6% compared to the third quarter 2020-2021 (Apr-Jun).

Chart 6.3: Registered Motor Vehicles by Type (Q1)

Source: Department of Road Transport Administration.

Table 6.3 Registered Motor Vehicles by Type

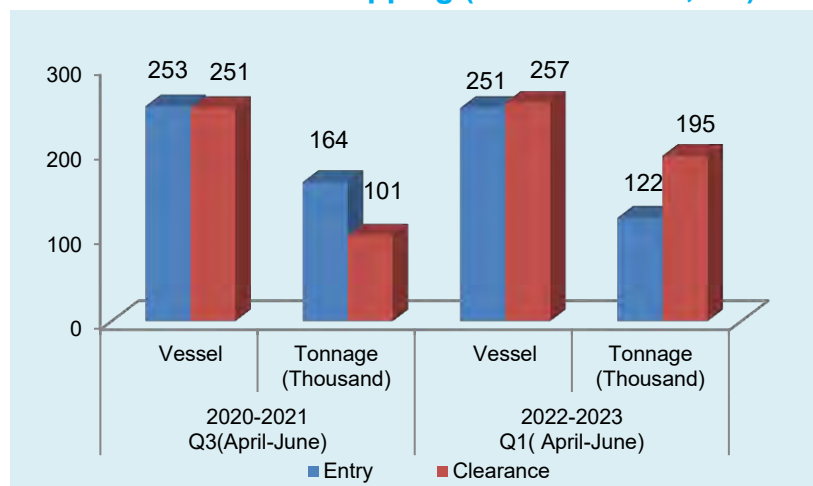
FY	2020-2021 (Oct-Sep)		2021-2022 (Mini Budget)		2022-2023 (Apr-Mar)
	Q3 (Apr-Jun)	Q4 (Jul-Sep)	Q1 (Oct-Dec)	Q2 (Jan-Mar)	Q1 (Apr-Jun)
Passenger Cars	708,892	713,229	720,029	730,728	738,604
Trucks	417,042	422,017	427,203	427,881	430,293
Buses	30,297	29,318	29,193	28,944	28,676
Motorcycles	6,466,333	6,469,399	6,243,041	6,068,401	5,966,056
Others	144,517	145,033	143,042	140,372	139,323
Total	7,767,081	7,778,996	7,562,508	7,396,326	7,302,952

Source: Department of Road Transport Administration.

6.4 Merchant Shipping

Coastal Shipping: Coastal shipping trade decreased in the first quarter 2022-2023 (Apr-Jun), with vessel entries decreasing by 0.8% and tonnage decreasing by 26% compared to the third quarter 2020-2021 (Apr-Jun). There was also increase in coastal shipping between the second quarter 2021-2022 (Mini Budget) and the first quarter 2022-2023 (Apr-Jun), with a 24% decrease in the number of vessels entering and a 23% decrease in related tonnage. Clearance coastal shipping also decreased by 26% for vessels and 11% for tonnage.

Chart 6.4: Merchant Shipping (Coastal Trade, Q1)



Source: Customs Department.

Table 6.4 Merchant Shipping

FY	2020-2021 (Oct-Sep)		2021-2022 (Mini Budget)		2022-2023 (Apr-Mar)
	Q3 (Apr-Jun)	Q4 (Jul-Sep)	Q1 (Oct-Dec)	Q2 (Jan-Mar)	Q1 (Apr-Jun)
Coastal Trade					
Entry					
Vessel	253	213	223	332	251
Tonnage(Thousand)	164	93	95	159	122
Clearance					
Vessel	251	191	264	349	257
Tonnage(Thousand)	101	79	147	220	195

Source: Customs Department.

6.5 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 first quarter 2022-2023 (Apr-Jun), a total of 42,315 visitors entered Myanmar. This was increased by 18.77% compared with the preceding quarter (second quarter 2021-2022 (Jan-Mar)) and 22.92% increased when comparing the first quarter 2022-2023 (Apr-Jun) and the third quarter 2020-2021 (Apr-Jun).

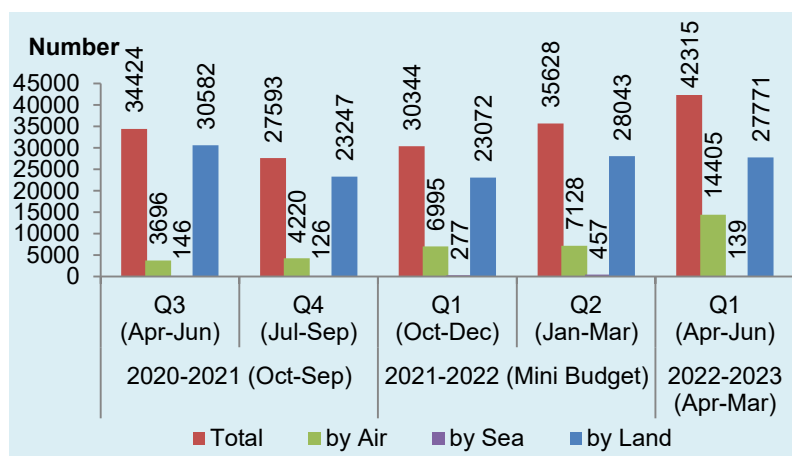
Air arrivals: In the first quarter 2022-2023 (Apr-Jun), number of visitor arrivals by air totaled 14,405 this was increased of

289.75% while comparing the first quarter 2022-2023 (Apr-Jun) and the third quarter 2020-2021 (Apr-Jun) and this was increased of 102.09% compared with the previous quarter (second quarter 2021-2022 (Jan-Mar)).

Land arrivals: The majority of visitors arrived in Myanmar by land 65.63%, this was an decrease of 0.97% compared with the previous quarter (second quarter 2021-2022 (Jan-Mar)). This was decreased by 9.19% when comparing the first quarter 2022-2023 (Apr-Jun) and the third quarter 2020-2021 (Apr-Jun).

Sea arrivals: In the first quarter 2022-2023 (Apr-Jun), the number of arrivals by sea stood at 139 which was decrease of 69.58% compared with the previous quarter (second quarter 2021-2022 (Jan-Mar)). This was decrease by 4.79% when comparing the first quarter 2022-2023 (Apr-Jun) and the third quarter 2020-2021 (Apr-Jun).

Chart 6.5: International Tourist Arrivals



Source: Ministry of Hotels and Tourism.

Table 6.5 International Tourist Arrivals

	2020-2021 (Oct-Sep)		2021-2022 (Mini Budget)		2022-2023 (Apr-Mar)
	Q3 (Apr-Jun)	Q4 (Jul-Sep)	Q1 (Oct-Dec)	Q2 (Jan-Mar)	Q1 (Apr-Jun)
Total	34424	27593	30344	35628	42315
by Air	3696	4220	6995	7128	14405
by Sea	146	126	277	457	139
by Land	30582	23247	23072	28043	27771

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 first quarter of 2022-2023, there were 91 labour exchange offices in the whole country and more than 342 overseas employment agencies.

There were 45,567 job placements in the first quarter 2022-2023 (Apr-Jun), which was a 15.5% increase compared with the preceding quarter (second quarter 2021-2022 (Jan-Mar)). When comparing the third quarter 2020-2021(Apr-Jun) and the first quarter 2022-2023 (Apr-Jun), it was 61.6% increased.

The number of new registered job seekers increased by 16.7% in the first quarter 2022-2023 (Apr-Jun) and was 68.4% higher than the third quarter 2020-2021(Apr-Jun).

The number of submissions made for the vacancies increased by 13.9% compared with the previous quarter (second quarter 2021-2022 (Jan-Mar)). The number of submissions made for the vacancies was 28,597 and 45,877 were recorded in Q3: 2020-2021 (Apr-Jun) and Q1: 2022-2023 (Apr-Jun) respectively.

There were 30,002 overseas workers in the first quarter of 2022-2023, increase in overseas employment was recorded in Thailand (11,046 people), Malaysia (3,052 people), Korea (1,612 people), Singapore (6,660 people) and Japan (6,876 people).

7.2 Annual Labour Force Survey

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

7.2.1 Working Age population and Labour Force Participation

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

7.2.2 Employment

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

7.2.3 Unemployment and Labour underutilization

The overall unemployment rate was 0.5%, with a male rate of 0.4% and female 0.6%. The composite rate of the labour underutilization, which comprises unemployment, time-related underemployment and potential labour force, was 3.3% and higher for females compared to males.

7.2.4 Wage/Salary per month

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

7.2.5 Child Labour

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

Table 7.1 Employment Through Labour Exchange Offices

	2020-2021 (Oct-Sep)		2021-2022 (Mini Budget)		2022-2023 (Apr-Mar)
	Q3 (Apr-Jun)	Q4 (Jul-Sep)	Q1 (Oct-Dec)	Q2 (Jan-Mar)	Q1 (Apr-Jun)
Domestic					
New Registered	172,821	119,013	226,787	249,331	291,083
Job vacancies	28,278	21,329	36,389	38,933	44,731
Submitted for vacancies	28,597	22,967	38,844	40,291	45,877
Person placed	28,192	21,233	36,732	39,468	45,567
Registered live and pending at the end of the period	635,135	570,110	563,999	591,528	651,448
Overseas Workers					
Thai	-	-	25	52	11,046
Malaysia	-	-	27	207	3,052
Korea	-	-	28	443	1,612
Singapore	41	1	1,306	2,553	6,660
Japan	-	-	62	430	6,876
UAE	-	-	67	69	72
Jordan	-	-	227	41	273
Qatar	-	-	52	135	109
Other	-	-	144	263	302
Total Overseas Workers	41	1	1,938	4,193	30,002

Note: 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.

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 and Finance (MoPF) and CBM, CBM is acting as the agent of MoPF but Treasury Department manages all process on behalf of MoPF 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 and Myanma Agricultural Development Bank are Non-Competitive Bidders and other State-Owned banks, Local Banks, Foreign Banks and Securities Companies are Competitive Bidders. Myanma Economic Bank invests the largest amount in Treasury Securities. 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 MoPF.

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).

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.

