

**Myanmar:**

Myanmar's economy is primarily agricultural, with a significant portion of the population engaged in farming and related activities. Large portions of the economy were nationalized in the 1960s, but private enterprise has been encouraged since a military coup in 1988. Myanmar has an extensive informal economy, including smuggling and illegal mining. The country is rich in minerals, including precious stones, petroleum, and natural gas. Despite significant production, mining accounts for only a small fraction of the country's GDP and workforce. The demand for electricity has outstripped capacity, but hydroelectricity is rapidly expanding. Taxes, including income, commercial, and customs, are the principal sources of revenue, mostly collected from the public sector.

**Annual Monetary Growth:**

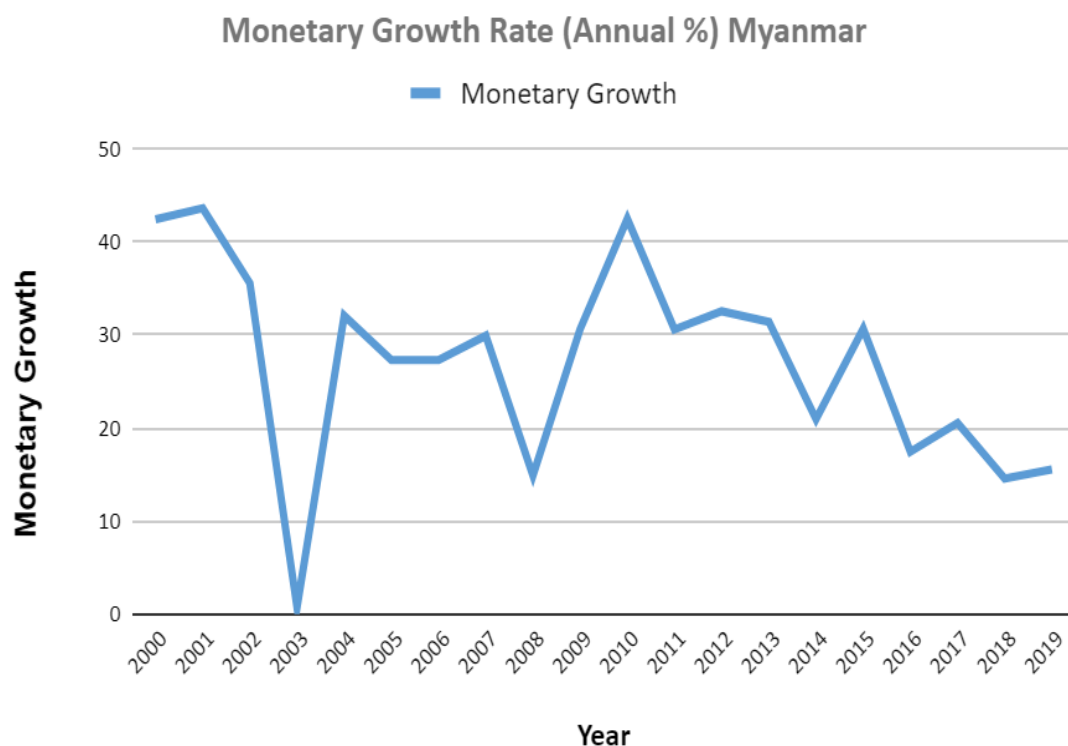
Annual monetary growth refers to the percentage increase in the total amount of money in an economy over a period of one year. This growth is influenced by several factors, including the money supply, interest rates, inflation, and economic growth. The equation used to calculate annual monetary growth is as follows:

$$\text{Annual Monetary Growth} = (\text{Change in Money Supply} / \text{Previous Money Supply}) \times 100$$

Where "Change in Money Supply" is the difference between the current money supply and the previous money supply over a period of one year.

Myanmar Monetary growth rate (annual %) data from 2000-2019:

Year	Monetary Growth
2000	42.440323
2001	43.641098
2002	35.586477
2003	0.733281
2004	32.090739
2005	27.308547
2006	27.311144
2007	29.921007
2008	14.892204
2009	30.637392
2010	42.499727
2011	30.601340
2012	32.559017
2013	31.425148
2014	20.956890
2015	30.672917
2016	17.448874
2017	20.542422
2018	14.570314
2019	15.544426



The monetary growth rate for Myanmar has fluctuated over the past two decades, with some years showing significant increases while others show negative growth rates. Here are a few insights based on the data:

- The average monetary growth rate for Myanmar over the entire period from 2000 to 2019 is approximately 26.08%. This is a very high growth rate compared to many developed economies, but it is not unusual for developing countries.
- In 2003, the monetary growth rate was only 0.73%, and in 2008, it was only 14.89%. These may have been years of economic recession or instability in Myanmar.
- The years with the highest monetary growth rates are 2000, 2001, 2010, and 2015, which all had growth rates above 40%. These may have been years of rapid economic expansion or inflationary pressures.
- The data shows a general downward trend in the monetary growth rate over the past decade, with lower growth rates in 2018 and 2019 than in previous years. This could be a sign of economic stabilization or a shift in economic policy in Myanmar.

**Annual income Growth:**

Annual income growth refers to the percentage increase in the total income earned by individuals or households over a period of one year. This growth is influenced by several factors, including inflation, economic growth, and changes in employment rates. The equation used to calculate annual income growth is as follows:

$$\text{Annual Income Growth} = ((\text{Current Income} - \text{Previous Income}) / \text{Previous Income}) * 100$$

Myanmar Annual Income Growth (annual %) data from 2000-2019:

Year	Annual Income Growth
2000	11.19202319
2001	11.30310109
2002	10.58456914
2003	11.91709096
2004	12.70059385
2005	12.64834243
2006	12.44966701
2007	11.67059468
2008	10.42728342
2009	9.76483125
2010	9.233248702
2011	6.648716424
2012	5.587392704
2013	6.982301631
2014	7.301181176
2015	2.451780521
2016	9.638069185
2017	4.949194197
2018	5.641937103
2019	5.99733705



Myanmar has experienced significant fluctuations in annual income growth over the years.

- From 2000 to 2005, the annual income growth rate was consistently above 10%, with a peak of 12.70% in 2004. However, starting in 2006, the growth rate began to decline and fluctuate.
- In 2011, the annual income growth rate dropped significantly to 6.65%, and it continued to decline in 2012 and 2015, with growth rates of 5.59% and 2.45%, respectively.
- However, there were also periods of growth in the following years. For example, in 2013 and 2014, the annual income growth rate increased to 6.98% and 7.30%, respectively.

Overall, the data suggests that Myanmar's economy has experienced fluctuations in annual income growth over the years, with periods of significant growth followed by periods of decline.

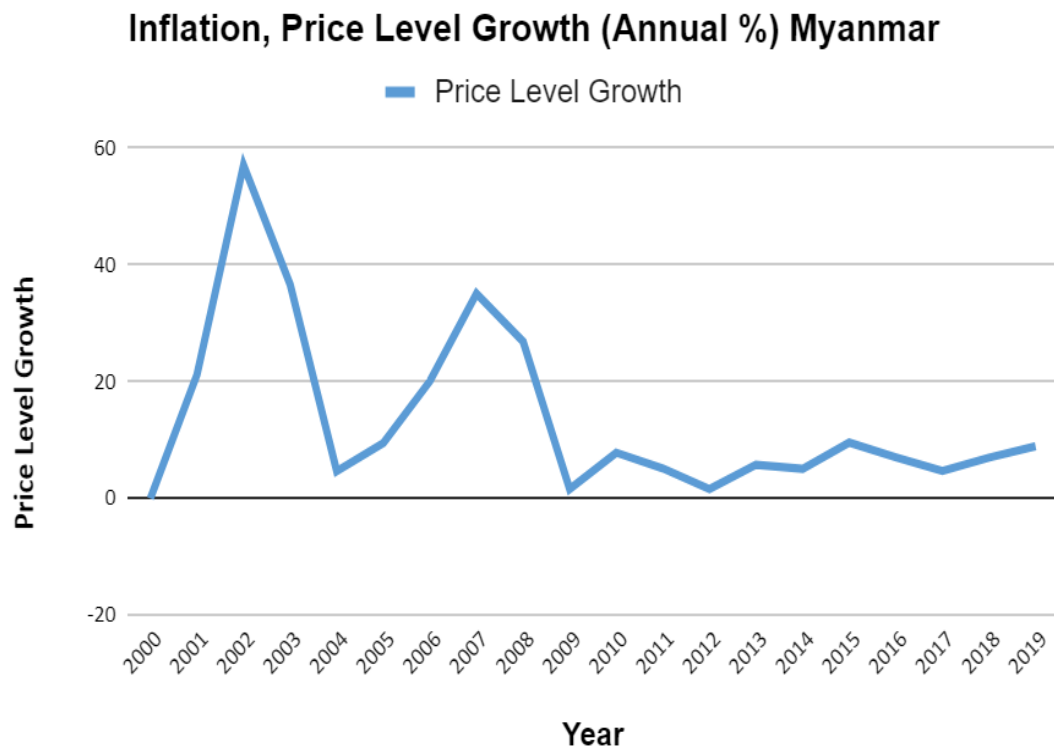
#### **Annual Price Level Growth:**

Annual price level growth refers to the percentage increase in the overall level of prices for goods and services in an economy over a period of one year. This growth is influenced by several factors, including changes in the money supply, shifts in aggregate demand and supply, and fluctuations in the exchange rate. The equation used to calculate annual price level growth is as follows:

$$\text{Annual Price Level Growth} = ((\text{Current Price Level} - \text{Previous Price Level}) / \text{Previous Price Level}) * 100$$

Myanmar price Level Growth data from 2000-2019

Year	Price Level Growth
2000	-0.109166
2001	21.101305
2002	57.074511
2003	36.589718
2004	4.534214
2005	9.368618
2006	19.996487
2007	35.024597
2008	26.799537
2009	1.472343
2010	7.718382
2011	5.021460
2012	1.467583
2013	5.643039
2014	4.953299
2015	9.454172
2016	6.928825
2017	4.572537
2018	6.872329
2019	8.825067



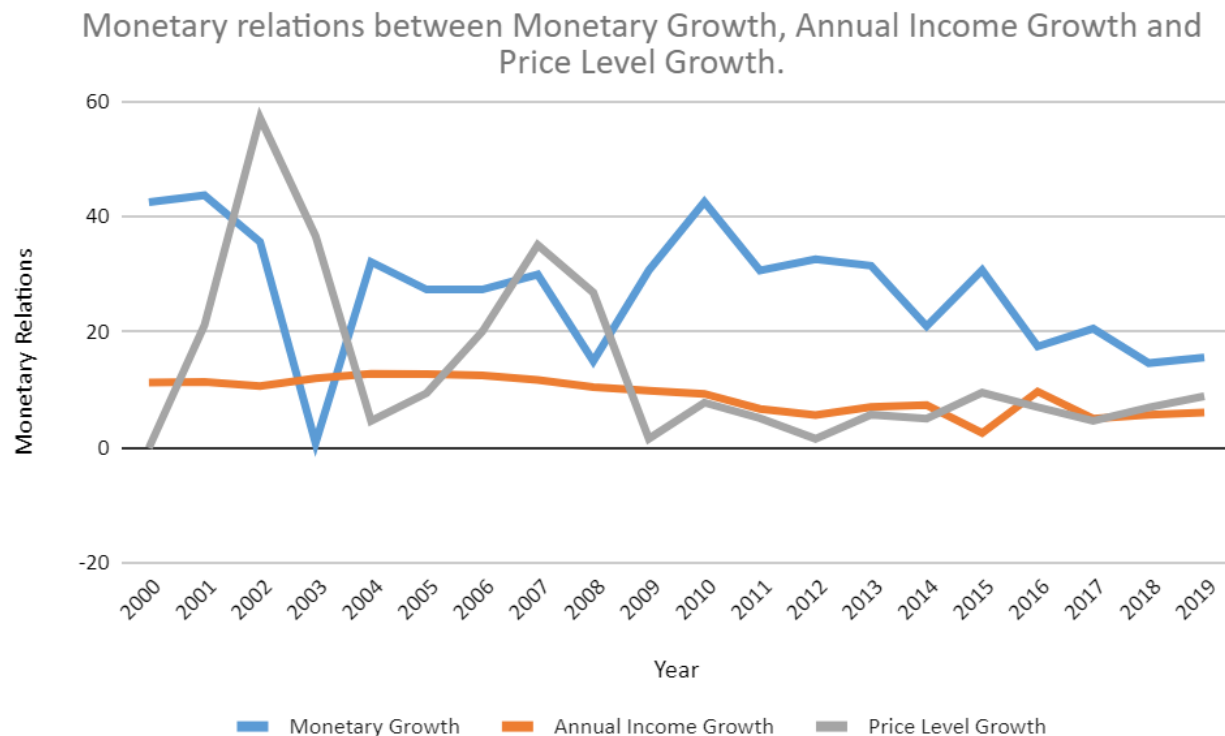
The price level growth in Myanmar has been volatile over the past two decades, with some years showing significant increases while others show decreases. Here are some observations based on the data:

- The average price level growth rate for Myanmar over the entire period from 2000 to 2019 is approximately 13.28%. This suggests that prices in Myanmar have generally been increasing over time, but at a variable rate.
- There are some years where the price level growth rate is negative, indicating a decrease in prices or deflation. For example, in 2000, the price level growth rate was -0.109%, which may have been a year of economic contraction or stability in Myanmar.
- The years with the highest price level growth rates are 2002 and 2007, which both had growth rates above 35%. These may have been years of high inflation or economic instability in Myanmar.
- The data shows a general upward trend in the price level growth rate over the past decade, with higher growth rates in 2015, 2018, and 2019 than in previous years. This could be a sign of rising inflationary pressures in Myanmar.

#### **Relationships observed between the indicators:**

In terms of the relationship between these three indicators, there is often a trade-off between monetary growth and price level growth. When the money supply increases too rapidly, it can lead to inflation, which is reflected in higher price levels. On the other hand, when the money supply grows too slowly, it can lead to deflation, which is reflected in lower price levels.

Year	Monetary Growth	Annual Income Growth	Price Level Growth
2000	42.44032348	11.19202319	-0.1091655147
2001	43.64109828	11.30310109	21.10130538
2002	35.58647715	10.58456914	57.07451126
2003	0.7332813076	11.91709096	36.58971753
2004	32.09073882	12.70059385	4.534213741
2005	27.3085475	12.64834243	9.368618142
2006	27.31114362	12.44966701	19.99648734
2007	29.92100735	11.67059468	35.02459707
2008	14.89220419	10.42728342	26.79953719
2009	30.63739218	9.76483125	1.472343114
2010	42.49972682	9.233248702	7.718381959
2011	30.60134018	6.648716424	5.021460146
2012	32.55901693	5.587392704	1.467583227
2013	31.4251476	6.982301631	5.643038834
2014	20.95688998	7.301181176	4.953299185
2015	30.67291739	2.451780521	9.454171895
2016	17.44887373	9.638069185	6.928825258
2017	20.54242235	4.949194197	4.572536553
2018	14.57031427	5.641937103	6.872328657
2019	15.54442608	5.99733705	8.825066968



It is also worth noting that fluctuations in annual income growth may be related to fluctuations in monetary growth rates. When the monetary growth rate is high, it may stimulate economic growth and lead to higher income growth. Conversely, when the monetary growth rate is low, it may contribute to economic recession or instability and lead to lower income growth. Therefore, policymakers in Myanmar must carefully balance monetary growth with price level growth to ensure economic stability.

#### Notes:

In this case study of Myanmar's Economic analysis data of Broad money growth (annual %), GDP per capita growth (annual %), Inflation, consumer prices (annual %), were used as indicators to analyze the Monetary Growth, Annual Income Growth, Price Level Growth of Myanmar.

#### References:

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