

# Quarterly Statistics Bulletin

Quarterly Time Series, 2022-2023 (Q2)



## **Quarterly Statistics Bulletin**

### **Quarterly Time Series, 2022-2023 (Q2)**

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**CENTRAL STATISTICAL ORGANIZATION**

**Office No.32, Nay Pyi Taw**

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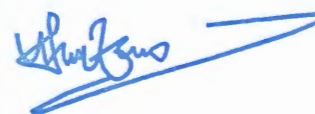
## FOREWORD

**This Quarterly Statistics Bulletin** is the 26<sup>th</sup> edition statistical issue presenting the outcomes of Myanmar economic activities and support of sustainable economic growth. It provides estimates based on the economic indicators obtained from respective agencies and paves the way for the further improvement in the quality of estimates with respect to benchmarking and seasonal adjustment. It includes developments in GDP, production and trade sectors' performance, inflation, CPI, banking sector, exchange rates, interest rates, labour exchange and transportation and travel sector.

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

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

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



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



# CONTENTS

<b>FOREWORD</b> .....	<b>I</b>
<b>1. GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT &amp; PRICES   ANALYSIS</b> .....	<b>1</b>
1.1 Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (Current Producers' Prices).....	3
1.2 Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (Constant Producers' Prices).....	4
1.3 Consumer Price Index and Rate of Inflation.....	5
1.4 Retail Price.....	8
<b>2. TRADE   ANALYSIS</b> .....	<b>11</b>
2.1 Merchandise Trade.....	13
2.2 Direction of Trade.....	15
2.3 Destination of Exports.....	16
2.4 Origin of Imports.....	17
2.5 Export by Principal Commodities.....	19
2.6 Import by Principal Commodities.....	21
<b>3. FINANCE   ANALYSIS</b> .....	<b>23</b>
3.1 International Currency Exchange.....	25
3.2 Customs Duties.....	25
3.3 Revenue from Taxes.....	26
3.4 Government Securities.....	27
3.5 Money Supply.....	28
3.6 People's Savings.....	29
<b>4. INVESTMENT   ANALYSIS</b> .....	<b>31</b>
4.1 Myanmar Citizen Investment of Permitted Enterprise by Sector.....	33
4.2 Foreign Investment of Permitted Enterprise by Sector.....	34
4.3 Foreign Investment of Permitted Enterprise by Country/Region.....	35
4.4 Myanmar Citizen Investment of Permitted Enterprise.....	36
by State & Region	
4.5 Foreign Investment of Permitted Enterprise by State & Region.....	38
4.6 Amount of Foreign Investment Inflows by Sector.....	38
4.7 Amount of Foreign Investment Inflows by Country/Region.....	39
<b>5. PRODUCTION   ANALYSIS</b> .....	<b>41</b>
5.1 Cement Production.....	43
5.2 Cotton Yarn.....	43
5.3 Biological Products.....	44
5.4 Electric Power Generation.....	44
5.5 Electric Power Generation by Gas.....	44
5.6 Sales of Electric Power.....	45
5.7 Petroleum Coke.....	45
5.8 Liquefied Petroleum Gas.....	46
5.9 Fertilizer (Urea).....	46
5.10 Natural Gas.....	47
5.11 Crude Oil.....	47
5.12 Motor Spirit.....	47
5.13 Diesel Oil.....	48
5.14 Aviation Turbine.....	48

**CONTENTS**

5.15	Furnace Oil.....	49
5.16	Limestone .....	49
5.17	Beer.....	50
5.18	Alcohol.....	50
5.19	Cigarettes.....	50
5.20	Salt (Fine).....	51
5.21	Cooking Oil.....	51
5.22	Instant Noodles.....	52
5.23	Meat, Fish, Milk and Egg Production.....	54
<b>6.</b>	<b>TRANSPORTATION AND TOURISM   ANALYSIS.....</b>	<b>55</b>
6.1	Domestic Public Transport.....	57
6.2	Yangon City Private Transport.....	58
6.3	Registered Motor Vehicles by Type.....	59
6.4	Merchant Shipping.....	60
6.5	Tourism.....	60
<b>7.</b>	<b>LABOUR   ANALYSIS.....</b>	<b>63</b>
7.1	Labour and Employment.....	65
7.2	Annual Labour Force Survey.....	65
	<b>GLOSSARY AND METHODOLOGICAL NOTES.....</b>	<b>68</b>
	<b>LIST OF TABLES.....</b>	<b>V</b>
	<b>LIST OF CHARTS.....</b>	<b>VII</b>
	<b>EXECUTIVES SUMMARY.....</b>	<b>IX</b>



## LIST OF TABLES

Table 1.1	Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (Current Producers' Prices).....	4
Table 1.2	Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (Constant Producers' Prices).....	5
Table 1.3.1	Consumer Price Index by Group (2012 = 100) .....	7
Table 1.3.2	Consumer Price Index and Rate of Inflation (2012 = 100).....	7
Table 1.4.1	Retail Price of Selected Commodities.....	9
Table 1.4.2	Spot Price of Gold at Yangon.....	10
Table 2.1	Value of Merchandise Trade.....	14
Table 2.2	Direction of Trade.....	15
Table 2.3	Export by major Trading Country/Region.....	17
Table 2.4	Import by major Trading Country/Region.....	19
Table 2.5	Export by Principal Commodities.....	20
Table 2.6	Import by Principal Commodities.....	22
Table 3.1	International Currency Exchange.....	25
Table 3.2	Customs Duties.....	26
Table 3.3	Revenue from Taxes.....	27
Table 3.4	Government Securities (Auction).....	28
Table 3.5	Money Supply.....	28
Table 3.6	People's Savings.....	29
Table 4.1	Myanmar Citizen Investment of Permitted Enterprise by Sector.....	33
Table 4.2	Foreign Investment of Permitted Enterprise by Sector.....	35
Table 4.3	Foreign Investment of Permitted Enterprise by Country/Region.....	36
Table 4.4	Myanmar Citizen Investment of Permitted Enterprise by State & Region.....	37
Table 4.5	Foreign Investment of Permitted Enterprise by State & Region.....	38
Table 4.6	Amount of Foreign Investment Inflows by Sector.....	39
Table 4.7	Amount of Foreign Investment Inflows by Country/Region.....	40
Table 5.1	Production Statistics.....	53
Table 5.2	Meat, Fish, Milk and Egg Production.....	54
Table 6.1	Transportation.....	58
Table 6.2	Yangon City Private Transport (Bus Service).....	59
Table 6.3	Registered Motor Vehicles by Type.....	59
Table 6.4	Merchant Shipping.....	60
Table 6.5	International Tourist Arrivals.....	61
Table 7.1	Employment Through Labour Exchange Offices .....	66



## LIST OF CHARTS

Chart 1.1	Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (Current Producers' Prices).....	3
Chart 1.2	Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (Constant Producers' Prices).....	4
Chart 1.3.1	Consumer Price Index by Group (2012 = 100).....	6
Chart 1.3.2	Consumer Price Index and Rate of Inflation (2012 = 100).....	7
Chart 1.4.1	Retail Price of Selected Commodities.....	8
Chart 1.4.2	Spot Price of Gold at Yangon.....	10
Chart 2.1	Value of Merchandise Trade.....	13
Chart 2.1.1	Normal and Border Trade.....	14
Chart 2.1.2	Trade by Sector.....	15
Chart 2.3	Destination of Exports.....	16
Chart 2.4	Origin of Imports.....	18
Chart 2.5	Top 5 Export Commodities.....	20
Chart 2.6	Top 5 Import Commodities.....	21
Chart 3.1	International Currency Exchange.....	25
Chart 3.2	Customs Duties.....	26
Chart 3.3	Revenue from Taxes.....	26
Chart 3.5	Money Supply.....	28
Chart 3.6	People's Savings.....	29
Chart 4.1	Myanmar Citizen Investment of Permitted Enterprise by Sector.....	33
Chart 4.2	Foreign Investment of Permitted Enterprise by Sector.....	34
Chart 4.3	Foreign Investment of Permitted Enterprise by Country/Region.....	35
Chart 4.4	Myanmar Citizen Investment of Permitted Enterprise by State & Region.....	37
Chart 4.5	Foreign Investment of Permitted Enterprise by State & Region.....	38
Chart 4.6	Amount of Foreign Investment Inflows by Sector.....	39
Chart 4.7	Amount of Foreign Investment Inflows By Country/Region.....	39
Chart 5.1	Cement Production.....	43
Chart 5.2	Cotton Yarn Production.....	43
Chart 5.3	Biological Products.....	44
Chart 5.4	Electric Power Generation.....	44
Chart 5.5	Electric Power Generation by Gas.....	45
Chart 5.6	Sales of Electric Power.....	45
Chart 5.7	Petroleum Coke.....	46
Chart 5.8	Liquefied Petroleum Gas.....	46
Chart 5.9	Fertilizer (Urea) Production.....	46
Chart 5.10	Natural Gas Production.....	47
Chart 5.11	Crude Oil Production.....	47
Chart 5.12	Motor Spirit Production.....	48
Chart 5.13	Diesel Oil Production.....	48
Chart 5.14	Aviation Turbine Production.....	49
Chart 5.15	Furnace Oil Production.....	49
Chart 5.16	Limestone Production.....	49
Chart 5.17	Beer Production.....	50
Chart 5.18	Alcohol Production.....	50

**LIST OF CHARTS**

Chart 5.19	Cigarettes Production.....	51
Chart 5.20	Salt (Fine) Production.....	51
Chart 5.21	Cooking Oil Production.....	52
Chart 5.22	Instant Noodles Production.....	52
Chart 5.23	Production of Beef, Mutton, Pork, Duck, Chicken and Fish.....	54
Chart 6.1	Domestic Public Transport (2022-2023, Q2).....	57
Chart 6.2	Yangon City Private Transport (Bus Service).....	58
Chart 6.3	Registered Motor Vehicles by Type (Q2).....	59
Chart 6.4	Merchant Shipping (Coastal Trade, Q2).....	60
Chart 6.5	International Tourist Arrivals.....	61

## EXECUTIVES SUMMARY

Myanmar has achieved an average growth rate of 3.1% in the last five years. In FY 2020-2021, the growth rate of GDP was -5.9% because of COVID 19 pandemic. The share of GDP was Agriculture sector 22.7%, Industry sector 37.1% and Services sector 40.2%. Over the same period, the year on year inflation was 28.04%. 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 change in the second quarter 2022-2023 (Jul - Sep) was increased to 12.7% over the same period of last year. It was due to changes in the two main economic sectors, 16.6% in the Industry sector and 10.8% in the Agriculture sector respectively.

### Inflation

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) increases by 11.14% in the second quarter of FY 2022-2023 (Jul-Sep) compared with the first quarter of 2022-2023 (Apr-Jun). Compared with the fourth quarter of 2020-2021 (Jul-Sep), CPI increased by 28.04%.

In the second quarter of FY 2022-2023 (Apr-Mar), the average rate of inflation was 27.98%. This was an increase in the average rate (9.53 percentage points) compared with the first quarter of FY 2022-2023 (Apr-Mar).

### Trade

Myanmar is currently trading goods with over 100 countries. The merchandise trade statistics show that the trade balance had a surplus of \$ 128.9 million in the second quarter 2022-2023 (Jul-Sep); moreover, it had a surplus of \$ 195.2 million in the fourth quarter 2020-2021(Jul-Sep).

Exports, a crucial component of a country's economy, were increased by 24.1% from \$ 3,555.4 million in the fourth quarter 2020-2021(Jul-Sep) to \$ 4,412.1 million in the second quarter 2022-2023 (Jul-Sep). Across the seven major export categories: animal products, manufactured products, forest products, marine products, others and agricultural products were increased by 266.7%, 46.3%, 23.3%, 4.6%, 2.5% and 0.1%. However, the export of mineral products 65.7% were declined over the fourth quarter 2020-2021(Jul-Sep).

The total import in the second quarter 2022-2023 (Jul-Sep) was \$ 4,283.2 million; an increase of 27.5% from \$ 3,360.2 million at the fourth quarter 2020-2021 (Jul-Sep). Changes in total imports can be broken down into three importing categories:intermediate goods, consumer goods, and capital goods. The import of intermediate goods increased by 74.7%, capital goods, and consumer goods decreased by

<b>International Currency Exchange</b>	11.7%, and 5.0% from the fourth quarter 2020-2021 (Jul-Sep).
<b>Customs Duties and Revenue from Taxes</b>	In the second quarter 2022-2023 (Jul-Sep), the performance of the US dollar against the Myanmar kyat was 8.97% stronger over compared with the fourth quarter 2020-2021 (Jul-Sep). However, Myanmar Kyat has strengthened against other currencies : the Euro 8.05% and the Thai Baht 2.30%.
<b>Myanmar Citizen and Foreign Investment of Permitted Enterprise by Sector</b>	In the second quarter 2022-2023 (Jul-Sep), customs duties increased by 30.83% compared with the fourth quarter 2020-2021 (Jul-Sep). Also, revenue from taxes increased by 20.12%, mainly due to large increases in income taxes.
<b>Foreign Investment of Permitted Enterprise by Country</b>	In the second quarter 2022-2023 (Jul-Sep), the total investment by Myanmar Citizen was increased 335924.896 million US\$ compared with the fourth quarter 2020-2021 (Jul-Sep) because of the increasing in Construction sector in this period. Foreign investment was increased 1189.52 million US\$ compare with the fourth quarter 2020-2021 (Jul-Sep). Because of the increasing in Power sector, it contributes the majority of the increase.
<b>Myanmar Citizen and Foreign Investment of Permitted Enterprise by State and Region</b>	Singapore, Hong Kong (SAR) and China were the top foreign investors for Myanmar in second quarter 2022-2023 (Jul-Sep) and The Republic of Korea, Hong Kong (SAR) and China were the top investors in the fourth quarter 2020-2021 (Jul-Sep).
<b>Amount of Foreign Investment Inflows by Sector</b>	In the second quarter 2022-2023 (Jul-Sep), Shan State was mostly invested in Myanmar Citizen and Yangon Region was mostly invested in Foreign Investment. Sagaing Region was second in Myanmar Citizen Investment and Ayeyawady Region was second in Foreign Investment.
<b>Amount of Foreign Investment Inflows by Country</b>	In the second quarter 2022-2023 (Jul-Sep), the sectors with the largest inflow amount of Foreign Investment were Oil and Gas sector, Transport and Communication and Manufacturing sector. In the second quarter 2022-2023 (Jul-Sep), Oil and Gas sector topped the list at 122.774 million US\$.
<b>Production</b>	In the second quarter 2022-2023 (Jul-Sep), the countries by the largest Inflow amount of Foreign Investment were Thailand, Singapore and Hong Kong (SAR).
	The Quarterly production statistics are mainly described and focused on the selected commodities from the fiscal year 2020-2021 to 2022-2023. In general, the production of selected commodities increased between the fourth quarter of 2020-2021 (Jul-Sep) and the second quarter of 2022-2023 (Jul-Sep). When comparing the fourth quarter of 2020-2021 (Jul-Sep), the production of Cement, Cotton Yarn, Liquefied Petroleum Gas, Fertilizer (Urea) and Cigarettes increased by 497.06%, 127.03%, 112.91%, 177.96% and 93.92% respectively in the second quarter of 2022-2023 (Jul-Sep). Likewise, the production of Motor Spirit, Aviation

Turbine, Furnace Oil, Limestone, Salt (Fine) and Instant Noodles increased to 0.80%, 57.86%, 17.71%, 41.73%, 3.67% and 3.48%. However, in the second quarter of 2022-2023 (Jul-Sep), the production of Biological Products, Petroleum Coke, Natural Gas, Crude Oil, Diesel Oil, Beer, Alcohol and Cooking Oil decreased by 10.45%, 5.15%, 3.17%, 9.29%, 11.89%, 11.18%, 26.26% and 4.03% compared with fourth quarter of 2020-2021 (Jul-Sep). When comparing the first quarter and second quarter of 2022-2023, the production of Biological Products, Furnace Oil and Cooking Oil increased to 66.67%, 10.03% and 85.17%. In Electricity, between the fourth quarter of 2020-2021 (Jul-Sep) and the second quarter of 2022-2023 (Jul-Sep), Electric Power Generation By Gas and Sale of Electric Power Value increased by 17.42% and 5.58%; on the other hand, Electric Power Generation decreased by 0.89%.

### 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 7.3% in the second quarter 2022-2023 (Jul-Sep) compared with the fourth quarter 2020-2021 (Jul-Sep). The number of registered motorcycles decreased 91,500 registered in the first quarter 2022-2023 (Apr-Jun) compared with the second quarter 2022-2023 (Jul-Sep).

Merchant Shipping includes only coastal trade among ports in Myanmar. In the second quarter 2022-2023 (Jul-Sep), coastal shipping increased with vessel entries increasing by 2% and tonnage increasing by 14% compared with a year ago.

The second quarter of 2022-2023 (Jul-Sep) is increasing by air arrivals because Myanmar reopened commercial flights to international visitors and resumed the e-Visa (Tourist), e-Visa (Business) and other visas on April 17<sup>th</sup> 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
Q2	July 1 - September 30



1

# GDP & Prices



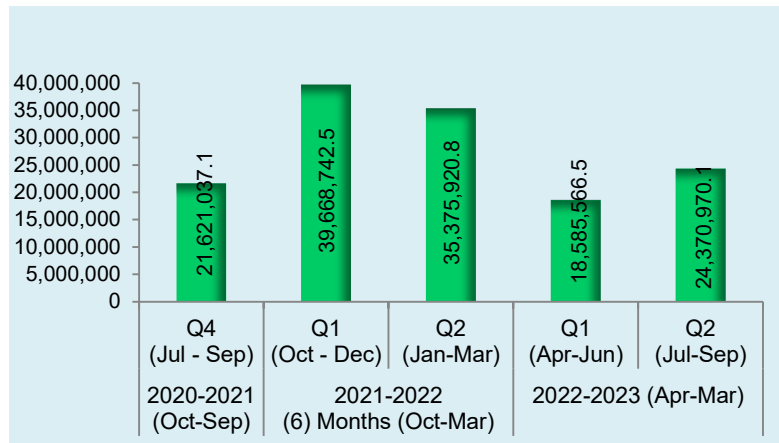


# GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT & PRICES

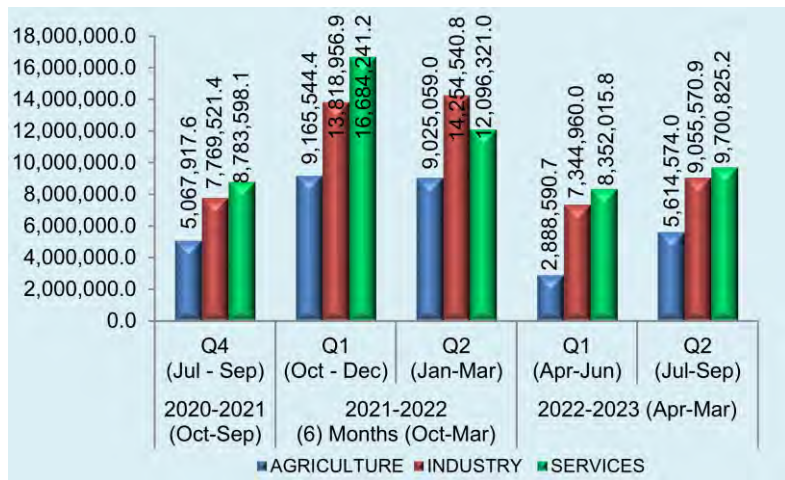
## 1.1 Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (Current Producers' Prices)

In Myanmar, GDP comprises production from the three main sectors of Agriculture, Industry and Services. In the second quarter of 2022-2023 (Jul-Sep), the Agriculture sector represented 23.0%, the Industry sector at 37.2% and the Services sector at 39.8% of GDP respectively.

**Chart 1.1 Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (Current Producers' Prices) (Million Kyat)**



Source: Planning Department.



Source: Planning Department.

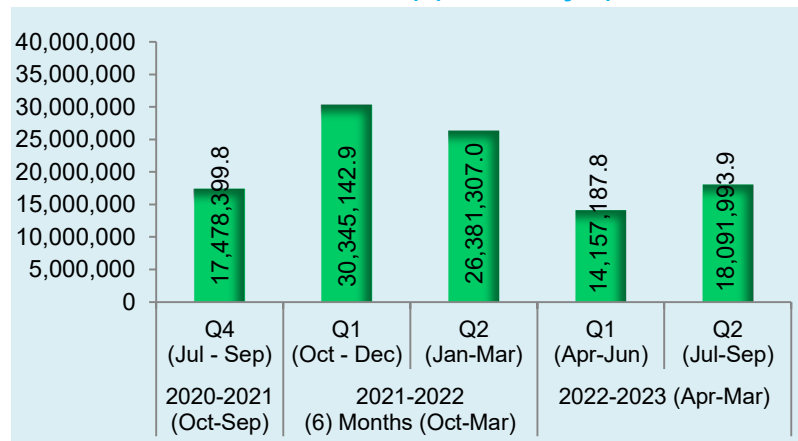
**Table 1.1 Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (Current Producers' Prices)  
(Million kyat)**

F.Y	2020-2021 (Oct-Sep)	2021-2022 (6) Months (Oct-Mar)			2022-2023 (Apr-Mar)	
	Q4 (Jul - Sep)	Q1 (Oct - Dec)	Q2 (Jan-Mar)	Q1 (Apr-Jun)	Q2 (Jul-Sep)	
<b>GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT</b>	<b>21,621,037.1</b>	<b>39,668,742.5</b>	<b>35,375,920.8</b>	<b>18,585,566.5</b>	<b>24,370,970.1</b>	
<b>(1) AGRICULTURE</b>	<b>5,067,917.6</b>	<b>9,165,544.4</b>	<b>9,025,059.0</b>	<b>2,888,590.7</b>	<b>5,614,574.0</b>	
Agriculture	2,790,913.9	6,302,208.4	6,337,029.1	771,230.2	3,081,489.7	
Livestock and Fisheries	2,258,177.6	2,852,846.3	2,673,173.8	2,107,247.0	2,515,779.7	
Forestry	18,826.1	10,489.7	14,856.1	10,113.5	17,304.6	
<b>(2) INDUSTRY</b>	<b>7,769,521.4</b>	<b>13,818,956.9</b>	<b>14,254,540.8</b>	<b>7,344,960.0</b>	<b>9,055,570.9</b>	
Energy	852,399.9	1,140,685.2	1,163,693.8	1,250,482.0	1,411,871.0	
Mining	161,236.7	214,478.7	179,818.1	150,471.0	182,017.9	
Processing and Manufacturing	4,762,430.4	10,232,047.4	10,363,959.8	4,152,108.4	5,259,403.5	
Electric Power	407,089.6	426,628.9	414,116.5	439,105.4	413,963.8	
Construction	1,586,364.8	1,805,116.7	2,132,952.6	1,352,793.2	1,788,314.7	
<b>(3) SERVICES</b>	<b>8,783,598.1</b>	<b>16,684,241.2</b>	<b>12,096,321.0</b>	<b>8,352,015.8</b>	<b>9,700,825.2</b>	
Transportation	2,301,504.1	3,337,173.3	3,315,508.0	2,503,690.5	2,646,798.5	
Communications	549,080.8	491,086.9	734,884.4	693,677.5	589,321.8	
Financial Institutions	146,921.3	94,944.7	99,230.3	65,896.7	155,396.5	
Social and Administrative Services	908,437.8	897,511.2	903,015.0	916,861.2	936,987.8	
Rental and Other Services	789,975.0	1,001,249.8	978,173.0	928,288.1	899,571.4	
Trade	4,087,679.1	10,862,275.3	6,065,510.3	3,243,601.8	4,472,749.2	

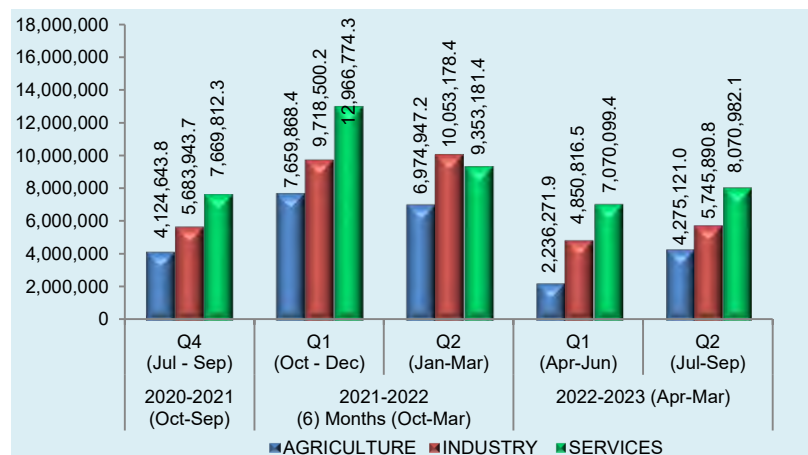
Source: Planning Department.

## 1.2 Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (Constant Producers' Prices)

**Chart 1.2 Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (Constant Producers' Prices) (Million Kyat)**



Source: Planning Department.



Source: Planning Department.

**Table 1.2 Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (Constant Producers' Prices)  
(Million Kyat)**

F.Y	2020-2021 (Oct-Sep)	2021-2022 (6) Months (Oct-Mar)		2022-2023 (Apr-Mar)	
	Q4 (Jul-Sep)	Q1 (Oct - Dec)	Q2 (Jan-Mar)	Q1 (Apr-Jun)	Q2 (Jul-Sep)
<b>GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT</b>	<b>17,478,399.8</b>	<b>30,345,142.9</b>	<b>26,381,307.0</b>	<b>14,157,187.8</b>	<b>18,091,993.9</b>
<b>(1) AGRICULTURE</b>	<b>4,124,643.8</b>	<b>7,659,868.4</b>	<b>6,974,947.2</b>	<b>2,236,271.9</b>	<b>4,275,121.0</b>
Agriculture	2,339,827.7	5,457,690.2	4,938,007.4	635,486.7	2,386,146.5
Livestock and Fisheries	1,771,424.8	2,194,704.4	2,025,462.8	1,593,345.3	1,876,760.8
Forestry	13,391.3	7,473.8	11,477.0	7,439.9	12,213.7
<b>(2) INDUSTRY</b>	<b>5,683,943.7</b>	<b>9,718,500.2</b>	<b>10,053,178.4</b>	<b>4,850,816.5</b>	<b>5,745,890.8</b>
Energy	746,846.9	696,906.9	661,079.3	672,659.8	714,935.9
Mining	142,028.7	159,054.3	140,935.1	113,159.2	127,776.6
Processing and Manufacturing	3,264,130.6	7,206,028.6	7,403,187.9	2,772,915.3	3,312,314.8
Electric Power	324,257.9	322,648.8	307,861.4	323,233.3	328,884.5
Construction	1,206,679.6	1,333,861.6	1,540,114.7	968,848.9	1,261,979.0
<b>(3) SERVICES</b>	<b>7,669,812.3</b>	<b>12,966,774.3</b>	<b>9,353,181.4</b>	<b>7,070,099.4</b>	<b>8,070,982.1</b>
Transportation	2,137,104.1	2,816,646.5	2,698,158.7	2,250,847.9	2,338,406.5
Communications	565,888.7	574,180.4	745,019.8	769,158.2	608,938.3
Financial Institutions	150,998.2	97,579.1	101,987.2	67,725.2	159,708.9
Social and Administrative Services	822,493.4	826,041.8	835,131.8	839,152.6	848,337.1
Rental and Other Services	594,711.5	751,134.9	744,014.1	663,319.7	638,375.2
Trade	3,398,616.4	7,901,191.6	4,228,869.8	2,479,895.8	3,477,216.1

Source: Planning Department.

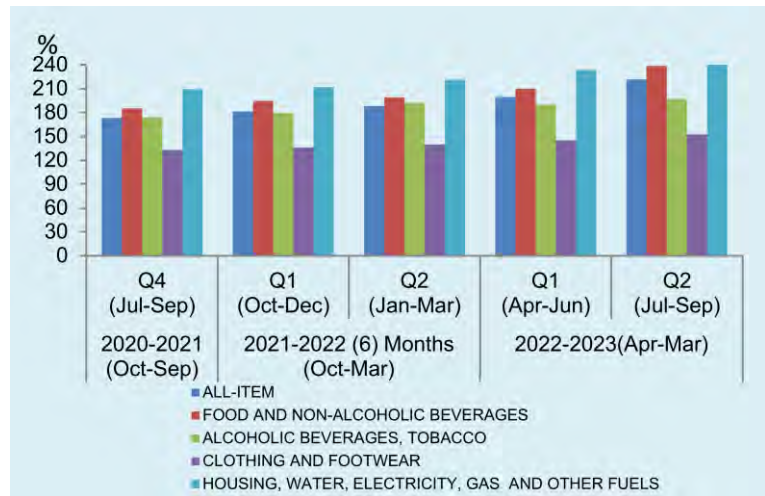
### 1.3 Consumer Price Index and Rate of Inflation

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.

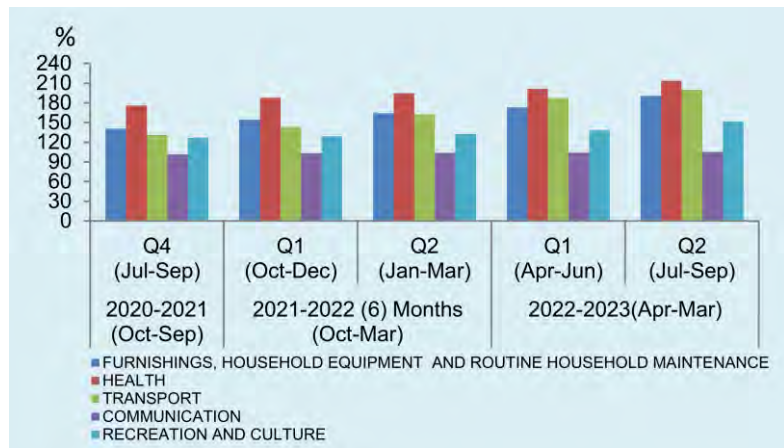
#### 1.3.1 Quarterly Change

In the second quarter 2022-2023 (Jul-Sep), compared with the fourth quarter 2020-2021 (Jul-Sep). According to 2012 base year, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) increased to 221.73 (Jul-Sep) Index Points from 173.18 (Jul-Sep) Index Points. The Year on Year Inflation Rate was 28.04% in the second quarter 2022-2023 (Jul-Sep). The price of general commodities increased in the second quarter 2022-2023 (Apr-Jun) due to the increasing prices of exchange rate, fuel and gold.

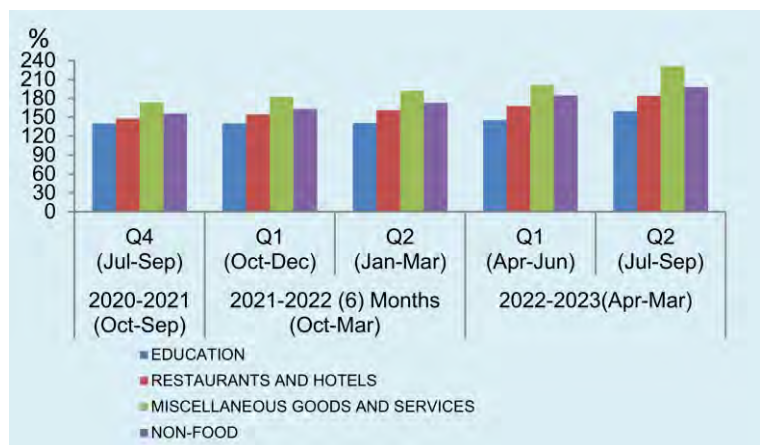
**Chart 1.3.1: Consumer Price Index by Group (2012=100)**



Source: Central Statistical Organization.



Source: Central Statistical Organization.



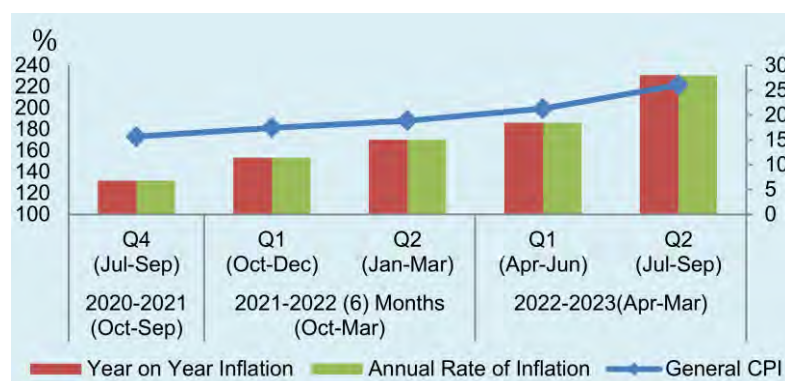
Source: Central Statistical Organization.



**Table 1.3.1 Consumer Price Index by Group (2012 = 100)**

Group	2020-2021 (Oct-Sep)	2021-2022 (6) Months (Oct-Mar)		2022-2023 (Apr-Mar)	
	Q4 (Jul-Sep)	Q1 (Oct-Dec)	Q2 (Jan-Mar)	Q1 (Apr-Jun)	Q2 (Jul-Sep)
ALL-ITEM	173.18	181.48	188.14	199.50	221.73
FOOD AND NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES	185.44	194.69	198.95	210.07	238.78
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES, TOBACCO	174.12	179.21	192.32	190.05	196.88
CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR	132.76	136.04	139.95	145.08	152.64
HOUSING, WATER, ELECTRICITY, GAS AND OTHER FUELS	209.63	211.79	221.05	233.22	242.40
FURNISHINGS, HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT AND ROUTINE HOUSEHOLD MAINTENANCE	141.07	154.67	164.31	173.17	190.60
HEALTH	176.26	187.73	194.62	201.62	213.88
TRANSPORT	131.03	143.27	162.54	187.45	200.12
COMMUNICATION	102.02	103.32	103.90	104.25	105.06
RECREATION AND CULTURE	126.83	129.38	132.47	138.00	151.93
EDUCATION	140.04	140.04	140.56	145.30	159.30
RESTAURANTS AND HOTELS	147.62	154.20	160.88	167.43	183.75
MISCELLANEOUS GOODS AND SERVICES	173.17	182.22	191.68	201.20	231.12
NON-FOOD	155.92	162.89	172.93	184.62	197.72

Source: Central Statistical Organization.

**Chart 1.3.2: Consumer Price Index and Rate of Inflation**

Source: Central Statistical Organization.

**Table 1.3.2 Consumer Price Index and Rate of Inflation (2012 = 100)**

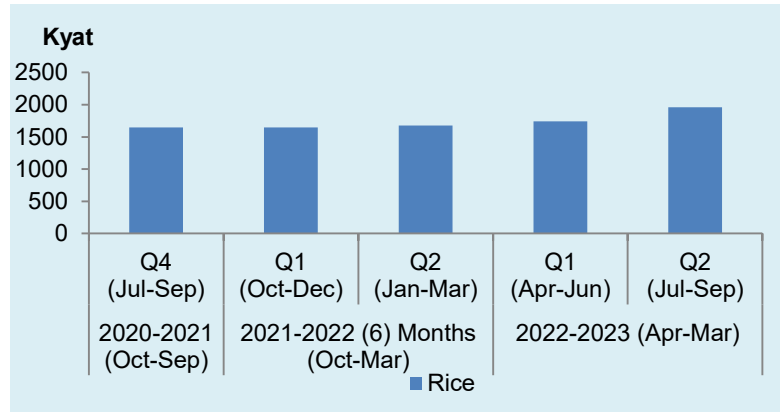
Group	2020-2021 (Oct-Sep)	2021-2022 (6) Months (Oct-Mar)		2022-2023 (Apr-Mar)	
	Q4 (Jul-Sep)	Q1 (Oct-Dec)	Q2 (Jan-Mar)	Q1 (Apr-Jun)	Q2 (Jul-Sep)
General CPI	173.18	181.48	188.14	199.50	221.73
Year on Year Inflation	6.83	11.39	15.06	18.46	28.04
Rate of Inflation (Quarterly Average)	6.83	11.39	15.05	18.45	27.98

Source: Central Statistical Organization.

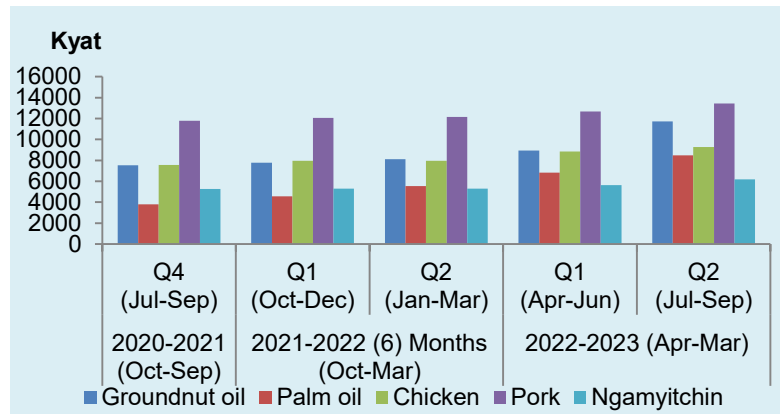
## 1.4 Retail Price

Retail price means the price of a good or product when it is sold to the end user for consumption, not for resale through a third-party distribution channel.

**Chart 1.4.1: Retail Price of Selected Commodities**



Source: Central Statistical Organization.

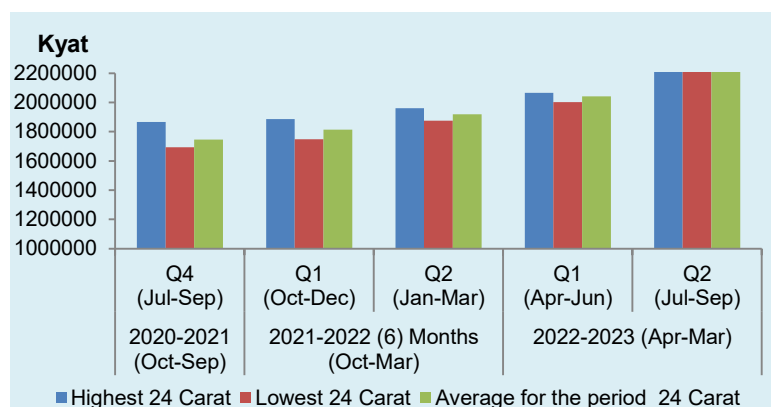


Source: Central Statistical Organization.

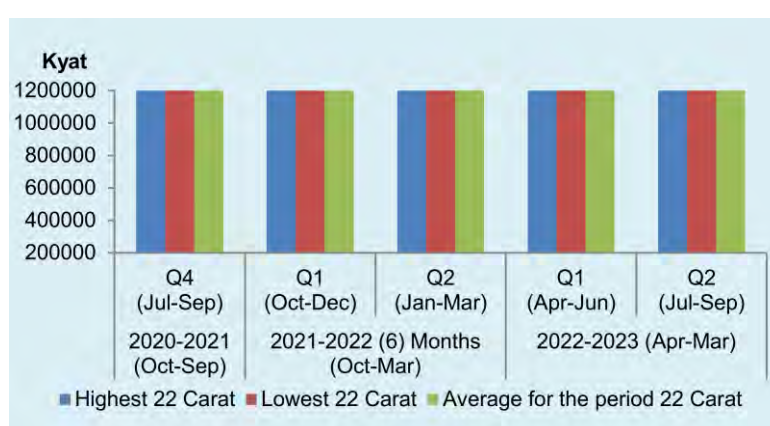
**Table 1.4.1 Retail Price of Selected Commodities**  
(Value = Kyat)

Commodity	Unit	2020-2021	2021-2022 (6) Months		2022-2023(Apr-Mar)	
		(Oct-Sep)	Q1	Q2	Q1	Q2
		Q4	(Oct-Dec)	(Jan-Mar)	(Apr-Jun)	(Jul-Sep)
		(Jul-Sep)				
Rice	Pyi	1,646.38	1,647.47	1,676.96	1,740.73	1,961.61
Snake Head Fish (Ngayan)	Viss	9,953.94	9,758.79	9,630.65	10,093.80	10,786.43
Catfish (Ngakhu)	Viss	10,232.62	9,986.63	9,491.09	10,065.95	10,992.87
Ngagyi	Viss	11,690.11	11,382.42	10,680.95	11,221.98	12,483.15
Hilsa (Ngatha-lauk)	Viss	11,331.37	12,092.16	12,476.47	13,277.78	13,990.20
Ngamyit-chin	Viss	5,252.46	5,304.35	5,308.55	5,646.52	6,199.71
Prawn (Pazun-doke)	Viss	18,209.38	18,594.64	19,439.70	20,129.65	20,881.74
Shrimp (Pazun-kyawt)	Viss	11,336.07	11,578.97	12,285.47	12,826.50	13,098.29
Snake Head Fish (Ngayan) dried	Viss	34,922.81	35,583.89	35,777.67	37,594.26	40,521.69
Ngakumshut dried	Viss	20,159.57	20,354.61	20,664.89	21,758.87	23,046.10
Prawn dried	Viss	35,794.44	36,179.86	36,933.33	38,979.86	42,845.83
Fish Ngapi (Ngapi yegyo)	Viss	3,649.57	3,724.20	3,803.77	3,936.23	4,255.94
Hmyin Ngapi (Ngapi-seinza) (2nd. quality)	Viss	4,322.39	4,478.59	4,583.66	4,814.05	5,332.19
Goat (Mutton)	Viss	23,064.46	22,847.15	22,825.05	23,058.93	23,521.18
Beef	Viss	14,822.52	14,854.17	14,733.02	14,944.44	15,186.73
Pork	Viss	11,800.59	12,071.35	12,153.85	12,687.85	13,437.01
Chicken	Viss	7,548.45	7,948.82	7,952.79	8,844.98	9,278.81
Chicken eggs	(10.Nos)	1,454.39	1,397.08	1,454.06	1,703.11	1,915.76
Duck eggs	(10.Nos)	1,753.71	1,772.48	1,875.91	2,146.22	2,460.64
Groundnut Oil	Viss	7,527.88	7,781.49	8,115.48	8,950.36	11,734.67
Palm Oil	Viss	3,781.13	4,550.68	5,541.60	6,822.13	8,472.13
Gram (split)	Viss	2,843.61	3,180.86	3,269.95	3,403.09	4,028.81
Pegyi (whole)	Viss	3,326.47	3,754.90	4,148.53	4,497.55	4,690.69
Penilay (whole)	Viss	5,058.74	5,371.04	5,506.80	5,613.27	6,044.98
Sadawpe (lonethay)	Viss	2,659.39	3,261.44	3,827.20	4,264.24	4,921.06
Chillies (short)	Viss	10,947.73	11,029.78	11,255.62	11,978.30	15,833.93
Onion (big)	Viss	732.30	994.75	1,041.31	1,316.54	2,570.04
Garlic (single)	Viss	4,260.27	4,899.02	4,947.72	4,908.00	4,815.56
Potatoes (medium)	Viss	1,309.57	2,277.67	2,161.20	2,146.78	2,356.77
Tomatoes	Viss	1,412.89	2,046.09	1,466.26	1,201.37	1,793.69
Cabbage	Viss	761.34	1,004.92	1,155.19	841.39	1,021.38
Longbean	Viss	1,522.88	1,516.26	1,541.73	1,734.36	1,881.83
Betel leaves	Viss	5,389.35	5,329.47	7,671.31	6,336.94	6,121.39
Betelnut (split)	Viss	9,039.15	9,761.90	10,000.00	9,331.22	9,350.79
Cheroots	(per 100)	2,328.55	2,355.18	2,395.95	2,437.39	2,500.84
Sugar	Viss	1,656.33	2,039.46	2,175.51	2,269.52	2,465.85
Tea, Shan	Viss	7,430.17	7,605.20	7,802.49	7,961.02	8,434.35
Firewood	Viss	391.18	396.27	430.99	470.77	505.42
Charcoal	Viss	719.89	745.57	786.11	831.31	874.68
Petro	Gallon	5,212.88	6,182.46	7,689.19	9,397.75	9,787.79
Diesel	Gallon	5,062.32	6,017.17	7,739.05	10,254.57	11,400.83
Washing Soap	(Each)	280.92	327.29	351.02	389.69	445.87
Body Soap	(Each)	532.52	582.90	620.03	657.41	825.67
Tooth Paste	(Each)	780.19	863.33	918.87	958.82	1,093.07

Source: Central Statistical Organization.

**Chart 1.4.2: Spot Price of Gold at Yangon**

Source: Central Statistical Organization.



Source: Central Statistical Organization.

**Table 1.4.2 Spot Price of Gold at Yangon  
(Value = Kyat per tical)**

Commodity	2020-2021 (Oct-Sep)	2021-2022 (6) Months (Oct-Mar)		2022-2023 (Apr-Mar)	
	Q4 (Jul-Sep)	Q1 (Oct-Dec)	Q2 (Jan-Mar)	Q1 (Apr-Jun)	Q2 (Jul-Sep)
<b>Highest</b>					
24 Carat	1,867,000	1,886,667	1,961,000	2,065,667	2,979,333
22 Carat	1,691,969	1,709,792	1,777,156	1,871,708	2,700,021
<b>Lowest</b>					
24 Carat	1,693,000	1,749,500	1,874,667	2,002,233	2,265,667
22 Carat	1,534,281	1,585,484	1,698,917	1,814,524	2,053,260
<b>Average for the period</b>					
24 Carat	1,746,454	1,814,373	1,919,623	2,041,220	2,532,577
22 Carat	1,582,724	1,644,276	1,739,658	1,850,505	2,298,662

Source: Central Statistical Organization.

# 2 Trade





# TRADE

## 2.1 Merchandise Trade

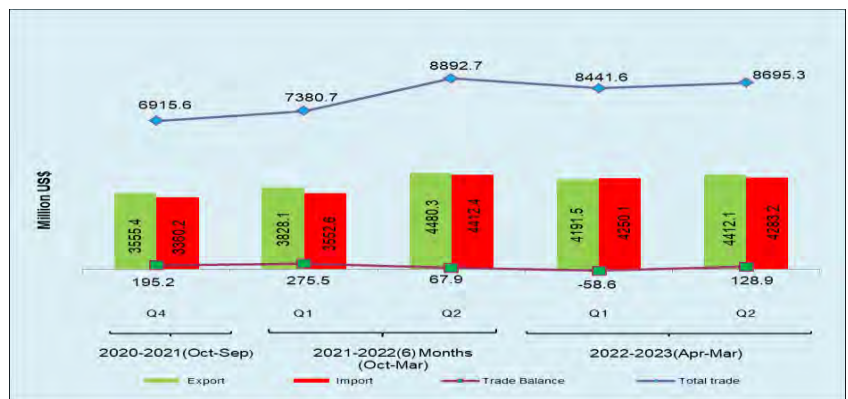
The total value of Myanmar's international merchandise trade was \$ 8,695.3 million in the second quarter 2022-2023 (Jul-Sep), an increase of 3.0% from \$ 8,441.6 million in the previous quarter. Merchandise trade also increased by 25.7% when compared with the fourth quarter 2020-2021 (Jul-Sep).

Myanmar's economy has suffered a trade deficit since 2012-2013. In the second quarter 2022-2023 (Jul-Sep), the trade surplus stood at \$ 128.9 million.

The total value of exports in the second quarter 2022-2023 (Jul-Sep) was \$ 4,412.1 million, an increase of 5.3% from \$ 4,191.5 million in the previous quarter. Exports increased by 24.1% from \$ 3,555.4 million when compared with the fourth quarter 2020-2021(Jul-Sep).

The total value of imports in the second quarter 2022-2023 (Jul-Sep) was \$ 4,283.2 million, an increase of 0.8% from \$ 4,250.1 million in the previous quarter. Imports increased by 27.5% from \$ 3,360.2 million when compared to the fourth quarter 2020-2021(Jul-Sep).

**Chart 2.1: Value of Merchandise 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.

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

	2020-2021 (Oct-Sep)	2021-2022 (6) Months (Oct-Mar) (p.a)		2022-2023 (Apr-Mar) (p)	
	Q4 (Jul-Sep)	Q1 (Oct-Dec)	Q2 (Jan-Mar)	Q1 (Apr-Jun)	Q2 (Jul-Sep)
<b>Total trade</b>	6,915.6	7,380.7	8,892.7	8,441.6	8,695.3
<b>Trade Balance</b>	195.2	275.5	67.9	-58.6	128.9
<b>Export</b>	3,555.4	3,828.1	4,480.3	4,191.5	4,412.1
Domestics export	2,003.1	2,422.2	2,895.0	2,426.8	2,130.5
All export	3,555.4	3,828.1	4,480.3	4,191.5	4,412.1
All export by type					
Normal	2,358.6	2,604.2	3,016.4	2,695.8	2,911.9
Border	1,196.8	1,223.9	1,463.9	1,495.7	1,500.2
All export by Sector					
Government	1,007.6	866.8	904.0	967.7	1,141.3
Private	2,547.8	2,961.3	3,576.3	3,223.8	3,270.8
<b>Import</b>	3,360.2	3,552.6	4,412.4	4,250.1	4,283.2
General imports	2,893.8	2,979.3	3,750.9	3,434.9	3,643.8
All Import	3,360.2	3,552.6	4,412.4	4,250.1	4,283.2
All import by type					
Normal	2,832.8	3,066.7	3,990.6	3,763.9	3,715.2
Border	527.4	485.9	421.8	486.2	568.0
All import by Sector					
Government	72.5	68.8	116.1	277.0	90.3
Private	3,287.7	3,483.8	4,296.3	3,973.1	4,192.9

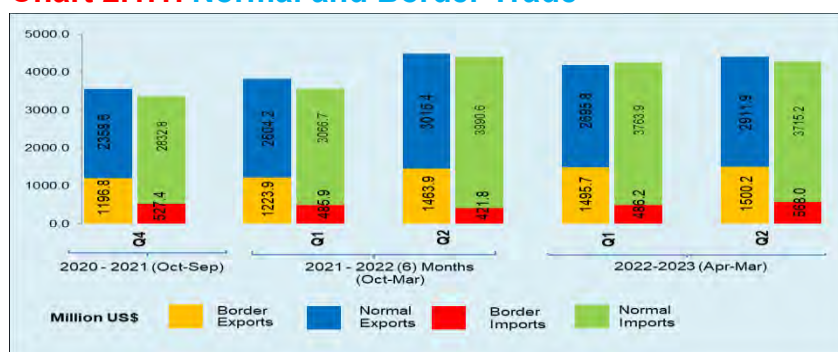
Include border trade

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 second quarter 2022-2023(Jul-Sep), normal exports increased by 23.5% and border exports increased by 25.4% and normal imports increased by 31.1% and border imports increased by 7.7%, compared to the fourth quarter 2020-2021(Jul-Sep).

**Chart 2.1.1: Normal and Border Trade**

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

Sources:

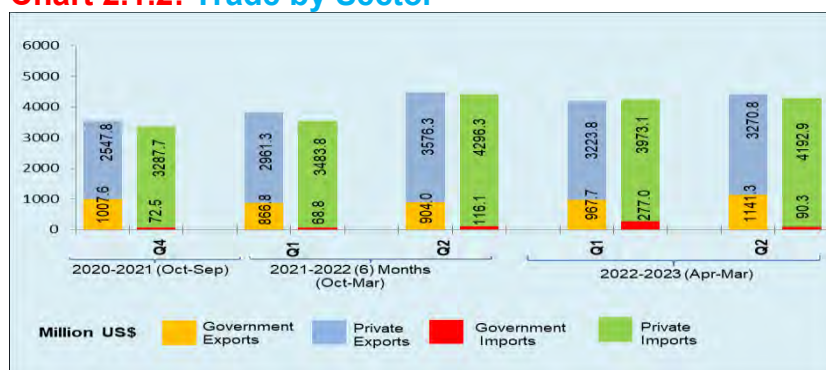
Customs Department.  
Department of Electric Power Planning.  
Myanmar Petrochemical Enterprise.  
Oil and Gas Planning Department.  
Myanmar Oil and Gas Enterprise.  
Myanmar National Airlines.  
Myanmar Airways International.



### 2.1.2 Trade by Sector

Myanmar merchandise trade has two main sectors: the government and private sectors. In the second quarter 2022-2023 (Jul-Sep), the exports of the government sector increased by 13.3% and imports of the government sector increased by 24.6% when compared to the fourth quarter 2020-2021 (Jul-Sep). Over the same period, there was an increase in private exports 28.4% and an increase in private imports 27.5%.

**Chart 2.1.2: Trade by Sector**



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.

### 2.2 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 79.1 %, followed by Europe at 17.0%. All the other regional groups had relatively small shares of trade (3.4% or less). Myanmar's largest bilateral trading partners are all in the Asia region are China, Thailand, Singapore, Japan, and India.

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

	2020-2021	2021-2022 (6)Months		2022-2023	
	(Oct-Sep)	(Oct-Mar)(p.a)		(Apr-Mar) (p)	
	Q4 (Jul-Sep)	Q1 (Oct-Dec)	Q2 (Jan-Mar)	Q1 (Apr-Jun)	Q2 (Jul-Sep)
<b>Trade Volume</b>	6,915.6	7,380.7	8,892.7	8,441.6	8,695.3
<b>Trade Balance</b>	195.2	275.5	67.9	-58.6	128.9
<b>Export</b>	3,555.4	3,828.1	4,480.3	4,191.5	4,412.1
Asia	2,550.4	2,723.0	3,232.7	2,647.5	2,746.9
Europe	770.0	822.7	888.2	1,211.8	1,362.6
America	162.3	178.7	245.6	248.7	232.0
Central East Asia	49.1 (r)	38.0	43.2	33.6	48.8
Africa	11.1	52.8	55.2	25.4	5.2
Other	12.5	12.9	15.4	24.5	16.6
<b>Import</b>	3,360.2	3,552.6	4,412.4	4,250.1	4,283.2
Asia	2,984.6	3,171.1	4,020.0	3,913.4	3,997.0
Europe	134.6	154.8	165.0	104.5	111.8
America	101.2	107.5	80.8	129.6	63.6
Central East Asia	86.4	64.1	89.9	72.4	82.6
Africa	6.4	4.6	11.2	11.6	6.0
Other	47.0	50.5	45.5	18.6	22.2

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.

## 2.3 Destination of Exports

In the second quarter 2022-2023 (Jul-Sep), the largest share of exports from Myanmar was Asia at 63.4%, followed by Europe at 30.9%. All the other regional groups had relatively small shares of exports from Myanmar (5.3% or less). Thailand, China, Japan, Spain, and United Kingdom are the top five destinations for Myanmar's exports in the second quarter of this year.

Thailand was the largest export destination with 21.2% of total exports. Myanmar's exports to Thailand increased by 10.7% when compared with the fourth quarter 2020-2021(Jul-Sep) from \$ 844.66 million to \$ 934.67 million. This growth was mainly due to increase in the exports of gas, fresh and dried prawn, raw rubber, rice, and hardwood conversion.

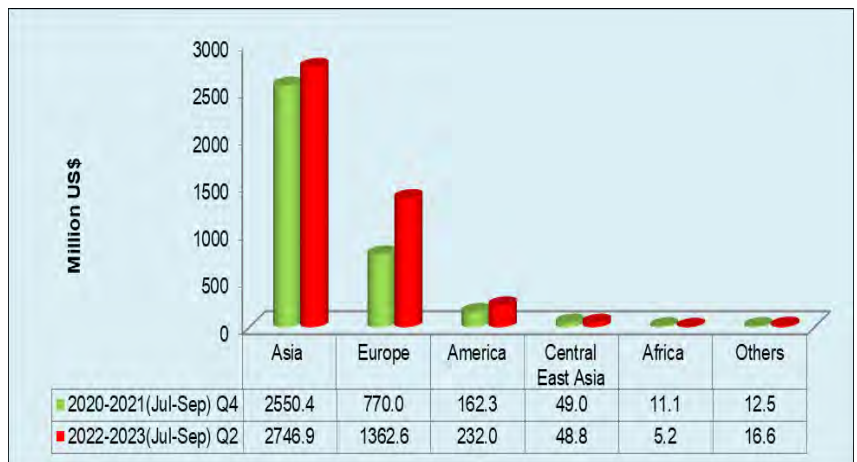
China was the second largest export destination with 17.9% of total exports. The value of exports to China has decreased by 0.8% when compared with the fourth quarter 2020-2021(Jul-Sep) from \$ 798.07 million to \$ 791.55 million. This decrease was mainly due to decline in the export of base metal, ores, fish and fished product, rice, sesame seeds, and maize.

Myanmar's exports to Japan increased by 54.9% from \$ 249.24 million to \$ 386.18 million. This growth was mainly due to increase in the exports of garment, fish and fished product, matpe, and green mung bean.

Myanmar's exports to Spain increased by 76.8% from \$ 149.35 million to \$ 264.11 million. This growth was mainly due to increase in exports of garment.

Myanmar's exports to United Kingdom increased by 105.2% from \$ 104.62 million to \$ 214.65 million. This increase was mainly due to rise in exports of garment, fish and fished product, 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 (6) Months (Oct-Mar) (p.a)		2022-2023 (Apr-Mar) (p)	
	Q4 (Jul-Sep)	Q1 (Oct-Dec)	Q2 (Jan-Mar)	Q1 (Apr-Jun)	Q2 (Jul-Sep)
Thailand	844.66	838.88	1,072.30	951.72	934.67
China	798.07	966.76	1,041.47	948.15	791.55
Malaysia	87.76	115.46	97.70	53.21	72.59
India	283.89	215.25	289.40	137.32	205.39
Singapore	40.50	53.10	66.41	42.58	42.63
Japan	249.24	199.47	329.71	235.59	386.18
Republic of Korea	81.62	71.57	85.38	69.20	115.10
Germany	120.30	126.72	151.48	173.82	199.24
China, Hong Kong SAR	24.80	24.92	35.45	27.92	29.37
Indonesia	22.85	19.24	35.53	23.37	24.35
United States	142.39	155.75	212.39	209.85	179.59
United Kingdom	104.62	114.12	117.78	167.32	214.65
Vietnam	40.10	56.55	84.98	34.40	38.30
United Arab Emirates	18.05	16.73	19.87	17.38	30.07
Bangladesh	17.20	27.52	24.41	36.57	39.77
Spain	149.35	127.96	112.03	141.92	264.11
Netherlands	125.62	96.90	110.43	138.24	196.48
Sweden	24.48	29.00	32.12	38.35	41.49
Saudi Arabia	20.70	11.61	13.06	5.97	8.34
Pakistan	7.10	5.43	12.72	23.46	15.99
Italy	37.13	58.49	58.97	89.74	73.08
Australia	6.55	7.26	7.34	7.77	9.82
France	19.50	23.07	32.50	34.34	38.89
Taiwan	10.57	12.00	11.36	12.52	12.64
Iran	0.20	0.10	0.42	0.10	-
Other countries	278.11	454.24	425.11	570.67	447.85
Total	3,555.36	3,828.10	4,480.32	4,191.48	4,412.14

Include border trade

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

## 2.4 Origin of Imports

In the second quarter 2022-2023 (Jul-Sep), the largest share of imports was from Asia at 95.2%, followed by Europe with 2.6%. All the other regional groups had relatively small shares of imports to Myanmar (1.5% or less). Singapore, China, Thailand, Indonesia, and Malaysia are the top five countries of origin for imports to Myanmar in the second quarter of this year.

Singapore was the largest country of origin for imports with 30.4% of total imports. Myanmar's imports from Singapore increased by 181.1% when compared with the fourth quarter 2020-2021 (Jul-Sep) from \$ 462.76 million to \$ 1,300.84 million with imports of refined mineral oil, fertilizers, dyeing tanning and colouring materials, base metals and manufactures, and rubber manufacture.

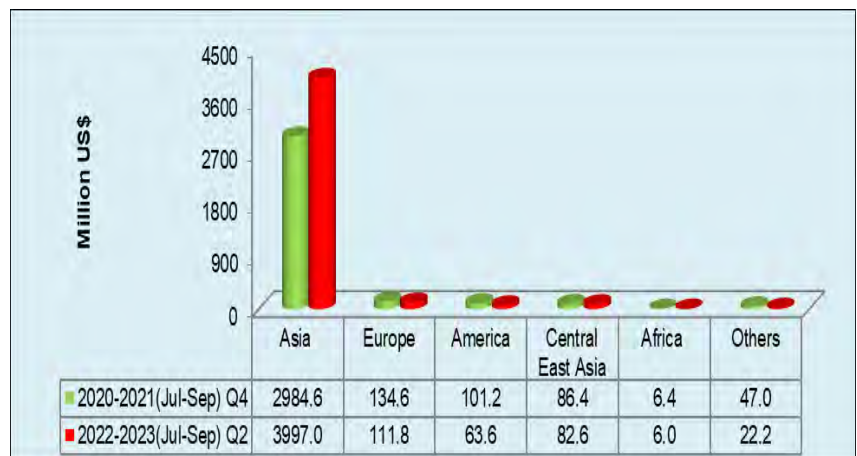
China was the second largest country of origin for imports with 30.2% of total imports. Myanmar's total imports from China were increased by 30.0% from \$ 993.81 million to \$1,292.12 million. This increase was mainly due to rise in the import of base metals and manufactures, artificial and synthetic fabrics, fertilizers, woven and special woven fabrics, and plastic.

The value of imports from Thailand decreased by 6.4% when compared with the fourth quarter 2020-2021 (Jul-Sep) from \$ 582.28 million to \$ 544.75 million with imports of non-electric machinery and transport equipment, scientific instrument, plastic, pharmaceutical products, and cement.

Myanmar's total imports from Indonesia decreased by 31.2% from \$ 319.64 million to \$ 219.76 million with imports of edible vegetable oil and other hydrogenated oils, fertilizers, non-electric machinery and transport equipment, pharmaceutical products, and base metals and manufactures.

Moreover, Myanmar's total imports from Malaysia increased by 26.2% from \$ 172.54 million to \$ 217.67 million with imports of base metals and manufactures, plastic, edible vegetable oil and other hydrogenated oils, paper, paperboard and manufactures, and fertilizers.

**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\$)

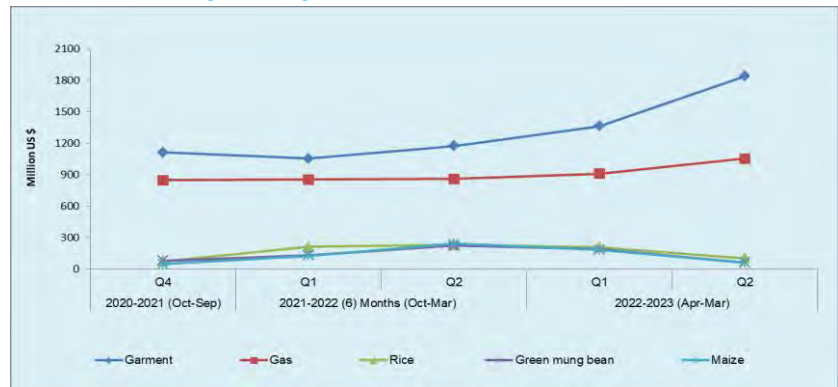
	2020-2021 (Oct-Sep)	2021-2022 (6) Months (Oct-Mar) (p.a)		2022-2023 (Apr-Mar) (p)	
	Q4 (Jul-Sep)	Q1 (Oct-Dec)	Q2 (Jan-Mar)	Q1 (Apr-Jun)	Q2 (Jul-Sep)
Thailand	582.28	534.72	535.67	530.61	544.75
China	993.81	991.45	1,306.16	1,450.53	1,292.12
Malaysia	172.54	297.31	411.20	274.29	217.67
India	150.45	152.96	155.20	153.11	111.44
Singapore	462.76	602.00	1,000.12	873.91	1,300.84
Japan	80.76	65.69	55.57	100.98	71.63
Republic of Korea	77.24	71.55	87.04	64.69	60.89
Germany	32.30	35.74	20.34	21.50	23.67
China, Hong Kong SAR	0.57	0.74	4.18	0.66	0.68
Indonesia	319.64	312.15	301.89	286.18	219.76
United States	46.78	51.89	42.36	63.59	31.40
United Kingdom	7.15	7.29	7.58	5.50	4.72
Vietnam	92.80	81.54	107.58	106.32	98.86
United Arab Emirates	30.86	39.26	48.88	36.13	51.97
Bangladesh	10.39	12.08	7.50	9.25	9.46
Spain	9.06	10.66	8.43	6.72	6.18
Netherlands	8.08	3.92	8.32	7.51	6.17
Sweden	1.36	1.87	49.23	0.59	0.50
Saudi Arabia	10.09	8.80	24.41	10.28	8.68
Pakistan	5.78	5.81	5.56	4.21	4.52
Italy	14.57	11.66	12.76	12.68	9.01
Australia	33.60	36.27	31.53	9.80	17.08
France	18.91	42.29	14.02	15.08	15.43
Taiwan	24.76	27.16	25.55	29.74	28.63
Iran	1.50	1.54	2.60	2.77	4.36
Other countries	172.17	146.20	138.76	173.46	142.77
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,360.21</b>	<b>3,552.55</b>	<b>4,412.44</b>	<b>4,250.09</b>	<b>4,283.19</b>

Include border trade

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

## 2.5 Export by Principal Commodities

In the second quarter 2022-2023 (Jul-Sep), garment was the largest export commodity with 41.7% of the total exports. The remaining commodities in the top four were gas, fish and fished product, matpe, and rice. While garment was the most valuable exported commodity, the total value of garment exports increased by 65.4% from the fourth quarter 2020-2021(Jul-Sep).

**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	2021-2022 (6) Months		2022-2023	
	(Oct-Sep)	(Oct-Mar) (p.a)		(Apr-Mar) (p)	
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q1	Q2
	(Jul-Sep)	(Oct-Dec)	(Jan-Mar)	(Apr-Jun)	(Jul-Sep)
Rice	75.0	213.7	229.1	211.0	104.8
Maize	46.8	126.9	241.1	184.2	59.2
Matpe	171.6	66.0	136.6	75.4	137.5
Green mung bean	80.0	134.3	224.0	189.2	63.6
Pesingon	48.7	14.6	61.1	5.1	44.5
Gram	2.1	4.6	3.2	11.4	3.5
Other pulses	18.1	32.1	92.4	81.4	20.2
Sesame seeds	37.4	137.0	58.2	27.7	27.2
Onion	3.8	7.7	7.9	11.3	12.5
Tamarind	0.3	0.2	1.8	1.6	0.4
Raw rubber	75.3	106.3	183.7	107.7	58.7
Hide and skin	-	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3
Fresh and dried Prawns	22.3	27.8	29.0	21.8	23.6
Fish and Fished Product	138.7	191.9	174.5	82.1	143.4
Crab	29.5	4.7	12.3	22.3	32.2
Teak Conversion	5.5	14.3	8.0	10.0	11.8
Hardwood Conversion	2.2	1.0	1.8	2.0	2.3
Plywood and Veneer	10.4	8.0	14.4	10.5	9.9
Base metal, ores	115.3	109.5	75.1	52.6	14.3
Gas	848.0	855.3	859.9	909.5	1,055.1
Jade	-	-	-	1.4	7.6
Sugar	24.1	3.9	16.0	9.1	10.2
Garment	1,113.4	1,055.1	1,174.8	1,363.9	1,841.1
Other commodities	686.9	713.1	875.2	800.1	728.2
Total	3,555.4	3,828.1	4,480.3	4,191.5	4,412.1

Include border trade

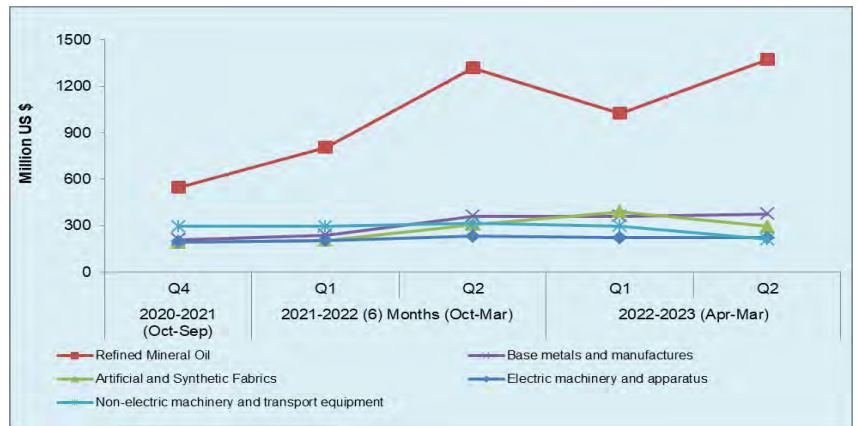
Sources: Customs Department.  
Department of Electric Power Planning.  
Myanmar Petrochemical Enterprise.  
Oil and Gas Planning Department.  
Myanmar Oil and Gas Enterprise.



### 2.6 Import by Principal Commodities

In the second quarter 2022-2023 (Jul-Sep), the top five of import commodities were refined mineral oil, base metals and manufactures, artificial and synthetic fabrics, electric machinery and apparatus, and non-electric machinery and transport equipment. Refined mineral oil accounted for 32.0% of the total imports. While refined mineral oil was the most imported commodity, its' value increased by 150.5% from the fourth quarter 2020-2021 (Jul-Sep).

**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	2021-2022 (6) Months		2022-2023	
	(Oct-Sep)	(Oct-Mar) (p.a)		(Apr-Mar) (p)	
	Q4 (Jul-Sep)	Q1 (Oct-Dec)	Q2 (Jan-Mar)	Q1 (Apr-Jun)	Q2 (Jul-Sep)
Milk, Condensed	0.8	1.0	0.7	1.2	0.9
Milk and evaporated	0.9	1.0	1.6	1.1	0.3
Milk Powder	9.9	10.3	9.7	6.0	4.3
Others Milk, food including malted milk	8.2	6.1	7.7	6.3	3.9
Taste Powder	11.4	10.3	12.4	9.6	11.6
Spices	0.4	0.7	1.1	1.5	2.2
Edible vegetable oil and other hydrogenated oils	232.8	231.3	209.8	202.3	147.9
Pharmaceutical products	161.0	155.8	163.3	178.4	118.3
Cement	6.9	5.9	11.9	11.5	6.7
Dyeing tanning and colouring materials	8.7	9.6	12.7	11.2	10.7
Chemical elements and compounds	45.7	38.9	47.7	45.9	49.6
Fertilizers	100.4	133.7	89.5	131.3	196.7
Scientific instrument	154.0	50.0	52.1	49.3	39.7
Base metals and manufactures	209.8	238.1	361.9	360.5	376.2
Non-electric machinery and transport equipment	295.2	295.1	315.5	297.4	211.0
Electric machinery and apparatus	195.0	204.2	231.3	220.4	220.3
Paper, paperboard and manufactures	39.0	45.6	55.6	66.4	75.5
Rubber manufactures	25.5	23.0	29.0	33.7	28.8
Crude Oil	#	0.1	-	-	-
Coal and Coke	43.1	39.7	53.1	41.8	42.6
Refined Mineral Oil	547.8	805.4	1,319.6	1,026.1	1,372.0
Wheat Flour	0.4	0.7	0.8	1.4	11.9
Tobacco and Tobacco Manufactures	11.4	6.7	7.2	6.2	7.9
Cotton Fabric	16.6	25.5	27.3	24.1	23.4
Artificial and Synthetic Fabrics	193.4	204.7	308.2	389.9	295.9
Woven and Special Woven Fabrics	51.9	81.4	97.6	114.8	109.3
Garment and laced Fabrics	24.5	25.7	27.7	27.5	24.8
Plastic	159.6	167.8	194.0	187.7	168.6
Other commodities	805.9	734.3	763.4	796.6	722.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,360.2</b>	<b>3,552.6</b>	<b>4,412.4</b>	<b>4,250.1</b>	<b>4,283.2</b>

Include border trade

Sources:

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



3

# Finance



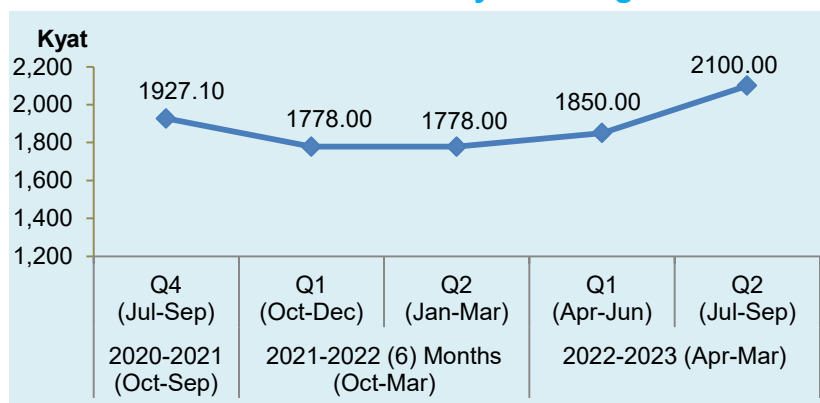


# FINANCE

## 3.1 International Currency Exchange

The official exchange rate was 2100.0 kyat per US\$ in the second quarter 2022-2023 (Jul-Sep). The exchange rate increased year-on-year by 8.97 % compared with the fourth quarter 2020-2021 (Jul-Sep).

**Chart 3.1: International Currency Exchange**



Source: Central Bank of Myanmar.

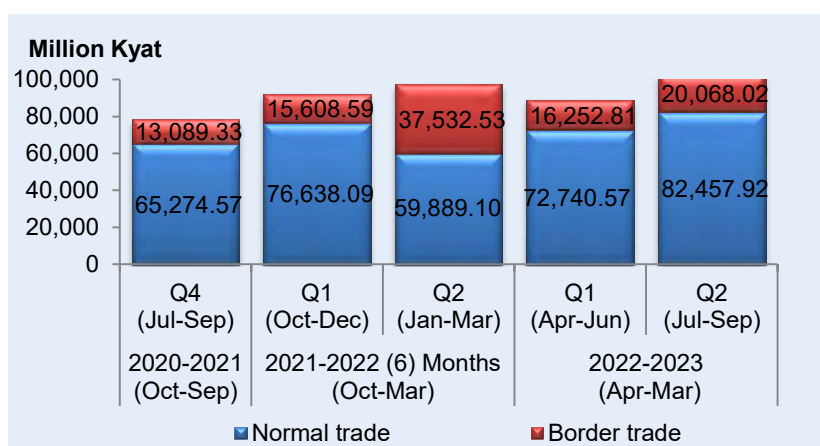
**Table 3.1 International Currency Exchange (Kyat)**

F.Y	2020-2021 (Oct-Sep)	2021-2022 (6) Months (Oct-Mar)		2022-2023 (Apr-Mar)	
	Q4 (Jul-Sep)	Q1 (Oct-Dec)	Q2 (Jan-Mar)	Q1 (Apr-Jun)	Q2 (Jul-Sep)
Australian dollar	1388.50	1289.90	1329.00	1273.70	1364.10
Canadian dollar	1515.50	1388.40	1419.40	1432.80	1534.10
Chinese yuan	298.11	278.90	280.27	276.25	295.55
Europe euro	2236.50	2010.30	1978.20	1929.20	2056.50
Pound Sterling	2589.20	2392.40	2334.20	2244.70	2342.80
Hong Kong dollar	247.44	228.00	227.09	235.78	267.52
Indian rupee	25.96	23.90	23.49	23.43	25.82
Japanese 100 yen	1721.90	1543.70	1457.00	1357.60	1454.00
Malaysian ringgit	460.15	425.77	422.73	419.74	452.88
Pakistani rupee	11.27	9.96	9.65	9.06	9.21
Singapore dollar	1415.80	1313.00	1313.30	1329.40	1465.20
Thai baht	56.96	53.33	53.40	52.39	55.65
U.S dollar	1927.10	1778.00	1778.00	1850.00	2100.00
Russian rouble	26.53	23.84	21.78	35.26	36.83

Source: Central Bank of Myanmar.

## 3.2 Customs Duties

In the second quarter 2022-2023 (Jul-Sep), customs duties decreased by 15.21% compared with the previous quarter. When compared with the fourth quarter 2020-2021 (Jul-Sep), customs duties showed a year-on-year increased on 30.83%.

**Chart 3.2: Customs Duties**

Source: Customs Department.

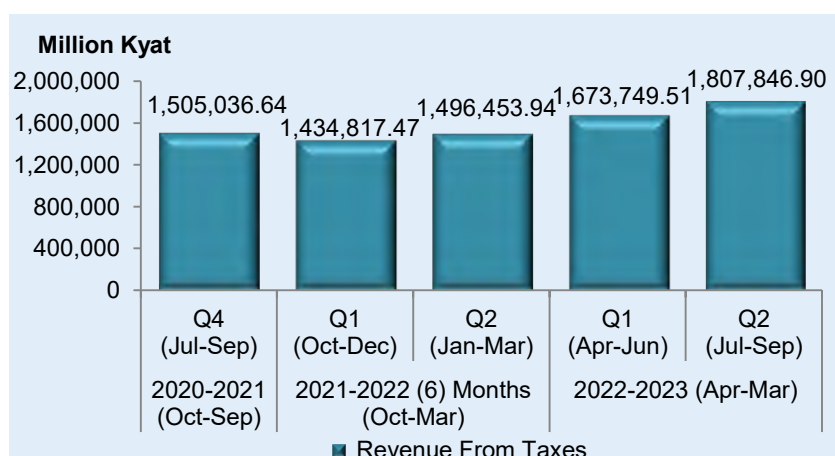
**Table 3.2 Customs Duties (Million Kyat)**

F.Y	2020-2021 (Oct-Sep)	2021-2022 (6) Months (Oct-Mar)		2022-2023 (Apr-Mar)	
	Q4 (Jul-Sep)	Q1 (Oct-Dec)	Q2 (Jan-Mar)	Q1 (Apr-Jun)	Q2 (Jul-Sep)
<b>Customs Duties</b>	<b>78,363.90</b>	<b>92,246.69</b>	<b>97,421.63</b>	<b>88,993.38</b>	<b>102,525.94</b>
<b>Import Duty</b>					
Normal trade	65,274.57	76,638.09	59,889.10	72,740.57	82,457.92
Border trade	13,089.33	15,608.59	37,532.53	16,252.81	20,068.02

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 20.12% between the fourth quarter 2020-2021 (Jul-Sep) and the second quarter 2022-2023 (Jul-Sep). The largest proportion of tax revenue was 44.10% from income tax in the second quarter 2022-2023 (Jul-Sep).

**Chart 3.3: Revenue from Taxes**

Source: Internal Revenue Department.

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

F.Y	2020-2021 (Oct-Sep)	2021-2022 (6) Months (Oct-Mar)		2022-2023 (Apr-Mar)	
	Q4 (Jul-Sep)	Q1 (Oct-Dec)	Q2 (Jan-Mar)	Q1 (Apr-Jun)	Q2 (Jul-Sep)
<b>Revenue From Taxes</b>	<b>1,505,036.64</b>	<b>1,434,817.47</b>	<b>1,496,453.94</b>	<b>1,673,749.51</b>	<b>1,807,846.90</b>
State-Owned Enterprises	387,473.82	247,971.00	233,195.77	201,804.74	236,000.29
Cooperative	118.04	307.82	382.84	183.79	231.07
Private	1,117,444.79	1,186,538.65	1,262,875.33	1,471,760.98	1,571,615.54
<b>(1) Commodities and service tax and commercial tax</b>	<b>550,026.95</b>	<b>459,121.62</b>	<b>477,170.30</b>	<b>607,300.07</b>	<b>637,206.93</b>
State-Owned Enterprises	169,058.27	94,547.55	69,736.64	77,432.39	98,293.44
Cooperative	0.27	6.94	25.42	23.87	44.39
Private	380,968.41	364,567.13	407,408.24	529,843.81	538,869.10
<b>(2) Specific Goods Tax</b>	<b>240,281.02</b>	<b>287,914.96</b>	<b>285,945.29</b>	<b>305,107.33</b>	<b>332,462.09</b>
State-Owned Enterprises	63,709.12	32,470.08	35,064.46	16,004.00	48,937.16
Cooperative	-	-	-	-	-
Private	176,571.90	255,444.88	250,880.83	289,103.33	283,524.93
<b>(3) Gemstones Tax</b>	<b>2,366.31</b>	<b>726.96</b>	<b>6,290.53</b>	<b>4,886.14</b>	<b>10,155.83</b>
State-Owned Enterprises	109.33	12.51	137.50	200.00	-
Cooperative	-	-	-	-	-
Private	2,256.98	714.45	6,153.03	4,686.14	10,155.83
<b>(4) Income Tax</b>	<b>695,382.38</b>	<b>658,990.67</b>	<b>690,633.25</b>	<b>722,781.73</b>	<b>797,259.94</b>
State-Owned Enterprises	154,597.09	120,940.87	128,257.18	108,168.35	88,769.69
Cooperative	117.77	300.88	357.42	159.93	186.68
Private	540,667.53	537,748.92	562,018.65	614,453.45	708,303.57
<b>(5) Stamp Duties</b>	<b>11,547.47</b>	<b>22,077.33</b>	<b>31,053.67</b>	<b>30,968.42</b>	<b>27,837.91</b>
Private	11,547.47	22,077.33	31,053.67	30,968.42	27,837.91
<b>(6) State Lottery</b>	<b>5,432.51</b>	<b>5,985.93</b>	<b>5,360.91</b>	<b>2,705.83</b>	<b>2,924.20</b>
Private	5,432.51	5,985.93	5,360.91	2,705.83	2,924.20

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, saving bonds, treasury 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 second quarter 2022-2023 (Jul-Sep) auction time, the total sales was 499,700.00 million kyats, the discharged and outstanding values were 791,010.00 million kyats and 10,140,000.00 million kyats respectively.

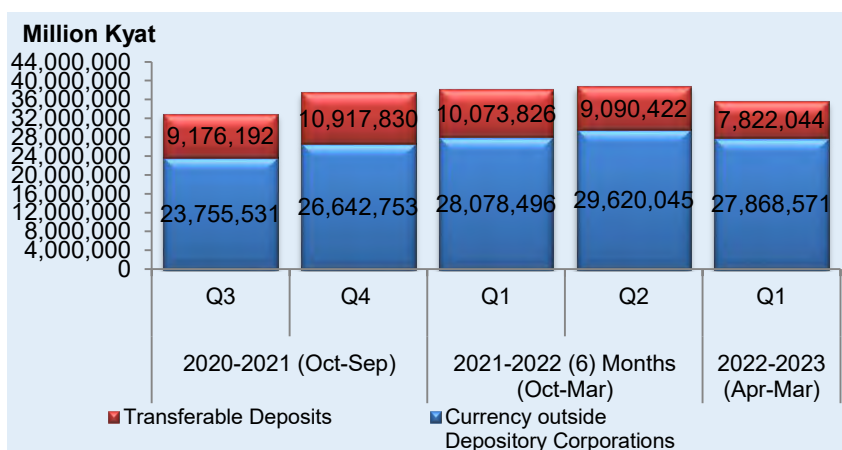
**Table 3.4 Government Securities (Auction)**  
(Million Kyat)

Particulars	2020-2021	2021-2022 (6) Months		2022-2023 (Apr-Mar)		
	(Oct-Sep)	(Oct-Mar)				
	Q4 (Jul-Sep)	Q1 (Oct-Dec)	Q2 (Jan-Mar)	Q1 (Apr-Jun)	Q2 (Jul-Sep)	
<b>Total Sales</b>	22,300.00	448,800.00	255,940.00	744,250.00	499,700.00	
<b>Discharged</b>	-	785,260.00	261,900.00	810,950.00	791,010.00	
<b>Outstanding</b>	10,840,430.00	10,503,970.00	10,498,010.00	10,431,310.00	10,140,000.00	
<b>Amount Held by</b>	<b>Public</b>	517,560.00	529,090.00	530,120.00	561,870.00	555,130.00
	<b>Private Enterprises</b>	10,322,870.00	9,974,880.00	9,967,890.00	9,869,440.00	9,584,870.00

Source: Central Bank of Myanmar.

### 3.5 Money Supply

Money supply in Myanmar reached 35,690,615 million kyats in the first quarter 2022-2023. This was a year-on-year increase of 8.38% compared with the third quarter 2020-2021.

**Chart 3.5: Money Supply**

Source: Central Bank of Myanmar.

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

F.Y	2020-2021 (Oct-Sep)		2021-2022 (6) Months (Oct-Mar)		2022-2023 (Apr-Mar)
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q1
<b>Total</b>	<b>32,931,723</b>	<b>37,560,583</b>	<b>38,152,322</b>	<b>38,710,467</b>	<b>35,690,615</b>
<b>Currency outside Depository Corporations<sup>1</sup></b>	23,755,531	26,642,753	28,078,496	29,620,045	27,868,571
Transferable Deposits	9,176,192	10,917,830	10,073,826	9,090,422	7,822,044
State Owned Banks	2,498,404	3,439,139	3,027,255	2,979,609	2,122,017
Private Banks	4,764,372	5,416,410	4,981,205	4,293,213	3,817,563
Foreign Banks	1,913,416	2,062,281	2,065,366	1,817,600	1,882,464

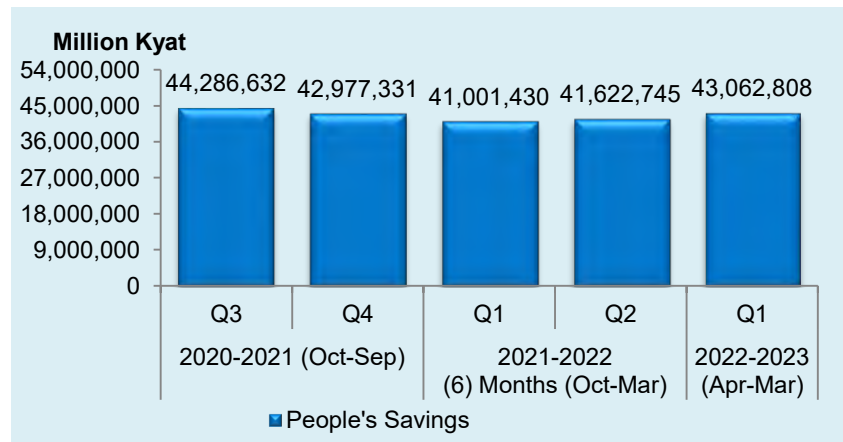
Note: 1 According to the Monetary and Financial Statistics Manual and Compilation Guide, Currency outside Depository Corporations means the total amount of currency issued by the central bank less currency holdings of depository corporations.

Source: Central Bank of Myanmar.

### 3.6 People's Savings

People's Savings in Myanmar reached 43,062,808 million kyats in the first quarter 2022-2023. This was a year-on-year decrease of 2.76 % compared with the third quarter 2020-2021.

**Chart 3.6: People's Savings**



Source: Central Bank of Myanmar.

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

F.Y	2020-2021 (Oct-Sep)		2021-2022 (6) Months (Oct-Mar)		2022-2023 (Apr-Mar)
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q1
<b>Total</b>	<b>44,286,632</b>	<b>42,977,331</b>	<b>41,001,430</b>	<b>41,622,745</b>	<b>43,062,808</b>
<b>Savings Deposits</b>	<b>26,421,019</b>	<b>25,507,491</b>	<b>23,217,772</b>	<b>21,545,515</b>	<b>19,330,655</b>
State Owned Banks	6,269,058	6,583,507	6,365,227	6,217,261	5,920,335
Private Banks	19,051,632	17,708,806	15,920,976	14,320,475	12,730,650
Foreign Banks	1,100,329	1,215,178	931,569	1,007,779	679,670
<b>Savings Certificates</b>	<b>50,525</b>	<b>49,964</b>	<b>49,117</b>	<b>48,677</b>	<b>47,806</b>
State Owned Banks	50,525	49,964	49,117	48,677	47,806
Private Banks	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign Banks	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Time Deposits</b>	<b>11,486,156</b>	<b>11,088,676</b>	<b>10,532,556</b>	<b>10,956,153</b>	<b>11,837,358</b>
State Owned Banks	744,561	727,020	715,623	742,825	754,490
Private Banks	10,096,664	9,592,505	9,283,530	9,623,054	10,484,801
Foreign Banks	644,931	769,151	533,403	590,274	598,067
<b>Other Deposits</b>	<b>6,328,932</b>	<b>6,331,200</b>	<b>7,201,985</b>	<b>9,072,400</b>	<b>11,846,989</b>
State Owned Banks	1,233,824	1,955,964	1,831,552	1,824,754	1,520,076
Private Banks	5,095,108	4,375,236	5,370,433	7,247,646	10,326,913
Foreign Banks	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Central Bank of Myanmar.





# 4 Investment



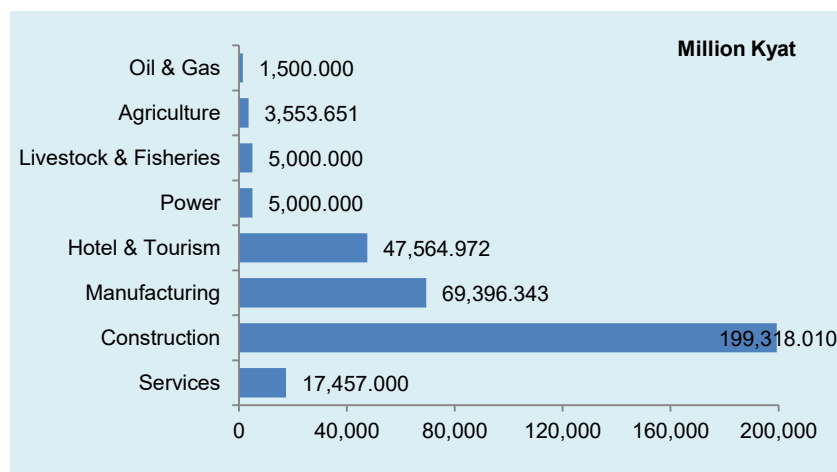


# INVESTMENT

## 4.1 Myanmar Citizen Investment of Permitted Enterprise By Sector

In the second quarter of 2022-2023 (Jul-Sep), the largest value of investment by Myanmar Citizen was Construction sector with 199,318.010 million kyats in investment and followed by Manufacturing sector with 69,396.343 million kyats in investment.

**Chart 4.1: Myanmar Citizen Investment of Permitted Enterprise By Sector (2022-2023, Q2)**



Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

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

Sectors	2020-2021 (Oct-Sep)			2021-2022 (6) Months (Oct-Mar)		
	Q4 (Jul-Sep)			Q1 (Oct-Dec)		
	No. of Enterprises	US\$	Total Investment (Kyat)	No. of Enterprises	US\$	Total Investment (Kyat)
Agriculture	-	-	-	1	-	7,000.000
Livestock & Fisheries	-	-	-	1	-	4,745.409 *
Mining	-	-	-	-	7.890 *	10,654.700 *
Manufacturing	3	0.257 *	7,087.080 *	12	38.791	78,637.285 *
Power	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	-	-	-	-	12.530 *	103,313.384 *
Transport & Communication	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hotel & Tourism	-	-	-	3	-	8,636.323
Real Estate Development	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industrial Estate	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil & Gas	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	-	6.420 *	5,778.000 *	3	4.014	35,823.339
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6.677 *</b>	<b>12,865.080 *</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>63.225 *</b>	<b>248,810.440 *</b>

(Cont'd)

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

Sectors	2021-2022 (6) Months (Oct-Mar)			2022-2023 (Apr-Mar)					
	Q2 (Jan-Mar)			Q1 (Apr-Jun)			Q2 (Jul-Sep)		
	No. of Enter-prises	US\$	Total Investment (Kyat)	No. of Enter-prises	US\$	Total Investment (Kyat)	No. of Enter-prises	US\$	Total Investment (Kyat)
Agriculture	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1.159	3,553.651
Livestock & Fisheries	1	1.212	16,800.000 *	-	-	-	1	0.150	5,000.000
Mining	1	8.264 *	24,050.530 *	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	7	8.080	30,990.470 *	7	0.234	16,332.557	11	15.948 *	69,396.343 *
Power	1	13.810	86,369.605	-	-	-	1	-	5,000.000
Construction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	199,318.010 *
Transport & Communication	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hotel & Tourism	2	0.191	6,200.000	2	0.080	7,066.038 *	1	-	47,564.972
Real Estate Development	1	0.418	3,110.853	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industrial Estate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil & Gas	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.152	1,500.000
Services	6	23.676	61,422.053	3	0.072	5,600.000	3	2.834	17,457.000
<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>55.651 *</b>	<b>228,943.511 *</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>0.386</b>	<b>28,998.595 *</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20.243 *</b>	<b>348,789.976 *</b>

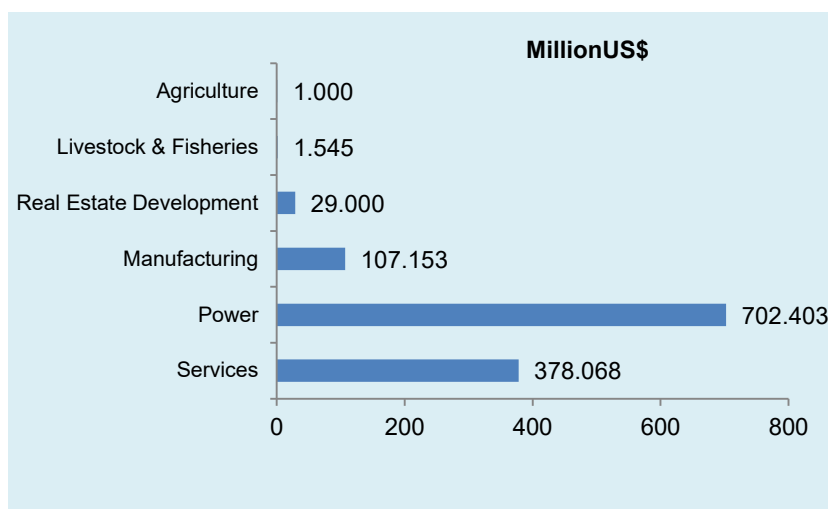
\*Including the value of increased in investment.

Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

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

In the second quarter of 2022-2023 (Jul-Sep), 57.61% of foreign investment was in the Power sector with the amount of 702.403 million US\$ and followed by Services sector with 378.068 million US\$.

**Chart 4.2: Foreign Investment of Permitted Enterprise By Sector (2022-2023, Q2)**



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 (6) Months (Oct-Mar)				2022-2023(Apr-Mar)			
	Q4 (Jul-Sep)		Q1 (Oct-Dec)		Q2 (Jan-Mar)		Q1 (Apr-Jun)		Q2 (Jul-Sep)	
	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	5.043	-	-	-	-	1	1.000
Livestock & Fisheries	-	0.478 *	-	4.350 *	2	15.000	-	-	-	1.545 *
Mining	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil & Gas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	4	29.175 *	11	86.475 *	29	116.192	10	21.991 *	19	107.153 *
Power	-	-	1	3.208	-	17.376 *	-	-	6	702.403
Transport & Communication	-	-	-	45.600 *	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hotel & Tourism	-	-	1	30.497 *	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real Estate Development	-	-	-	-	-	38.807 *	-	-	1	29.000
Industrial Estate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	-	-	1	65.000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	-	-	2	5.729	1	213.850	-	-	2	378.068
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>29.653 *</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>245.902 *</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>401.225 *</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>21.991 *</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>1219.169 *</b>

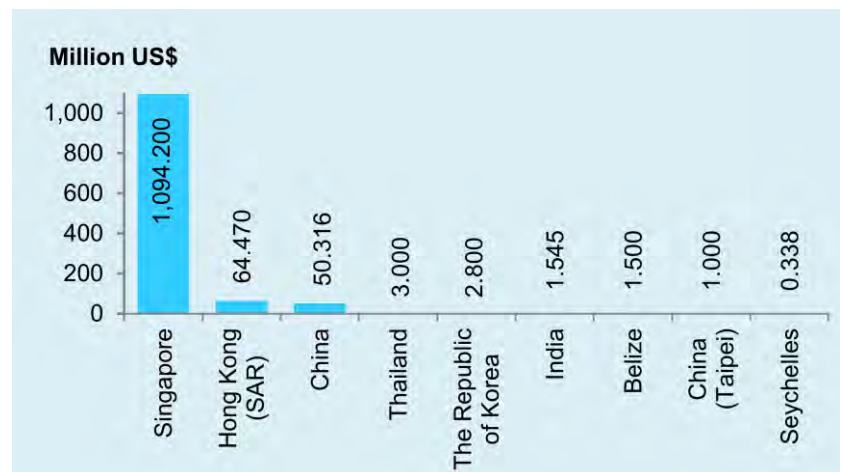
\*Including the value of increased in investment.

Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

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

In the second quarter of 2022-2023 (Jul-Sep), Singapore was the top source of foreign investment with the amount of 1094.200 million US\$, followed by Hong Kong (SAR) with the amount at 64.470 million US\$.

**Chart 4.3: Foreign Investment of Permitted Enterprise by Country/ Region (2022-2023, Q2)**



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 (6) Months (Oct-Mar)				2022-2023 (Apr-Mar)			
	Q4 (Jul-Sep)		Q1 (Oct-Dec)		Q2 (Jan-Mar)		Q1 (Apr-Jun)		Q2 (Jul-Sep)	
	No.of Enter- prises	Foreign Investment	No.of Enter- prises	Foreign Investment	No.of Enter- prises	Foreign Investm ent	No.of Enter- prises	Foreign Investment	No.of Enter- prises	Foreign Investment
Afghanistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Austria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belize	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1.500
Brunei Darussalam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China	2	3.653 *	8	93.413 *	19	48.724 *	7	11.122	10	50.316 *
Cook Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
France	-	-	1	0.497	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hong Kong (SAR)	1	5.000	2	20.476 *	7	88.664 *	2	5.769	5	64.470 *
India	-	-	1	0.550	-	-	-	-	-	1.545 *
Italy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	-	-	-	-	1	5.100	-	-	-	-
Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Japan	-	-	-	1.310	1	3.220 *	1	3.100	-	-
Lebanon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Luxembourg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Macau (SAR)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	-	-	-	0.312 *	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Qatar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marshall Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Samoa	-	-	-	-	-	2.000 *	-	-	-	-
Seychelles	-	-	-	-	1	1.343	-	-	-	0.338 *
Singapore	1	1.000	1	81.969 *	1	215.380 *	-	-	12	1094.200
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Switzerland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	-	-	-	7.000 *	-	-	-	-	-	3.000 *
China (Taipei)	-	-	1	3.208	-	5.433 *	-	2.000 *	1	1.000 *
The Netherlands	-	-	-	-	-	4.000 *	-	-	-	-
The Republic of Korea	-	20.000 *	2	35.667 *	2	27.026 *	-	-	-	2.800 *
United Kingdom**	-	-	-	-	-	0.335 *	-	-	-	-
United States of America	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Arab Emirates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	-	-	1	1.500 *	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>29.653 *</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>245.902 *</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>401.225 *</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>21.991 *</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>1219.169 *</b>

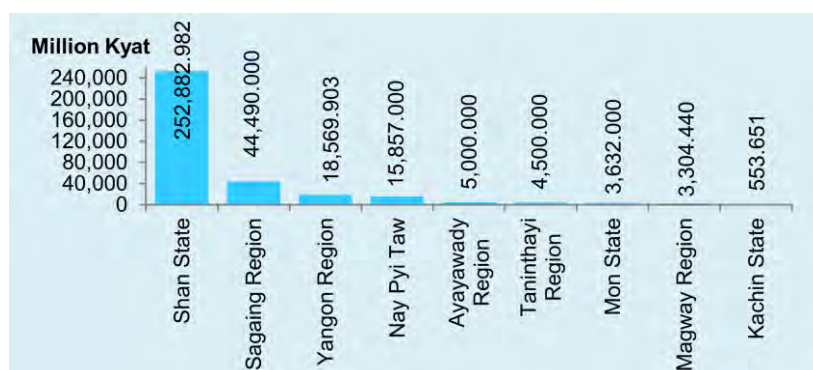
\*Including the value of increased in investment.

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 second quarter of 2022-2023 (Jul-Sep), Shan State was the most invested with the amount of 252,882.982 million kyats by Myanmar Citizen. Sagaing Region was second with the amount of 44,490.000 million kyats and followed by Yangon Region with the amount of 18,569.903 million kyats.

**Chart 4.4: Myanmar Citizen Investment of Permitted Enterprise By State & Region (2022-2023 Q2)**

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)			2021-2022 (6) Months (Oct-Mar)		
	Q4 (Jul-Sep)			Q1 (Oct-Dec)		
	No. of Enterprises	US\$	Total Investment (Kyat)	No. of Enterprises	US\$	Total Investment (Kyat)
Kachin State	-	-	-	1	-	400.000
Kayah State	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kayin State	-	-	-	1	-	1,356.000
Chin State	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sagaing Region	-	-	-	2	-	9,318.382
Taninthayi Region	-	0.257 *	368.000 *	2	-	3,050.000
Bago Region	-	-	-	1	0.410	2,441.820
Magway Region	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mandalay Region	3	-	6,719.080	-	23.715 *	50,478.026 *
Mon State	-	-	-	1	15.211 *	24,004.700 *
Rakhine State	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yangon Region	-	6.420 *	5,778.000 *	9	13.440	67,817.489 *
Shan State	-	-	-	2	0.200	2,306.358
Ayeyawady Region	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nay Pyi Taw	-	-	-	1	10.249 *	87,637.665 *
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6.677 *</b>	<b>12,865.080 *</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>63.225 *</b>	<b>248,810.440 *</b>

(Cont'd)

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

Sectors	2021-2022 (6) Months (Oct-Mar)			2022-2023 (Apr-Mar)					
	Q2 (Jan-Mar)			Q1 (Apr-Jun)			Q2 (Jul-Sep)		
	No. of Enterprises	US\$	Total Investment (Kyat)	No. of Enterprises	US\$	Total Investment (Kyat)	No. of Enterprises	US\$	Total Investment (Kyat)
Kachin State	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	553.651
Kayah State	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kayin State	1	-	4,000.000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chin State	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sagaing Region	2	3.319	10,539.997	1	-	1,000.000	4	11.467	44,490.000
Taninthayi Region	3	1.212	26,929.053 *	1	0.080	800.000	1	0.715	4,500.000
Bago Region	1	0.301 *	61,381.140 *	1	-	1,200.000	-	-	-
Magway Region	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0.218	3,304.440
Mandalay Region	3	15.332 *	39,712.712 *	4	0.306	15,147.478	-	-	-
Mon State	1	8.264 *	24,050.530 *	-	-	-	1	-	3,632.000
Rakhine State	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yangon Region	7	26.805 *	58,975.106 *	5	-	10,095.367	6	4.859 *	18,569.903 *
Shan State	1	0.418	3,110.853	-	-	-	3	-	252,882.982 *
Ayeyawady Region	-	-	244.120 *	-	-	755.750 *	1	0.150	5,000.000
Nay Pyi Taw	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2.834	15,857.000
<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>55.651 *</b>	<b>228,943.511 *</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>0.380</b>	<b>28,998.595 *</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20.243</b>	<b>348,789.976 *</b>

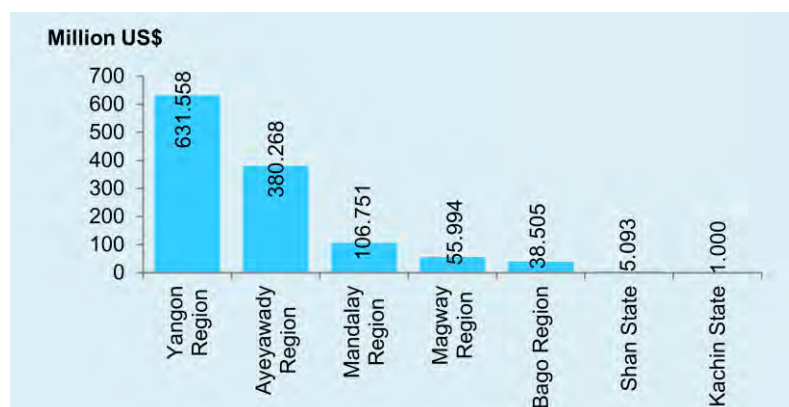
\*Including the value of increased in investment.

Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

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

In the second quarter of 2022-2023 (Jul-Sep), the most of foreign investors invested in Yangon Region with total approved amount of 631.558 million US\$, followed by Ayeyawady Region with 380.268 million US\$.

**Chart 4.5: Foreign Investment of Permitted Enterprise By State & Region (2022-2023, Q2)**



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 (6) Months (Oct-Mar)				2022-2023 (Apr-Mar)			
	Q4 (Jul-Sep)		Q1 (Oct-Dec)		Q2 (Jan-Mar)		Q1 (Apr-Jun)		Q4 (Jul-Sep)	
	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	65.000	-	-	-	-	1	1.000
Kayah State	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kayin State	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chin State	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sagaing Region	-	-	-	-	1	3.371	-	-	-	-
Taninthayi Region	-	-	2	5.540	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bago Region	-	20.000 *	1	33.731 *	2	26.473 *	2	6.100	1	38.505
Magway Region	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	55.994
Mandalay Region	-	-	3	17.735	-	-	-	-	2	106.751 *
Mon State	1	1.765	-	-	-	0.900 *	-	-	-	-
Rakhine State	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yangon Region	2	6.888 *	7	112.492 *	28	172.326 *	8	15.891 *	20	631.558 *
Shan State	-	-	1	3.710	1	4.423 *	-	-	1	5.093
Ayeyawady Region	1	1.000	2	7.694	-	193.732 *	-	-	2	380.268
Nay Pyi Taw	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>29.653 *</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>245.902 *</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>401.225 *</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>21.991 *</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>1219.169 *</b>

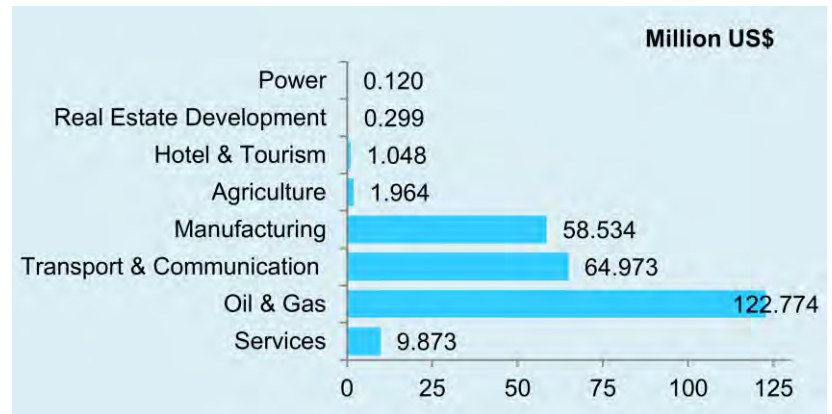
\*Including the value of increased in investment.

Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

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

In the second quarter of 2022-2023 (Jul-Sep), Oil and Gas sector topped the list at 122.774 million US\$, followed by Transport and Communication sector with amount of 64.973 million US\$, and Manufacturing sector with 58.534 million US\$.



**Chart 4.6: Amount of Foreign Investment Inflows By Sector (2022-2023, Q2)**

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 (6) Months (Oct-Mar)		2022-2023 (Apr-Mar)	
	Q4 (Jul-Sep)	Q1 (Oct-Dec)	Q2 (Jan-Mar)	Q1 (Apr-Jun)	Q2 (Jul-Sep)
	Foreign Investment	Foreign Investment	Foreign Investment	Foreign Investment	Foreign Investment
Agriculture	-	11.796	5.812	0.545	1.964
Livestock & Fisheries	-	0.134	15.772	3.298	-
Mining	-	-	8.004	-	-
Manufacturing	28.389	205.919	78.053	94.690	58.534
Power	-	381.510	26.108	7.851	0.120
Oil & Gas	-	5.063	58.617	92.791	122.774
Transport & Communication	0.350	1.456	109.878	189.539	64.973
Hotel & Tourism	25.035	0.993	0.489	0.011	1.048
Real Estate Development	6.414	0.177	5.454	0.517	0.299
Industrial Estate	-	-	-	0.007	-
Construction	-	-	-	-	-
Services	15.177	81.596	8.111	3.254	9.873
<b>Total</b>	<b>75.365</b>	<b>688.644</b>	<b>316.298</b>	<b>392.503</b>	<b>259.585</b>

Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

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

In the second quarter of 2022-2023 (Jul-Sep), the top investing country was Thailand with the actual amount of 111.151 million US\$ and followed by Singapore and Hong Kong (SAR) with actual amount at 66.846 million US\$ and 22.081 million US\$ respectively.

**Chart 4.7: Amount of Foreign Investment Inflows by Country/ Region (2022-2023, Q2)**

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 (6) Months (Oct-Mar)		2022-2023 (Apr-Mar)	
	Q4 (Jul-Sep)	Q1 (Oct-Dec)	Q2 (Jan-Mar)	Q1 (Apr-Jun)	Q2 (Jul-Sep)
	Foreign Investment	Foreign Investment	Foreign Investment	Foreign Investment	Foreign Investment
Australia	-	-	-	-	-
Austria	-	-	0.006	-	-
Bangladesh	-	-	-	-	-
Belize	-	-	-	0.044	-
British Virgin Island	-	-	-	-	-
Brunei Darussalam	-	-	-	-	2.753
China	19.261	15.799	63.647	10.212	17.071
Cambodia	-	-	-	-	-
Canada	-	-	-	-	-
Cayman Island	-	-	-	-	-
France	-	0.199	-	10.986	-
Germany	-	-	-	-	-
Hong Kong (SAR)	7.955	345.149	6.983	55.980	22.081
Indonesia	-	-	-	-	-
India	-	7.620	0.237	2.374	2.425
Italy	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland	-	-	-	-	-
Japan	1.103	56.273	5.256	1.824	1.010
Philippines	-	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	-	-	-	-	-
Luxembourg	-	-	-	-	-
Marshall Islands	-	-	-	-	-
Macau(SAR)	-	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	0.030	0.443	6.158	-	14.534
The Netherlands	-	0.134	-	-	-
The Republic of Korea	1.718	9.229	69.572	15.986	0.380
Samoa	0.531	0.073	2.415	-	3.529
Seychelles	-	-	5.182	0.226	-
Singapore	41.859	154.672	145.930	194.368	66.846
Switzerland	-	0.548	1.520	-	3.900
Thailand	2.404	16.140	5.105	97.520	111.151
China (Taipei)	0.480	0.467	3.047	1.539	0.561
United Kingdom**	-	81.879	0.171	0.740	12.078
United States of America	-	-	-	0.704	0.266
United Arab Emirates	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	0.024	0.019	1.069	-	1.000
<b>Total</b>	<b>75.365</b>	<b>688.644</b>	<b>316.298</b>	<b>392.503</b>	<b>259.585</b>

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

Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

# 5 Production





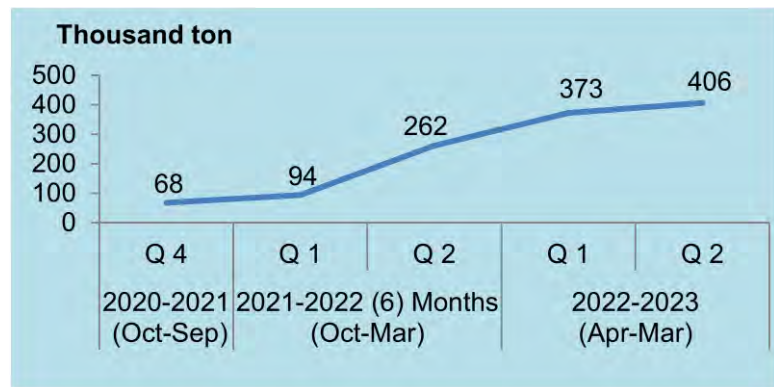
# PRODUCTION

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

## 5.1 Cement Production (Joint Venture)

The production of Cement increased by 497.06% in the second quarter of 2022-2023 (July-Sep) compared with the fourth quarter of 2020-2021 (July-Sep). Similarly, it also increased by 8.85% in the second quarter of 2022-2023 (July-Sep) compared with the first quarter of 2022-2023 (Apr-Jun).

**Chart 5.1: Cement Production**



Source: No. (2) Heavy Industrial Enterprise.

## 5.2 Cotton Yarn (State-Owned)

The production of Cotton Yarn increased by 127.03% in the second quarter of 2022-2023 (July-Sep) compared with the fourth quarter of 2020-2021 (July-Sep). The production of Cotton Yarn increased by 9.57% in the second quarter of 2022-2023 (July-Sep) compared with the first quarter of 2022-2023 (Apr-Jun).

**Chart 5.2: Cotton Yarn Production**

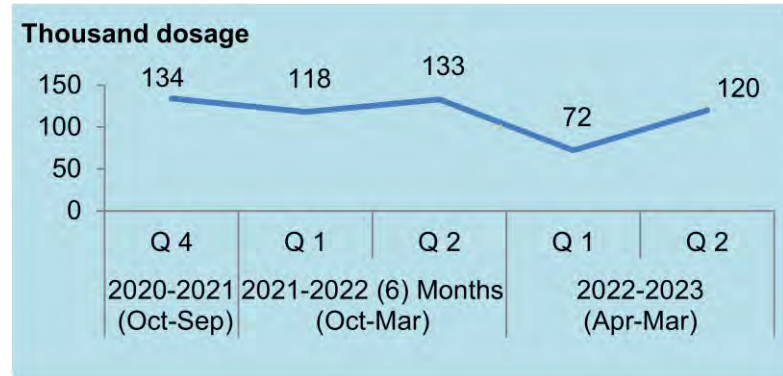


Source: No. (3) Heavy Industrial Enterprise.

### 5.3 Biological Products (State-Owned)

The production of Biological products decreased by 10.45% in the second quarter of 2022-2023 (July-Sep) compared with the fourth quarter of 2020-2021 (July-Sep). The production of Biological products increased by 66.67% in the second quarter of 2022-2023 (July-Sep) compared with the first quarter of 2022-2023 (Apr-Jun).

**Chart 5.3: Biological Products**

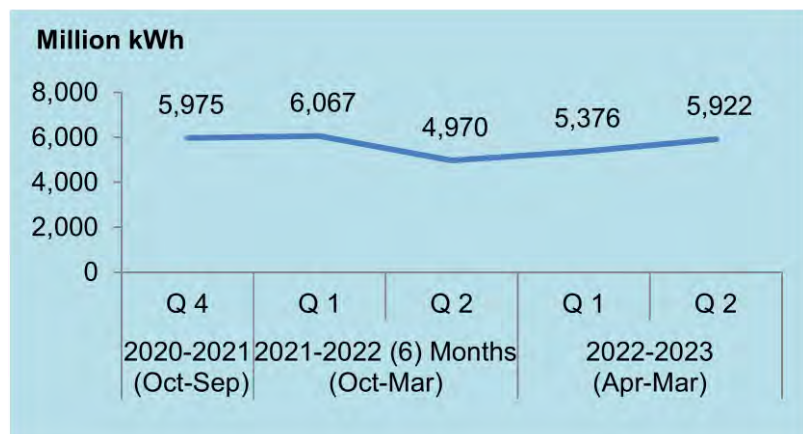


Source: Myanmar Pharmaceutical Industrial Enterprise.

### 5.4 Electric Power Generation

Generation of Electric Power decreased by 0.89% in the second quarter of 2022-2023 (July-Sep) compared with the fourth quarter of 2020-2021 (July-Sep). Generation of Electric Power increased by 10.16% in the second quarter of 2022-2023 (July-Sep) compared with the first quarter of 2022-2023 (Apr-Jun).

**Chart 5.4: Electric Power Generation**



Source: Department of Electric Power Planning.

### 5.5 Electric Power Generation by Gas

Electric Power Generation by Gas increased by 17.42% in the second quarter of 2022-2023 (July-Sep) compared with the fourth quarter of 2020-2021 (July-Sep). Electric Power Generation by Gas decreased by 7.89% in the second quarter of 2022-2023 (July-Sep) compared with the first quarter of 2022-2023 (Apr-Jun).



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

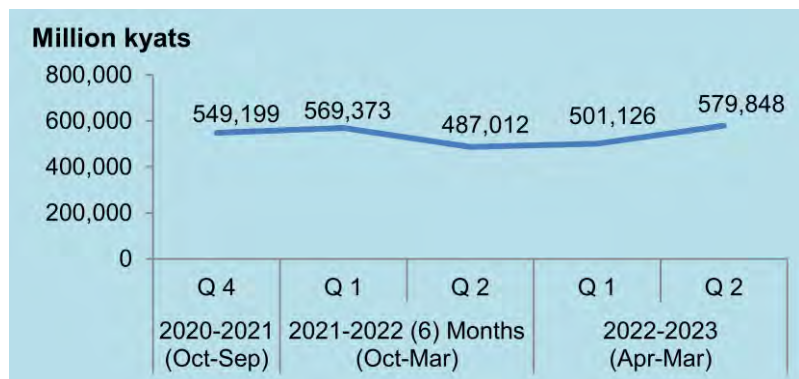


Source: Department of Electric Power Planning.

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

The total value of Electricity sales increased by 5.58% in the second quarter of 2022-2023 (July-Sep) compared with the fourth quarter of 2020-2021 (July-Sep). The total value of Electricity sales increased by 15.71% in the second quarter of 2022-2023 (July-Sep) compared with the first quarter of 2022-2023 (Apr-Jun).

**Chart 5.6: Sales of Electric Power**



Source: Department of Electric Power Planning.

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

The production of Petroleum Coke decreased by 5.15% in the second quarter of 2022-2023 (July-Sep) compared with the fourth quarter of 2020-2021 (July-Sep). The production of Petroleum Coke decreased by 5.32% in the second quarter of 2022-2023 (July-Sep) compared with the first quarter of 2022-2023 (Apr-Jun).

**Chart 5.7: Petroleum Coke**

Source: Myanmar Petrochemical Enterprise.

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

The production of Liquefied Petroleum Gas increased by 112.91% in the second quarter of 2022-2023 (July-Sep) compared with the fourth quarter of 2020-2021 (July-Sep). The production of Liquefied Petroleum Gas decreased by 2.68% in the second quarter of 2022-2023 (July-Sep) compared with the first quarter of 2022-2023 (Apr-Jun).

**Chart 5.8: Liquefied Petroleum Gas**

Source: Myanmar Petrochemical Enterprise.

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

The production of Fertilizer (Urea) increased by 177.96% in the second quarter of 2022-2023 (July-Sep) compared with the fourth quarter of 2020-2021 (July-Sep).

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

Source: Myanmar Petrochemical Enterprise.



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

The production of Natural Gas decreased by 3.17% in the second quarter of 2022-2023 (July-Sep) compared with the fourth quarter of 2020-2021 (July-Sep). The production of Natural Gas increased by 4.29% in the second quarter of 2022-2023 (July-Sep) compared with the first quarter of 2022-2023 (Apr-Jun).

**Chart 5.10: Natural Gas Production**

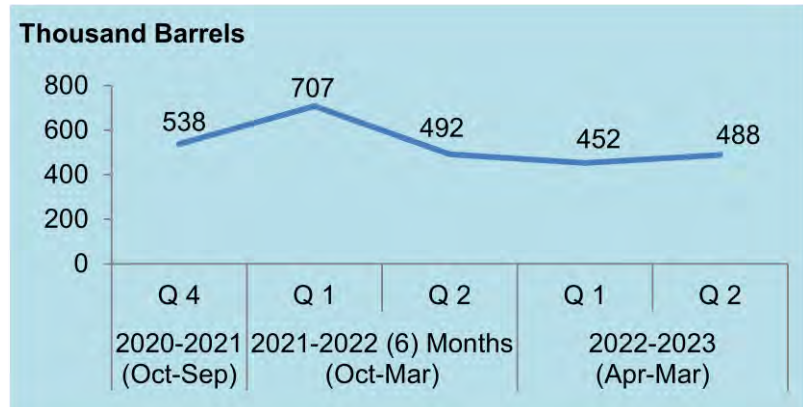


Source: Oil and Gas Planning Department.

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

The production of Crude Oil decreased by 9.29% in the second quarter of 2022-2023 (July-Sep) compared with the fourth quarter of 2020-2021 (July-Sep). The production of Crude Oil increased by 7.96% in the second quarter of 2022-2023 (July-Sep) compared with the first quarter of 2022-2023 (Apr-Jun).

**Chart 5.11: Crude Oil Production**



Source: Oil and Gas Planning Department.

**5.12 Motor Spirit (State-Owned)**

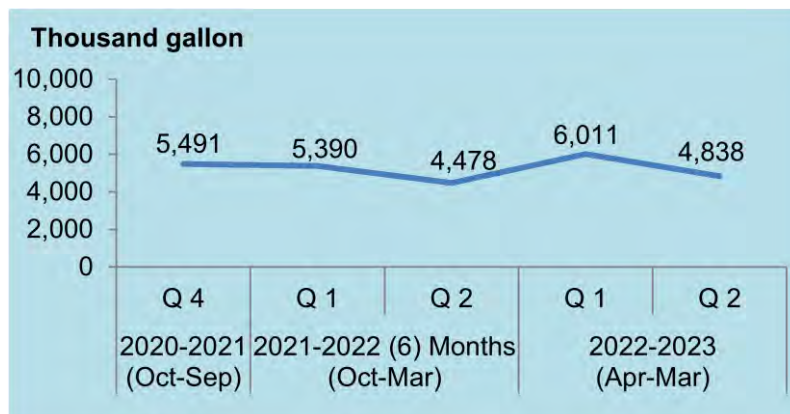
The production of Motor Spirit increased by 0.80% in the second quarter of 2022-2023 (July-Sep) compared with the fourth quarter of 2020-2021 (July-Sep). The production of Motor Spirit decreased by 15.09% in the second quarter of 2022-2023 (July-Sep) compared with the first quarter of 2022-2023 (Apr-Jun).

**Chart 5.12: Motor Spirit Production**

Source: Myanma Petrochemical Enterprise.

### 5.13 Diesel Oil (State-Owned)

The production of Diesel Oil decreased by 11.89% in the second quarter of 2022-2023 (July-Sep) compared with the fourth quarter of 2020-2021 (July-Sep). The production of Diesel Oil decreased by 19.51% in the second quarter of 2022-2023 (July-Sep) compared with the first quarter of 2022-2023 (Apr-Jun).

**Chart 5.13: Diesel Oil Production**

Source: Myanma Petrochemical Enterprise.

### 5.14 Aviation Turbine (State-Owned)

The production of Aviation Turbine increased by 57.86% in the second quarter of 2022-2023 (July-Sep) compared with the fourth quarter of 2020-2021 (July-Sep). The production of Aviation Turbine decreased by 24.72% in the second quarter of 2022-2023 (July-Sep) compared with the first quarter of 2022-2023 (Apr-Jun).

**Chart 5.14: Aviation Turbine Production**

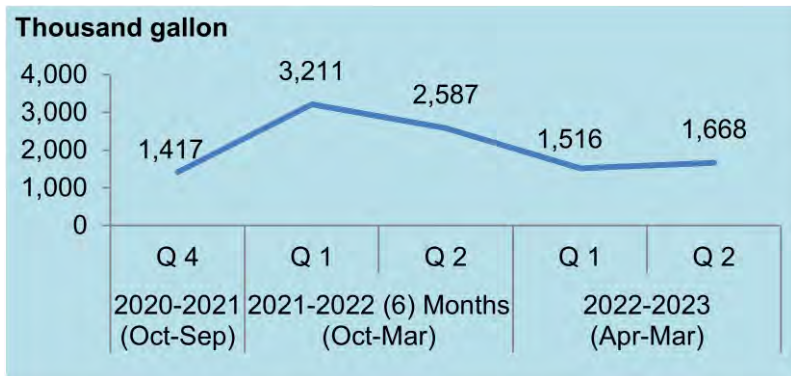


Source: Myanmar Petrochemical Enterprise.

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

The production of Furnace Oil increased by 17.71% in the second quarter of 2022-2023 (July-Sep) compared with the fourth quarter of 2020-2021 (July-Sep). The production of Furnace Oil increased by 10.03% in the second quarter of 2022-2023 (July-Sep) compared with the first quarter of 2022-2023 (Apr-Jun).

**Chart 5.15: Furnace Oil Production**

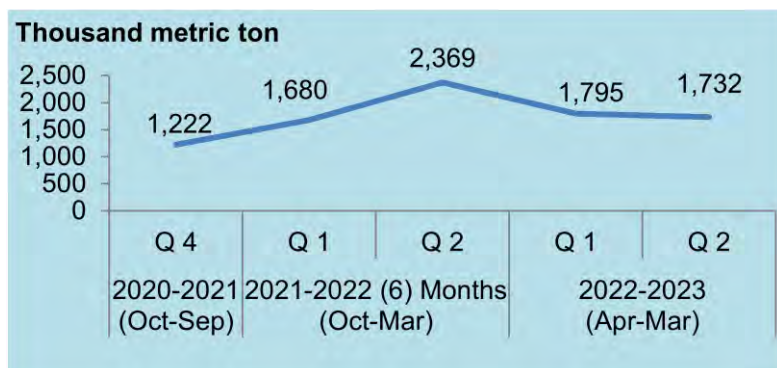


Source: Myanmar Petrochemical Enterprise.

**5.16 Limestone (State-Owned)**

The production of Limestone increased by 41.73% in the second quarter of 2022-2023 (July-Sep) compared with the fourth quarter of 2020-2021 (July-Sep). The production of Limestone decreased by 3.51% in the second quarter of 2022-2023 (July-Sep) compared with the first quarter of 2022-2023 (Apr-Jun).

**Chart 5.16: Limestone Production**

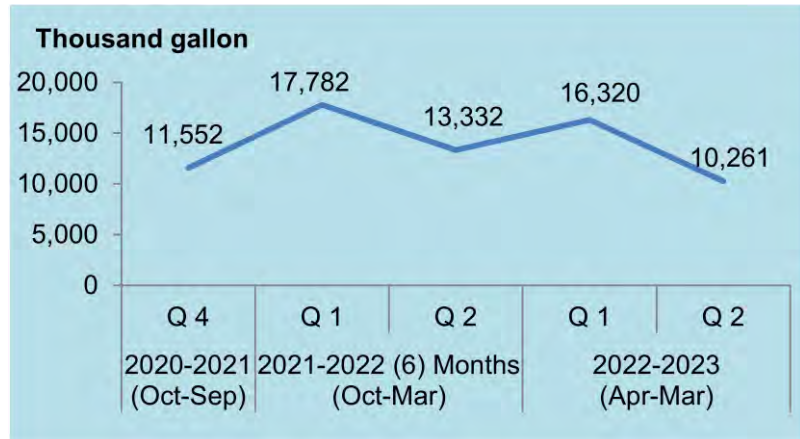


Source: No. (1) Mining Enterprise.

### 5.17 Beer (Private)

The production of Beer decreased by 11.18% in the second quarter of 2022-2023 (July-Sep) compared with the fourth quarter of 2020-2021 (July-Sep). The production of Beer decreased by 37.13% in the second quarter of 2022-2023 (July-Sep) compared with the first quarter of 2022-2023 (Apr-Jun).

**Chart 5.17: Beer Production**

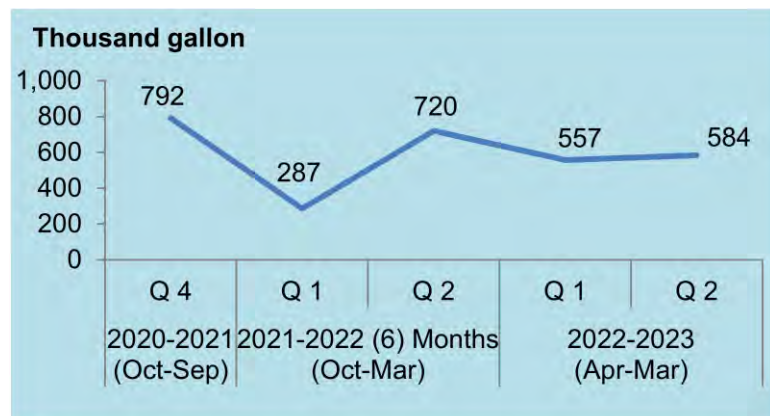


Source: Myanmar Economic Holdings Public Company Limited.

### 5.18 Alcohol (Private)

The production of Alcohol decreased by 26.26% in the second quarter of 2022-2023 (July-Sep) compared with the fourth quarter of 2020-2021 (July-Sep). The production of Alcohol increased by 4.85% in the second quarter of 2022-2023 (July-Sep) compared with the first quarter of 2022-2023 (Apr-Jun).

**Chart 5.18: Alcohol Production**

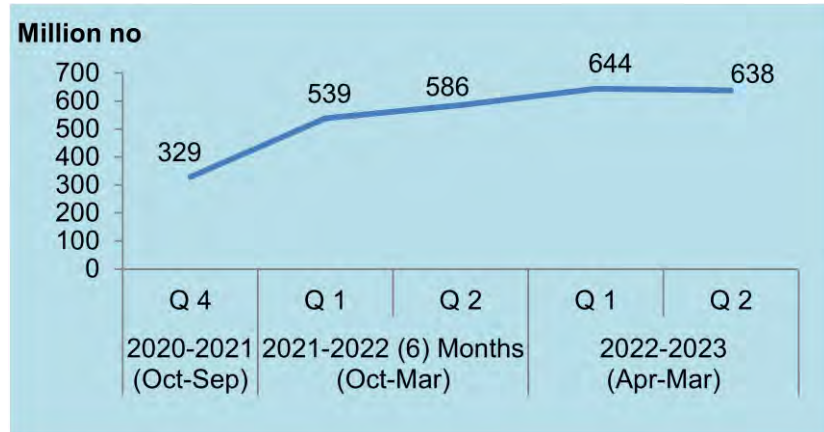


Source: Myanmar Economic Holdings Public Company Limited.

### 5.19 Cigarettes (Private)

The production of Cigarettes increased by 93.92% in the second quarter of 2022-2023 (July-Sep) compared with the fourth quarter of 2020-2021 (July-Sep). The production of Cigarettes decreased by 0.93% in the second quarter of 2022-2023 (July-Sep) compared with the first quarter of 2022-2023 (Apr-Jun).

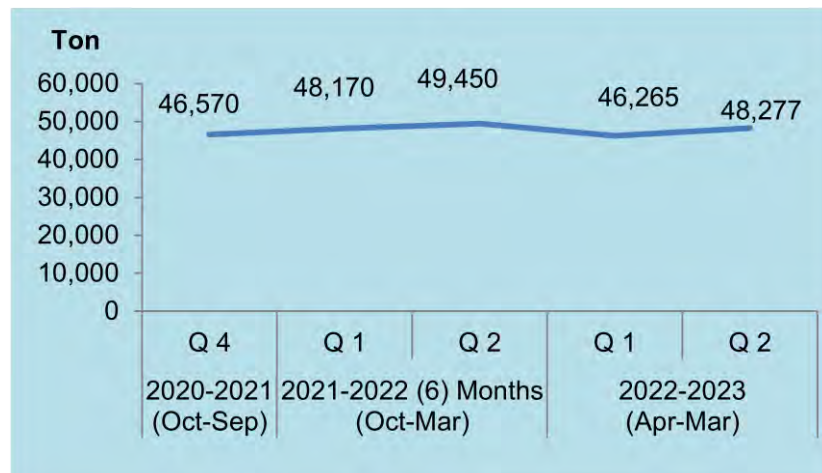


**Chart 5.19: Cigarettes Production**

Source: Myanmar Economic Holdings Public Company Limited.

### 5.20 Salt (Fine) (Private)

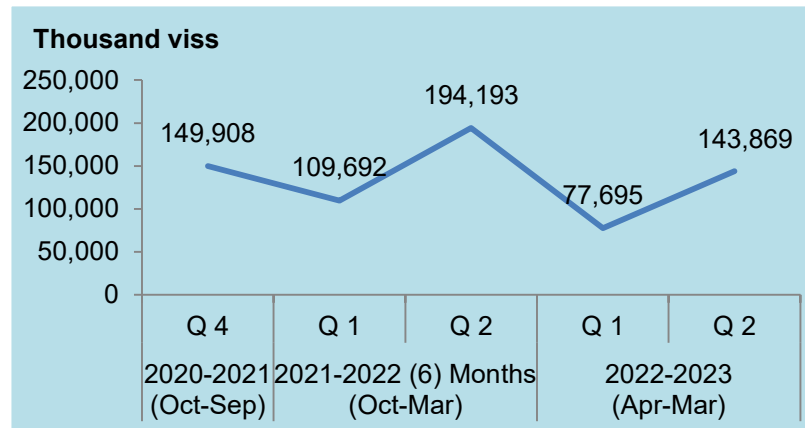
The production of Salt (Fine) increased by 3.67% in the second quarter of 2022-2023 (July-Sep) compared with the fourth quarter of 2020-2021 (July-Sep). The production of Salt (Fine) increased by 4.35% in the second quarter of 2022-2023 (July-Sep) compared with the first quarter of 2022-2023 (Apr-Jun).

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

Source: Department of Mines.

### 5.21 Cooking Oil (Private)

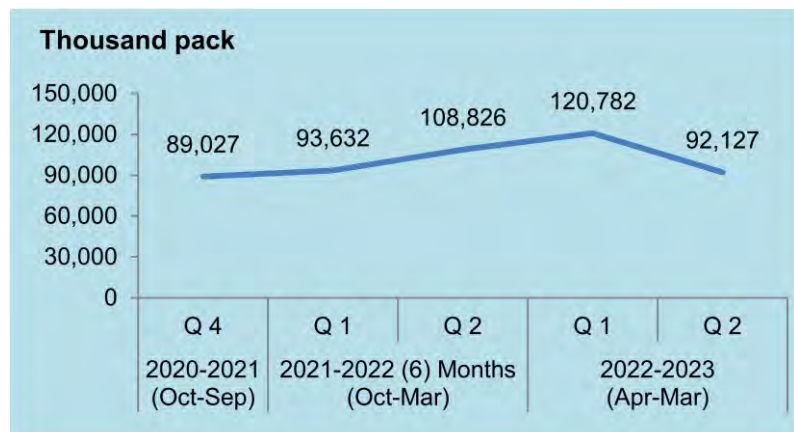
The production of Cooking Oil decreased by 4.03% in the second quarter of 2022-2023 (July-Sep) compared with the fourth quarter of 2020-2021 (July-Sep). The production of Cooking Oil increased by 85.17% in the second quarter of 2022-2023 (July-Sep) compared with the first quarter of 2022-2023 (Apr-Jun).

**Chart 5.21: Cooking Oil Production**

Source: Planning Department.

### 5.22 Instant Noodles (Private)

The production of Instant Noodles increased by 3.48% in the second quarter of 2022-2023 (July-Sep) compared with the fourth quarter of 2020-2021 (July-Sep). The production of Instant Noodles decreased by 23.72% in the second quarter of 2022-2023 (July-Sep) compared with the first quarter of 2022-2023 (Apr-Jun).

**Chart 5.22: Instant Noodles Production**

Source: Planning Department.

**Table 5.1 Production Statistics**

Commodity	Unit	2020-2021 (Oct-Sep)	2021-2022 (6) Months (Oct-Mar)		2022-2023 (Apr-Mar)	
		Q4 (Jul-Sep)	Q1 (Oct-Dec)	Q2 (Jan-Mar)	Q1 (Apr-Jun)	Q2 (Jul-Sep)
Cement	Thousand ton	68	94	262	373	406
Cotton Yarn	Thousand lb.	333	511	831	690	756
Biological Products	Thousand dosage	134	118	133	72	120
Electric Power Generation	Million kWh	5,975	6,067	4,970	5,376 *	5,922 *
Electric Power Generation by Gas	Million kWh	2,485	2,779	2,981	3,168 *	2,918 *
Sales of Electric Power Value	Million kyats	549,199	569,373	487,012	501,126 *	579,848 *
Petroleum Coke	Metric ton	2,251	3,110	2,364	2,255	2,135
Liquefied Petroleum Gas	Thousand gallon	581	662	786	1,271	1,237
Fertilizer (Urea)	Metric ton	7,835	18,377	22,233	0	21,778
Natural Gas	MMCF	159,461	152,538	147,914	148,058	154,411
Crude Oil	Thousand barrels	538	707	492	452	488
Motor Spirit	Thousand gallon	3,734	4,466	3,789	4,433 (r)	3,764
Diesel Oil	Thousand gallon	5,491	5,390	4,478	6,011	4,838
Aviation Turbine	Thousand gallon	598	1,230	917	1,254	944
Furnace Oil	Thousand gallon	1,417	3,211	2,587	1,516	1,668
Limestone	Thousand metric ton	1,222	1,680	2,369	1,795	1,732
Beer	Thousand gallon	11,552	17,782	13,332	16,320	10,261
Alcohol	Thousand gallon	792	287	720	557	584
Cigarettes	Million number	329	539	586	644 (r)	638
Salt (Fine)	Ton	46,570	48,170	49,450	46,265	48,277
Cooking Oil	Thousand viss	149,908	109,692	194,193	77,695	143,869
Instant Noodles	Thousand pack	89,027	93,632	108,826	120,782	92,127

\* provisional

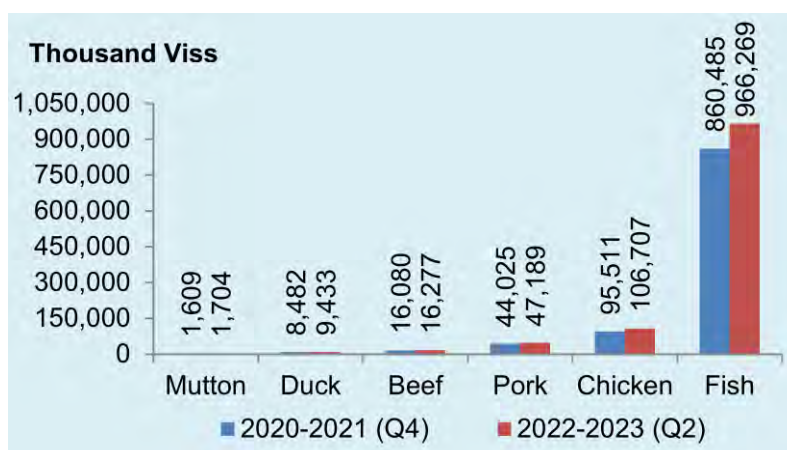
Sources: No. (2) Heavy Industrial Enterprise.  
No. (3) Heavy Industrial Enterprise.  
Myanmar Pharmaceutical Industrial Enterprise.  
Ministry of Electric Power.  
Oil and Gas Planning Department.  
Myanmar Petrochemical Enterprise.  
No. (1) Mining Enterprise.  
Department of Mines.  
Myanmar Economic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

### 5.23 Meat, Fish, Milk and Egg production

In the second quarter 2022-2023 (Jul-Sep), the production of fish increased by 54.05%, in comparison to the first quarter 2022-2023 (Apr-Jun), to stand at 966,269 thousand viss. Fish is the largest meat by total production, accounting for 84.20% of all meat production. In contrast, for this same period, there were increases in the production of beef (4.62%) and chicken (1.32%) and decreases in the production of mutton (0.23%), pork (0.37%) and duck (1.73%). Similarly, there were increases in the production of eggs (21.17%) and milk (1.64%) in the second quarter 2022-2023 (Jul-Sep) compared to first quarter 2022-2023 (Apr-Jun).

For the second quarter 2022-2023 (Jul-Sep) compared to the fourth quarter 2020-2021 (Jul-Sep), there was an increase in the production of fish (12.29%), chicken (11.72%), duck (11.21%), pork (7.19%), mutton (5.90%) and beef (1.23%) and over the same year, the production of eggs and milk increased by (24.79%) and (3.87%).

**Chart 5.23: Production of Beef, Mutton, Pork, Duck Chicken and Fish (2022-2023, Q2)**



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 (6) Months (Oct-Mar)		2022-2023 (Apr-Mar)	
	Q4 (Jul-Sep)	Q1 (Oct-Dec)	Q2 (Jan-Mar)	Q1 (Apr-Jun)	Q2 (Jul-Sep)
Beef	16,080	16,813	17,006	15,558	16,277
Mutton	1,609	1,677	1,696	1,708	1,704
Pork	44,025	45,318	45,572	47,362	47,189
Chicken	95,511	105,005	106,935	105,315	106,707
Duck	8,482	8,774	8,903	9,599	9,433
Fish	860,485	1,204,593	1,017,116	627,250	966,269
Milk	315,260	325,831	331,208	322,190	327,467
Eggs(thou.No)	615,547	706,335	725,737	633,934	768,132

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



# 6

## Transportation & Tourism





# TRANSPORTATION AND TOURISM

## 6.1 Domestic Public Transport

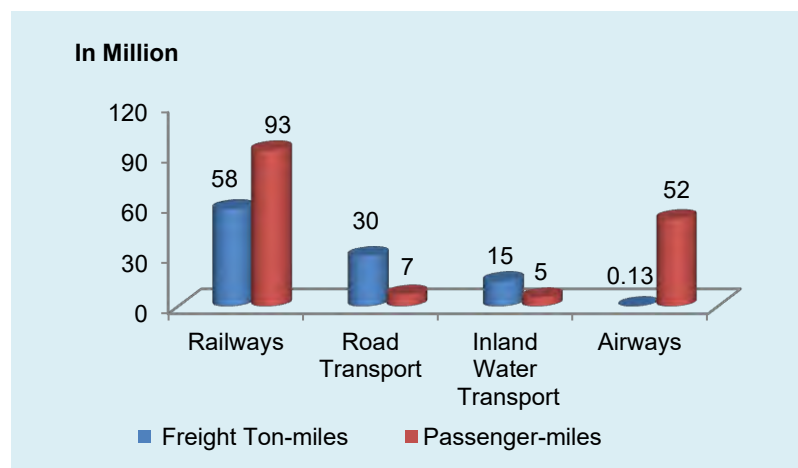
There are four main modes of domestic public transport: railways, road transport, inland water transport and airways. The year-on-year changes in the use of public transport for the fourth quarter 2020-2021 (Jul-Sep) and the second quarter 2022-2023 (Jul-Sep) were:

- railways transport enormously increased by 160% for freight ton-miles and 1255% for passenger-miles,
- road transport decreased by 0.6% for freight ton-miles and 15.5% for passenger-miles,
- inland water transport increased by 34.6% for freight ton-miles and 167.6% for passenger-miles,
- air transport increased by 160% for freight ton-miles and 336% for passenger-miles.

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

- railways transport increased by 14.7% for freight ton-miles and decreased by 15.3% for passenger-miles,
- road transport decreased by 12.4% for freight ton-miles and increased by 0.01% for passenger-miles,
- inland water transport increased by 6.4% for freight ton-miles and decreased by 5.4% for passenger-miles,
- air transport decreased by 5.3% for freight ton-miles and increased by 3.83% for passenger-miles.

**Chart 6.1: Domestic Public Transport (2022-2023, Q2)**



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

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

FY	2020-2021 (Oct-Sep)	2021-2022 (6) Months (Oct-Mar)		2022-2023 (Apr-Mar)	
	Q4 (Jul-Sep)	Q1 (Oct-Dec)	Q2 (Jan-Mar)	Q1 (Apr-Jun)	Q2 (Jul-Sep)
<b>Railways</b>					
Freight ton-miles	22,177	34,881	48,435	50,234 (r)	57,623
Passenger-miles	6,842	37,903	58,826 (r)	109,435	92,683
<b>Road Transport</b>					
Freight ton-miles	29,837	37,121	37,517	33,831	29,648
Passenger-miles	8,078	7,671	7,583	6,824	6,825
<b>Inland Water</b>					
Freight ton-miles	10,797	8,021	11,608	13,659	14,535
Passenger-miles	1,908	3,114	4,616	5,398	5,106
<b>Airways</b>					
Freight ton-miles	48	61	94	132	124
Passenger-miles	11,893	36,372	78,993	49,956 (r)	51,870

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

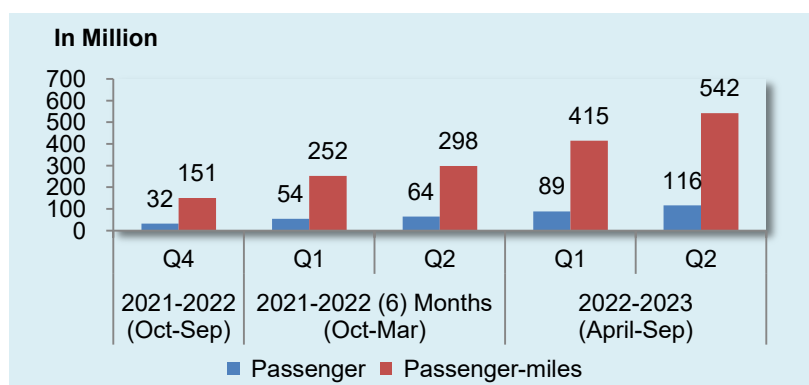
## 6.2 Yangon City Private Transport

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

For the second quarter 2022-2023 (Jul-Sep) compared with the fourth quarter 2020-2021 (Jul-Sep), private transport in Yangon City increased across all measures with up to 259% for both the number of passengers and passenger-miles, up 59.8% for number of buses in operation per day, increased by 73.6% for number of trips per day and 278.8% for gross earnings.

When comparing the second quarter 2022-2023 (Jul-Sep) compared with the first quarter 2022-2023 (Apr-Jun), private transport across Yangon City increased by 31% based on the measures of passengers and passenger-miles and the number of buses in operation per day (up 12%). Over the same period, number of trips per day increased by 14.5% and gross earnings increased by 37.8%.

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



Source: Yangon Region Public Transport Committee.

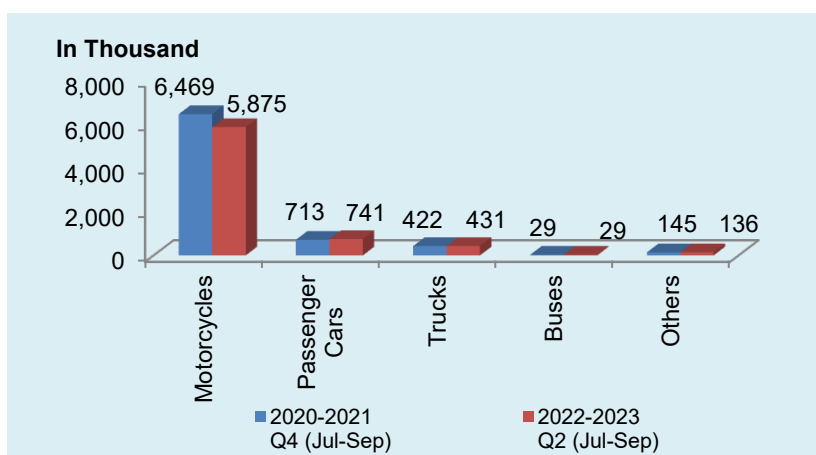
**Table 6.2** Yangon City Private Transport  
(Bus Service)

FY	2020-2021 (Oct-Sep)	2021-2022 (6) Months (Oct-Mar)		2022-2023 (Apr-Mar)	
	Q4 (Jul-Sep)	Q1 (Oct-Dec)	Q2 (Jan-Mar)	Q1 (Apr-Jun)	Q2 (Jul-Sep)
Passenger (Thousand)	32,342	54,032	63,928	89,006	11,6211
Passenger-miles (Thousand)	150,733	251,864	297,993	414,893	541,707
Number of buses in operation per day	2,007	2,508	2,849	2,872	3,207
Number of trips per day	6,167	7,514	8,800	9,351	10,705
Gross Earnings (Million Kyats)	6,834.5 8	11,306.41	13,532.95	18,787.33	25,895.18

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 second quarter 2022-2023 (Jul-Sep), there were a total of 7.2 million licensed vehicles. This was a 1.3% decrease compared with the previous quarter and decreased by 7.3% compared with the fourth quarter 2020-2021 (Jul-Sep).

**Chart 6.3: Registered Motor Vehicles by Type (Q2)**

Source: Department of Road Transport Administration.

**Table 6.3** Registered Motor Vehicles by Type

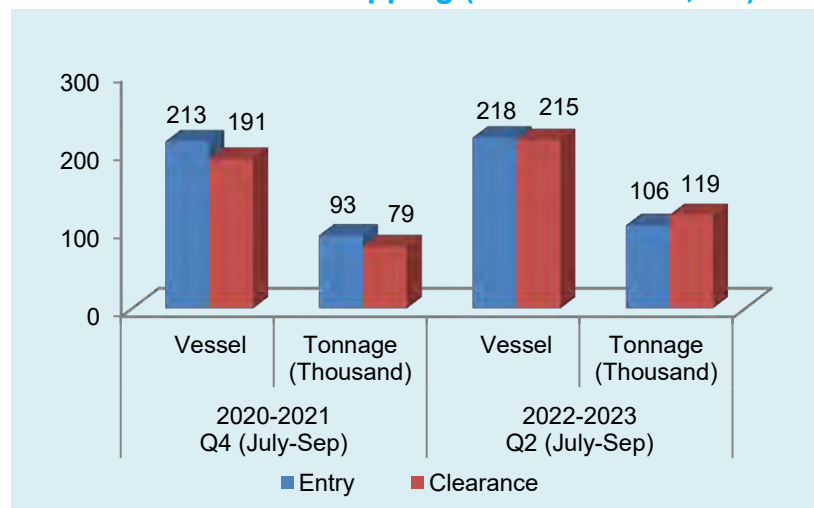
FY	2020-2021 (Oct-Sep)	2021-2022 (6) Months (Oct-Mar)		2022-2023 (Apr-Mar)	
	Q4 (Jul-Sep)	Q1 (Oct-Dec)	Q2 (Jan-Mar)	Q1 (Apr-Jun)	Q2 (Jul-Sep)
Passenger Cars	713,229	720,029	730,728	738,604	740,931
Trucks	422,017	427,203	427,881	430,293	431,043
Buses	29,318	29,193	28,944	28,676	28,568
Motorcycles	6,469,399	6,243,041	6,068,401	5,966,056	5,874,556
Others	145,033	143,042	140,372	139,323	136,312
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,778,996</b>	<b>7,562,508</b>	<b>7,396,326</b>	<b>7,302,952</b>	<b>7,211,410</b>

Source: Department of Road Transport Administration.

## 6.4 Merchant Shipping

**Coastal Shipping:** Coastal shipping trade increased in the second quarter 2022-2023 (Jul-Sep), with vessel entries increasing by 2% and tonnage increasing by 14% compared with the fourth quarter 2020-2021 (Jul-Sep). There was also decrease in coastal shipping between the first quarter 2022-2023 (Apr-Jun) and the second quarter 2022-2023 (Jul-Sep), with a 13% decrease in the number of vessels entering and a 13% decrease in related tonnage. Clearance coastal shipping also decreased by 16% for vessels and 39% for tonnage.

**Chart 6.4: Merchant Shipping (Coastal Trade, Q2)**



Source: Customs Department.

**Table 6.4 Merchant Shipping**

FY	2020-2021 (Oct-Sep)	2021-2022 (6) Months (Oct-Mar)			2022-2023 (Apr-Mar)	
	Q4 (Jul-Sep)	Q1 (Oct-Dec)	Q2 (Jan-Mar)	Q1 (Apr-Jun)	Q2 (Jul-Sep)	
<b>Coastal Trade</b>						
<b>Entry</b>						
Vessel	213	223	332	251	218	
Tonnage(Thousand)	93	95	159	122	106	
<b>Clearance</b>						
Vessel	191	264	349	257	215	
Tonnage(Thousand)	79	147	220	195	119	

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 second quarter 2022-2023 (Jul-Sep), a total of 75,211 visitors entered Myanmar. This was increased by 77.74% compared with the preceding quarter (first quarter 2022-2023 (Apr-Jun)) and 172.57% increased when comparing the second quarter 2022-2023 (Jul-Sep) and the fourth quarter 2020-2021 (Jul-Sep).

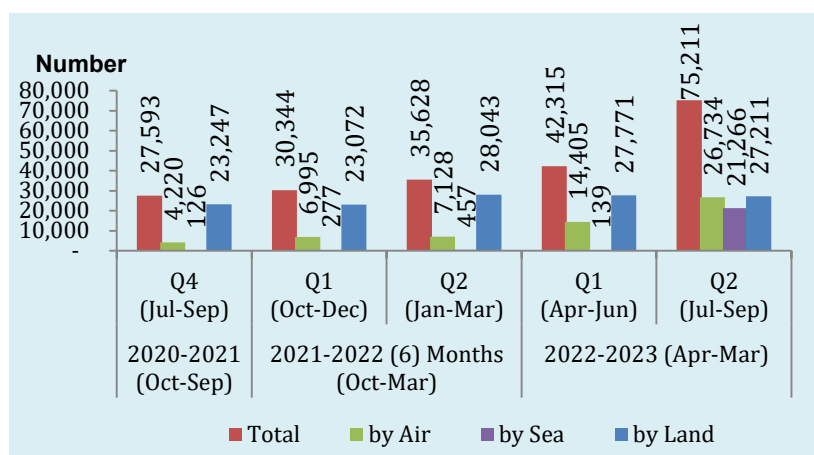
**Air arrivals:** In the second quarter 2022-2023 (Jul-Sep), number of visitor arrivals by air totaled 26,734 this was increased of 533.51% while comparing the second quarter

2022-2023 (Jul-Sep) and the fourth quarter 2020-2021 (Jul-Sep) and this was increased of 85.59% compared with the previous quarter (first quarter 2022-2023 (Apr-Jun)).

**Land arrivals:** The majority of visitors arrived in Myanmar by land 36.18%, this was an decrease of 2.02% compared with the previous quarter (first quarter 2022-2023 (Apr-Jun)). This was increased by 17.05% when comparing the second quarter 2022-2023 (Jul-Sep) and the fourth quarter 2020-2021 (Oct-Sep).

**Sea arrivals:** In the second quarter 2022-2023 (Jul-Sep), the number of arrivals by sea stood at 21,266. The data increased because there were 139 persons in the previous quarter (first quarter 2022-2023 (Apr-Jun)) and 126 persons in the fourth quarter 2020-2021 (Oct-Sep).

**Chart 6.5: International Tourist Arrivals**



Source: Ministry of Hotels and Tourism.

**Table 6.5 International Tourist Arrivals**

	2020-2021 (Oct-Sep)	2021-2022 (6) Months (Oct-Mar)		2022-2023 (Apr-Mar)	
	Q4 (Jul-Sep)	Q1 (Oct-Dec)	Q2 (Jan-Mar)	Q1 (Apr-Jun)	Q2 (Jul-Sep)
<b>Total</b>	27,593	30,344	35,628	42,315	75,211
by Air	4,220	6,995	7,128	14,405	26,734
by Sea	126	277	457	139	21,266
by Land	23,247	23,072	28,043	27,771	27,211

Source: Ministry of Hotels and Tourism.





7

# Labour





# LABOUR

## 7.1 Labour and Employment

**Employment service and recruitment centers** have played an increasingly important role in matching the demand and supply of labour. By the second quarter of 2022-2023, there were 91 labour exchange offices in the whole country and more than 359 overseas employment agencies.

There were 61,834 job placements in the second quarter 2022-2023 (Jul-Sep), which was a 35.7% increase compared with the preceding quarter (first quarter 2022-2023 (Apr- Jun)). When comparing the fourth quarter 2020-2021(Jul-Sep) and the second quarter 2022-2023 (Jul-Sep), it was 191.2% increased.

The number of new registered job seekers decreased by 15.1% in the second quarter 2022-2023 (Jul-Sep) and was 107.6% higher than the fourth quarter 2020-2021(Jul-Sep).

The number of submissions made for the vacancies increased by 36.3% compared with the previous quarter (first quarter 2022-2023 (Apr- Jun)). The number of submissions made for the vacancies was 22,967 and 62,508 were recorded in Q4: 2020-2021 (Jul-Sep) and Q2: 2022-2023 (Jul-Sep) respectively.

There were 76,383 overseas workers in the second quarter of 2022-2023, increase in overseas employment was recorded in Thailand (47,421 people), Malaysia (15,121 people), Korea (3,740 people), Singapore (5,865 people) and Japan (3,155 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 (6) Months (Oct-Mar)		2022-2023 (Apr-Mar)	
	Q4 (Jul-Sep)	Q1 (Oct-Dec)	Q2 (Jan-Mar)	Q1 (Apr-Jun)	Q2 (Jul-Sep)
<b>Domestic</b>					
New Registered	119,013	226,787	249,331	291,083	247,129
Job vacancies	21,329	36,389	38,933	44,731	61,831
Submitted for vacancies	22,967	38,844	40,291	45,877	62,508
Person placed	21,233	36,732	39,468	45,567	61,834
Registered live and pending at the end of the period	570,110	563,999	591,528	651,448	625,303
<b>Overseas Workers</b>					
Thai	-	25	52	11,046	47,421
Malaysia	-	27	207	3,052	15,121
Korea	-	28	443	1,612	3,740
Singapore	1	1,306	2,553	6,660	5,865
Japan	-	62	430	6,876	3,155
UAE	-	67	69	72	141
Jordan	-	227	41	273	236
Qatar	-	52	135	109	158
Other	-	144	263	302	546
<b>Total Overseas Workers</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1,938</b>	<b>4,193</b>	<b>30,002</b>	<b>76,383</b>

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.

The Percentage increase in the price of goods and services, usually, annually. The inflation rate means the average price of commodities has risen for a long period of time, that situation refers total demand is higher than total supply. In other words, the inflation rate shows climbing price index.

When the inflation rate is high, the value of a unit of currency is reduced and larger sums of money are required to purchase the same quantity of goods or services. This rise in the general price level and reduction in the real value of money is inflation.

### ■ 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 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 aggregates money within an economic system in a given period. Money Supply is classified as M1, M2 and M3, according to the type and size of the account in which the instrument is kept. Money Supply (M1) or Narrow Money consists of currency outside depository corporations and transferable deposits.

**Currency outside Depository Corporations** is equal to the total amount of currency issued by the Central Bank less currency holdings of depository corporations (central bank and other depository corporations).

It is also equal to the amount of currency in circulation less currency holdings (vault cash) of other depository corporations.

**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 rail ways 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.

$$\text{Passenger-mile} = \text{passenger} \times \text{miles}$$

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

$$\text{Freight Ton-mile} = \text{ton} \times \text{miles}$$

### ■ 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.

### ■ AIR 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.

$$\text{Passenger Mile} = \text{no. of passenger} \times \text{miles}$$

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

$$\text{Freight Ton - Mile} = \text{freight ton carried} \times \text{miles}$$

### ■ 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.



