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Current Status on the Usage and Implementation of ISIC

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Introduction

The Union of Myanmar is located in South East Asia with an area of 261227.8 square miles (676577.5) square Kilometers. It shares the international common borders with Bangladesh, India, China, Laos and Thailand. The Bay of Bengal Lines in the west and the Andaman Sea in the south of the country.

The country is administratively divided into 14 States and Divisions residing 135 national ethnic group speaking different languages and dialects. The term Myanmar stands for all nationalities. The major national ethnic groups are Kachin, Kayah, Kayin, Chin, Mon, Bamar, Rakhine and Shan. About 89.4% of the populations are Buddhist and the rest are Christian, Islam, Hindus and others.

Myanmar is richly endowed with renewable and non-renewable energy resources which are being exploited by the state sector with the participation of local and foreign Investors. It is also a country with a large land area rich in natural and human resources. Agricultural sector can contribute to overall economic growth of the country. The Government has accorded top priority to agricultural development as the base for all round development of the country as well.

Following the adoption of market oriented economy from centralized economy; the Government has carried out Liberal economic reforms to ensure participation of private sector in every sphere of economic activities.

Statistical Information System

In Myanmar, we have decentralized statistical system. Almost all ministries exist Planning and Statistics Department and the statistics needed for their ministries are being compiled independently by each ministry to serve their owned planning purposes.

CSO collects data in accordance with the Central Statistical Authority Act, No.34 of 1952 and plays a Key role in the national System of Statistical Information. The CSO is engaged in collecting and compiling social and economic statistical data from three main sectors of the country, namely public, co-operation and Private.

Data are compiled by three means of data collection.

1. Statistics provided by concerned agencies.
2. Statistics jointly compiled by agencies concerned and CSO.
3. Statistics obtained from surveys conducted by CSO itself.

For the public sector, relevant data are collected from administrative records of the Government Department. Most of economic and social data are compiled by CSO in collaboration with respective government department. The price data as well as income and expenditure data are compiled by CSO itself for computing of consumer price index (CPI) and inflation.

CSO conducted special purpose surveys on a nation-wide scale namely Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) in 2006, National Mortality Survey in 1999 and Industrial Survey in 2002 and 2005, National Manufacturing Surveys in 2003 and 2006 and Dry Zone survey in two consecutive years.

CSO used to disseminate social and economic data in printed book form. Since 1997, the data dissemination of Myanmar Data on CD Rom was able to be distributed.

The followings are major publications of CSO,

1. Statistical Yearbook.
2. Selected Monthly Economic Indicators.
3. Foreign Trade Statistics.
4. Agriculture Statistics.
5. Vital Statistics Report.
6. Statistical Profile of Children and Women.
7. Live stocks and Fishery Statistics.
8. Household Income and Expenditures.
9. Myanmar Data on CD ROM.

CSO is always trying to produce the social and economic data to be able to monitor the existing conditions of the country and timely and reliable data for social and economic effective Planning for the development of the country. The aims and objectives of the CSO consist of the following functions.

- To improve a comprehensive efficient and reliable statistical system for social and economic policy, effective planning and administration.
- To review and advice on all statistical operations of the Union Government whether performed for statistical administrative or other purposes.
- To coordinate and integrate statistics and statistical operations.
- To establish, prescribe and maintain the highest statistical standards.
- To organize and conduct socio-economic surveys with reference to the requirement of prepared planned and other purposes.

Current Status on the Usage and Implementation of standard Industrial Classification

Myanmar introduced the standard industrial classification with BSIC (Burma Standard Industrial Classification) in 1954. The BSIC was prepared by CSO (former name CSED) and it was based on ISIC 1948 original version.

The Coding Structure of BSIC may be read as follows:-

- the first digit indicates the division
- the first two digits identify the major group
- all three digits indicate the group

BSIC consists of only 29 major groups and 146 groups. Its classification is in general applicability to international data comparability for various statistics classified according to kind of economic activity or goods and services. The BSIC was used for so many years in Myanmar.

In 1990, the Ministry of Planning and Finance was formed the Code Classification Committee. (The Planning and Finance Ministry was reformed as the two Ministries, Ministry of National Planning and Economic Development and Ministry of Finance and Revenue in 1995.) The Director General of CSO was Chairman and an Assistant Director was secretariat for the Code Classification Committee (CCC). Under CCC, the seven Code Classification Groups are as follows:

- (1) Area Code Classification Working Groups
- (2) Agency Code Classification Working Group
- (3) Industry Code Classification Working Group
- (4) Commodity Code Classification Working Group
- (5) Occupation Code Classification Working Group

(6) Country Code Classification Working Group and

(7) Subject Code Classification Working Group

The officials from CSO were members for each and every group and an Assistant Director served as Leader for Industry Code Classification Group. Each and every group submitted their reports to Ministry of Finance and Revenue in 1993 and 1994 respectively. However, the final process of Industrial Classification Codes could not be reached up to application stage.

The Departments and Agencies which participated in that Code Classification Groups were Budget Department, Planning Department, Central Equipment Statistics and Inspection Department , Customs Department, Foreign Economic Relation Department, Internal Revenue Department, Central Bank of Myanmar, Myanmar Agricultural Bank, Myanmar Economic Bank, Myanmar Foreign Trade Bank, Myanmar Insurance Services, Pension Department, National Archive Department, Archeology Department and Central Statistical Organization (CSO) took part a leading role and served as a focal organization.

CSO conducted the two National Manufacturing Surveys in 2003 and 2006. The existing codes were unfit for present conditions. So, the staff from CSO has prepared the code numbers for the two NMS and amended for the new items.

We divided 13 Divisions according to fit the National Income Calculation:

- (a) Food and Beverages
- (b) Clothing and Wearing
- (c) Construction Materials
- (d) Personal Goods
- (e) Household Goods

- (f) Printing, Arts and Publishing
- (g) Industrial Raw Materials
- (h) Mineral and Petroleum Products
- (i) Agricultural Equipment
- (j) Machinery and Equipment
- (k) Transport and Vehicles
- (l) Electrical Goods
- (m) Miscellaneous

Manufacturing Groups are classified by 546 groups with 4 digit code.

For examples;

- 0101 Manufacture of rice
- 0104 Manufacture of pea
- 0106 Manufacture of oil-seeds
- 0109 Manufacture of sugar
- 0121 Manufacture of milk
- 0203 Manufacture of cotton
- 0205 Manufacture of silk
- 0305 Manufacture of furniture
- 0306 Manufacture of cane and cane product
- 0309 Manufacture of bamboo and bamboo product
- 0402 Manufacture of plastic
- 0704 Manufacture of rubber

Industrial Classification Codes (ICC) (based in ISIC – Rev. 3)

According to e-ASEAN Framework agreement, Myanmar e-National Task Force has been assigned in 2001. IT Standardization Steering Committee

(ITSSC) to implement the standard coding system in Myanmar is also formed under the Myanmar e-National Task Force. ITSSC has six working groups and the working group for industrial classification codes is one of them. It is responsible to establish a standard coding system for all type of industries and had decided that the coding system should based on the latest revision of the time being ISIC Revision - 3 (1990) . The six working groups are as follows:-

- (a) Working Group for IT Terminology
- (b) Working Group for Myanmar Character Set
- (c) Working Group for Commodity Codes
- (d) Working Group for Industrial Classification Codes
- (e) Working Group for Occupational Codes
- (f) Working Group for Area Codes

On that ICC implementation, the Directorate of Industrial Supervision and Inspection served as a focal Agency and officials from CSO were members in each group. Efforts were made to success the ICC and submitted to the Ministry of Industry No(1). But, there was the lack of awareness, and the lack of application to relating departments and agencies.

The 4 digit codes are used in ICC of Myanmar.

e.g

DIVISION	15	Manufacture of Food Products and Beverages
	151	Production, Processing and Preservation of meat, fish, fruit, vegetables, oils and fats
	1511	Production, Processing and Preservation of meat and meat products
	152	Manufacturing of diary products
	1520	Production of diary products

153 Manufacturing of grain mill products, starches and starch products, and prepared animal feeds

1531 Manufacturing of grain mill products.

DIVISION 16 Manufacture of Tobacco Products

DIVISION 17 Manufacturing of Textile

171 Spinning, Weaving and finishing of textiles

1711 Preparation and spinning of textiles fabrics, weaving of textiles

Industrial Classification Codes was prepared like this;-

- the first two digit indicates the division
- the first three digit identity the major group and
- the four digit indicate the group Industrial Classification Codes
- consists of 17 section, 60 Division (2 digit), 120 major groups (3 digit) and 227 groups (4 digit).

CSO has no special staffs for Industrial Classification Codes. But, the staffs from Industry, Mines and Power Statistics Section of CSO are trying to amend ICC and ICC based on ISIC. Revision 4. Now, the Central Statistical Organization (CSO) is striving to implement the Industrial Classification Codes (ICC) of all economic activities based on ISIC Revision 4 of United Nation. On this, CSO would be a focal agency and other agencies such as Directorate of Industry, Directorate of Industrial Supervision and Inspection, Department of Cottage Industry, Planning Department, Central Bank of Myanmar, Labour Department, Internal Revenue Department, Myanmar Industries Association and some other relating agencies would be included in ICC based on ISIC. Revision 4 implementation. We hope to provide technical assistance and capacity building program from EAMS Secretariat to implement the Industrial Classification Codes (ICC) based on ISIC Revision 4.

