

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



Quarterly Statistics Bulletin

Quarterly Time Series, 2022-2023 (Q4)



Quarterly Statistics Bulletin Quarterly Time Series, 2022-2023 (Q4)

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FOREWORD

This Quarterly Statistics Bulletin is the 28th edition statistical issue presenting the outcomes of Myanmar economic activities and support of sustainable economic growth. It provides estimates based on the economic indicators obtained from respective agencies and paves the way for the further improvement in the quality of estimates with respect to benchmarking and seasonal adjustment. It includes developments in GDP, production and trade sectors' performance, inflation, CPI, banking sector, exchange rates, interest rates, labour exchange and transportation and travel sector.

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

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

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

(Htun Zaw)

Director General

Central Statistical Organization Ministry of Planning and Finance

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EXECUTIVES SUMMARY

Myanmar has achieved an average growth rate of 3.1% in the last five years. In FY 2020-2021, the growth rate of GDP was (-)5.9% because of COVID-19 pandemic and the political situation in February 2021. 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 27.50%.

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 third quarter 2022-2023 (Oct-Dec) was increased to 9.9% over the same period of last year. It was due to the changed in the two main economic sectors, 13.2% in the Industry sector and 8.3% in the Services sector respectively.

Inflation

In the fourth quarter of FY 2022-2023 (Apr-Mar), the Consumer Price Index was 176.59 and 244.94 in Q3 of FY 2022-2023 (Apr-Mar).

In the fourth quarter of FY 2022-2023 (Apr-Mar), the Annual Average Rate of Inflation was 27.51 and 34.97 in Q3 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 deficit of \$ 347.5 million in the fourth quarter 2022-2023 (Jan-Mar); however, it had a surplus of \$ 67.9 million in the second quarter 2021-2022 (Jan-Mar).

Exports, a crucial component of a country's economy, were decreased by 10.3% from \$ 4,480.3 million in the second quarter 2021-2022 (Jan-Mar) to \$ 4,017.1 million in the fourth quarter 2022-2023 (Jan-Mar). Across the seven major export categories: animal products were increased by 679.3%. However, manufactured products, marine products, agricultural products, mineral products, other products and forest products were declined by 1.5%, 9.0%, 10.7%, 19.8%, 38.8%, and 51.3% over the second quarter 2021-2022 (Jan-Mar).

The total import in the fourth quarter 2022-2023 (Jan-Mar) was \$ 4,364.6 million; a decrease of 1.1% from \$ 4,412.4 million at the second quarter 2021-2022 (Jan-Mar). Changes in total imports can be broken down into three importing categories: intermediate goods, consumer goods, and capital goods. The import of capital goods and intermediate goods increased by 18.1% and 3.8%, and

International Currency Exchange

Customs Duties and Revenue from Taxes

Myanmar Citizen and Foreign Investment of Permitted Enterprise by Sector

Foreign Investment of Permitted Enterprise by Country

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

Amount of Foreign Investment Inflows by Sector

Amount of Foreign Investment Inflows by Country

Production

consumer goods decreased by 20.3% from the second quarter 2021-2022 (Jan-Mar).

In the fourth quarter 2022-2023 (Jan-Mar), the performance of the US dollar against the Myanmar kyat was 18.11% stronger over compared with the second quarter 2021-2022 (Jan-Mar).

In the fourth quarter 2022-2023 (Jan-Mar), customs duties increased by 40.33% compared with the second quarter 2021-2022 (Jan-Mar). Also, revenue from taxes increased by 19.82% mainly due to large increases in income taxes.

In the fourth quarter 2022-2023 (Jan-Mar), the total investment by Myanmar Citizen was decreased 86,419.570 million US\$ compared with the second quarter 2021-2022 (Jan-Mar) because Real Estate Development sector was not contributed in this period. Foreign investment was decreased 222.880 million US\$ compared with the second quarter 2021-2022 (Jan-Mar) because Agriculture and Mining sectors were not contributed in this period.

Thailand, The Republic of Korea and China were the top foreign investors for Myanmar in the fourth quarter 2022-2023 (Jan-Mar) and Singapore, Hong Kong (SAR) and China were the top investors in the second quarter 2021-2022 (Jan-Mar).

In the fourth quarter 2022-2023 (Jan-Mar), Yangon Region was mostly invested in Myanmar Citizen and Taninthayi Region was mostly invested in Foreign Investment. Taninthayi Region was second in Myanmar Citizen Investment and Yangon Region was second in Foreign Investment.

In the fourth quarter 2022-2023 (Jan-Mar), the sectors with the largest inflow amount of Foreign Investment were Real Estate Development sector, Oil and Gas sector and Manufacturing sector. In the fourth quarter 2022-2023 (Jan-Mar), Real Estate Development sector topped the list at 478.492 million US\$.

In the fourth quarter 2022-2023 (Jan-Mar), the countries by the largest inflow amount of Foreign Investment were Singapore, Thailand and China.

The Quarterly production statistics are mainly described and focused on the selected commodities from the fiscal year 2021-2022 to 2022-2023. When comparing the second quarter of 2021-2022 (Jan-Mar), the production of Cement, Liquefied Petroleum Gas, Beer, Limestone, Salt (Fine), Crude Oil, Alcohol, Cigarttes, Diesel Oil, Motor Spirit, Instant Noodles and Petroleum Coke increased by 92.37%, 67.81%, 26.74%, 20.47%, 13.48%, 12.40%, 7.36%, 6.14%, 5.34%, 3.17%, 1.07% and 0.80% respectively in the fourth quarter of 2022-2023 (Jan-Mar). However, in the fourth quarter of 2022-2023 (Jan-Mar), the production of Biological

Meat, Fish, Milk and Egg Production

Transportation

Products, Furnance Oil, Cotton Yarn, Cooking Oil, Electric Power Generation By Gas, Fertilizer (Urea), Aviation Turbine, Natural Gas, Sale of Electric Power Value and Electric Power Generation decreased by 51.13%, 38.46%, 28.76%, 12.86%, 11.94%, 11.06%, 10.80%, 10.06%, 7.89% and 6.32% compared with second quarter of 2021-2022 (Jan-Mar).

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.

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 4.87% in the fourth quarter 2022-2023 (Jan-Mar) compared with the second quarter 2021-2022 (Jan-Mar). The number of registered motorcycles decreased 100,353 registered in the third quarter 2022-2023 (Oct-Dec) compared with the fourth quarter 2022-2023 (Jan-Mar).

Merchant Shipping includes only coastal trade among ports in Myanmar. In the fourth quarter 2022-2023 (Jan-Mar), coastal shipping increased with vessel entries decreasing by 1.81% and tonnage increasing by 32.08% compared with a year ago.

The fourth quarter of 2022-2023 (Jan-Mar) 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 17th 2022.

Standard Symbols Used

The following symbols are used in this publication:

С	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
Q4	January 1 - March 31

GDP & Prices



GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT & PRICES

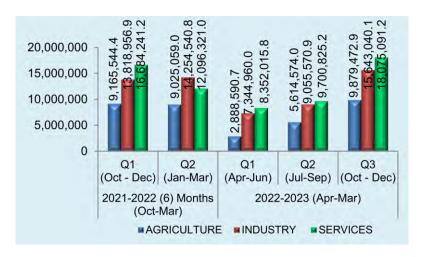
1.1 Gross Domestic
Product (GDP)
(Current Producers'
Prices)

In Myanmar, GDP comprises production and services from the three main sectors of Agriculture, Industry and Services. In the third quarter of 2022-2023 (Oct-Dec), the Agriculture sector represented 22.7%, the Industry sector at 35.9% and the Services sector at 41.4% of GDP respectively.

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



Source: Planning Department.



Source: Planning Department.

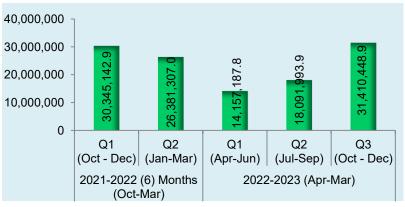
Table 1.1 Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (Current Producers' Prices) (Million kyat)

F.Y	2021-2022 (6) Months (Oct-Mar)		2022-2023 (Apr-Mar)			
•••	Q1 (Oct - Dec)	Q2 (Jan-Mar)	Q1 (Apr-Jun)	Q2 (Jul-Sep)	Q3 (Oct - Dec)	
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	39,668,742.5	35,375,920.8	18,585,566.5	24,370,970.1	43,597,604.2	
(1) AGRICULTURE	9,165,544.4	9,025,059.0	2,888,590.7	5,614,574.0	9,879,472.9	
Agriculture	6,302,208.4	6,337,029.1	771,230.2	3,081,489.7	6,810,044.1	
Livestock and Fishery	2,852,846.3	2,673,173.8	2,107,247.0	2,515,779.7	3,054,832.8	
Forestry	10,489.7	14,856.1	10,113.5	17,304.6	14,596.0	
(2) INDUSTRY	13,818,956.9	14,254,540.8	7,344,960.0	9,055,570.9	15,643,040.1	
Energy	1,140,685.2	1,163,693.8	1,250,482.0	1,411,871.0	1,710,481.4	
M ining	214,478.7	179,818.1	150,471.0	182,017.9	212,233.5	
Manufacturing	10,232,047.4	10,363,959.8	4,152,108.4	5,259,403.5	11,250,670.7	
Electricity	426,628.9	414,116.5	439,105.4	413,963.8	413,963.8	
Construction	1,805,116.7	2,132,952.6	1,352,793.2	1,788,314.7	2,055,690.7	
(3) SERVICES	16,684,241.2	12,096,321.0	8,352,015.8	9,700,825.2	18,075,091.2	
Transportation	3,337,173.3	3,315,508.0	2,503,690.5	2,646,798.5	3,712,316.6	
Communication	491,086.9	734,884.4	693,677.5	589,321.8	531,680.5	
Finance	94,944.7	99,230.3	65,896.7	155,396.5	123,073.5	
Social and Administrative	897,511.2	903,015.0	916,861.2	936,987.8	935,835.0	
Other Services	1,001,249.8	978,173.0	928,288.1	899,571.4	1,091,935.5	
Trade	10,862,275.3	6,065,510.3	3,243,601.8	4,472,749.2	11,680,250.1	

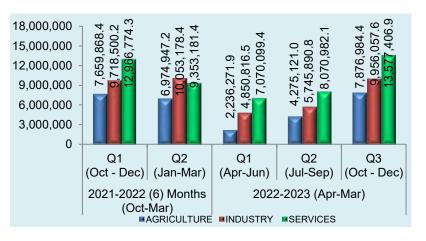
Source: Planning Department.

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.

1. GDP & PRICES

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

F.Y	•	2021-2022 (6) Months (Oct-Mar)		2022-2023 (Apr-Mar)			
	Q1	Q2	Q1	Q2	Q3		
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	(Oct - Dec)	(Jan-Mar)	(Apr-Jun)	(Jul-Sep)	(Oct - Dec)		
	30,345,142.9	26,381,307.0	14,157,187.8	18,091,993.9	31,410,448.9		
(1) AGRICULTURE	7,659,868.4	6,974,947.2	2,236,271.9	4,275,121.0	7,876,984.4		
Agriculture	5,457,690.2	4,938,007.4	635,486.7	2,386,146.5	5,633,881.8		
Livestock and Fishery	2,194,704.4	2,025,462.8	1,593,345.3	1,876,760.8	2,233,222.6		
Forestry	7,473.8	11,477.0	7,439.9	12,213.7	9,880.0		
(2) INDUSTRY	9,718,500.2	10,053,178.4	4,850,816.5	5,745,890.8	9,956,057.6		
Energy	696,906.9	661,079.3	672,659.8	714,935.9	711,918.0		
Mining	159,054.3	140,935.1	113,159.2	127,776.6	143,016.1		
Manufacturing	7,206,028.6	7,403,187.9	2,772,915.3	3,312,314.8	7,355,821.7		
Electricity	322,648.8	307,861.4	323,233.3	328,884.5	328,842.6		
Construction	1,333,861.6	1,540,114.7	968,848.9	1,261,979.0	1,416,459.2		
(3) SERVICES	12,966,774.3	9,353,181.4	7,070,099.4	8,070,982.1	13,577,406.9		
Transportation	2,816,646.5	2,698,158.7	2,250,847.9	2,338,406.5	2,985,307.5		
Communication	574,180.4	745,019.8	769,158.2	608,938.3	630,640.3		
Finance	97,579.1	101,987.2	67,725.2	159,708.9	126,488.8		
Social and Administrative	826,041.8	835,131.8	839,152.6	848,337.1	861,438.4		
Other Services	751,134.9	744,014.1	663,319.7	638,375.2	787,576.5		
Trade	7,901,191.6	4,228,869.8	2,479,895.8	3,477,216.1	8,185,955.4		

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 2017 Myanmar Living Condition Survey (MLCS) 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 2017 base. For computing the CPI, the respective CPI groups are selected on the basis of their importance and representativeness. The computation of the 2017 CPI is based on 271 commodities which are commonly used by most of the households.

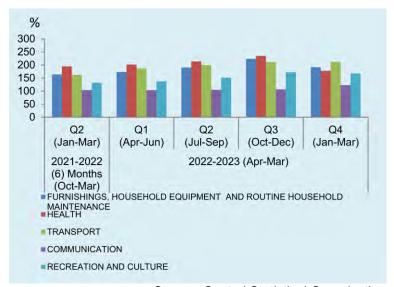
1.3.1 Quarterly Change

In the fouth quarter 2022-2023 (Jan-Mar), compared with the second quarter 2021-2022 (Jan-Mar). The Consumer Price Index (CPI) decreased to 176.59 Index Points from 188.14 Index Points of the previous year. The reason is the fourth quarter 2022-2023 (Jan-Mar) was change to the base year of 2017. The Year on Year the Inflation Rate was 27.50% in the fourth quarter 2022-2023 (Jan-Mar). The price of general commodities increased in the fourth quarter 2022-2023 (Jan-Mar) due to the increasing prices of gold.

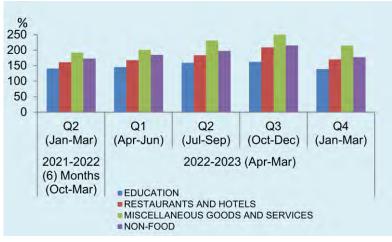
% 250 200 150 100 50 0 Q2 01 Q2 Q3 04 (Jan-Mar) (Apr-Jun) (Jul-Sep) (Oct-Dec) (Jan-Mar) 2021-2022 2022-2023 (Apr-Mar) (6) Months (Oct-Mar) ■ ALL-ITEM ■ FOOD AND NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES, TOBACCO CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR HOUSING, WATER, ELECTRICITY, GAS AND OTHER FUELS

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

Source: Central Statistical Organization.



Source: Central Statistical Organization.



1. GDP & PRICES

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

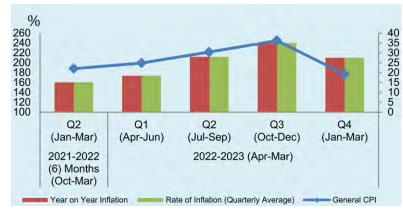
Group	2021-2022 (6) Months (Oct-Mar)		2022-2023	(Apr-Mar)	
	Q2 (Jan-Mar)	Q1 (Apr-Jun)	Q2 (Jul-Sep)	Q3 (Oct-Dec)	Q4 (Jan-Mar)
ALL-ITEM	188.14	199.50	221.73	244.94	176.59
FOOD AND NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES	198.95	210.07	238.78	266.14	175.53
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES, TOBACCO	192.32	190.05	196.88	216.49	160.95
CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR	139.95	145.08	152.64	169.57	144.05
HOUSING, WATER, ELECTRICITY, GAS AND OTHER FUELS	221.05	233.22	242.40	257.64	169.73
FURNISHINGS, HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT AND ROUTINE HOUSEHOLD MAINTENANCE	164.31	173.17	190.60	223.60	191.62
HEALTH	194.62	201.62	213.88	234.63	178.50
TRANSPORT	162.54	187.45	200.12	211.73	212.06
COMMUNICATION	103.90	104.25	105.06	106.93	122.80
RECREATION AND CULTURE	132.47	138.00	151.93	172.96	167.78
EDUCATION	140.56	145.30	159.30	162.42	138.95
RESTAURANTS AND HOTELS	160.88	167.43	183.75	208.86	169.94
MISCELLANEOUS GOODS AND SERVICES	191.68	201.20	231.12	259.89	214.83
NON-FOOD	172.93	184.62	197.72	215.12	177.39

Note: 2021-2022 Q2 to 2022-2023 Q3 (2012=100)

Source: Central Statistical Organization.

2022-2023 Q4 (2017=100).

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)

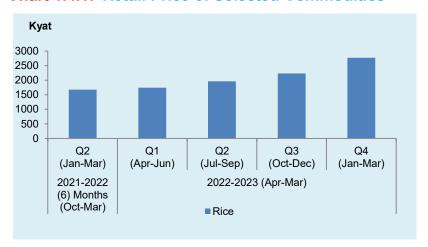
Group	2021-2022 (6) Months (Oct-Mar)		2022-2023	(Apr-Mar)	
	Q2 (Jan-Mar)	Q1 (Apr-Jun)	Q2 (Jul-Sep)	Q3 (Oct-Dec)	Q4 (Jan-Mar)
General CPI	188.14	199.50	221.73	244.94	176.59
Year on Year Inflation	15.06	18.46	28.04	34.97	27.50
Rate of Inflation (Quarterly Average)	15.05	18.45	27.98	34.97	27.51

Note: 2021-2022 Q2 to 2022-2023 Q3 (2012=100) 2022-2023 Q4 (2017=100)

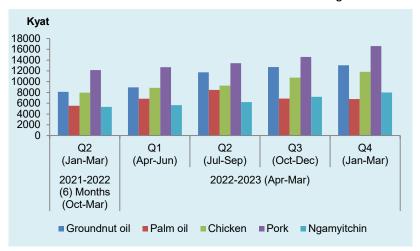
1.4 Retail Price

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.



1. GDP & PRICES

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

Commodity	Unit	2021-2022 (6) Months (Oct-Mar)		2022-2023	(Apr-Mar)	
		Q2	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
		(Jan-Mar)	(Apr-Jun)	(Jul-Sep)	(Oct-Dec)	(Jan-Mar)
Rice	Pyi	1,676.96	1,740.73	1,961.61	2,234.48	2,769.57
Snake Head Fish (Ngayan)	Viss	9,630.65	10,093.80	10,786.43	11,448.07	12,517.54
Catfish (Ngakhu)	Viss	9,491.09	10,065.95	10,992.87	11,238.86	11,268.74
Ngagyi	Viss	10,680.95	11,221.98	12,483.15	12,895.60	13,270.41
Hilsa (Ngatha-lauk)	Viss	12,476.47	13,277.78	13,990.20	15,042.48	19,035.82
Ngamyit-chin	Viss	5,308.55	5,646.52	6,199.71	7,182.17	7,994.37
Prawn (Pazun-doke)	Viss	19,439.70	20,129.65	20,881.74	22,758.96	27,910.26
Shrimp (Pazun-kyawt)	Viss	12,285.47	12,826.50	13,098.29	14,529.06	18,373.26
Snake Head Fish (Ngayan) dried	Viss	35,777.67	37,594.26	40,521.69	45,833.49	48,480.58
Ngakumshut dried	Viss	20,664.89	21,758.87	23,046.10	25,418.44	34,579.31
Prawn dried	Viss	36,933.33	38,979.86	42,845.83	46,917.36	51,016.17
Fish Ngapi (Ngapi yegyo)	Viss	3,803.77	3,936.23	4,255.94	4,506.09	5,246.78
Hmyin Ngapi (Ngapi-seinza) (2nd.	Viss	4,583.66	4,814.05	5,332.19	5,674.84	6,333.84
Goat (Mutton)	Viss	22,825.05	23,058.93	23,521.18	24,161.14	24,694.12
Beef	Viss	14,733.02	14,944.44	15,186.73	15,506.17	15,413.79
Pork	Viss	12,153.85	12,687.85	13,437.01	14,584.62	16,587.77
Chicken	Viss	7,952.79	8,844.98	9,278.81	10,743.87	11,832.32
Chicken eggs	(10.Nos)	1,454.06	1,703.11	1,915.76	2,175.13	2,356.78
Duck eggs	(10.Nos)	1,875.91	2,146.22	2,460.64	2,766.67	3,122.67
Groundnut Oil	Viss	8,115.48	8,950.36	11,734.67	12,704.44	13,048.64
Palm Oil	Viss	5,541.60	6,822.13	8,472.13	6,871.21	6,788.98
Gram (split)	Viss	3,269.95	3,403.09	4,028.81	4,648.59	5,075.59
Pegyi (whole)	Viss	4,148.53	4,497.55	4,690.69	5,150.49	5,507.22
Penilay (whole)	Viss	5,506.80	5,613.27	6,044.98	6,720.39	7,098.63
Sadawpe (lonethay)	Viss	3,827.20	4,264.24	4,921.06	5,932.77	7,179.96
Chillies (short)	Viss	11,255.62	11,978.30	15,833.93	21,744.58	24,009.47
Onion (big)	Viss	1,041.31	1,316.54	2,570.04	3,919.13	2,559.61
Garlic (single)	Viss	4,947.72	4,908.00	4,815.56	5,092.00	5,351.47
Potatoes (medium)	Viss	2,161.20	2,146.78	2,356.77	2,544.34	2,625.59
Tomatoes	Viss	1,466.26	1,201.37	1,793.69	2,403.98	2,134.65
Cabbage	Viss	1,155.19	841.39	1,021.38	1,451.91	954.56
Longbean	Viss	1,541.73	1,734.36	1,881.83	2,120.90	1,270.19
Betel leaves	Viss	7,671.31	6,336.94	6,121.39	8,748.45	10,969.40
Betelnut (split)	Viss	10,000.00	9,331.22	9,350.79	10,166.67	9,763.45
Cheroots	(per 100)	2,395.95	2,437.39	2,500.84	2,584.68	2,064.75
Sugar	Viss	2,175.51	2,269.52	2,465.85	2,738.78	3,055.33
Tea, Shan	Viss	7,802.49	7,961.02	8,434.35	9,014.35	8,959.90
Firewood	Viss	430.99	470.77	505.42	560.78	1,207.38
Charcoal	Viss		831.31			1,350.11
		786.11		874.68	953.98	
Petrol	Gallon	7,689.19	9,397.75	9,787.79	9,390.88	10,121.45
Diesel	Gallon	7,739.05	10,254.57	11,400.83	11,641.74	11,003.28
Washing Soap	(Each)	351.02	389.69	445.87	534.75	651.98
Body Soap	(Each)	620.03	657.41	825.67	1,088.33	1,747.73
Tooth Paste	(Each)	918.87	958.82	1,093.07	1,304.67	1,689.55

Kyat 3000000 2600000 2200000 1800000 1400000 1000000 Q2 Q4 Q1 Q2 Q3 (Jul-Sep) (Jan-Mar) (Apr-Jun) (Oct-Dec) (Jan-Mar) 2021-2022 2022-2023 (Apr-Mar) (6) Months (Oct-Mar) ■ Highest 24 Carat ■ Lowest 24 Carat ■ Average for the period 24 Carat

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	(Apr-Mar)				
	Q2 (Jan-Mar)	Q1 (Apr-Jun)	Q2 (Jul-Sep)	Q3 (Oct-Dec)	Q4 (Jan-Mar)
Highest					
24 Carat	1,961,000	2,065,667	2,979,333	2,730,000	2,858,333
22 Carat	1,777,156	1,871,708	2,700,021	2,474,063	2,590,365
Lowest					
24 Carat	1,874,667	2,002,233	2,265,667	2,553,333	2,726,333
22 Carat	1,698,917	1,814,524	2,053,260	2,316,375	2,470,740
Average for the period	i				
24 Carat	1,919,623	2,041,220	2,532,577	2,620,228	2,741,782
22 Carat	1,739,658	1,850,505	2,298,662	2,376,172	2,484,740

Trade



TRADE

2.1 Merchandise Trade

The total value of Myanmar's international merchandise trade was \$8,381.7 million in the fourth quarter 2022-2023 (Jan-Mar), a decrease of 0.9% from \$8,458.2 million in the previous quarter. Merchandise trade also decreased by 5.7% when compared with the second quarter 2021-2022 (Jan-Mar).

Myanmar's economy has suffered a trade deficit since 2012-2013. In the fourth quarter 2022-2023 (Jan-Mar), the trade deficit stood at \$ 347.5 million.

The total value of exports in the fourth quarter 2022-2023 (Jan-Mar) was \$ 4,017.1 million, an increase of 0.4% from \$ 4,000.6 million in the previous quarter. Exports decreased by 10.3 % from \$ 4,480.3 million when compared with the second quarter 2021-2022 (Jan-Mar).

The total value of imports in the fourth quarter 2022-2023 (Jan-Mar) was \$ 4,364.6 million, a decrease of 2.1% from \$ 4,457.6 million in the previous quarter. Imports decreased by 1.1 % from \$ 4,412.4 million when compared to second quarter 2021-2022 (Jan-Mar).

8892.7 8695.3 8441.6 8458.2 8381.7 **Million US\$** 128.9 -347.5 67.9 -58.6 457.0 Q2 Q2 Q3 2021-2022(6) Months (Oct-Mar) 2022-2023(Apr-Mar)

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\$)

	2021-2022 (6)Months (Oct-Mar) (p.a)	(Oct-Mar) (p.a) (Apr-Mar) (p)			
	Q2 (Jan-Mar)	Q1 (Apr-Jun)	Q2 (Jul-Sep)	Q3 (Oct-Dec)	Q4 (Jan-Mar)
Total trade	8,892.7	8,441.6	8,695.3	8,458.2	8,381.7
Trade Balance	67.9	-58.6	128.9	-457.0	-347.5
Export	4,480.3	4,191.5	4,412.1	4,000.6	4,017.1
Domestics export	2,895.0	2,426.8	2,130.5	2,509.9	2,686.7
All export	4,480.3	4,191.5	4,412.1	4,000.6	4,017.1
All export by type		,	,		
Normal	3,016.4	2,695.8	2,911.8	2,448.1	2,452.4
Border	1,463.9	1,495.7	1,500.3	1,552.5	1,564.7
All export by Sector					
Government	904.0	967.7	1,141.3	1,135.3	938.6
Private	3,576.3	3,223.8	3,270.8	2,865.3	3,078.5
Import	4,412.4	4,250.1	4,283.2	4,457.6	4,364.6
General imports	3,750.9	3,434.9	3,643.8	3,414.3	3,604.0
All Import	4,412.4	4,250.1	4,283.2	4,457.6	4,364.6
All import by type					
Normal	3,990.6	3,763.9	3,715.2	3,905.8	3,523.9
Border	421.8	486.2	568.0	551.8	840.7
All import by Sector					
Government	116.1	277.0	90.3	620.4	377.3
Private	4,296.3	3,973.1	4,192.9	3,837.2	3,987.3

Include border trade

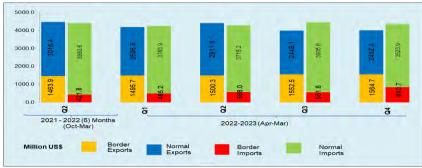
Sources:

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

2.1.1 Trade by Type

Myanmar has strengthened its merchandise trade relations with normal and border countries. The border countries of Myanmar are Bangladesh, China, India, Thailand, and Laos. In the fourth quarter 2022-2023 (Jan-Mar), normal exports decreased by 18.7% and border exports increased by 6.9% and normal imports decreased by 11.7% and border imports increased by 99.3%, compared to second quarter 2021-2022 (Jan-Mar).

Chart 2.1.1: Normal and Border Trade



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

Sources:

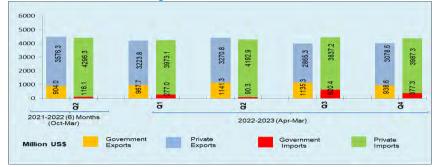
Customs Department.
Department of Electric Power Planning.
Myanma Petrochemical Enterprise.
Oil and Gas Planning Department.
Myanma Oil and Gas Enterprise.
Myanmar National Airlines.
Myanmar Airways International.

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2.1.2 Trade by Sector

Myanmar merchandise trade has two main sectors: the government and private sectors. In the fourth quarter 2022-2023 (Jan-Mar), the exports of the government sector increased by 3.8% and imports of the government sector increased by 225.0% when compared to second quarter 2021-2022 (Jan-Mar). Over the same period, there was a decrease in private exports 13.9% and a decrease in private imports 7.2%.

Chart 2.1.2: Trade by Sector



Sources:

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

2.2 Direction of Trade

Myanmar is a member of the World Trade Organization and its main trading partner groups are Asia, Europe, America, Central East Asia, Africa and others. The largest share of trade with Myanmar was with Asia at 86.0 %, followed by Europe at 10.1%. All the other regional groups had relatively small shares of trade (2.9% or less). Myanmar's largest bilateral trading partners are all in the Asia region are China, Thailand, Singapore, Malaysia, and Japan.

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

	2021-2022 (6)Mo (Oct-Mar)(p.a			2022-2023 Apr-Mar) (p)	
	Q2 (Jan-Mar)	Q1 (Apr-Jun)	Q2 (Jul-Sep)	Q3 (Oct-Dec)	Q4 (Jan-Mar)
Trade Volume	8,892.7	8,441.6	8,695.3	8,458.2	8,381.7
Trade Balance	67.9	-58.6	128.9	-457.0	-347.5
Export	4,480.3	4,191.5	4,412.1	4,000.6	4,017.1
Asia	3,232.7	2,647.5	2,746.9	2,823.4	3,045.3
Europe	888.2	1,211.8	1,362.6	907.8	740.0
America	245.6	248.7	232.0	205.2	171.3
Central East Asia	43.2	33.6	48.8	34.9	33.8
Africa	55.2	25.4	5.2	3.4	2.0
Other	15.4	24.5	16.6	25.9	24.7
Import	4,412.4	4,250.1	4,283.2	4,457.6	4,364.6
Asia	4,020.0	3,913.4	3,997.0	4,101.8	4,084.1
Europe	165.0	104.5	111.8	130.9	108.4
America	80.8	129.6	63.6	83.2	72.0
Central East Asia	89.9	72.4	82.6	92.0	42.1
Africa	11.2	11.6	6.0	4.8	0.4
Other	45.5	18.6	22.2	44.9	57.6

Include border trade

Sources:

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

2.3 Destination of Exports

In the fourth quarter 2022-2023 (Jan-Mar), the largest share of exports from Myanmar was Asia at 76.6%, followed by Europe at 18.4%. All the other regional groups had relatively small shares of exports from Myanmar (4.3% or less). China, Thailand, Japan, India, and United States are the top five destinations for Myanmar's exports in the fourth quarter 2022-2023 (Jan-Mar).

China was the largest export destination with 29.6% of total exports. Myanmar's exports to China increased by 14.1% when compared with second quarter 2021-2022 (Jan-Mar) from \$ 1,041.47 million to \$ 1,188.65 million. This increase was mainly due to rise in the exports of green mung bean, rice, maize, fish and fished product, and hardwood conversion.

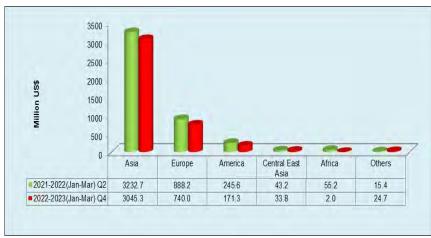
Thailand was the second largest export destination with 22.6% of total exports. The value of exports to Thailand has decreased by 15.2% when compared with the second quarter 2021-2022 (Jan-Mar) from \$ 1,072.30 million to \$ 909.37 million. This decrease was mainly due to fall in the export of gas, garment, maize, fish and fished product, and raw rubber.

Myanmar's exports to Japan increased by 2.2% from \$ 329.71 million to \$ 337.12 million. This growth was mainly due to rise in exports of garment, raw rubber, green mung bean, fish and fished products, and matpe.

Myanmar's exports to India decreased by 27.6% from \$ 289.40 million to \$ 209.56 million. This decrease was mainly due to fall in the exports of matpe, green mung bean, pesingon, raw rubber, and fish and fished product.

Myanmar's exports to United States decreased by 32.5% from \$ 212.39 million to \$ 143.38 million. This decrease was mainly due to fall in exports of garment, fish and fished product, fresh and dried prawn, pesingon, and teak conversion.

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.

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

	2021-2022 (6) Mont (Oct-Mar) (p.a)	ths		-2023 lar) (p)	
	Q2 (Jan-Mar)	Q1 (Apr-Jun)	Q2 (Jul-Sep)	Q3 (Oct-Dec)	Q4 (Jan-Mar)
Thailand	1,072.30	951.72	934.67	889.18	909.37
China	1,041.47	948.15	791.55	906.17	1,188.65
Malaysia	97.70	53.21	72.59	75.42	48.82
India	289.40	137.32	205.38	267.97	209.56
Singapore	66.41	42.58	42.63	48.56	62.79
Japan	329.71	235.59	386.18	260.38	337.12
Republic of Korea	85.38	69.20	115.10	70.47	110.63
Germany	151.48	173.82	199.24	155.34	114.28
China, Hong Kong SAR	35.45	27.92	29.37	26.16	41.06
Indonesia	35.53	23.37	24.35	10.43	8.25
United States	212.39	209.85	179.59	159.32	143.38
United Kingdom	117.78	167.32	214.65	123.50	108.31
Vietnam	84.98	34.40	38.30	83.28	32.26
United Arab Emirates	19.87	17.37	30.07	17.73	14.10
Bangladesh	24.41	36.57	39.77	80.34	37.68
Spain	112.03	141.92	264.11	104.12	107.53
Netherlands	110.43	138.24	196.48	98.24	76.29
Sweden	32.12	38.35	41.49	31.86	20.23
Saudi Arabia	13.06	5.97	8.34	8.80	10.08
Pakistan	12.72	23.46	15.99	12.23	5.61
Italy	58.97	89.74	73.08	87.12	48.80
Australia	7.34	7.77	9.82	7.55	6.39
France	32.50	34.34	38.89	38.62	33.89
Taiwan	11.36	12.52	12.64	13.14	15.23
Iran	0.42	0.10	-	0.29	0.27
Other countries	425.11	570.68	447.86	424.35	326.52
Total	4,480.32	4,191.48	4,412.14	4,000.57	4,017.10

Include border trade

Sources: Customs Department.

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

2.4 Origin of Imports

In the fourth quarter 2022-2023 (Jan-Mar), the largest share of imports was from Asia at 94.5%, followed by Europe with 2.5%. All the other regional groups had relatively small shares of imports to Myanmar (1.6% or less). China, Singapore, Thailand, Malaysia, and Indonesia are the top five countries of origin for imports to Myanmar in the fourth quarter 2022-2023 (Jan-Mar).

China was the largest country of origin for imports with 26.7 % of total imports. Myanmar's total imports from China were decreased by 10.7% from \$ 1,306.16 million to \$ 1,166.69 million. This decrease was mainly due to fall in the import of artificial and synthetic fabrics, base metals and manufactures, pharmaceutical products, plastics, and scientific instrument.

Singapore was the second largest country of origin for imports with 25.5% of total imports. Myanmar's imports from Singapore increased by 11.2% when compared with second quarter 2021-2022 (Jan-Mar) from \$1,000.12 million to \$1,112.10 million with imports of refined mineral oil, electric machinery and apparatus, scientific instrument, pharmaceutical products, and paper, paperboard and manufactures.

The value of imports from Thailand increased by 30.2 % when compared with second quarter 2021-2022 (Jan-Mar) from \$ 535.67 million to \$ 697.60 million with imports of non-electric machinery, refined mineral oil, scientific instrument, base metals and manufactures, and edible vegetable oil and other hydrogenated.

Myanmar's total imports from Malaysia decreased by 1.4% from \$ 411.20 million to \$ 405.45 million with imports of fertilizers, refined mineral oil, garment and laced fabrics, chemical elements and compounds, and base metals and manufactures.

Moreover, Myanmar's total imports from Indonesia increased by 4.6% from \$ 301.89 million to \$ 315.74 million with imports of refined mineral oil, paper, paperboard and manufactures, artificial and synthetic fabrics, cotton fabric, and woven and special woven fabrics.

4500 3600 2700 1800 900 0 Asia Europe America Central East Africa Others Asia 2021-2022(Jan-Mar) Q2 4020.0 165.0 80.8 89.9 11.2 45.5 2022-2023(Jan-Mar) Q4 4084.1 108.4 72.0 42.1 0.4 57.6

Chart 2.4: Origin of Imports

Sources:

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

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

	2021-2022 (6) Mon (Oct-Mar) (p.a)	ths		2022-2023 (Apr-Mar) (p)		
	Q2 (Jan-Mar)	Q1 (Apr-Jun)	Q2 (Jul-Sep)	Q3 (Oct-Dec)	Q4 (Jan-Mar)	
Thailand	535.67	530.61	544.75	543.13	697.60	
China	1,306.16	1,450.53	1,292.12	1,537.89	1,166.69	
Malaysia	411.20	274.29	217.67	237.11	405.45	
India	155.20	153.11	111.44	142.58	136.11	
Singapore	1,000.12	873.91	1,300.84	1,147.21	1,112.10	
Japan	55.57	100.98	71.63	48.65	79.12	
Republic of Korea	87.04	64.69	60.89	61.22	55.54	
Germany	20.34	21.50	23.67	17.89	38.47	
China, Hong Kong SAR	4.18	0.66	0.68	0.69	1.32	
Indonesia	301.89	286.18	219.76	229.90	315.74	
United States	42.36	63.59	31.40	32.64	46.83	
United Kingdom	7.58	5.50	4.72	7.10	5.45	
Vietnam	107.58	106.32	98.86	82.03	64.23	
United Arab Emirates	48.88	36.13	51.97	44.27	25.62	
Bangladesh	7.50	9.25	9.46	10.68	7.09	
Spain	8.43	6.72	6.18	5.22	2.74	
Netherlands	8.32	7.51	6.17	7.61	2.77	
Sweden	49.23	0.59	0.50	0.91	0.50	
Saudi Arabia	24.41	10.28	8.68	7.50	4.66	
Pakistan	5.56	4.21	4.52	6.62	8.09	
Italy	12.76	12.68	9.01	9.77	20.11	
Australia	31.53	9.80	17.08	40.29	45.61	
France	14.02	15.08	15.43	13.58	11.01	
Taiwan	25.55	29.74	28.63	24.80	21.03	
Iran	2.60	2.77	4.36	2.51	3.27	
Other countries	138.76	173.46	142.77	195.82	87.42	
Total	4,412.44	4,250.09	4,283.19	4,457.62	4,364.57	

Include border trade

Sources:

Customs Department.

Department of Electric Power Planning.

Myanmar National Airlines. Myanmar Airways International.

2.5 Export by Principal Commodities

In the fourth quarter 2022-2023 (Jan-Mar), garment was the largest export commodity with 26.1% of the total exports. The remaining commodities in the top four were gas, rice, green mung bean, and maize. While garment was the most valuable exported commodity, the total value of garment exports decreased by 10.8% from second quarter 2021-2022 (Jan-Mar).

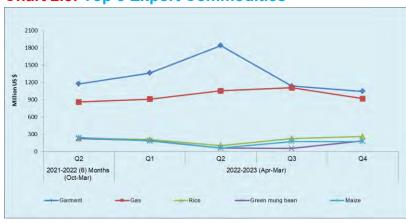


Chart 2.5: Top 5 Export Commodities

Sources:

Customs Department.
Oil and Gas Planning Department.
Myanma Oil and Gas Enterprise.

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

	2021-2022 (6)Months (Oct-Mar) (p.a)			2022-2023 (Apr-Mar) (p)		
	Q2 (Jan-Mar)	Q1 (Apr-Jun)	Q2 (Jul-Sep)	Q3 (Oct-Dec)	Q4 (Jan-Mar)	
Rice	229.1	211.0	104.8	228.8	264.3	
Maize	241.1	184.2	59.2	175.8	173.9	
Matpe	136.6	75.4	137.5	217.1	101.5	
Green mung bean	224.0	189.2	63.6	53.1	183.3	
Pesingon	61.1	5.1	44.5	37.7	99.1	
Gram	3.2	11.4	3.5	0.9	1.7	
Other pulses	92.4	81.4	20.2	14.0	90.3	
Sesame seeds	58.2	27.7	27.2	36.1	41.4	
Onion	7.9	11.3	12.5	6.6	20.0	
Tamarind	1.8	1.6	0.4	0.3	7.3	
Raw rubber	183.7	107.7	58.7	86.3	73.1	
Hide and skin	0.2	0.2	0.3	-	0.1	
Fresh and dried Prawns	29.0	21.8	23.6	37.9	26.7	
Fish and Fished Product	174.5	82.1	143.4	139.9	127.9	
Crab	12.3	22.3	32.2	16.9	22.6	
Teak Conversion	8.0	10.0	11.8	21.1	4.3	
Hardwood Conversion	1.8	2.0	2.3	3.6	0.8	
Plywood and Veneer	14.4	10.5	9.9	7.2	13.0	
Base metal, ores	75.1	52.6	14.3	8.2 (r)	71.2	
Gas	859.9	909.5	1,055.1	1,107.5	920.8	
Jade	-	1.4	7.6	-	6.5	
Sugar	16.0	9.1	10.2	3.3	12.2	
Garment	1,174.8	1,363.9	1,841.1	1,136.4	1,047.4	
Other commodities	875.2	800.1	728.2	661.9 (r)	707.7	
Total	4,480.3	4,191.5	4,412.1	4,000.6	4,017.1	

Include border trade.

Sources:

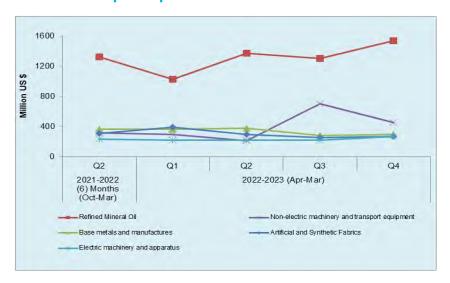
Customs Department
Department of Electric Power Planning.
Myanma Petrochemical Enterprise.
Oil and Gas Planning Department.
Myanma Oil and Gas Enterprise.

2. TRADE 21

2.6 Import by Principal Commodities

In the fourth quarter 2022-2023 (Jan-Mar), the top five of import commodities were refined mineral oil, non-electric machinery and transport equipment, base metals and manufactures, artificial and synthetic fabrics, and electric machinery and apparatus. Refined mineral oil accounted for 35.2% of the total imports. While refined mineral oil was the most imported commodity, its' value increased by 16.3% from second quarter 2021-2022 (Jan-Mar).

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\$)

(Value initial)					
	2021-2022 (6)Months (Oct-Mar) (p.a)				
	Q2 (Jan-Mar)	Q1 (Apr-Jun)	Q2 (Jul-Sep)	Q3 (Oct-Dec)	Q4 (Jan-Mar)
Milk, Condensed	0.7	1.2	0.9	0.1	#
Milk and evaporated	1.6	1.1	0.3	0.5	0.7
Milk Powder	9.7	6.0	4.3	5.1	12.1
Others Milk, food including malted milk	7.7	6.3	3.9	4.7	5.2
Taste Powder	12.4	9.6	11.6	7.9	7.0
Spices	1.1	1.5	2.2	0.6	1.6
Edible vegetable oil and other hydrogenated oils	209.8	202.3	147.9	157.2	181.2
Pharmaceutical products	163.3	178.4	118.3	136.1	115.1
Cement	11.9	11.5	6.7	6.5	7.4
Dyeing tanning and colouring materials	12.7	11.2	10.7	9.0	9.4
Chemical elements and compounds	47.7	45.9	49.6	52.8	39.7
Fertilizers	89.5	131.3	196.7	169.3	80.1
Scientific instrument	52.1	49.3	39.7	42.0	39.7
Base metals and manufactures	361.9	360.5	376.2	281.6	297.3
Non-electric machinery and transport equipment	315.5	297.4	211.0	702.5	451.9
Electric machinery and apparatus	231.3	220.4	220.3	217.8	266.9
Paper, paperboard and manufactures	55.6	66.4	75.5	74.6	69.5
Rubber manufactures	29.0	33.7	28.8	16.5	17.0
Crude Oil	-	-	-	-	-
Coal and Coke	53.1	41.8	42.6	34.6	32.5
Refined Mineral Oil	1,319.6	1,026.1	1,372.0	1,305.2	1,534.5
Wheat Flour	0.8	1.4	11.9	1.2	1.5
Tobacco and Tobacco Manufactures	7.2	6.2	7.9	4.7	8.8
Cotton Fabric	27.3	24.1	23.4	20.3	22.8
Artificial and Synthetic Fabrics	308.2	389.9	295.9	254.0	269.0
Woven and Special Woven Fabrics	97.6	114.8	109.3	90.9	87.1
Garment and laced Fabrics	27.7	27.5	24.8	20.2	19.5
Plastic	194.0	187.7	168.6	138.0	130.9
Other commodities	763.4	796.6	722.2	703.7	656.2
Total	4,412.4	4,250.1	4,283.2	4,457.6	4,364.6
In alical a la analan tua da		0	O	Б	

Include border trade

Sources:

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

Myanmar Airways International.

Finance

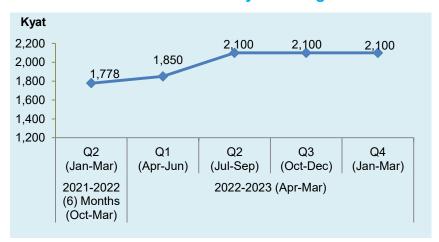


FINANCE

3.1 International Currency Exchange

The official exchange rate was 2,100 kyats per US\$ in the fourth quarter 2022-2023 (Jan-Mar). The exchange rate increased year-on-year by 18.11% compared with the second quarter 2021-2022 (Jan-Mar).

Chart 3.1: International Currency Exchange



Source: Central Bank of Myanmar.

Table 3.1 International Currency Exchange (Kyat)

(Ryat)					
F.Y	2021-2022 (6) Months (Oct-Mar)		2022-2023	(Apr-Mar)	
	Q2 (Jan-Mar)	Q1 (Apr-Jun)	Q2 (Jul-Sep)	Q3 (Oct-Dec)	Q4 (Jan-Mar)
Australian dollar	1,329.00	1,273.70	1,364.10	1,427.40	1,405.80
Canadian dollar	1,419.40	1,432.80	1,534.10	1,550.30	1,549.50
Chinese yuan	280.27	276.25	295.55	302.52	305.58
Europe euro	1,978.20	1,929.20	2,056.50	2,237.80	2,285.20
Pound Sterling	2,334.20	2,244.70	2,342.80	2,527.50	2,597.20
Hong Kong dollar	227.09	235.78	267.52	269.29	267.52
Indian rupee	23.49	23.43	25.82	25.38	25.54
Japanese 100 yen	1,457.00	1,357.60	1,454.00	1,592.20	1,575.00
Malaysian ringgit	422.73	419.74	452.88	476.73	475.92
Pakistani rupee	9.65	9.06	9.21	9.26	7.40
Singapore dollar	1,313.30	1,329.40	1,465.20	1,565.00	1,579.20
Thai baht	53.40	52.39	55.65	60.83	61.44
U.S dollar	1,778.00	1,850.00	2,100.00	2,100.00	2,100.00
Russian rouble	21.78	35.26	36.83	28.92	27.22

Source: Central Bank of Myanmar.

3.2 Customs Duties

In the fourth quarter 2022-2023 (Jan-Mar), customs duties increased by 19.55% compared with the previous quarter. When compared with the second quarter 2021-2022 (Jan-Mar), customs duties showed a year-on-year increased on 40.33%.

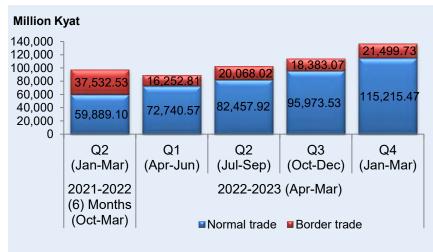


Chart 3.2: Customs Duties

Source: Customs Department.

Table 3.2 Customs Duties (Million Kyat)

F.Y	2021-2022 (6) Months (Oct-Mar)	2022-2023 (Apr-Mar)				
	Q2 (Jan-Mar)	Q1 (Apr-Jun)	Q2 (Jul-Sep)	Q3 (Oct-Dec)	Q4 (Jan-Mar)	
Customs Duties	97,421.63	88,993.38	102,525.94	114,356.60	136,715.20	
Import Duty						
Normal trade	59,889.10	72,740.57	82,457.92	95,973.53	115,215.47	
Border trade	37,532.53	16,252.81	20,068.02	18,383.07	21,499.73	

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 19.82% in the fourth quarter 2022-2023 (Jan-Mar) when compared with the second quarter 2021-2022 (Jan-Mar). The largest proportion of tax revenue was 62.30% from income tax in the fourth quarter 2022-2023 (Jan-Mar).

Chart 3.3: Revenue from Taxes



Source: Internal Revenue Department.

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Table 3.3 Revenue from Taxes (Million Kyat)

F.Y	2021-2022 (6) Months (Oct-Mar)		2022-2023	(Apr-Mar)	
	Q2 (Jan-Mar)	Q1 (Apr-Jun)	Q2 (Jul-Sep)	Q3 (Oct-Dec)	Q4 (Jan-Mar)
Revenue From Taxes	1,496,453.94	1,673,749.51	1,807,846.90	1,819,613.90	1,793,019.56
State-Owned Enterprises	233,195.77	201,804.74	236,000.29	258,800.38	-129,120.36
Cooperative	382.84	183.79	231.07	106.46	119.89
Private	1,262,875.33	1,471,760.98	1,571,615.54	1,560,707.06	1,922,020.04
(1) Commodities and service tax and commercial tax	477,170.30	607,300.07	637,206.93	608,316.45	295,555.92
State-Owned Enterprises	69,736.64	77,432.39	98,293.44	113,336.17	-340,260.48
Cooperative	25.42	23.87	44.39	22.16	29.04
Private	407,408.24	529,843.81	538,869.10	494,958.12	635,787.36
(2) Specific Goods Tax	285,945.29	305,107.33	332,462.09	334,237.62	316,272.10
State-Owned Enterprises	35,064.46	16,004.00	48,937.16	34,058.39	21,139.56
Cooperative	-	-	-	-	-
Private	250,880.83	289,103.33	283,524.93	300,179.23	295,132.54
(3) Gemstones Tax	6,290.53	4,886.14	10,155.83	10,734.46	20,023.09
State-Owned Enterprises	137.50	200.00	-	-	-
Cooperative	-	-	-	-	-
Private	6,153.03	4,686.14	10,155.83	10,734.46	20,023.09
(4) Income Tax	690,633.25	722,781.73	797,259.94	831,874.63	1,117,040.85
State-Owned Enterprises	128,257.18	108,168.35	88,769.69	111,405.81	190,000.56
Cooperative	357.42	159.93	186.68	84.30	90.85
Private	562,018.65	614,453.45	708,303.57	720,384.52	926,949.45
(5) Stamp Duties	31,053.67	30,968.42	27,837.91	30,825.93	39,748.14
Private	31,053.67	30,968.42	27,837.91	30,825.93	39,748.14
(6) State Lottery	5,360.91	2,705.83	2,924.20	3,624.81	4,379.45
Private	5,360.91	2,705.83	2,924.20	3,624.81	4,379.45

Source: Internal Revenue Department.

3.4 Government Securities

3.4.1 Domestic Interest Rate

3.4.2 Government Treasury Bonds

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.

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.

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 fourth quarter 2022-2023 (Jan-Mar) auction time, the total sales was 858,500 million kyats, the discharged and outstanding values were 973,500 million kyats and 9,470,360 million kyats respectively.

Table 3.4 Government Securities (Government Treasury Bonds)
(Million Kyat)

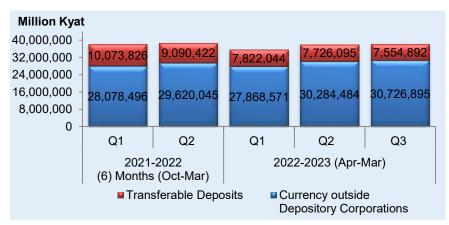
Particulars	2021-2022 (6) Months (Oct-Mar)		2022-2023	(Apr-Mar)	
	Q2 (Jan-Mar)	Q1 (Apr-Jun)	Q2 (Jul-Sep)	Q3 (Oct-Dec)	Q4 (Jan-Mar)
Total Sales	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	744,250	499,700	222,170	858,500
Discharged	261,900	810,950	791,010	776,810	973,500
Outstanding	10,498,010	10,431,310	10,140,000	9,585,360	9,470,360
Amount Public	530,120	561,870	555,130	566,210	574,680
Held by Enterp	9 967 890	9,869,440	9,584,870	9,019,150	8,895,680

Source: Central Bank of Myanmar.

3.5 Money Supply

Money supply in Myanmar reached 38,281,787 million kyats in the third quarter 2022-2023. This was a year-on-year increase of 0.34% compared with the first quarter 2021-2022.

Chart 3.5: Money Supply



Source: Central Bank of Myanmar.

Table 3.5 Money Supply (Million Kyat)

F.Y		2021-2022 (6) Months (Oct-Mar)		2022-2023 (Apr-Mar)			
	Q1	Q2	Q1	Q2	Q3		
Total	38,152,322	38,710,467	35,690,615	38,010,579	38,281,787		
Currency outside Depository Corporations ¹	28,078,496	29,620,045	27,868,571	30,284,484	30,726,895		
Transferable Deposits	10,073,826	9,090,422	7,822,044	7,726,095	7,554,892		
State Owned Banks	3,027,255	2,979,609	2,122,017	2,003,944	1,992,525		
Private Banks	4,981,205	4,293,213	3,817,563	3,876,205	3,829,857		
Foreign Banks	2,065,366	1,817,600	1,882,464	1,845,946	1,732,510		

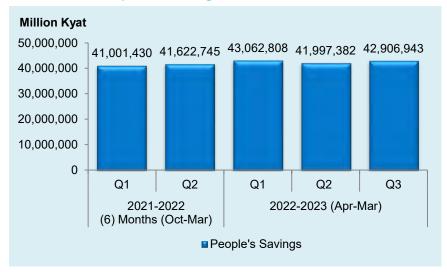
Note: 1 According to the Monetary and Financial Statistics Manual and Compilation Guide, Currency outside Depository Corporations means the total amount of currency issued by the central bank less currency holdings of depository corporations. Source: Central Bank of Myanmar.

3. FINANCE 29

3.6 People's Savings

People's Savings in Myanmar reached 42,906,943 million kyats in the third quarter 2022-2023. This was a year-on-year increase of 4.65% compared with the first quarter 2021-2022.

Chart 3.6: People's Savings



Source: Central Bank of Myanmar.

Table 3.6 People's Savings (Million Kyat)

F.Y -		2021-2022 (6) Months (Oct-Mar)		2022-2023 (Apr-Mar)		
	Q1	Q2	Q1	Q2	Q 3	
Total	41,001,430	41,622,745	43,062,808	41,997,382	42,906,943	
Savings Deposits	23,217,772	21,545,515	19,330,655	17,377,417	15,959,411	
State Owned Banks	6,365,227	6,217,261	5,920,335	5,560,844	5,279,754	
Private Banks	15,920,976	14,320,475	12,730,650	11,247,005	10,088,224	
Foreign Banks	931,569	1,007,779	679,670	569,568	591,433	
Savings Certificates	49,117	48,677	47,806	47,042	46,210	
State Owned Banks	49,117	48,677	47,806	47,042	46,210	
Private Banks	-	-	-	-	-	
Foreign Banks	-	-	-	-	-	
Time Deposits	10,532,556	10,956,153	11,837,358	11,612,137	12,042,673	
State Owned Banks	715,623	742,825	754,490	794,572	825,692	
Private Banks	9,283,530	9,623,054	10,484,801	10,129,383	10,559,539	
Foreign Banks	533,403	590,274	598,067	688,182	657,442	
Other Deposits	7,201,985	9,072,400	11,846,989	12,960,786	14,858,649	
State Owned Banks	1,831,552	1,824,754	1,520,076	2,045,650	1,836,704	
Private Banks	5,370,433	7,247,646	10,326,913	10,915,136	13,021,945	
Foreign Banks	-	-	=	=	=	

Source: Central Bank of Myanmar.

Investment

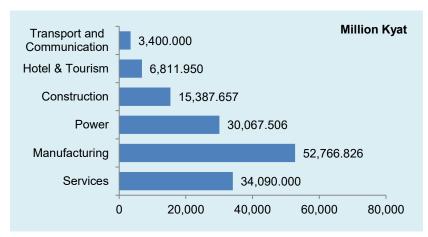


INVESTMENT

4.1 Myanmar Citizen Investment of Permitted Enterprise By Sector

In the fourth quarter of 2022-2023 (Jan-Mar), the largest value of investment by Myanmar Citizen was Manufacturing sector with 52,766.826 million kyats in investment and followed by Services sector with 34,090.000 million kyats in investment.

Chart 4.1: Myanmar Citizen Investment of Permitted Enterprise By Sector (2022-2023, Q4)



Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

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

	2021-20	22 (6) Mont	ths (Oct-Mar)		2022-2023	(Apr-Mar)			
		Q2	,		Q1				
Sectors		(Jan-Ma		NI.	(Apr-				
	No. of Enter-	US\$	Total Investment	No. c Ente	· -	Total Investment			
	prises		(Kyat)	prise	s	(Kyat)			
Agriculture	-	-	-			-			
Livestock & Fisheries	1	1.212	16,800.000			-			
Mining	1	8.264	24,050.530			-			
Manufacturing	8	7.840 *	32,346.468	*	7 0.234	16,332.557			
Power	1	13.810	86,369.605	*		-			
Construction	-	-	-			-			
Transport & Communication	-	-	-			-			
Hotel & Tourism	2	0.191	6,200.000	*	2 0.080	7,066.038 *			
Real Estate Development	1	0.418	3,110.853			-			
Industrial Estate	-	-	-			-			
Oil & Gas	-	-	-			-			
Services	5	23.676	60,066.053		3 0.072	5,600.000			
Total	19	55.411 *	228,943.509	* 1	2 0.386	28,998.595 *			

(Cont'd)

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

	2022-2023 (Apr-Mar)										
Sectors		Q2 (Jul-S			(Oct	23 -De	∍c)			Q ₄ (Jan-l	
-	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	0.150	5,000.000	-	-		-		-	-	-
Mining	-	-	-	-	-		-		-	-	-
Manufacturing	11	15.948 *	69,396.343	* 7	12.417		47,745.686		15	5.574	52,766.826 *
Power	1	-	5,000.000	1	41.154	*	116,905.422	*	1	12.605	30,067.506
Construction	-	-	199,318.010	* -	-		-		-	-	15,387.657 *
Transport & Communication	-	-	-	-	-		-		1	-	3,400.000
Hotel & Tourism	1	-	47,564.972	1	0.222		1,000.000		4	-	6,811.950
Real Estate Development	-	-	-	1	-		8,602.560		-	-	-
Industrial Estate	-	-	-	-	-		-		-	-	-
Oil & Gas	1	0.152	1,500.000	-	-		-		-	-	-
Services	3	2.834	17,457.000	3	3.701		12,137.000		2	4.567	34,090.000
Total	20	20.243 *	348,789.976	* 13	57.494	*	186,390.668	*	23	22.746	142,523.939 *

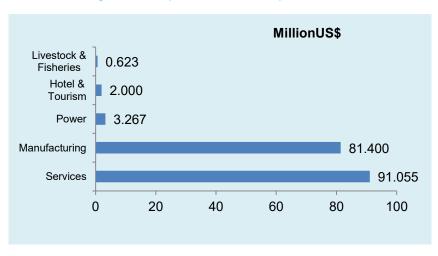
^{*}Including the value of increased in investment.

Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

4.2 Foreign Investment of Permitted Enterprise By Sector

In the fourth quarter of 2022-2023 (Jan-Mar), 51.06% of foreign investment was in the Services sector with the amount of 91.055 million US\$ and followed by Manufacturing sector with 81.400 million US\$.

Chart 4.2: Foreign Investment of Permitted Enterprise By Sector (2022-2023, Q4)



Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

4. INVESTMENT 35

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

	(6	021-2022 i) Months Oct-Mar)				2022-2023	(Apr-Ma	r)		
Sectors	Q2 (Jan-Mar)		Q1 (Apr-Jun)		Q2 (Jul-Sep)		Q3 (Oct-Dec)		Q4 (Jan-Mar)	
	No.of Enter- prises	Foreign Investment	No.of Enter- prises	Foreign Investment	No.of Enter- prises	Foreign Investment	No.of Enter- prises	Foreign Investment	No.of Enter- prises	Foreign Investment
Agriculture	-	-	-	-	1	1.000	1	2.500		
Livestock & Fisheries	2	15.000	-	-	-	1.545 *	-	-	1	0.623 *
Mining	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7.000	-	-
Oil & Gas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	29	116.192	10	21.991 *	19	107.153 *	13	61.265 *	22	81.400 *
Power	-	17.376 *	-	-	6	702.403	4	114.600	1	3.267
Transport & Communication	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hotel & Tourism	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.800	1	2.000
Real Estate Development	-	38.807 *	-	-	1	29.000	-	-	-	-
Industrial Estate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	1	213.850	-	-	2	378.068	-	35.000 *	3	91.055
Total	32	401.225 *	10	21.991 *	29	1219.169 *	20	221.165 *	28	178.345 *

^{*}Including the value of increased in investment.

Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

4.3 Foreign Investment of Permitted Enterprise by Country/Region

In the fourth quarter of 2022-2023 (Jan-Mar), Thailand was the top source of foreign investment with the amount of 92.350 million US\$, followed by The Republic of Korea with the amount at 47.749 million US\$.

Chart 4.3: Foreign Investment of Permitted Enterprise by Country/ Region (2022-2023, Q4)



Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

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

	(6)	21-2022 Months ct-Mar)				2022-2023	3 (Apr-M	ar)		
Country	(Ja	Q2 (Jan-Mar)		Q1 (Apr-Jun)		Q2 (Jul-Sep)		Q3 ct-Dec)	(Ja	Q4 nn-Mar)
	No.of Enter- prises	Foreign Investment	No.of Enter- prises	Foreign Investmen t	No.of Enter- prises	Foreign Investme nt	No.of Enter- prises	Foreign Investment	No.of Enter- prises	Foreign Investment
Afghanistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Austria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.000 *	-	-
Belize	-	-	-	-	1	1.500	-	-	-	-
Brunei Darussalam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China	19	48.724 *	7	11.122	10	50.316 *	11	35.554 *	16	25.535 *
Cook Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
France	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hong Kong (SAR)	7	88.664 *	2	5.769	5	64.470 *	5	94.869 *	1	4.463 *
India	-	-	-	-	-	1.545 *	-	-	-	-
Italy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	1	5.100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Japan	1	3.220 *	1	3.100	-	-	-	18.300 *	-	0.076 *
Lebanon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Luxembourg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Macau (SAR)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Qatar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Republic of Marshall Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Samoa	-	2.000 *	-	-	-	-	-	0.389 *	1	2.000
Seychelles	1	1.343	-	-	-	0.338 *	-	-	-	-
Singapore	1	215.380 *	-	-	12	1094.200	1	58.720 *	3	4.458
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Switzerland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.677 *	-	-
Thailand	-	-	-	-	-	3.000 *	-	3.000 *	2	92.350
China (Taipei)	-	5.433 *	-	2.000 *	1	1.000 *	-	-	1	1.414
The Netherlands	-	4.000 *	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
The Republic of Korea	2	27.026 *	-	-	-	2.800 *	2	2.600	3	47.749 *
United Kingdom**	-	0.335 *	-	-	-	-	1	2.056	-	-
United States of America	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<u>-</u>
United Arab Emirates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.300
Nepal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	32	401.225 *	10	21.991 *	29	1219.169 *	20	221.165 *	28	178.345 *

^{*}Including the value of increased in investment.

Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

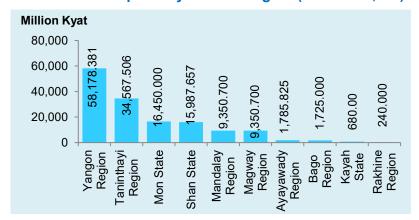
4.4 Myanmar Citizen Investment of Permitted Enterprise by State & Region

In the fourth quarter of 2022-2023 (Jan-Mar), Yangon Region was the most invested with the amount of 58,178.381 million kyats by Myanmar Citizen. Taninthayi Region was second with the amount of 34,567.506 million kyats and followed by Mon State with the amount of 16,450.000 million kyats.

^{**}Includes British Virgin Island and Bermuda Island.

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Chart 4.4: Myanmar Citizen Investment of Permitted Enterprise By State & Region (2022-2023, Q4)



Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

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

	2021-2	022 (6) Mor	nths (Oct-Mar)		2	2022-2023 (4	Apr-Mar)		
Sectors		Q2 (Jan-M	ar)		Q1 (Apr-Jun)				
	No. of Enter- prises	US\$	Total Investment (Kyat)		No. of Enter- prises	US\$	Total Investment (Kyat)		
Kachin State	-	-	-		-	-	-		
Kayah State	-	-	_		-	-	-		
Kayin State	1	-	4,000.000		-	-	-		
Chin State	-	-	-		-	-	-		
Sagaing Region	2	3.319	10,539.997		1	-	1,000.000		
Taninthayi Region	3	1.212	26,929.053	*	1	0.080	800.000		
Bago Region	1	0.061	* 61,381.138	*	1	-	1,200.000		
Magway Region	-	-	-		-	-	-		
Mandalay Region	3	15.332	* 39,712.712	*	4	0.306	15,147.478		
Mon State	1	8.264	24,050.530		-	-	-		
Rakhine State	-	-	-		-	-	-		
Yangon Region	7	26.805	* 58,975.106	*	5	-	10,095.367		
Shan State	1	0.418	3,110.853		-	-			
Ayeyawady Region	-	-	244.120	*	-	-	755.750		
Nay Pyi Taw	-	-	-		-	-	-		
Total	19	55.411	* 228,943.509	*	12	0.380	28,998.595		

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

					2022-2023	(Apr-Mar)			
Sectors		Q2 (Jul-Se	·p)		Q: (Oct-I	3		Q ₄ (Jan-	
000.0.0	No. of Enter- prises	US\$	Total Investment (Kyat)	No. of Enter- prises	US\$	Total Investment (Kyat)	No. of Enter- prises	US\$	Total Investment (Kyat)
Kachin State	1	-	553.651	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kayah State	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	680.000
Kayin State	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.242	3,558.870
Chin State	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sagaing Region	4	11.467	44,490.000	1	2.100	9,209.934	-	-	-
Taninthayi Region	1	0.715	4,500.000	2	20.000	74,479.205	3	12.605	34,567.506
Bago Region	-	-	-	1	-	8,602.560	-	-	1,725.000
Magway Region	2	0.218	3,304.440	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mandalay Region	-	-	-	2	0.222	2,000.000	4	0.253	9,350.700
Mon State	1	-	3,632.000	2	25.814	* 62,494.064	* 1	2.575	16,450.000
Rakhine State	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	240.000
Yangon Region	6	4.859 *	18,569.903	* 3	5.657	20,113.905	10	6.276	58,178.381
Shan State	3	-	252,882.982	* 1	-	491.000	1	0.065	15,987.657
Ayeyawady Region	1	0.150	5,000.000	-	-	-	1	0.730	1,785.825
Nay Pyi Taw	1	2.834	15,857.000	1	3.701	9,000.000	-	-	-
Total	20	20.243 *	348,789.976	* 13	57.494	* 186,390.668	* 23	22.746	142,523.939

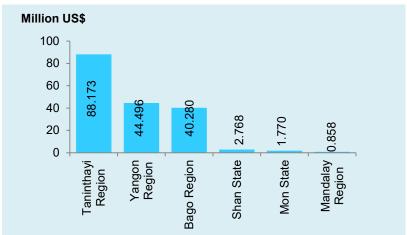
*Including the value of increased in investment.

Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

4.5 Foreign Investment of Permitted Enterprise by State & Region

In the fourth quarter of 2022-2023 (Jan-Mar), the most of foreign investors invested in Taninthayi Region with total approved amount of 88.173 million US\$, followed by Yangon Region with 44.496 million US\$.

Chart4.5: Foreign Investment of Permitted Enterprise By State & Region (2022-2023, Q4)



Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

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

0	(6	021-2022) Months Oct-Mar) Q2		Q1		2022-2023 Q2	(Apr-Ma	ar) Q3		Q4
Sectors	(J	lan-Mar)	(Apr-Jun)		(Jul-Sep)	(0	Oct-Dec)	(-	Jan-Mar)
	No.of Enter- prises	Foreign Investment	No.of Enter- prises	Foreign Investment	No.of Enter- prises	Foreign Investment	No.of Enter- prises	Foreign Investmen t	No.of Enter- prises	investment
Kachin State	-	-	-	-	1	1.000	-	-	-	-
Kayah State	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kayin State	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chin State	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sagaing Region	1	3.371	-	-	-	-	1	34.380	-	-
Taninthayi Region	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.300	2	88.173
Bago Region	2	26.473 *	2	6.100	1	38.505	1	6.080 *	1	40.280 *
Magway Region	-	-	-	-	2	55.994	-	-	-	-
Mandalay Region	-	-	-	-	2	106.751 *	3	77.660 *	1	0.858
Mon State	-	0.900 *	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1.770
Rakhine State	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yangon Region	28	172.326 *	8	15.891 3	[*] 20	631.558 *	13	79.825 *	21	44.496 *
Shan State	1	4.423 *	-	-	1	5.093	1	22.920	1	2.768
Ayeyawady Region	-	193.732 *	-	-	2	380.268	-	-	-	-
Nay Pyi Taw	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	32	401.225 *	10	21.991	29	1219.169 *	20	221.165 *	28	178.345 *

^{*}Including the value of increased in investment.

Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

4.6 Amount of Foreign Investment Inflows by Sector

In the fourth quarter of 2022-2023 (Jan-Mar), Real Estate Development sector topped the list at 478.492 million US\$, followed by Oil and Gas sector with amount of 133.080 million US\$, and Manufacturing sector with 100.730 million US\$.

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Million US\$ Hotel & Tourism 1.211 Livestock & Fisheries 2.126 Transport & Communication 2.689 Agriculture 3.253 Power 86.635 Manufacturing 100.730 Oil & Gas 133.080 Real Estate Development **478**.492 21.891 Services 0 100 200 300 400 500

Chart 4.6: Amount of Foreign Investment Inflows By Sector (2022-2023, Q4)

Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

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

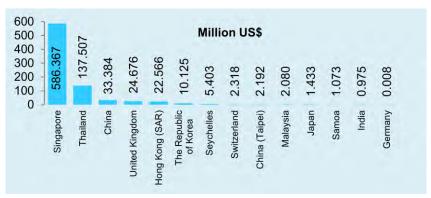
	2021-2022 (6) Months 2022-2023 (Apr-Mar) (Oct-Mar)								
Sectors	Q2	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4				
-	(Jan-Mar)	(Apr-Jun)	(Jul-Sep)	(Oct-Dec)	(Jan-Mar)				
	Foreign Investment	Foreign Investment	Foreign Investment	Foreign Investment	Foreign Investment				
Agriculture	5.812	0.545	1.964	1.002	3.253				
Livestock & Fisheries	15.772	3.298	-	2.220	2.126				
Mining	8.004	-	-	-	-				
Manufacturing	78.053	94.690	58.534	107.334	100.730				
Power	26.108	7.851	0.120	7.645	86.635				
Oil & Gas	58.617	92.791	122.774	71.633	133.080				
Transport & Communication	109.878	189.539	64.973	10.117	2.689				
Hotel & Tourism	0.489	0.011	1.048	-	1.211				
Real Estate Development	5.454	0.517	0.299	2.647	478.492				
Industrial Estate	-	0.007	-	-	-				
Construction	=	=	-	-	=				
Services	8.111	3.254	9.873	4.514	21.891				
Total	316.298	392.503	259.585	207.112	830.107				

 $Source: \ Directorate \ of \ Investment \ and \ Company \ Administration.$

4.7 Amount of Foreign Investment Inflows by Country/Region

In the fourth quarter of 2022-2023 (Jan-Mar), the top investing country was Singapore with the actual amount of 586.367 million US\$ and followed by Thailand and China with actual amount at 137.507 million US\$ and 33.384 million US\$ respectively.

Chart 4.7: Amount of Foreign Investment Inflows by Country/ Region (2022-2023, Q4)



Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

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

	2021-2022 (6) Months (Oct-Mar)		2022-2023	(Apr-Mar)	
Country	Q2	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
	(Jan-Mar)	(Apr-Jun)	(Jul-Sep)	(Oct-Dec)	(Jan-Mar)
	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	63.647	10.212	17.071	21.626	33.384
Cambodia	-	-	-	-	-
Canada	-	-	-	-	-
Cayman Island	-	-	-	-	-
France	-	10.986	-	13.696	-
Germany	-	-	-	-	0.008
Hong Kong (SAR)	6.983	55.980	22.081	15.000	22.566
Indonesia	-	-	-	-	-
India	0.237	2.374	2.425	-	0.975
Italy	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland	-	-	-	-	-
Japan	5.256	1.824	1.010	1.161	1.433
Philippines	-	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	-	-	-	-	-
Luxembourg	-	-	-	-	-
Republic of Marshall Islands	-	-	-	-	-
Macau(SAR)	-	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	6.158	-	14.534	3.977	2.080
The Netherlands	-	-	-	-	-
The Republic of Korea	69.572	15.986	0.380	1.438	10.125
Samoa	2.415	-	3.529	0.525	1.073
Seychelles	5.182	0.226	-	-	5.403
Singapore	145.930	194.368	66.846	92.755	586.367
Switzerland	1.520	-	3.900	-	2.318
Thailand	5.105	97.520	111.151	43.348	137.507
China (Taipei)	3.047	1.539	0.561	1.060	2.192
United Kingdom**	0.171	0.740	12.078	3.208	24.676
United States of America	-	0.704	0.266	-	-
United Arab Emirates	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	1.069	-	1.000	-	-
Bermuda	-	-	-	9.318	-
Total	316.298	392.503	259.585	207.112	830.107

^{**} Includes British Virgin Island and Bermuda Island.

Source: Directorate of Investment and Company Administration.

Production



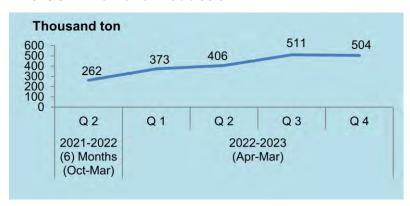
PRODUCTION

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 92.37% in the fourth quarter of 2022-2023 (Jan-Mar) compared with the second quarter of 2021-2022 (Jan-Mar). The production of Cement decreased by 1.37% in the fourth quarter of 2022-2023 (Jan-Mar) compared with the third quarter of 2022-2023 (Oct-Dec).

Chart 5.1: Cement Production



Source: No. (2) Heavy Industrial Enterprise.

5.2 Cotton Yarn (State-Owned)

The production of Cotton Yarn decreased by 28.76% in the fourth quarter of 2022-2023 (Jan-Mar) compared with the second quarter of 2021-2022 (Jan-Mar). The production of Cotton Yarn decreased by 19.46% in the fourth quarter of 2022-2023 (Jan-Mar) compared with the third quarter of 2022-2023 (Oct-Dec).

Chart 5.2: Cotton Yarn Production

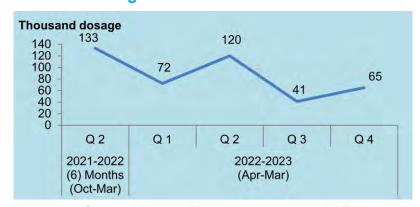


Source: No. (3) Heavy Industrial Enterprise.

5.3 Biological Products (State-Owned)

The production of Biological products decreased by 51.13% in the fourth quarter of 2022-2023 (Jan-Mar) compared with the second quarter of 2021-2022 (Jan-Mar). The production of Biological products increased by 58.54% in the fourth quarter of 2022-2023 (Jan-Mar) compared with the third quarter of 2022-2023 (Oct-Dec).

Chart 5.3: Biological Products



Source: Myanma Pharmaceutical Industrial Enterprise.

5.4 Electric Power Generation

Generation of Electric Power decreased by 6.32% in the fourth quarter of 2022-2023 (Jan-Mar) compared with the second quarter of 2021-2022 (Jan-Mar). Generation of Electric Power decreased by 16.63% in the fourth quarter of 2022-2023 (Jan-Mar) compared with the third quarter of 2022-2023 (Oct-Dec).

Chart 5.4: Electric Power Generation



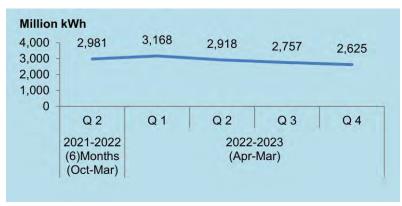
Source: Department of Electric Power Planning.

5.5 Electric Power Generation by Gas

Electric Power Generation by Gas decreased by 11.94% in the fourth quarter of 2022-2023 (Jan-Mar) compared with the second quarter of 2021-2022 (Jan-Mar). Electric Power Generation by Gas decreased by 4.79% in the fourth quarter of 2022-2023 (Jan-Mar) compared with the third quarter of 2022-2023 (Oct-Dec).

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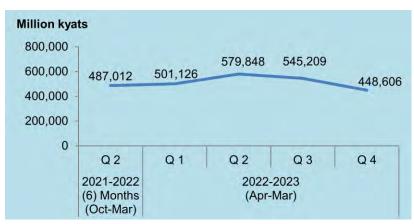
Chart 5.5: Electric Power Generation by Gas



Source: Department of Electric Power Planning.

5.6 Sales of Electric Power- Value (State-Owned) The total value of Electricity sales decreased by 7.89% in the fourth quarter of 2022-2023 (Jan-Mar) compared with the second quarter of 2021-2022 (Jan-Mar). The total value of Electricity sales decreased by 17.72% in the fourth quarter of 2022-2023 (Jan-Mar) compared with the third quarter of 2022-2023 (Oct-Dec).

Chart 5.6: Sales of Electric Power- Value



Source: Department of Electric Power Planning.

5.7 Petroleum Coke (State-Owned)

The production of Petroleum Coke increased by 0.80% in the fourth quarter of 2022-2023 (Jan-Mar) compared with the second quarter of 2021-2022 (Jan-Mar). The production of Petroleum Coke decreased by 2.81% in the fourth quarter of 2022-2023 (Jan-Mar) compared with the third quarter of 2022-2023 (Oct-Dec).

Chart 5.7: Petroleum Coke

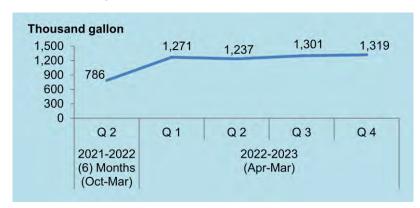


Source: Myanma Petrochemical Enterprise.

5.8 Liquefied Petroleum Gas (State-Owned)

The production of Liquefied Petroleum Gas increased by 67.81% in the fourth quarter of 2022-2023 (Jan-Mar) compared with the second quarter of 2021-2022 (Jan-Mar). The production of Liquefied Petroleum Gas increased by 1.38% in the fourth quarter of 2022-2023 (Jan-Mar) compared with the third quarter of 2022-2023 (Oct-Dec).

Chart 5.8: Liquefied Petroleum Gas

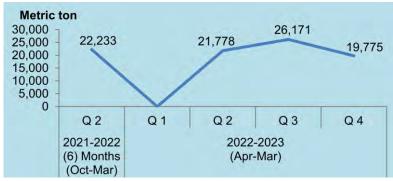


Source: Myanma Petrochemical Enterprise.

5.9 Fertilizer (Urea) (State-Owned)

The production of Fertilizer (Urea) decreased by 11.06% in the fourth quarter of 2022-2023 (Jan-Mar) compared with the second quarter of 2021-2022 (Jan-Mar). The production of Fertilizer (Urea) decreased by 24.44% in the fourth quarter of 2022-2023 (Jan-Mar) compared with the third quarter of 2022-2023 (Oct-Dec).

Chart 5.9: Fertilizer (Urea) Production



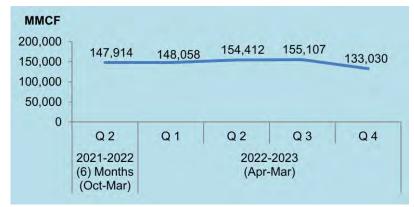
Source: Myanma Petrochemical Enterprise.

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5.10 Natural Gas (State-Owned)

The production of Natural Gas decreased by 10.06% in the fourth quarter of 2022-2023 (Jan-Mar) compared with the second quarter of 2021-2022 (Jan-Mar). The production of Natural Gas decreased by 14.23% in the fourth quarter of 2022-2023 (Jan-Mar) compared with the third quarter of 2022-2023 (Oct-Dec).

Chart 5.10: Natural Gas Production



Source: Oil and Gas Planning Department.

5.11 Crude Oil (State-Owned)

The production of Crude Oil increased by 12.40% in the fourth quarter of 2022-2023 (Jan-Mar) compared with the second quarter of 2021-2022 (Jan-Mar). The production of Crude Oil decreased by 17.09% in the fourth quarter of 2022-2023 (Jan-Mar) compared with the third quarter of 2022-2023 (Oct-Dec).

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 3.17% in the fourth quarter of 2022-2023 (Jan-Mar) compared with the second quarter of 2021-2022 (Jan-Mar). The production of Motor Spirit increased by 1.69% in the fourth quarter of 2022-2023 (Jan-Mar) compared with the third quarter of 2022-2023 (Oct-Dec).

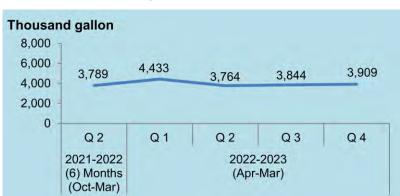


Chart 5.12: Motor Spirit Production

5.13 Diesel Oil (State-Owned)

The production of Diesel Oil increased by 5.34% in the fourth quarter of 2022-2023 (Jan-Mar) compared with the second quarter of 2021-2022 (Jan-Mar). The production of Diesel Oil decreased by 0.13% in the fourth quarter of 2022-2023 (Jan-Mar) compared with the third quarter of 2022-2023 (Oct-Dec).

Source: Myanma Petrochemical Enterprise.

Chart 5.13: Diesel Oil Production



Source: Myanma Petrochemical Enterprise.

5.14 Aviation Turbine (State-Owned)

The production of Aviation Turbine decreased by 10.80% in the fourth quarter of 2022-2023 (Jan-Mar) compared with the second quarter of 2021-2022 (Jan-Mar). The production of Aviation Turbine decreased by 18.93% in the fourth quarter of 2022-2023 (Jan-Mar) compared with the third quarter of 2022-2023 (Oct-Dec).

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Chart 5.14: Aviation Turbine Production

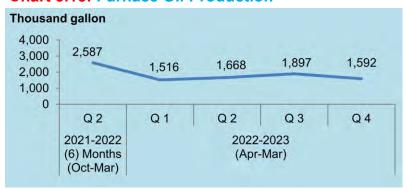


Source: Myanma Petrochemical Enterprise.

5.15 Furnace Oil (State-Owned)

The production of Furnace Oil decreased by 38.46% in the fourth quarter of 2022-2023 (Jan-Mar) compared with the second quarter of 2021-2022 (Jan-Mar). The production of Furnace Oil decreased by 16.08% in the fourth quarter of 2022-2023 (Jan-Mar) compared with the third quarter of 2022-2023 (Oct-Dec).

Chart 5.15: Furnace Oil Production

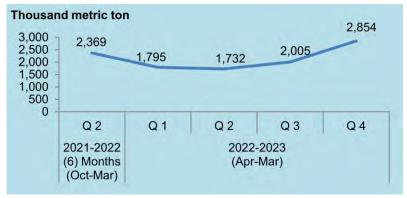


Source: Myanma Petrochemical Enterprise.

5.16 Limestone (State-Owned)

The production of Limestone increased by 20.47% in the fourth quarter of 2022-2023 (Jan-Mar) compared with the second quarter of 2021-2022 (Jan-Mar). The production of Limestone increased by 42.34% in the fourth quarter of 2022-2023 (Jan-Mar) compared with the third quarter of 2022-2023 (Oct-Dec).

Chart 5.16: Limestone Production

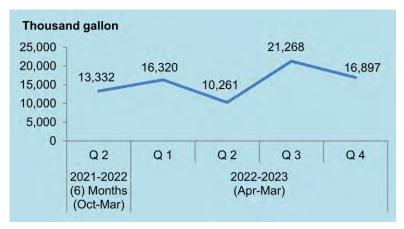


Source: No. (1) Mining Enterprise.

5.17 Beer (Private)

The production of Beer increased by 26.74% in the fourth quarter of 2022-2023 (Jan-Mar) compared with the second quarter of 2021-2022 (Jan-Mar). The production of Beer decreased by 20.55% in the fourth quarter of 2022-2023 (Jan-Mar) compared with the third quarter of 2022-2023 (Oct-Dec).

Chart 5.17: Beer Production

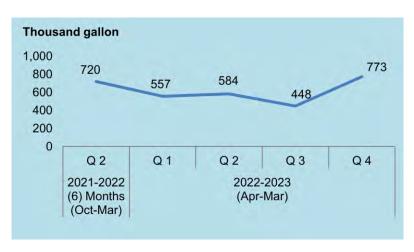


Source: Myanma Economic Holdings Public Company Limited.

5.18 Alcohol (Private)

The production of Alcohol increased by 7.36% in the fourth quarter of 2022-2023 (Jan-Mar) compared with the second quarter of 2021-2022 (Jan-Mar). The production of Alcohol increased by 72.54% in the fourth quarter of 2022-2023 (Jan-Mar) compared with the third quarter of 2022-2023 (Oct-Dec).

Chart 5.18: Alcohol Production



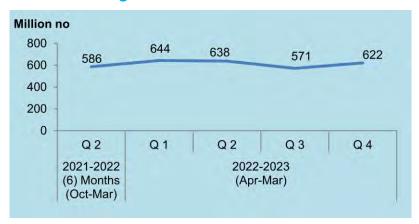
Source: Myanma Economic Holdings Public Company Limited.

5.19 Cigarettes (Private)

The production of Cigarettes increased by 6.14% in the fourth quarter of 2022-2023 (Jan-Mar) compared with the second quarter of 2021-2022 (Jan-Mar). The production of Cigarettes increased by 8.93% in the fourth quarter of 2022-2023 (Jan-Mar) compared with the third quarter of 2022-2023 (Oct-Dec).

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Chart 5.19: Cigarettes Production

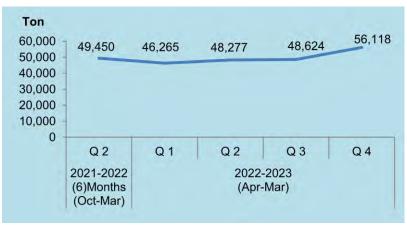


Source: Myanma Economic Holdings Public Company Limited.

5.20 Salt (Fine) (Private)

The production of Salt (Fine) increased by 13.48% in the fourth quarter of 2022-2023 (Jan-Mar) compared with the second quarter of 2021-2022 (Jan-Mar). The production of Salt (Fine) increased by 15.41% in the fourth quarter of 2022-2023 (Jan-Mar) compared with the third quarter of 2022-2023 (Oct-Dec).

Chart 5.20: Salt (Fine) Production

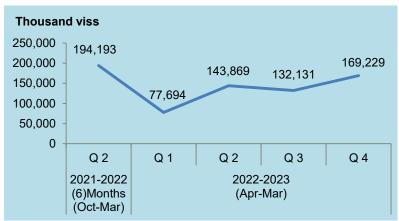


Source: Department of Mines.

5.21 Cooking Oil (Private)

The production of Cooking Oil decreased by 12.86% in the fourth quarter of 2022-2023 (Jan-Mar) compared with the same period of 2021-2022 (Jan-Mar). The production of Cooking Oil increased by 28.08% in the fourth quarter of 2022-2023 (Jan-Mar) compared with the previous quarter of 2022-2023 (Oct-Dec).

Chart 5.21: Cooking Oil Production

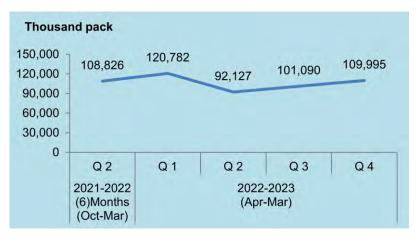


Source: Planning Department.

5.22 Instant Noodles (Private)

The production of Instant Noodles increased by 1.07% in the fourth quarter of 2022-2023 (Jan-Mar) compared with the same period of 2021-2022 (Jan-Mar). The production of Instant Noodles increased by 8.81% in the fourth quarter of 2022-2023 (Jan-Mar) compared with the previous quarter of 2022-2023 (Oct-Dec).

Chart 5.22: Instant Noodles Production



Source: Planning Department.

5. PRODUCTION 53

Table5.1 Production Statistics

Commodity	Unit	2021-2022 (6) Months (Oct-Mar)		2022- (Apr-		
		Q2 (Jan-Mar)	Q1 (Apr-Jun)	Q2 (Jul-Sep)	Q3 (Oct-Dec)	Q4 (Jan-Mar)
Cement	Thousand ton	262	373	406	511	504
Cotton Yarn	Thousand lb.	831	690	756	735	592
Biological Products	Thousand dosage	133	72	120	41	65
Electric Power Generation	Million kWh	4,970	5,376 *	5,922 *	5,585 *	4,656 *
Electric Power Generation by Gas	Million kWh	2,981	3,168 *	2,918 *	2,757 *	2,625 *
Sales of Electric Power Value	Million kyats	487,012	501,126 *	579,848 *	545,209 *	448,606 *
Petroleum Coke	Metric ton	2,364	2,255	2,135	2,452	2,383
Liquefied Petroleum Gas	Thousand gallon	786	1,271	1,237	1,301	1,319
Fertilizer (Urea)	Metric ton	22,233	-	21,778	26,171	19,775
Natural Gas	MMCF	147,914	148,058	154,412	155,107	133,030
Crude Oil	Thousand barrels	492	452	488	667	553
Motor Spirit	Thousand gallon	3,789	4,433	3,764	3,844	3,909
Diesel Oil	Thousand gallon	4,478	6,011	4,838	4,723	4,717
Aviation Turbine	Thousand gallon	917	1,254	944	1,009	818
Furnace Oil	Thousand gallon	2,587	1,516	1,668	1,897	1,592
Limestone	Thousand metric ton	2,369	1,795	1,732	2,005	2,854
Beer	Thousand gallon	13,332	16,320	10,261	21,268	16,897
Alcohol	Thousand gallon	720	557	584	448	773
Cigarettes	Million number	586	644	638	571	622
Salt (Fine)	Ton	49,450	46,265	48,277	48,624	56,118
Cooking Oil	Thousand viss	194,193	77,694	143,869	132,131	169,229
Instant Noodles	Thousand pack	108,826	120,782	92,127	101,090	109,995

^{*} provisional

Sources: No. (2) Heavy Industrial Enterprise.

No. (3) Heavy Industrial Enterprise.

Myanma Pharmaceutical Industrial Enterprise.

Department of Electric Power Planning.

Oil and Gas Planning Department.

Myanma Petrochemical Enterprise.

No. (1) Mining Enterprise.

Department of Mines.

Myanma Economic Holdings Public

Company Limited.

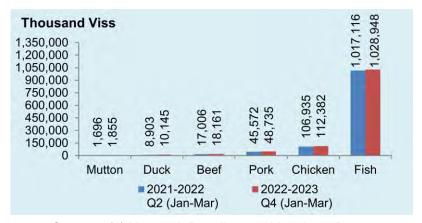
Planning Department.

5.23 Meat, Fish, Milk and Egg production

In the fourth quarter 2022-2023 (Jan-Mar), the production of fish decreased by (12.78%), in comparison to the third quarter 2022-2023 (Oct-Dec), to stand at 1,028,948 thousand viss. Fish is the largest meat by total production, accounting for 84.32% of all meat production. In contrast, for this same period, there were increases in the production of mutton (7.79%), beef (2.01%), duck (0.88%) and chicken (0.06%) and a decrease in the production of pork (1.54%). Similarly, there were increases in the production of milk (9.52%) and a decrease in the production of eggs (3.83%) in the fourth quarter 2022-2023 (Jan-Mar) compared to third quarter 2022-2023 (Oct-Dec).

For the fourth quarter 2022-2023 (Jan-Mar) compared to the second quarter 2021-2022 (Jan-Mar), there was an increase in the production of duck (13.95%), mutton (9.38%), pork (6.94%), beef (6.79%), chicken (5.09%) and fish (1.16%) and over the same year, the production of eggs and milk increased by (11.55%) and (8.52%).

Chart 5.23: Production of Beef, Mutton, Pork, Duck Chicken and Fish (2022-2023, Q4)



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

Table 5.2 Meat, Fish, Milk and Egg Production (Thousand Viss)

Particular	2021-2022 (6) Months (Oct-Mar)	2022-2023 (Apr-Mar)								
	Q2	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4					
	(Jan-Mar)	(Apr-Jun)	(Jul-Sep)	(Oct-Dec)	(Jan-Mar)					
Beef	17,006	15,558	16,277	17,803	18,161					
Mutton	1,696	1,708	1,704	1,721	1,855					
Pork	45,572	47,362	47,189	49,497	48,735					
Chicken	106,935	105,315	106,707	112,313	112,382					
Duck	8,903	9,599	9,433	10,057	10,145					
Fish	1,017,116	627,250	966,269	1,179,718	1,028,948					
Milk	331,208	322,190	327,467	328,177	359,424					
Eggs(thou.No)	725,737	633,934	768,132	841,801	809,527					

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

Transportation & Tourism



TRANSPORTATION AND TOURISM

6.1 Domestic Public Transport

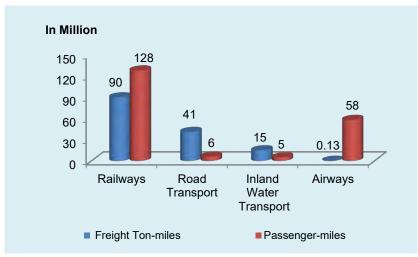
There are four main modes of domestic public transport: railways, road transport, inland water transport and airways. The year-on-year changes in the use of public transport for the second quarter 2021-2022 (Jan-Mar) and the fourth quarter 2022-2023 (Jan-Mar) were:

- railways transport enormously increased by 86.68% for freight ton-miles and 117.29% for passenger-miles,
- road transport increased by 10.32% for freight tonmiles and decreased by 15.23% for passenger-miles,
- inland water transport increased by 25.15% for freight ton-miles and 11.22% for passenger-miles,
- air transport increased by 41.49% for freight ton-miles and decreased 26.04% for passenger-miles.

When comparing the third quarter 2022-2023 (Oct-Dec) and the fourth quarter 2022-2023 (Jan-Mar), the changes in public transport use were:

- railways transport increased by 28.20% for freight tonmiles and decreased 0.62% for passenger-miles,
- road transport decreased by 11.20% for freight tonmiles and increased by 6.99% for passenger-miles,
- inland water transport decreased by 0.68% for freight ton-miles and 0.93% for passenger-miles,
- air transport decreased by 15.29% for freight ton-miles and 1.36% for passenger-miles.

Chart 6.1: Domestic Public Transport (2022-2023, Q4)



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

Table 6.1 Transportation (Value = Thousand)

FY	2022-20 (Apr-M				
	Q2 (Jan-Mar)	Q1	Q2	Q3 (Oct-Dec)	Q4
	(Jail-Mai)	(Apr-Jun)	(Jul-Sep)	(Oct-Dec)	(Jan-Mar)
Railways					
Freight ton-miles	48,435	50,234	57,623	70,531	90,417
Passenger-miles	58,826	109,435	92,683	128,620	127,826
Road Transport					
Freight ton-miles	37,517	33,831	29,648	46,606	41,388
Passenger-miles	7,583	6,824	6,825	6,008	6,428
Inland Water					
Freight ton-miles	11,608	13,659	14,535	14,626	14,527
Passenger-miles	4,616	5,398	5,106	5,182	5,134
Airways					
Freight ton-miles	94	132	125	157	133
Passenger-miles	78,993	49,956	51,870	59,229	58,426

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

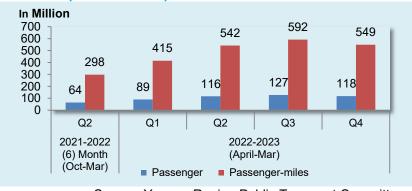
6.2 Yangon City Private Transport

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

For the fourth quarter 2022-2023 (Jan-Mar) compared with the second quarter 2021-2022 (Jan-Mar), private transport in Yangon City increased across all measures with up to 84.33% for both the number of passengers and passenger-miles, up 19.08% for number of buses in operation per day, increased by 20.42% for number of trips per day and 110.83% for gross earnings.

When comparing the fourth quarter 2022-2023 (Jan-Mar) compared with the third quarter 2022-2023 (Oct-Dec), private transport across Yangon City decreased by 7.29% based on the measures of passengers and passenger-miles and the number of buses in operation per day (up 3.02%). Over the same period, number of trips per day decreased by 0.76% and gross earnings decreased by 3.30%.

Chart 6.2: Yangon City Private Transport (Bus Service)



Source: Yangon Region Public Transport Committee.

Table 6.2 Yangon City Private Transport (Bus Service)

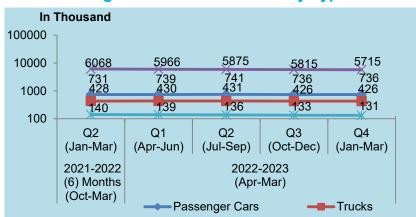
FY	2021-2022 (6) Months (Oct-Mar)	2022-2023 (Apr-Mar)				
	Q2 (Jan-Mar)	Q1 (Apr-Jun)	Q2 (Jul-Sep)	Q3 (Oct-Dec)	Q4 (Jan-Mar)	
Passenger (Thousand)	63,928	89,006	116,211	127,107	117,839	
Passenger-miles (Thousand)	297,993	414,893	541,707	592,498	549,298	
Number of buses in operation per day	2,849	2,872	3,207	3,293	3,393	
Number of trips per day	8,800	9,351	10,705	10,679	10,598	
Gross Earnings (Million Kyats)	13,532.95	18,787.33	25,895.18	29,504.69	28,531.75	

Source: Yangon Region Public Transport Committee.

6.3 Registered Motor Vehicles by Type

As of the end of March 2023, the number of registered motor vehicles was reported to be 7,036,219 units, with 736,057 passenger cars, 426,339 trucks, 28,153 buses, 5,714,641 motorcycles, and 131,029 others registered. There has been a slight decrease in the number of vehicle licenses because over 5 years invalid license of vehicles are deregistered.

Chart 6.3: Registered Motor Vehicles by Type



Source: Department of Road Transport Administration.

Table 6.3 Registered Motor Vehicles by Type

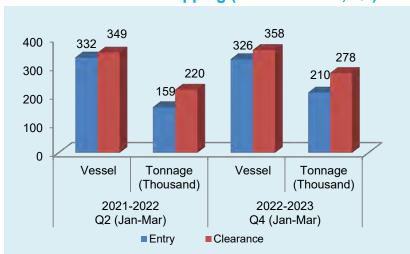
FY	2021-2022 (6) Months (Oct-Mar)	2022-2023 (Apr-Mar)				
	Q2 (Jan-Mar)	Q1 (Apr-Jun)	Q2 (Jul-Sep)	Q3 (Oct-Dec)	Q4 (Jan-Mar)	
Passenger Cars	730,728	738,604	740,931	736,035	736,057	
Trucks	427,881	430,293	431,043	426,061	426,339	
Buses	28,944	28,676	28,568	28,356	28,153	
Motorcycles	6,068,401	5,966,056	5,874,556	5,814,994	5,714,641	
Others	140,372	139,323	136,312	132,964	131,029	
Total	7,396,326	7,302,952	7,211,410	7,138,410	7,036,219	

Source: Department of Road Transport Administration.

6.4 Merchant Shipping

Coastal Shipping: Coastal shipping trade increased in the fourth quarter 2022-2023 (Jan-Mar), with vessel entries decreasing by 1.81% and tonnage increasing by 32.08% compared with the second quarter 2021-2022 (Jan-Mar). There was also increase in coastal shipping between the third quarter 2022-2023 (Oct-Dec) and the fourth quarter 2022-2023 (Jan-Mar), with a 33.06% increase in the number of vessels entering and a 50% increase in related tonnage. Clearance coastal shipping increased by 36.64% for vessels and 94.41% for tonnage.

Chart 6.4: Merchant Shipping (Coastal Trade, Q4)



Source: Customs Department.

Table 6.4 Merchant Shipping

FY	2021-2022 (6) Months (Oct-Mar)	2022-2023 (Apr-Mar)				
	Q2 (Jan-Mar)	Q1 (Apr-Jun)	Q2 (Jul-Sep)	Q3 (Oct-Dec)	Q4 (Jan-Mar)	
Coastal Trade						
Entry						
Vessel	332	251	218	245	326	
Tonnage(Thousand)	159	122	106	140	210	
Clearance						
Vessel	349	257	215	262	358	
Tonnage(Thousand)	220	195	119	143	278	

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 fourth quarter 2022-2023 (Jan-Mar), a total of 169,509 visitors entered Myanmar. This was increased by 111.01% compared with the preceding quarter (third quarter 2022-2023 (Oct-Dec)) and 375.77% increased when comparing the fourth quarter 2022-2023 (Jan-Mar) and the second quarter 2021-2022 (Jan-Mar).

Air arrivals: In the fourth quarter 2022-2023 (Jan-Mar), the number of visitors arrivals by air totaled 66,088 this was increased of 827.16% while comparing the fourth quarter 2022-2023 (Jan-Mar) and the second quarter 2021-2022 (Jan-Mar) and this was increased of 55.17% compared with the previous quarter (third quarter 2022-2023 (Oct-Dec)).

Land arrivals: The majority of visitors arrived in Myanmar by land totaled 46.98% this was increase of 304.68% compared with the previous quarter (third quarter 2022-2023 (Oct-Dec)). This was also increased by 183.95% when comparing the fourth quarter 2022-2023 (Jan-Mar) and the second quarter 2021-2022 (Jan-Mar).

Sea arrivals: In the fourth quarter 2022-2023 (Jan-Mar), the number of visitor arrivals by sea stood at 23,792 this was increase of 31.71% compared with the previous quarter (third quarter 2022-2023 (Oct-Dec)). The data increased because there were 457 persons in the second quarter 2021-2022 (Jan-Mar).

69,509 Number 80,000 Q2 Q1 Q2 Q4 Q3 (Jan-Mar) (Apr-Jun) (Jul-Sep) (Oct-Dec) (Jan-Mar) 2021-2022 2022-2023 (Apr-Mar) (6) Months (Oct-Mar) ■ Total ■ by Air ■ by Sea ■ by Land

Chart 6.5: International Tourist Arrivals

Source: Ministry of Hotels and Tourism.

Table 6.5 International Tourist Arrivals

	2021-2022 (6) Months (Oct-Mar)		2022-2023	(Apr-Mar)	
	Q2 (Jan-Mar)	Q1 (Apr-Jun)	Q2 (Jul-Sep)	Q3 (Oct-Dec)	Q4 (Jan-Mar)
Total	35,628	42,315	75,211	80,333	169,509
by Air	7,128	14,405	26,734	42,592	66,088
by Sea	457	139	21,266	18,064	23,792
by Land	28,043	27,771	27,211	19,677	79,629

Source: Ministry of Hotels and Tourism.

Labour



LABOUR

7.1 Labour and Employment

Employment service and recruitment centers have played an increasingly important role in matching the demand and supply of labour. By the fourth quarter of 2022-2023, there were 91 labour exchange offices in the whole country and more than 411 overseas employment agencies.

There were 59,636 job placements in the fourth quarter 2022-2023 (Jan-Mar), which was a 0.4% decrease compared with the preceding quarter (third quarter 2022-2023 (Oct-Dec)). When comparing the second quarter 2021-2022 (Jan-Mar) and the fourth quarter 2022-2023 (Jan-Mar), it was 51.1% increased.

The number of new registered job seekers decreased by 5.9% in the fourth quarter 2022-2023 (Jan-Mar) and was 12.7% lower than the second quarter 2021-2022 (Jan-Mar).

The number of submissions made for the vacancies decreased by 1.0% compared with the previous quarter (third quarter 2022-2023 (Oct-Dec)). The number of submissions made for the vacancies was 40,291 and 60,266 were recorded in Q2: 2021-2022 (Jan-Mar) and Q4: 2022-2023 (Jan-Mar) respectively.

There were 53,542 overseas workers in the fourth quarter of 2022-2023, increase in overseas employment was recorded in Thailand (28,624 people), Malaysia (12,365 people), Korea 1,805 people), Singapore (4,854 people) and Japan (4,758 people).

7.2 2020-2023 Labour Force Projection

Ministry of Labour, Department of Labour conduct Annual Labour Force survey twice a year. 2020 Second Semi-Annual Survey could not be conducted due to the COVID-19 outbreak and therefore could not produce the annual report. However, Department of Labour implemented the 2020-2023 Labour Force Projection with the technical assistance of the Department of Statistics, Meikhtila University of Economics and Nay Pyi Taw State Academy in 2022. 2020-2023 Labour Force Projection was calculated based on population data of the 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census, the 2019 Inter-Censalsurvey, and survey data of the Myanmar Labour Force, Child Labour and School to Work Transition Survey in 2015,as well as Annual Labour Force Surveys from 2017 to 2019.

7.2.1 Working Age
population and Labour
Force Participation

According to the 2020-2023 labour force projection report, in 2020, the working age population was 37,767 (in thousand), of which females constituted 54.29 % and males 45.71 %. Labour force participation rate was 59.89 %. However, the rate for males was 75.91 %, considerably higher than females rate of 46.40 %. In 2021, working-age population was 38,269 (in thousand), which 45.67 % were males and 54.33 % females. Among the working age population, 60.28 % were in the labour force participation rate. The labour force participation rate was 76.46 % for males and 46.67 % for females. In 2022, the

66 7. **LABOUR**

working age population was 38,753 (in thousand), and among them, males constituted 45.64 % while females accounted for 54.36 %.It was found that the working age population, 60.69 % had labour force participation rate of which 77.06 % for males and 46.95 % for females.In 2023, the working age population was 39,212 (in thousand), of which males constituted 45.60 % and females 54.40 %. The labour force participation rate was 61.13 %, where males accounted for 77.69 % and females for 47.25 %.

7.2.2 Employment

Persons in employment are defined as all those of working age who, during a reference period of seven days, engage in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or a kind profit. Employment rates are defined as a measure of the extent to which available labour resources (people available to work) are being used. It was found that among those 15 years of age and above, 22,579 (in thousand), were employed in 2020. Employment rate totaled 99.83 % in 2020, 98.67 % in 2021, 97.47 % in 2022, and 96.31 % in 2023.

7.2.3 Unemployment

The unemployed are people of working age who are without work, are available for work, and are available to start working if they get a job. This indicator is measured in the numbers of unemployed people as a percentage of the labour force and it is seasonally adjusted. Although the gross unemployment rate of 0.17 % was low in 2020, it was higher later in that year. In 2021, the unemployment rate was 1.33 %. It was found that the unemployment rate was 2.53 % in 2022 and 3.69 % in 2023.

Table 7.1 Employment Through Labour Exchange Office

	2021-2022 (6) Months (Oct-Mar)	2022-2023 (Apr-Mar)			
	Q2 (Jan-Mar)	Q1 (Apr-Jun)	Q2 (Jul-Sep)	Q3 (Oct-Dec)	Q4 (Jan-Mar)
Domestic					
New Registered	249,331	291,083	247,129	231,556	217,786
Job vacancies	38,933	44,731	61,831	59,694	59,485
Submitted for vacancies	40,291	45,877	62,508	60,887	60,266
Person placed	39,468	45,567	61,834	59,860	59,636
Registered live and pending at the end of the period	591,528	651,448	625,303	584,056	545,000
Overseas Workers					
Thai	52	11,046	47,421	47,163	28,624
Malaysia	207	3,052	15,121	16,584	12,365
Korea	443	1,612	3,740	2,573	1,805
Singapore	2,553	6,660	5,865	6,217	4,854
Japan	430	6,876	3,155	3,633	4,758
UAE	69	72	141	143	263
Jordan	41	273	236	59	55
Qatar	135	109	158	71	91
Other	263	302	546	445	727
Total Overseas Workers	4,193	30,002	76,383	76,888	53,542

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

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.

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) for base year 2012 and the 2017 Myanmar Living Condition Survey(MLCS) for base year 2017 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 and 2017 base CPI is based on 271 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 for base year 2012 and 271 items for base year 2017 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 for base year 2012 and 79 townships for base year 2017 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 2012, 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 190 times up to March 2023. 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 78 times up to March 2023.

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.

Passenger-mile = passenger x miles

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

Freight Ton-mile = ton x miles

INLAND WATER TRANSPORT

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

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

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

SHIPPING

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

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

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.

Passenger Mile = no; of passenger x miles

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

Freight Ton - Mile = freight ton carried x miles

PASSENGER CAR

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

TRUCKS

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

BUSES

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

MOTORCYCLES

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

OTHER MOTOR VEHICLES

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

TOURIST (or overnight visitor)

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

VISITOR

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

CHAPTER 7 | LABOUR

EMPLOYMENT THROUGH LABOUR EXCHANGE OFFICES

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

OVERSEAS EMPLOYMENT

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

