

# United Nations Statistical Commission

## Fifty-third session

Information items 4(a) – 4(i)

***Statement provided by:***

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

***Agenda item***

**Item 4(d) Industrial statistics (E/CN.3/2022/33)**

***Statement:***

**Industrial statistics**

Central Statistical Organization (CSO) as a Myanmar National Statistical Authority has the mandate for collecting, compiling, analyzing, producing and disseminating the socio-economics statistics. CSO compiles the industrial statistics using Myanmar Standard Industrial Classification (MSIC-2018) which was conformed with the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) (Rev. 4). Myanmar statistics rule, chapter 2 on "Basic Principle Rules" 3 (a) stipulates that a credible national statistical system must be complied with in accordance with the United Nations Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics, and that Industrial statistics were collected with reference to the provisions of UNIDO's Industrial Methodology. The demand for industrial statistics has increased significantly, especially in the context of the COVID19 pandemic, which required timely information to study the evolution of industrial production during the crisis and the economic impact. So, CSO has been cooperating with the Directorate of Industrial Collaboration in implementation of the important indices such as Industrial Production Indices (IPI) including Manufacturing Production Index (MPI). Private sector is central to the country's economic development. The availability of private enterprise data is very important for implementation of evidence-based policies and plan. The CSO conducted the "Myanmar Enterprise Monitoring System" (MEMS) in 2016 for private data needs. The project purposes to increase information and knowledge on economic policy and strengthen the capacity of the Myanmar government. Consequently, the CSO conducted Myanmar "Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Surveys (quantitative survey) in 2017, 2019 and Business Practice Intervention Survey 2020, and implemented the qualitative and experimental approaches in 2018 to implement MEMS. The CSO has successfully enhanced the MEMS project to be able to provide statistical data that more accurately reflects the industry sector covering the past five years.

CSO working for relevant departments/ agencies to provide data for measuring indicators of Sustainable Development Goals related to inclusive and sustainable industrialization under Goal 9. Moreover, CSO provides the data on the industrial commodity production requested by the UNIDO with subject to confidentiality level.

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**Item 4(e) Business registers (E/CN.3/2022/34)**

***Statement:***

**Statistical Business Registers (SBR)**

Myanmar practices the decentralized statistical system. Business statistics come from a range of different ministries and sources. Many ministries maintain their own list of businesses and business registration process. Many of these ministries, including the Central Statistical Organization (CSO), conduct regular business surveys, but they only represent a small or small subset of the Myanmar economy. There was also a clear need to coordinate different survey programs and make them coherent. An effective way to address these data quality issues was to establish a Statistical Business Register (SBR) and have all data producing agencies use it as the source for economic survey frames. Development of an SBR was included in the National Strategy for Development of Statistics (NSDS). Central Statistical Organization (CSO) established the Statistical Business Register (SBR) Team to implement and maintain the Statistical Business Register in 2018. The UNDP, UN ESCAP and ADB mainly supported to the SBR Team to develop the SBR implementation during 2018 to 2020. The UNDP assisted the CSO in the initial work in identifying administrative data suitable for CSO SBR. The UN ESCAP provided training on SBR concepts, strategic advice on SBR structure and with the consultants worked closely with the SBR team to process the 2018 data collection. The ADB provided its generic SBR system and localized the generic SBR to meet CSO requirements in collaboration with CSO SBR Team.

CSO SBR Team collects and compiles the business register statistics through City Development Committee from 330 townships respectively. As of 2019, the CSO had received data from 309 of the 330 townships in Myanmar and compiled into a single database this set contained 227,903 businesses. The CSO was officially launched the SBR report namely “Developing A Statistical Business Registers (SBR) in Myanmar 2019” during the World Statistics Day 2020 celebration in Nay Pyi Taw. The CSO SBR extended the compilation of business register statistics in 2020. CSO conducted the data from not only outside market but also within market. Therefore, the CSO had received business license data from 316 of the 330 townships in 2020 and it had 477,148 businesses. The CSO produced the “2020 update on the SBR of Myanmar from the CSO” report in 2021.

The CSO SBR faces the challenges in implementing SBR in Myanmar. One of the challenges is the poor coverage of sizing variables; which is the least accurate proxy for measuring business size (compared to number of employees and capital). Another weakness is the under coverage of rural areas. Now it can only coverage the urban areas. Moreover, there is no common identification code in the business. The CSO SBR system cannot match two databases between years in order to classify the business registration status (on-going business or new business). If it has the common identification code, it is possible to systematically and efficiently match units between years.

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### **Item 4(g) Price statistics (E/CN.3/2022/36)**

### *Statement:*

#### Consumer Price Index (CPI)

The price section of CSO under the Ministry of Planning and Finance (MOPF) is collecting, compiling, computing, and dissemination the price of selected commodities for states/regions, and Union levels of Consumer Price Index (CPI) and Inflation. Price section used 2012 base year to computing CPI with Modified Laspeyres formula for 82 townships by Monthly. CPI basket weights based on 2012 Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) by using Classification of Individual Consumption according to Purpose (COICOP), the standard international classification. It shows the changes in prices of specific consumer items in a representative consumer market basket related to a base period which represents a normal period insofar as possible.

The selected commodities are food (108) and non-food (166) to compute CPI by using geometric mean method. In driving the CPI weight, 15 states and regional and 3 major cities were compiled, and Yangon, Mandalay and Naypyitaw region weight were constructed excluding the cities. Price index can compare townships and regions through countries in a period of regional. The changes of general price are very important in economy. Therefore, index measures the changes of consumer's behaviors over the period.

In addition, index measures the actual change of goods and services and changing cost of consumption that indicates economic indicator. The change of CPI is used measuring the rate of inflation. CPI is used policy makers, decision maker, businessmen, investors, and other researcher for the assessment of economic. Many countries calculate CPI that can measure changing of the cost of living standard to release. The CPI measures the average change in the retail price of goods and service purchased and consumed overtime.

And, improving CPI must use advantage methodology that need to follow the international standard for economic statistics. The previous empirical evidence provided with this study not only contributes to the literature to support the condition of the CPI in country, but also provides information on policy makers in Myanmar upon which to analyze economic sector by reflected consumption pattern with current situation.

The government tried to change reflecting CPI basket items by using of the Myanmar Living Condition Survey-MLCS (2017) for new base year. But, price collectors didn't collect updated outlets and CPI basket items in the filed due to the outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic and lockdown. Moreover, 2017 MLCS didn't include the related of COVID-19 items for consumption. Therefore, the government will be implemented survey to change new base year during the stability of situation.

CSO produces price statistics on the Selected Monthly Economic Indicator-SMEI, Quarterly Statistics Bulletin with Quarterly Time Series, Myanmar Statistical Year Book, and CSO website such as <https://mmsis.gov.mm> and <https://csostat.gov.mm>.

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**Item 4(h) Coordination of statistical programmes (E/CN.3/2022/37 and E/CN.3/2022/38)**

***Statement:***

**Coordination of statistical programmes**

Statistics Law mandated the formation of a high-level committee charged with formulation of policies on all matters relating to government statistical operations, standards, classifications and coordination activities. Therefore, Central Committee for Data Accuracy and Quality of Statistics (CCDAQS) has been organized as the national level coordination body as mandated by Statistics Law. The committee is led by Deputy Prime Minister as a Chairman and Union Minister of Planning and Finance acts as a Vice-Chairman of the committee. This committee includes Union Ministers of line Ministries, economic ministers of States and Regions and statistical experts. CSO as the secretariat of CCDAQS coordinates and cooperates with relevant statistical producers, users and international organizations for strengthening national statistical system in Myanmar.

According to the Statistics Law (2018), National Strategy for Development of Statistics (NSDS) implementation will be coordinated and supervised by CCDAQS. Ten thematic clusters are established under CCDAQS, and its counterparts of the statistics units from the line ministries have been trying to improve the National Statistical system with the implementation of the NSDS. Statistical Rules were enacted in 2021.

The coordinating role of CSO include providing advisory and technical services to all producers and users on statistical matters and ensuring the production of quality official statistics through promoting the use of internationally accepted standards throughout the NSS. Currently, CSO is coordination and cooperation with all ministries to update SDG Indicator Baseline report and to publish National Indicator Framework Status Report 2021.

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