

Results from Myanmar Firm Monitoring Survey Round 9 conducted in October 2021

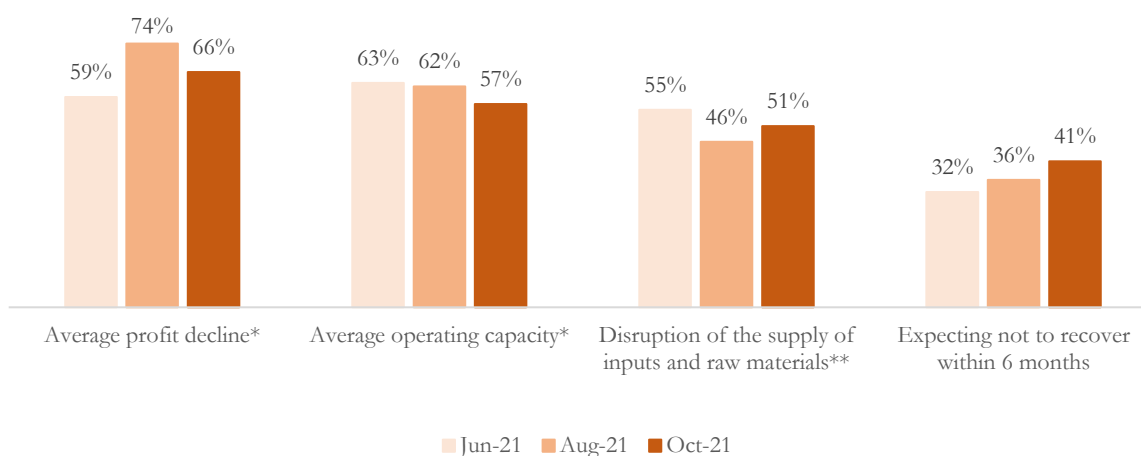
High-level findings:

- **Below Capacity:** Despite a 4-fold decrease in firms reporting temporary closure compared to August 2021, average operating capacity of firms remained suppressed at only 57 percent.
- **Supply Disruptions:** Disruptions to the supply of inputs and raw materials remained a major concern for more than half of firms.
- **Depreciation Impact:** 64 percent of firms reported that the depreciation of the Myanmar kyat against the US dollar materially impacted their operations and performance.
- **Bleak outlook:** The share of firms not expecting to recover to pre-February levels in next 6 months increased from 32 percent in June 2021 to 41 percent in October 2021.

Note: The latest survey was administered between October 13, 2021 and November 8, 2021 and covered a nationally representative sample of 500 firms. The figures below show the results of Round 7 (June 2021), Round 8 (August 2021), and Round 9 (October 2021). Round 9 includes 294 of the same firms that were surveyed in Round 8. Due to attrition, the remaining firms have been substituted to meet sample needs.

October 2021 survey results indicate that firms' business performance and expectations remained weak

Figure 1: Business environment remained vulnerable



Note:

* Firms were asked to report about the last completed month.

**Question is modified for October 2021. For June and August 2021, firms were asked to report whether they experienced the disruptions since February 2021, but for October 2021, firms were asked to report whether they experienced the disruptions in the last completed month.

Source: The World Bank's Firm Survey Round 9

Results from the Myanmar firm survey round 9 indicate that the business environment remained vulnerable (Figure 1). In October 2021, firms reported that profit declined by an average of 66 percent compared to January 2021 – an improvement of 8 percentage points compared to August 2021. However, this finding was 7 percentage points worse than that observed in June 2021. This implies that firms' performance—in terms of profitability—slightly recovered from the impacts of COVID-19. However, firms' operating capacity and share of firms experiencing disruptions of the supply of inputs and raw materials remained as concerns for firms in October 2021 as compared with August 2021. Given Myanmar's reliance on imports for

raw materials and inputs, supply chain disruptions could have a material impact on agricultural and manufacturing firms. Consistent with that, both agricultural and manufacturing sectors saw 65 percent of their firms experiencing disruptions in October 2021 – 14-percentage points higher than the national average. As there were no significant improvements in the business conditions, the number of firms not expecting to recover to pre-February levels in the next 6 months has increased since June 2021.

Operational Status

Temporary closures significantly declined, but firms’ operating capacity declined further and remained well below full capacity

As COVID-19 cases eased, a rapid decline in temporary closures was observed. In October 2021, 11 percent of firms temporarily closed – four times less than that observed in August 2021 and on parity with that observed in June 2021. This is also consistent with the Google mobility data, where Myanmar’s workplace mobility in October 2021 was 15 percentage points higher – compared to that observed in August 2021.¹ The significant decline in temporary closures was primarily driven by manufacturing and service sectors with about two-third of manufacturing and service firms reporting temporary closures (Figure 2). A 24-percentage point decrease in temporary closures of retail and wholesale firms between August and October was consistent with Google retail and recreation mobility, and grocery and pharmacy mobility indicators, both of which increased by 21-percentage points over the same period. By firm size, large firms continued to be the least affected by temporary closures (Figure 3).

Figure 2: Share of firms reporting temporary closures – by sector

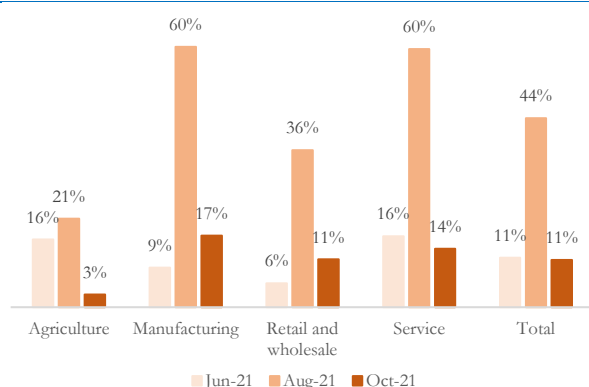
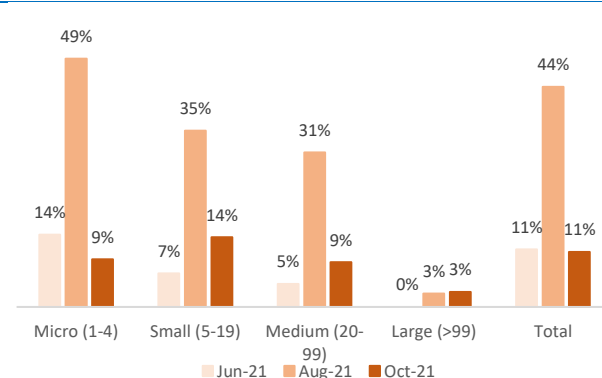


Figure 3: Share of firms reporting temporary closures – by firm size



Source: The World Bank’s Firm Survey Round 9

Despite a significant share of firms reopening, firms’ operating capacity continued to decline. In October 2021, the firms that were open operated at only 57 percent of their capacity – 5 percentage points lower than that observed in August 2021. This may be attributable to a further deteriorating security issue since August 2021 - resulting in limited operation hours, especially for manufacturing firms. The October result confirmed this with manufacturing firms operating with 53 percent of their full capacity, which was the lowest compared to other sectors (Figure 4). Unlike other sectors, the operating capacity of service firms increased by 12 percentage points compared to June 2021. This could be partly attributable to the nature of service firms – allowing more flexible working arrangements such as remote and flexible work, compared with other firms where operating hours can be impacted by security issues. By firm size, larger firms’ operating capacity increased

¹ Google Mobility Data.

compared to June 2021. Despite being far from returning to their full operating capacity, large and medium firms' capacities increased by 24 and 3 percentage points respectively in October 2021 as compared to June 2021 (Figure 5). On the other hand, smaller firms' capacity continued to decline.

Figure 4: Average operating capacity – by sector

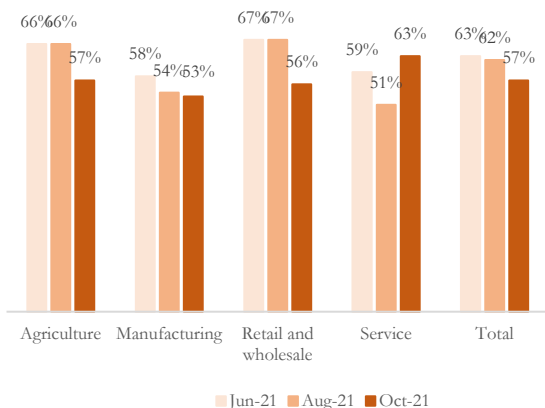
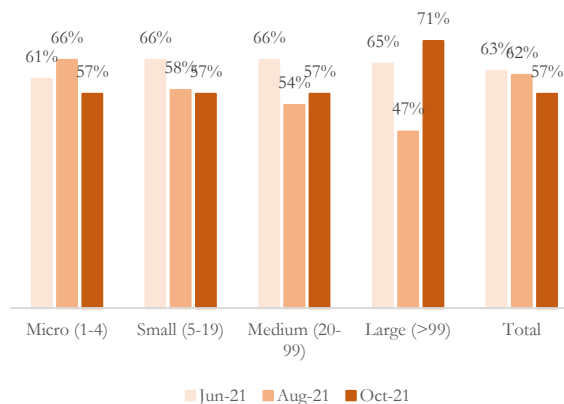


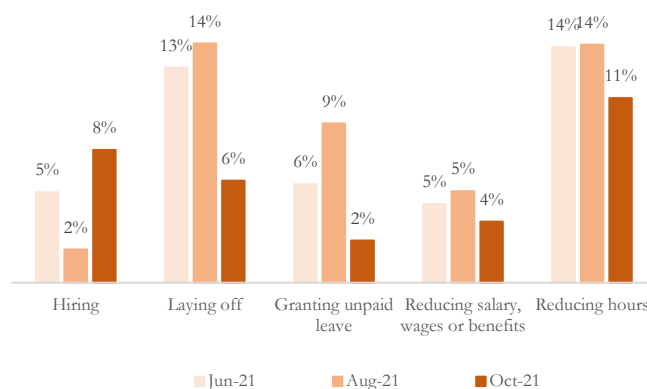
Figure 5: Average operating capacity – by firm size



Note: Firms were asked to report about the last completed month.
Source: The World Bank's Firm Survey Round 9

As firms' temporary closures declined, positive employment impacts were observed (Error! Reference source not found.). In October 2021, 8 percent of firms reported hiring – 6 percentage points higher than that observed in June 2021. The share of firms reporting layoffs declined to 6 percent. As the majority of firms were open, firms granting unpaid leave declined by 2 percent, and firms reducing labor hours also declined by 11 percent. Moreover, 4 percent of firms reduced salaries, wages or benefits representing a one percentage point decrease compared to August 2021.

Figure 6: Share of firms reporting labor impacts



Note: Firms were asked to report about the last completed month.
Source: The World Bank's Firm Survey Round 9

Business performance

Business performance weakened significantly in the aftermath of the COVID-19 third wave

Figure 7: Share of firms reporting sales decline compared to January 2021 – by firm size

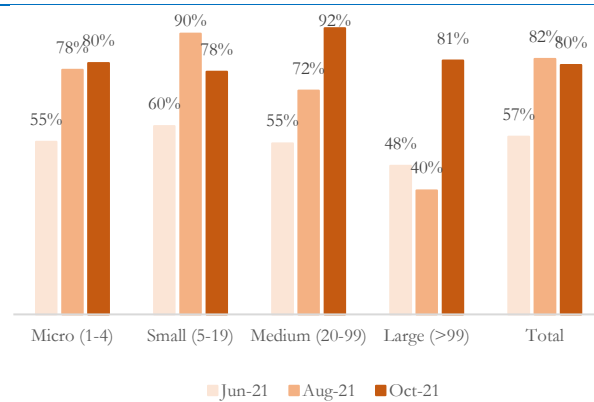
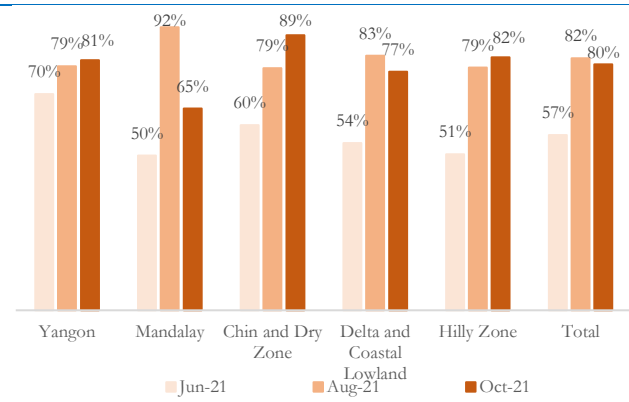


Figure 8: Share of firms reporting sales decline compared to January 2021 – by region

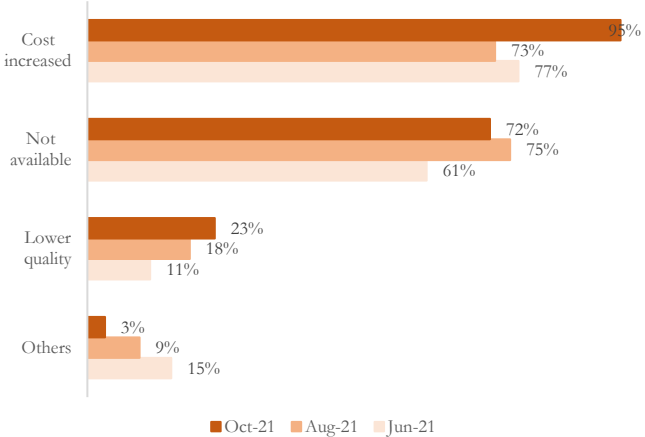


Note: Firms were asked to report about the last completed month.
Source: The World Bank's Firm Survey Round 9

Sales decline continued for the majority of firms in October 2021. Compared to their sales in January 2021, 82 percent of firms experienced a decline in October 2021, slightly higher than 80 percent of firms reporting sales decline in August 2021. Differences among different firm sizes and regions were observed. In October 2021, the share of medium and large firms reporting sales declines significantly increased by 20 percentage points and 41 percentage points respectively (Figure 7) while the share of small firms experiencing declines in sales decreased by 12 percentage points, compared to August 2021. Likewise, the share of firms experiencing sales decline in the Chin and Dry Zone significantly increased by 10 percentage points while the share of firms experiencing sales decline in Mandalay decreased by 27 percentage points (Figure 8). In the Chin and Dry Zone, the share of firms experiencing sales decline has increased significantly since June 2021, and this could be in part attributable to the increased intensity of conflict in the region.

Rising costs were a major reason for firms experiencing disruptions of intermediate materials or inputs (Figure 9). In October 2021, 95 percent of firms experienced an increase in costs – 22 percentage points higher than that observed in August 2021. On average, firms experienced a 45 percent increase in the cost of raw materials and inputs as compared to the average cost in the past 3 months. They further experienced a 53 percent increase in the cost of raw materials and inputs as compared to January 2021. This could suggest that an increase in input prices were more pronounced recently – possibly associated with the recent impacts of the Myanmar kyat depreciation. The findings further complement the purchasing manager index (PMI) of Myanmar manufacturing firms – which increased from a PMI input price index of 67 in August

Figure 9: Share of firms reporting major reasons for disruptions of intermediate materials or inputs



Source: The World Bank's Firm Survey Round 9

– which increased from a PMI input price index of 67 in August to 86.9 in October 2021, well above from the benchmark 50 – showing inflation since the previous month.² The sharp depreciation in the exchange rate and the associated increase in fuel and transportation costs

² IHS Markit Myanmar manufacturing PMI.

contributed to a sharp increase in input prices in October 2021. Besides cost, non-availability of inputs and raw materials was also a major challenge for manufacturing firms with 72 percent of firms reporting non-availability.

Figure 10: Share of firms reporting impacts of Myanmar Kyat depreciation and limited access to foreign currencies

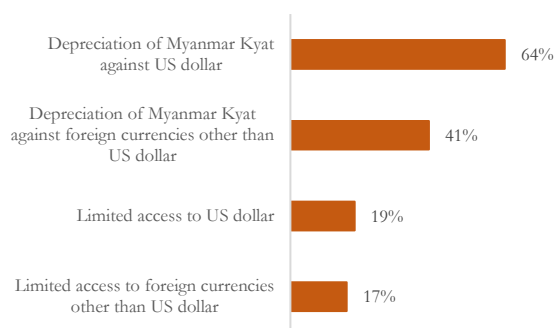
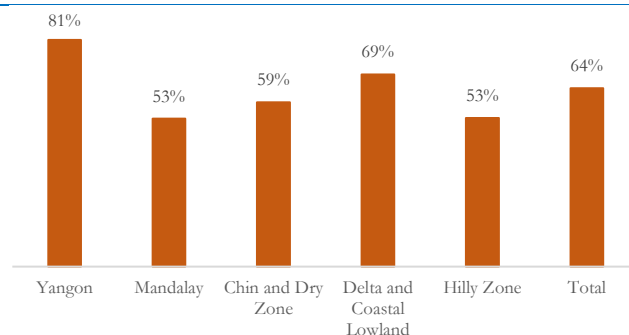


Figure 11: Share of firms reporting impact of Myanmar Kyat depreciation against US dollar – by region



Source: The World Bank's Firm Survey Round 9

The depreciation of the Myanmar kyat against the US dollar have become a concern for firms. Two-thirds of firms reported that the depreciation of the kyat against the US dollar adversely affected their operations and performance (Figure 10). Among firms reporting this impact, 81 percent of firms in Yangon felt the impacts -17 percentage points higher than the national average (Figure 11). Along with depreciation against the US dollar impacts, 41 percent of firms reported impacts associated with the depreciation of the kyat against other foreign currencies other than US dollar. Given Myanmar's reliance upon imports for inputs and raw materials, the kyat's depreciation has become an inflationary force resulting in an increase in input and output prices for firms. This also lowers consumer spending power further impacting domestic spending.

Figure 12: Share of firms reporting increase in prices of their products or services since July 2021 – by sector

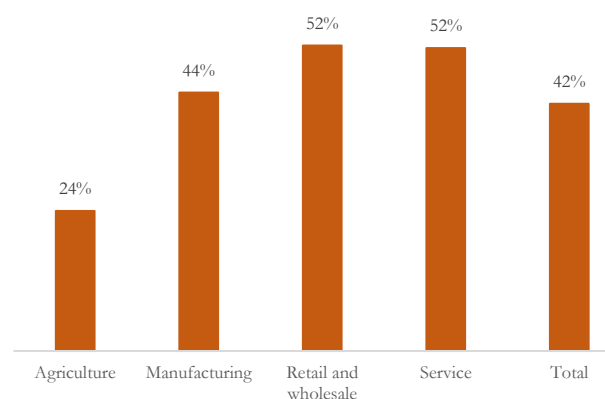
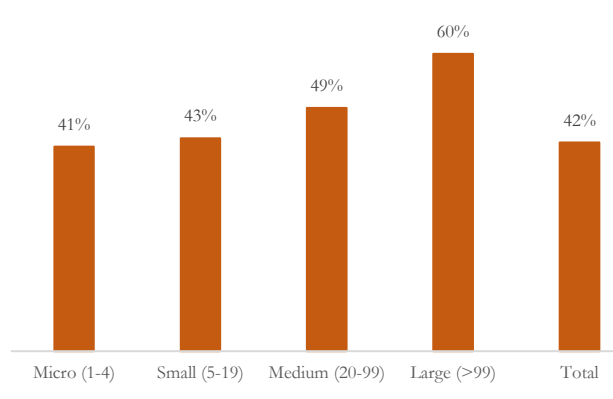


Figure 13: Share of firms reporting increase in prices of their products or services since July 2021 – by firm size



Source: The World Bank's Firm Survey Round 9

With supply chain and financial sector related disruptions, 42 percent of firms reported increases in prices of their products or services since July 2021. This finding complements PMI outprice prices change – from 57.6 in July to 63.8 in October, indicating an output price increase. Despite a significant share of firms experiencing supply chain disruptions, agricultural firms seemed to absorb the increase in input prices more than firms in other sectors – with only 24 percent of firms reporting an increase in prices of their products since July 2021, a full 18 percentage points lower than the national average (Figure 12). On the other hand, more than half of firms in the retail and wholesale, and service sectors have increased prices since July 2021.

By firm size, the share of larger firms that have increased prices of products or services were higher than those of micro and small firms (Figure 13). This suggests that larger firms can pass through cost increases to customers more easily than smaller firms, or that there is more competition among smaller firms offering similar products or services. Among those firms that increased prices between July and October 2021, August was the most common month that firms (with 45 percent) decided to increase prices - with the principal reason as cited by 95 percent of firms being to cover higher costs due to an increase in intermediate and input prices. This resulted in an average price increase of 23 percent between July 2021 and October 2021. Besides an increase in prices of inputs and raw materials, the kyat's depreciation against the US dollar could influence firms' decision to increase their prices.

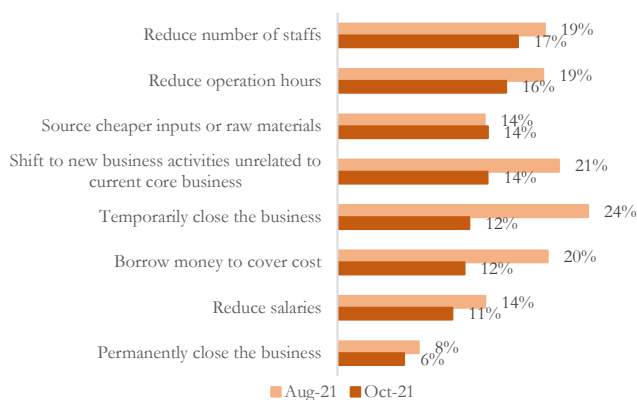
Adaptations

Reducing number of staffs and operation hours were planned adjustments for firms if the current business situation does not improve

A shift in planned adjustments was observed in October 2021 (Figure 14).

Layoffs were the most reported adjustment that firms would adopt if the business situation did not improve in next three months (reported by 17 percent of firms), followed by reducing operation hours (reported by 16 percent of firms) and sourcing cheaper inputs or raw materials (reported by 14 percent of firms). While temporary closures were the most reported adjustment mechanism that firms would adopt reported in August 2021, the share of firms reporting this adjustment as a major plan halved from 24 percent in August 2021 to 12 percent in October 2021. Overall, if the current business situation does not improve, firms are likely to adjust their business operations by reducing headcount and trimmed operating hours instead of temporary cease operations – implying that firms prefer to cut their costs in ways, which may likely result in output reduction to stay in business rather than close their businesses temporarily (which would be more costly for firms).

Figure 14: Share of firms reporting adjustment plan if the situation does not improve in next 3 months



Source: The World Bank's Firm Survey Round 9

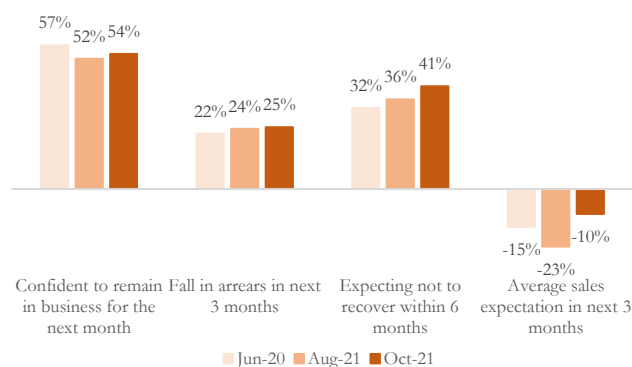
Business expectations

Business expectations remained bleak

With a deteriorating business environment, firms' expectations remained bleak for the future.

In October 2021, 54 percent of firms were confident to remain in business for the next month, a 2 percentage points increase compared to August 2021, but a 3-percentage points decrease compared to June (Figure 15). Firms expecting to fall in arrears in the next 3 months continued to increase since June 2021, from 22 percent in June, 24 percent in August to 25 percent in October 2021. In addition, 41 percent of firms expected not to recover to levels seen before February 2021 within the next 6 months, an increase of 5-percentage points from August 2021 and 9-percentage points from June 2021. Firms reported an expectation that sales would decline by an average of 10 percent in the next 3 months compared to same period last year.

Figure 15: Firms' expectations remained bleak



Source: The World Bank's Firm Survey Round 9

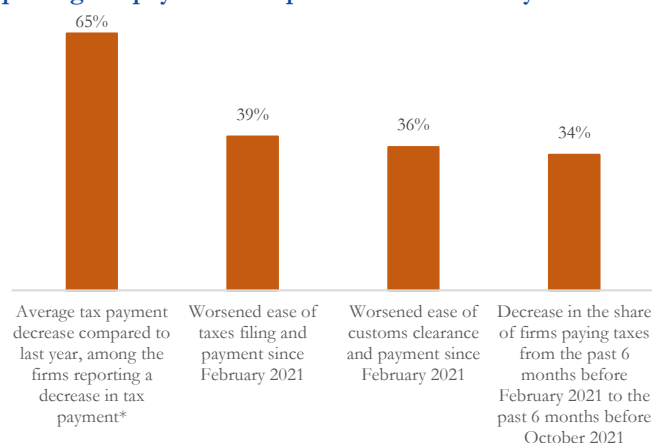
Tax payments and regulatory constraints

Tax payments declined and regulatory burdens increased

Tax payments and ease of regulatory requirements have declined since February 2021 (Figure 16).

Only 18 percent of firms reported that they paid taxes owed to authorities in the past 6 months (before October 2021), 34 percentage points lower compared to that in the 6 months prior to February 2021, possibly attributable to tax resistance in response to the coup. Among firms reporting a decrease in tax payment in this year, average tax payments declined by 65 percent as compared to last year. Besides decline in tax payments, increased regulatory burdens was also reported. Since February 2021, 39 percent of firms experienced worsened ease of filing taxes and payment, and 36 percent of firms experienced worsened ease of customs clearance and customs payment.

Figure 16: Average tax payment decrease and share of firms reporting tax payment and public service delivery



Note: *Indicator reported average tax payment decrease, and the rest indicators reported share of firms.

Source: The World Bank's Firm Survey Round 9

Appendix 1: Methodology

The World Bank contracted Thura Swiss, a research and consulting firm, to conduct High-Frequency Phone Survey (HFPS) for impacts of recent developments on firms in Myanmar. The HFPS for firms is a multi-topic and multi-round survey designed collect information on operational impacts, sales impacts, financial impacts, resilience, government policy and adjustment mechanisms. The questionnaire will be adapted as situation in Myanmar evolves.

In this survey, the sample frame is all firms in Myanmar, and this survey used the sample frame based on two sources. The first source is Myanmar Business Survey (MBS) 2015, which included 14,331 businesses representing 126,928 businesses nationally. However, the MBS survey did not cover agriculture and financial firms. Since the HFPS intends to cover all sectors across Myanmar, the firm list provided by Thura Swiss is used to have a sampling frame for agricultural and financial firms. Combining these two sources, the sampling frame used in this survey covered 169,964 firms. From this frame, 500 firms were randomly selected based on three stratum – geographical zone³, industry and firm size. The distribution of samples by sector, firm size, industry and zone are in Table 1, Table 2, Table 3 and Table 4. To allow interference from sample to population, the responses are weighted using inverse probability weights.

The design of the questionnaire was based on existing enterprise surveys such as the World Bank Enterprise Survey (ES), FCI's Business Pulse Survey, the ES COVID-19 survey, and experience of the World Bank team. The questions were designed to assess operational impacts, sales impacts and financial impacts that firms experienced due to recent developments. In addition, the questionnaire also explored resilience of firms and adjustment mechanisms that they have taken.

Table 1: Sample distribution by sector

Sector	Number of firms	Share of firms
Agriculture	76	15%
Manufacturing	167	33%
Retail and wholesale	88	18%
Service	169	34%
Total	500	100%

Table 2: Sample distribution by firm size

Firm size	Number of firms	Share of firms
Micro (1-4)	204	41%
Small (5-19)	191	38%
Medium (20-99)	84	17%
Large (>99)	21	4%
Total	500	100%

³ States and regions are grouped into zones based on their economic and geographic characteristics. Two of the five zones are single regions, Yangon and Mandalay. The Hilly Zone includes the states of Kachin, Kayah, and Shan. The Delta and Coastal Lowland Zone includes Ayeyarwaddy region, Rakhine region, Mon state, Bago region, Tanintharyi region, and Kayin state. Chin and the Dry Zone includes Chin state, Sagaing region, Magwe region, and Nay Pyi Taw.

Table 3: Sample distribution by industry

Industry	Number of firms	Share of firms
Agriculture and Aquaculture	76	15%
Food and Beverage Products	84	17%
Textiles and Garments	22	4%
Other Manufacturing	61	12%
Retail and Wholesale	88	18%
Construction	15	3%
Accommodation	20	4%
Food and Beverage Services	62	12%
Financial Services	8	2%
Information Technology and Communication	10	2%
Health and Pharmaceutical Services	11	2%
Other Services	43	9%
Total	500	100%

Table 4: Sample distribution by ecological zone

Geographical zone	Number of firms	Share of firms
Yangon	144	29%
Mandalay	98	20%
Chin and Dry Zone	80	16%
Delta and Coastal Lowland	93	19%
Hilly Zone	85	17%
Total	500	100%

Appendix 2: Operational Status

Table 5: Current operational status of firms – by share of firms

Sector	Open	Temporarily closed
Agriculture	89%	3%
Manufacturing	78%	17%
Retail and wholesale	84%	11%
Service	86%	14%
Industry		
Agriculture and Aquaculture	89%	3%
Food and Beverage Products	78%	17%
Textiles and Garments	93%	4%
Other Manufacturing	78%	18%
Retail and Wholesale	84%	11%
Construction	95%	5%
Accommodation	82%	18%
Food and Beverage Services	84%	16%
Financial Services	49%	51%
Information Technology and Communication	100%	0%
Health and Pharmaceutical Services	94%	6%
Other Services	89%	9%
Firm size		
Micro (1-4)	86%	9%
Small (5-19)	81%	14%
Medium (20-99)	91%	9%
Large (>99)	88%	3%
Ecological zone		
Yangon	91%	7%
Mandalay	78%	15%
Chin and Dry Zone	78%	13%
Delta and Coastal Lowland	88%	11%
Hilly Zone	84%	9%
Ownership by gender		
Fully female owned	86%	14%
Fully male owned	81%	12%
Partially female owned	96%	2%
Total	84%	11%
Sample Size	406	60

Table 6: Average weeks closed and expected average weeks to resume operation for firms that were temporarily closed

Sector	Average weeks closed	Average weeks to be Resumed
Agriculture	16	
Manufacturing	19	3
Retail and wholesale	10	2
Service	18	9
Industry		
Agriculture and Aquaculture	16	
Food and Beverage Products	14	3
Textiles and Garments	36	
Other Manufacturing	25	2
Retail and Wholesale	10	2
Construction	8	
Accommodation	14	
Food and Beverage Services	16	9
Financial Services	14	
Information Technology and Communication		
Health and Pharmaceutical Services	2	
Other Services	26	
Firm size		
Micro (1-4)	16	3
Small (5-19)	16	3
Medium (20-99)	23	4
Large (>99)	4	
Ecological zone		
Yangon	22	2
Mandalay	27	2
Chin and Dry Zone	12	4
Delta and Coastal Lowland	13	4
Hilly Zone	14	4
Ownership by gender		
Fully female owned	15	2
Fully male owned	17	3
Partially female owned	21	4
Total	17	3

Appendix 3: Business Performance

Table 7: Impacts of the coup on firm operations – by share of firms

Sector	Reduction in sales	Disruptions of supply of inputs or raw materials	Cash flow shortages	Reduction in access to credit	Reduction in workforce due to layoff	Filed for insolvency or bankruptcy
Agriculture	78%	65%	63%	15%	14%	11%
Manufacturing	91%	65%	55%	11%	14%	6%
Retail and wholesale	91%	34%	48%	26%	16%	13%
Service	86%	33%	36%	10%	25%	11%
Industry						
Agriculture and Aquaculture	78%	65%	63%	15%	14%	11%
Food and Beverage Products	92%	68%	60%	7%	9%	6%
Textiles and Garments	80%	67%	63%	29%	26%	8%
Other Manufacturing	90%	61%	46%	14%	19%	5%
Retail and Wholesale	91%	34%	48%	26%	16%	13%
Construction	80%	42%	44%	10%	5%	0%
Accommodation	55%	38%	25%	5%	20%	8%
Food and Beverage Services	91%	41%	41%	13%	20%	16%
Financial Services	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Information Technology and Communication	100%	35%	47%	0%	13%	13%
Health and Pharmaceutical Services	50%	41%	12%	0%	0%	0%
Other Services	79%	19%	30%	7%	34%	5%
Firm size						
Micro (1-4)	88%	53%	54%	9%	12%	10%
Small (5-19)	83%	46%	46%	26%	24%	12%
Medium (20-99)	88%	57%	55%	32%	15%	7%
Large (>99)	70%	49%	31%	15%	15%	7%
Ecological zone						
Yangon	90%	52%	46%	25%	18%	15%
Mandalay	87%	44%	36%	19%	16%	12%
Chin and Dry Zone	95%	67%	61%	17%	25%	10%
Delta and Coastal Lowland	83%	39%	49%	8%	14%	9%
Hilly Zone	77%	61%	59%	20%	9%	9%

Ownership by gender						
Fully female owned	89%	45%	45%	18%	22%	10%
Fully male owned	86%	53%	52%	14%	15%	10%
Partially female owned	85%	51%	54%	18%	18%	12%
Total	86%	51%	51%	16%	16%	10%
Sample Size	361	220	194	71	77	50

Table 8: Impacts of the coup on firm operations – by share of firms

Sector	Difficulty making payments on loans and other business credits?	Difficulty making payments to suppliers and employees due to reduced revenue	Difficulty making payments to suppliers and employees due to limited bank	Limited internet access impacting business operation	Damage to any business assets or location
Agriculture	20%	24%	16%	13%	10%
Manufacturing	8%	41%	36%	23%	3%
Retail and wholesale	13%	31%	40%	21%	7%
Service	16%	26%	23%	28%	8%
Industry					
Agriculture and Aquaculture	20%	24%	16%	13%	10%
Food and Beverage Products	10%	48%	44%	18%	2%
Textiles and Garments	34%	31%	43%	36%	21%
Other Manufacturing	2%	32%	23%	27%	3%
Retail and Wholesale	13%	31%	40%	21%	7%
Construction	10%	47%	42%	36%	11%
Accommodation	13%	21%	32%	38%	7%
Food and Beverage Services	23%	33%	26%	22%	10%
Financial Services	0%	0%	0%	46%	0%
Information Technology and Communication	13%	35%	37%	37%	0%
Health and Pharmaceutical Services	0%	6%	6%	0%	6%
Other Services	7%	15%	17%	37%	5%
Firm size					
Micro (1-4)	12%	31%	24%	17%	5%
Small (5-19)	19%	30%	36%	28%	11%
Medium (20-99)	17%	29%	46%	27%	11%
Large (>99)	15%	7%	31%	8%	0%

Ecological zone					
Yangon	19%	33%	49%	30%	6%
Mandalay	21%	30%	26%	24%	6%
Chin and Dry Zone	9%	16%	15%	11%	3%
Delta and Coastal Lowland	8%	41%	25%	20%	5%
Hilly Zone	28%	24%	39%	26%	18%
Ownership by gender					
Fully female owned	16%	40%	40%	28%	5%
Fully male owned	13%	30%	28%	20%	7%
Partially female owned	15%	24%	18%	15%	9%
Total	14%	30%	28%	20%	7%
Sample Size	75	143	151	101	34

Table 9: Among the firms reporting disruptions of supply in inputs, major reasons for the firms experiencing shortage of inputs – by share of firms

Sector	Not available	Cost increased	Lower quality
Agriculture	76%	96%	27%
Manufacturing	73%	96%	18%
Retail and wholesale	66%	93%	15%
Service	67%	95%	33%
Industry			
Agriculture and Aquaculture	76%	96%	27%
Food and Beverage Products	74%	99%	13%
Textiles and Garments	79%	93%	42%
Other Manufacturing	70%	92%	20%
Retail and Wholesale	66%	93%	15%
Construction	62%	76%	12%
Accommodation	100%	100%	0%
Food and Beverage Services	63%	97%	33%
Financial Services			
Information Technology and Communication	70%	70%	30%
Health and Pharmaceutical Services	100%	100%	80%
Other Services	74%	86%	34%
Firm size			
Micro (1-4)	70%	98%	26%
Small (5-19)	78%	90%	18%
Medium (20-99)	49%	96%	6%
Large (>99)	83%	81%	0%
Ecological zone			
Yangon	84%	88%	19%
Mandalay	52%	100%	19%
Chin and Dry Zone	76%	98%	35%
Delta and Coastal Lowland	63%	91%	17%
Hilly Zone	83%	99%	18%
Ownership by gender			
Fully female owned	76%	99%	24%
Fully male owned	68%	94%	23%
Partially female owned	80%	95%	21%
Total	72%	95%	23%
Sample Size	161	201	41

Table 10: Average intermediate and inputs price increase compared to past 3 months and January 2021, among the firms experiencing a cost increase

Sector	Compared to past 3 months	Compared to January, 2021
Agriculture	46%	57%
Manufacturing	43%	46%
Retail and wholesale	45%	53%
Service	47%	56%
Industry		
Agriculture and Aquaculture	46%	57%
Food and Beverage Products	39%	44%
Textiles and Garments	45%	50%
Other Manufacturing	49%	49%
Retail and Wholesale	45%	53%
Construction	55%	59%
Accommodation	72%	73%
Food and Beverage Services	45%	55%
Financial Services		
Information Technology and Communication	39%	56%
Health and Pharmaceutical Services	48%	33%
Other Services	53%	57%
Firm size		
Micro (1-4)	43%	50%
Small (5-19)	47%	60%
Medium (20-99)	53%	54%
Large (>99)	39%	42%
Ecological zone		
Yangon	48%	52%
Mandalay	43%	54%
Chin and Dry Zone	43%	51%
Delta and Coastal Lowland	43%	47%
Hilly Zone	48%	63%
Ownership by gender		
Fully female owned	49%	52%
Fully male owned	45%	53%
Partially female owned	41%	51%
Total	45%	53%

Table 11: Reasons for not having cashflow shortages among the firms that did not experience cashflow shortages – by share of firms

Sector	Sales has been going well	Have access to commercial banks	Have access to non-banking financial institutions	Others
Agriculture	39%	9%	11%	32%
Manufacturing	45%	2%	2%	23%
Retail and wholesale	59%	9%	15%	10%
Service	50%	2%	1%	34%
Industry				
Agriculture and Aquaculture	39%	9%	11%	32%
Food and Beverage Products	44%	0%	3%	21%
Textiles and Garments	54%	0%	1%	0%
Other Manufacturing	46%	3%	2%	27%
Retail and Wholesale	59%	9%	15%	10%
Construction	91%	0%	0%	9%
Accommodation	25%	0%	8%	26%
Food and Beverage Services	69%	2%	0%	14%
Financial Services	49%	41%	0%	11%
Information Technology and Communication	20%	0%	0%	79%
Health and Pharmaceutical Services	81%	0%	4%	0%
Other Services	26%	2%	2%	63%
Firm size				
Micro (1-4)	52%	3%	3%	24%
Small (5-19)	43%	9%	14%	26%
Medium (20-99)	60%	3%	2%	13%
Large (>99)	71%	32%	3%	0%
Ecological zone				
Yangon	66%	6%	11%	9%
Mandalay	57%	16%	12%	15%
Chin and Dry Zone	44%	5%	12%	20%
Delta and Coastal Lowland	40%	0%	1%	38%
Hilly Zone	51%	4%	7%	20%
Ownership by gender				

Fully female owned	45%	3%	3%	21%
Fully male owned	48%	6%	10%	25%
Partially female owned	54%	4%	2%	25%
Total	49%	5%	7%	24%
Sample Size	163	17	20	55

Table 12: Share of firms reporting the worst event that they have experienced

Sector	COVID first wave	COVID second wave	The February 2021 coup	COVID third wave
Agriculture	0%	10%	59%	26%
Manufacturing	1%	5%	64%	29%
Retail and wholesale	2%	7%	66%	22%
Service	9%	9%	52%	30%
Industry				
Agriculture and Aquaculture	0%	10%	59%	26%
Food and Beverage Products	1%	1%	66%	31%
Textiles and Garments	2%	14%	52%	32%
Other Manufacturing	1%	9%	62%	27%
Retail and Wholesale	2%	7%	66%	22%
Construction	0%	0%	76%	24%
Accommodation	0%	10%	76%	14%
Food and Beverage Services	13%	2%	60%	24%
Financial Services	0%	0%	41%	59%
Information Technology and Communication	0%	11%	27%	63%
Health and Pharmaceutical Services	6%	15%	16%	49%
Other Services	2%	21%	37%	39%
Firm size				
Micro (1-4)	2%	6%	62%	26%
Small (5-19)	3%	10%	59%	27%
Medium (20-99)	0%	6%	55%	38%
Large (>99)	10%	0%	57%	33%
Ecological zone				
Yangon	3%	4%	67%	24%
Mandalay	5%	8%	57%	25%
Chin and Dry Zone	2%	8%	70%	18%
Delta and Coastal Lowland	2%	11%	56%	30%
Hilly Zone	3%	1%	55%	36%
Ownership by gender				
Fully female owned	3%	4%	58%	32%
Fully male owned	2%	9%	57%	28%
Partially female owned	2%	5%	75%	18%
Total	2%	8%	61%	27%
Sample Size	22	28	277	147

Table 13: Share of reporting foreign exchange issues impacting their business performance and operation

Sector	MMK depreciation against USD	Limited access to USD	MMK deprecation against other currencies	Limited access to other currencies
Agriculture	66%	27%	38%	24%
Manufacturing	66%	17%	42%	9%
Retail and wholesale	63%	15%	47%	18%
Service	59%	14%	37%	15%
Industry				
Agriculture and Aquaculture	66%	27%	38%	24%
Food and Beverage Products	72%	19%	44%	11%
Textiles and Garments	52%	40%	48%	40%
Other Manufacturing	59%	13%	38%	3%
Retail and Wholesale	63%	15%	47%	18%
Construction	71%	16%	71%	17%
Accommodation	33%	14%	27%	14%
Food and Beverage Services	61%	14%	41%	17%
Financial Services	0%	0%	0%	0%
Information Technology and Communication	89%	20%	47%	15%
Health and Pharmaceutical Services	54%	30%	42%	30%
Other Services	60%	13%	30%	10%
Firm size				
Micro (1-4)	63%	19%	40%	16%
Small (5-19)	64%	19%	43%	16%
Medium (20-99)	81%	31%	56%	29%
Large (>99)	55%	49%	57%	51%
Ecological zone				
Yangon	81%	21%	57%	21%
Mandalay	53%	20%	30%	16%
Chin and Dry Zone	59%	18%	45%	16%
Delta and Coastal Lowland	69%	21%	45%	16%
Hilly Zone	53%	17%	23%	17%
Ownership by gender				
Fully female owned	74%	18%	41%	16%
Fully male owned	60%	19%	40%	16%
Partially female owned	69%	21%	47%	20%
Total	64%	19%	41%	17%
Sample Size	257	62	155	54

Table 14: Sales in the last completed month compared to January 2021 – by share of firms

Sector	Don't know	Increase	Remain the same	Decrease
Agriculture	13%	4%	8%	75%
Manufacturing	7%	2%	7%	84%
Retail and wholesale	4%	0%	10%	86%
Service	10%	1%	6%	82%
Industry				
Agriculture and Aquaculture	15%	6%	9%	70%
Food and Beverage Products	2%	8%	4%	86%
Textiles and Garments	9%	7%	3%	81%
Other Manufacturing	8%	4%	5%	82%
Retail and Wholesale	2%	2%	13%	83%
Construction	17%	8%	0%	75%
Accommodation	0%	0%	26%	74%
Food and Beverage Services	10%	8%	2%	81%
Financial Services	11%	0%	8%	81%
Information Technology and Communication	11%	0%	0%	89%
Health and Pharmaceutical Services	6%	8%	38%	48%
Other Services	3%	2%	9%	86%
Firm size				
Micro (1-4)	7%	5%	7%	80%
Small (5-19)	9%	5%	9%	78%
Medium (20-99)	1%	4%	4%	92%
Large (>99)	0%	0%	19%	81%
Ecological zone				
Yangon	3%	8%	8%	81%
Mandalay	6%	7%	21%	65%
Chin and Dry Zone	4%	3%	3%	89%
Delta and Coastal Lowland	11%	6%	6%	77%
Hilly Zone	8%	1%	9%	82%
Ownership by gender				
Fully female owned	8%	3%	6%	82%
Fully male owned	7%	6%	9%	78%
Partially female owned	6%	2%	8%	84%
Total	7%	5%	8%	80%
Sample Size	34	27	51	373

Table 15: Share of firms reporting price increase since July 2021 and average price increase

Sector	Share of firms reporting price increase	Average price increase
Agriculture	24%	19%
Manufacturing	44%	29%
Retail and wholesale	52%	25%
Service	52%	17%
Industry		
Agriculture and Aquaculture	24%	19%
Food and Beverage Products	39%	25%
Textiles and Garments	43%	28%
Other Manufacturing	52%	33%
Retail and Wholesale	52%	25%
Construction	32%	23%
Accommodation	17%	19%
Food and Beverage Services	61%	18%
Financial Services	0%	
Information Technology and Communication	79%	19%
Health and Pharmaceutical Services	59%	20%
Other Services	40%	15%
Firm size		
Micro (1-4)	41%	24%
Small (5-19)	43%	22%
Medium (20-99)	49%	28%
Large (>99)	60%	13%
Ecological zone		
Yangon	49%	27%
Mandalay	40%	26%
Chin and Dry Zone	35%	20%
Delta and Coastal Lowland	49%	22%
Hilly Zone	32%	24%
Ownership by gender		
Fully female owned	55%	26%
Fully male owned	41%	23%
Partially female owned	32%	18%
Total	42%	23%
Sample Size	216	216

Table 16: Share of firms reporting the month that decided to increase since July 2021, among the firms that reported a price increase for their products and services

Sector	October	September	August	July
Agriculture	0%	10%	77%	13%
Manufacturing	7%	38%	41%	14%
Retail and wholesale	22%	20%	45%	12%
Service	4%	27%	28%	41%
Industry				
Agriculture and Aquaculture	0%	10%	77%	13%
Food and Beverage Products	8%	49%	26%	17%
Textiles and Garments	15%	22%	32%	31%
Other Manufacturing	4%	28%	58%	10%
Retail and Wholesale	22%	20%	45%	12%
Construction	34%	34%	16%	16%
Accommodation	0%	36%	47%	16%
Food and Beverage Services	5%	27%	25%	44%
Financial Services				
Information Technology and Communication	1%	69%	27%	4%
Health and Pharmaceutical Services	0%	20%	20%	59%
Other Services	0%	22%	43%	35%
Firm size				
Micro (1-4)	13%	27%	45%	15%
Small (5-19)	5%	23%	46%	26%
Medium (20-99)	10%	16%	49%	24%
Large (>99)	12%	50%	12%	25%
Ecological zone				
Yangon	12%	43%	33%	13%
Mandalay	4%	13%	73%	10%
Chin and Dry Zone	5%	13%	43%	39%
Delta and Coastal Lowland	14%	31%	41%	15%
Hilly Zone	9%	15%	55%	21%
Ownership by gender				
Fully female owned	13%	37%	42%	8%
Fully male owned	5%	24%	50%	21%
Partially female owned	24%	10%	32%	33%
Total	10%	25%	45%	19%
Sample Size	21	57	89	45

Table 17: Major decision to increase prices among the firms that increased prices – by share of firms

Sector	To cover higher costs due to an increase in supply, intermediate and input prices	To cover higher costs due to an increase in operation cost	To follow industry trends as competitors increased prices	To boost revenue
Agriculture	90%	10%	0%	0%
Manufacturing	92%	7%	0%	0%
Retail and wholesale	97%	3%	0%	0%
Service	97%	0%	0%	3%
Industry				
Agriculture and Aquaculture	90%	10%	0%	0%
Food and Beverage Products	99%	1%	1%	0%
Textiles and Garments	100%	0%	0%	0%
Other Manufacturing	85%	15%	0%	0%
Retail and Wholesale	97%	3%	0%	0%
Construction	84%	16%	0%	0%
Accommodation	100%	0%	0%	0%
Food and Beverage Services	96%	0%	0%	4%
Financial Services				
Information Technology and Communication	100%	0%	0%	0%
Health and Pharmaceutical Services	100%	0%	0%	0%
Other Services	99%	1%	0%	0%
Firm size				
Micro (1-4)	99%	1%	0%	0%
Small (5-19)	87%	11%	0%	2%
Medium (20-99)	100%	0%	0%	0%
Large (>99)	88%	12%	0%	0%
Ecological zone				
Yangon	83%	16%	1%	0%
Mandalay	100%	0%	0%	0%
Chin and Dry Zone	87%	10%	0%	3%
Delta and Coastal				
Lowland	100%	0%	0%	0%
Hilly Zone	100%	0%	0%	0%
Ownership by gender				
Fully female owned	90%	10%	0%	0%
Fully male owned	96%	3%	0%	1%
Partially female owned	97%	3%	0%	0%
Total	95%	5%	0%	1%
Sample Size	205	7	1	1

Table 18: Profit in the last completed month compared to January 2021 – by share of firms

Sector	Don't know	Increase	Remain the same	Decrease
Agriculture	15%	3%	7%	75%
Manufacturing	5%	3%	9%	82%
Retail and wholesale	4%	0%	10%	87%
Service	9%	2%	8%	81%
Industry				
Agriculture and Aquaculture	15%	3%	7%	75%
Food and Beverage Products	2%	2%	13%	82%
Textiles and Garments	9%	0%	10%	81%
Other Manufacturing	8%	4%	5%	83%
Retail and Wholesale	4%	0%	10%	87%
Construction	17%	0%	0%	83%
Accommodation	0%	0%	34%	66%
Food and Beverage Services	13%	2%	9%	76%
Financial Services	11%	0%	8%	81%
Information Technology and Communication	11%	0%	0%	89%
Health and Pharmaceutical Services	25%	3%	15%	57%
Other Services	3%	2%	5%	89%
Firm size				
Micro (1-4)	7%	1%	7%	84%
Small (5-19)	10%	4%	11%	75%
Medium (20-99)	1%	3%	4%	91%
Large (>99)	10%	0%	11%	79%
Ecological zone				
Yangon	4%	4%	11%	81%
Mandalay	9%	0%	28%	63%
Chin and Dry Zone	5%	3%	7%	85%
Delta and Coastal Lowland	11%	2%	4%	83%
Hilly Zone	9%	1%	2%	87%
Ownership by gender				
Fully female owned	12%	1%	8%	79%
Fully male owned	8%	2%	9%	81%
Partially female owned	6%	2%	8%	85%
Total	8%	2%	9%	81%
Sample Size	44	18	50	373

Table 19: Share of firms reporting the labor related activities in the last completed month

Sector	Hiring	Laying off	Granting unpaid leave	Reducing salary, wages or benefits	Reducing hours
Agriculture	9%	5%	0%	0%	0%
Manufacturing	2%	1%	3%	1%	4%
Retail and wholesale	10%	14%	4%	7%	20%
Service	10%	4%	3%	8%	22%
Industry					
Agriculture and Aquaculture	9%	5%	0%	0%	0%
Food and Beverage Products	2%	0%	5%	1%	1%
Textiles and Garments	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%
Other Manufacturing	4%	2%	1%	0%	9%
Retail and Wholesale	10%	14%	4%	7%	20%
Construction	22%	13%	0%	24%	16%
Accommodation	0%	2%	6%	20%	19%
Food and Beverage Services	5%	7%	3%	9%	32%
Financial Services	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Information Technology and Communication	0%	3%	0%	0%	11%
Health and Pharmaceutical Services	6%	0%	29%	0%	29%
Other Services	21%	0%	2%	6%	7%
Firm size					
Micro (1-4)	5%	6%	2%	2%	12%
Small (5-19)	14%	7%	4%	6%	9%
Medium (20-99)	3%	1%	2%	5%	8%
Large (>99)	1%	11%	0%	8%	7%
Ecological zone					
Yangon	13%	6%	3%	9%	21%
Mandalay	3%	2%	0%	2%	10%
Chin and Dry Zone	5%	6%	6%	3%	11%
Delta and Coastal Lowland	7%	7%	1%	3%	8%
Hilly Zone	12%	6%	2%	4%	11%
Ownership by gender					
Fully female owned	2%	1%	7%	3%	12%
Fully male owned	9%	7%	2%	3%	8%
Partially female owned	8%	6%	1%	6%	20%
Total	8%	6%	2%	4%	11%
Sample Size	32	27	14	28	51

Table 20: Outstanding loans from commercial banks, non-banking financial institutions, friends and family – by share of firms

Sector	Commercial banks	Non-banking financial institutions	Friends or family
Agriculture	28%	20%	54%
Manufacturing	13%	7%	43%
Retail and wholesale	6%	8%	41%
Service	9%	10%	33%
Industry			
Agriculture and Aquaculture	28%	20%	54%
Food and Beverage Products	17%	2%	50%
Textiles and Garments	16%	12%	45%
Other Manufacturing	6%	12%	32%
Retail and Wholesale	6%	8%	41%
Construction	24%	0%	5%
Accommodation	9%	6%	13%
Food and Beverage Services	11%	15%	39%
Financial Services	0%	0%	41%
Information Technology and Communication	0%	0%	34%
Health and Pharmaceutical Services	0%	0%	6%
Other Services	5%	3%	26%
Firm size			
Micro (1-4)	15%	12%	50%
Small (5-19)	11%	11%	31%
Medium (20-99)	30%	6%	48%
Large (>99)	30%	9%	23%
Ecological zone			
Yangon	12%	11%	38%
Mandalay	11%	16%	30%
Chin and Dry Zone	23%	13%	57%
Delta and Coastal Lowland	14%	6%	44%
Hilly Zone	7%	17%	37%
Ownership by gender			
Fully female owned	12%	18%	39%
Fully male owned	15%	9%	49%
Partially female owned	14%	12%	28%
Total	14%	11%	43%
Sample Size	55	46	169

Table 21: Delaying payments more than one week to suppliers, tax authorities, banks and non-bank institutions and employees– by share of firms

Sector	Suppliers	Tax authorities	Banks and non-bank	Employees
Agriculture	40%	29%	15%	3%
Manufacturing	35%	11%	4%	4%
Retail and wholesale	30%	8%	5%	8%
Service	13%	11%	2%	4%
Industry				
Agriculture and Aquaculture	40%	29%	15%	3%
Food and Beverage Products	44%	6%	3%	1%
Textiles and Garments	11%	5%	0%	6%
Other Manufacturing	26%	19%	5%	7%
Retail and Wholesale	30%	8%	5%	8%
Construction	27%	13%	8%	0%
Accommodation	12%	19%	0%	14%
Food and Beverage Services	17%	11%	2%	6%
Financial Services	41%	0%	0%	0%
Information Technology and Communication	76%	63%	11%	0%
Health and Pharmaceutical Services	0%	0%	0%	0%
Other Services	6%	9%	2%	1%
Firm size				
Micro (1-4)	35%	16%	7%	4%
Small (5-19)	24%	14%	6%	6%
Medium (20-99)	31%	7%	4%	11%
Large (>99)	40%	9%	9%	8%
Ecological zone				
Yangon	33%	18%	7%	15%
Mandalay	31%	12%	7%	0%
Chin and Dry Zone	29%	16%	12%	2%
Delta and Coastal Lowland	30%	13%	3%	3%
Hilly Zone	35%	21%	7%	8%
Ownership by gender				
Fully female owned	29%	18%	2%	9%
Fully male owned	33%	15%	9%	4%
Partially female owned	26%	13%	4%	1%
Total	31%	15%	7%	5%
Sample Size	146	62	32	24

Table 22: Major mechanism to deal with cashflow shortages since February 2021 among the firms that experienced cashflow shortages - by share of firms

Sector	Loans from banks	Loans from non-banks	Loans from friends or family	Delaying payments
Agriculture	4%	20%	76%	0%
Manufacturing	10%	8%	73%	9%
Retail and wholesale	2%	0%	84%	13%
Service	3%	12%	82%	2%
Industry				
Agriculture and Aquaculture	4%	20%	76%	0%
Food and Beverage Products	11%	2%	83%	3%
Textiles and Garments	0%	13%	83%	4%
Other Manufacturing	9%	19%	51%	20%
Retail and Wholesale	2%	0%	84%	13%
Construction	49%	0%	29%	21%
Accommodation	0%	44%	56%	0%
Food and Beverage Services	3%	12%	82%	3%
Financial Services				
Information Technology and Communication	0%	0%	100%	0%
Health and Pharmaceutical Services				
Other Services	6%	9%	84%	1%
Firm size				
Micro (1-4)	4%	6%	86%	4%
Small (5-19)	9%	23%	58%	10%
Medium (20-99)	0%	12%	69%	19%
Large (>99)	0%	0%	76%	24%
Ecological zone				
Yangon	2%	17%	74%	7%
Mandalay	0%	14%	83%	3%
Chin and Dry Zone	13%	1%	86%	0%
Delta and Coastal Lowland	3%	0%	85%	11%
Hilly Zone	1%	44%	49%	5%
Ownership by gender				
Fully female owned	2%	23%	72%	3%
Fully male owned	5%	7%	81%	7%
Partially female owned	9%	14%	71%	6%
Total	5%	11%	78%	6%
Sample Size	9	19	139	19

Appendix 4: Business Expectations

Table 23: Firms' confidence to remain open in next month, with current level of cashflow – by share of firms

Sector	Not very confident	Not confident	Neutral	Confident	Very confident
Agriculture	2%	17%	36%	26%	19%
Manufacturing	6%	10%	27%	34%	24%
Retail and wholesale	2%	8%	38%	38%	14%
Service	4%	6%	26%	38%	26%
Industry					
Agriculture and Aquaculture	2%	17%	36%	26%	19%
Food and Beverage Products	4%	6%	25%	33%	32%
Textiles and Garments	4%	34%	20%	38%	3%
Other Manufacturing	7%	14%	29%	34%	16%
Retail and Wholesale	2%	8%	38%	38%	14%
Construction	0%	0%	44%	40%	16%
Accommodation	5%	11%	43%	33%	9%
Food and Beverage Services	5%	7%	16%	41%	32%
Financial Services	0%	11%	41%	41%	8%
Information Technology and Communication	11%	13%	11%	65%	1%
Health and Pharmaceutical Services	6%	4%	20%	15%	56%
Other Services	2%	5%	43%	34%	17%
Firm size					
Micro (1-4)	3%	13%	36%	29%	20%
Small (5-19)	5%	6%	25%	42%	22%
Medium (20-99)	4%	9%	34%	37%	17%
Large (>99)	0%	0%	48%	34%	18%
Ecological zone					
Yangon	2%	5%	17%	53%	22%
Mandalay	7%	11%	23%	35%	25%
Chin and Dry Zone	5%	18%	28%	34%	15%
Delta and Coastal Lowland	3%	8%	40%	31%	18%
Hilly Zone	0%	12%	39%	19%	30%
Ownership by gender					
Fully female owned	4%	9%	39%	29%	19%
Fully male owned	4%	13%	31%	34%	18%
Partially female owned	0%	5%	28%	37%	31%
Total	3%	11%	32%	34%	20%
Sample Size	20	45	138	173	109

Table 24: Likelihood to shut down business in next 3 months – share of firms

Sector	Not very likely	Not likely	Neutral	Likely	Very likely
Agriculture	18%	39%	25%	6%	12%
Manufacturing	33%	36%	17%	9%	4%
Retail and wholesale	33%	42%	19%	6%	0%
Service	42%	39%	10%	3%	6%
Industry					
Agriculture and Aquaculture	18%	39%	25%	6%	12%
Food and Beverage Products	42%	31%	13%	7%	8%
Textiles and Garments	4%	45%	32%	16%	2%
Other Manufacturing	24%	42%	22%	12%	0%
Retail and Wholesale	33%	42%	19%	6%	0%
Construction	20%	45%	27%	8%	0%
Accommodation	19%	46%	10%	23%	3%
Food and Beverage Services	49%	26%	12%	3%	10%
Financial Services	49%	0%	51%	0%	0%
Information Technology and Communication	23%	77%	0%	0%	0%
Health and Pharmaceutical Services	41%	29%	30%	0%	0%
Other Services	33%	60%	5%	2%	0%
Firm size					
Micro (1-4)	30%	38%	20%	6%	6%
Small (5-19)	33%	42%	15%	6%	3%
Medium (20-99)	28%	30%	14%	7%	20%
Large (>99)	8%	55%	21%	16%	0%
Ecological zone					
Yangon	40%	34%	14%	8%	4%
Mandalay	30%	34%	26%	7%	3%
Chin and Dry Zone	29%	24%	30%	6%	11%
Delta and Coastal Lowland	26%	56%	10%	3%	4%
Hilly Zone	38%	27%	17%	12%	6%
Ownership by gender					
Fully female owned	26%	49%	18%	3%	4%
Fully male owned	25%	37%	22%	8%	8%
Partially female owned	55%	36%	6%	3%	0%
Total	31%	39%	18%	6%	6%
Sample Size	155	187	88	42	13

Table 25: Share of firms that expect to fall into arrears in outstanding liabilities in next 3 months and not expecting to recover to levels before February 2021

Sector	Fall in arrears	Not expectation to recover
Agriculture	33%	49%
Manufacturing	21%	36%
Retail and wholesale	24%	46%
Service	19%	31%
Industry		
Agriculture and Aquaculture	33%	49%
Food and Beverage Products	15%	36%
Textiles and Garments	45%	52%
Other Manufacturing	25%	33%
Retail and Wholesale	24%	46%
Construction	24%	39%
Accommodation	2%	43%
Food and Beverage Services	18%	31%
Financial Services	0%	51%
Information Technology and Communication	26%	21%
Health and Pharmaceutical Services	3%	21%
Other Services	24%	30%
Firm size		
Micro (1-4)	27%	41%
Small (5-19)	22%	42%
Medium (20-99)	19%	36%
Large (>99)	16%	41%
Ecological zone		
Yangon	22%	39%
Mandalay	23%	45%
Chin and Dry Zone	14%	33%
Delta and Coastal Lowland	31%	42%
Hilly Zone	29%	50%
Ownership by gender		
Fully female owned	25%	41%
Fully male owned	27%	42%
Partially female owned	17%	39%
Total	25%	41%
Sample Size	104	171

Table 26: Share of firms reporting change of business and investment plan since February 2021

Sector	Change of business and investment plan
Agriculture	53%
Manufacturing	66%
Retail and wholesale	63%
Service	69%
Industry	
Agriculture and Aquaculture	53%
Food and Beverage Products	65%
Textiles and Garments	79%
Other Manufacturing	66%
Retail and Wholesale	63%
Construction	80%
Accommodation	43%
Food and Beverage Services	69%
Financial Services	92%
Information Technology and Communication	37%
Health and Pharmaceutical Services	58%
Other Services	74%
Firm size	
Micro (1-4)	63%
Small (5-19)	63%
Medium (20-99)	54%
Large (>99)	84%
Ecological zone	
Yangon	62%
Mandalay	61%
Chin and Dry Zone	64%
Delta and Coastal Lowland	62%
Hilly Zone	64%
Ownership by gender	
Fully female owned	63%
Fully male owned	63%
Partially female owned	63%
Total	63%
Sample Size	291

Table 27: Among the firms reporting change of business and investment plan since February 2021, the major changes – by share of firms

Sector	Suspended planned business expansion	Suspended planned investment	Suspended new product or service launch	Froze hiring
Agriculture	80%	85%	69%	46%
Manufacturing	81%	88%	64%	61%
Retail and wholesale	75%	80%	53%	31%
Service	75%	81%	56%	49%
Industry				
Agriculture and Aquaculture	80%	85%	69%	46%
Food and Beverage Products	80%	88%	55%	51%
Textiles and Garments	81%	81%	81%	71%
Other Manufacturing	81%	90%	74%	72%
Retail and Wholesale	75%	80%	53%	31%
Construction	66%	82%	0%	17%
Accommodation	100%	94%	63%	100%
Food and Beverage Services	77%	88%	68%	49%
Financial Services	100%	100%	100%	100%
Information Technology and Communication	100%	100%	42%	44%
Health and Pharmaceutical Services	75%	55%	0%	69%
Other Services	71%	71%	38%	44%
Firm size				
Micro (1-4)	75%	83%	59%	36%
Small (5-19)	84%	85%	64%	65%
Medium (20-99)	90%	96%	62%	66%
Large (>99)	64%	64%	73%	82%
Ecological zone				
Yangon	86%	83%	61%	52%
Mandalay	81%	83%	69%	53%
Chin and Dry Zone	74%	79%	58%	43%
Delta and Coastal Lowland	82%	92%	65%	48%
Hilly Zone	65%	73%	48%	43%
Ownership by gender				
Fully female owned	75%	88%	68%	51%
Fully male owned	80%	87%	66%	52%
Partially female owned	75%	68%	33%	27%
Total	78%	84%	61%	47%
Sample Size	227	232	172	161

Appendix 5: Adaptations

Table 28: Share of firms reporting major challenges for using online services and digital financial services among the firms that used online services or digital financial services

Sector	Lack of IT capacity	High prices charged by online platforms	High prices for online advertising	Limited of internet
Agriculture	0%	5%	6%	33%
Manufacturing	33%	6%	22%	24%
Retail and wholesale	16%	14%	29%	15%
Service	16%	12%	15%	40%
Industry				
Agriculture and Aquaculture	0%	5%	6%	33%
Food and Beverage Products	55%	6%	32%	33%
Textiles and Garments	55%	33%	52%	35%
Other Manufacturing	0%	0%	2%	9%
Retail and Wholesale	16%	14%	29%	15%
Construction	61%	0%	10%	25%
Accommodation	0%	0%	32%	14%
Food and Beverage Services	17%	18%	13%	45%
Financial Services	100%	0%	0%	
Information Technology and Communication	3%	12%	12%	14%
Health and Pharmaceutical Services	0%	0%	0%	0%
Other Services	14%	0%	16%	39%
Firm size				
Micro (1-4)	17%	3%	12%	15%
Small (5-19)	14%	15%	23%	41%
Medium (20-99)	4%	6%	11%	32%
Large (>99)	0%	0%	2%	8%
Ecological zone				
Yangon	7%	13%	21%	23%
Mandalay	8%	22%	23%	40%
Chin and Dry Zone	21%	7%	16%	9%
Delta and Coastal Lowland	27%	3%	20%	31%
Hilly Zone	6%	3%	5%	44%
Ownership by gender				
Fully female owned	25%	3%	6%	4%
Fully male owned	14%	8%	18%	33%
Partially female owned	7%	19%	23%	34%
Total	15%	8%	17%	28%
Sample Size	18	13	26	42

Table 29: Share of firms reporting adjustment plans to make in next 3 months if the situation does not improve

Sector	Reduce number of staffs	Reduce salaries	Reduce operation hours	Source cheaper inputs or raw materials
Agriculture	13%	8%	9%	23%
Manufacturing	22%	14%	17%	11%
Retail and wholesale	18%	6%	20%	11%
Service	13%	16%	18%	10%
Industry				
Agriculture and Aquaculture	13%	8%	9%	23%
Food and Beverage Products	29%	17%	23%	14%
Textiles and Garments	14%	12%	19%	5%
Other Manufacturing	14%	10%	10%	8%
Retail and Wholesale	18%	6%	20%	11%
Construction	19%	30%	40%	13%
Accommodation	46%	40%	27%	2%
Food and Beverage Services	16%	20%	24%	16%
Financial Services	0%	0%	0%	0%
Information Technology and Communication	1%	1%	3%	0%
Health and Pharmaceutical Services	0%	0%	0%	0%
Other Services	5%	6%	8%	2%
Firm size				
Micro (1-4)	16%	11%	16%	15%
Small (5-19)	18%	11%	16%	13%
Medium (20-99)	15%	13%	18%	5%
Large (>99)	19%	4%	3%	1%
Ecological zone				
Yangon	14%	12%	15%	16%
Mandalay	11%	7%	5%	20%
Chin and Dry Zone	23%	14%	20%	18%
Delta and Coastal Lowland	18%	10%	17%	13%
Hilly Zone	11%	9%	15%	4%
Ownership by gender				
Fully female owned	11%	7%	13%	8%
Fully male owned	20%	13%	16%	17%
Partially female owned	11%	8%	18%	13%
Total	17%	11%	16%	14%
Sample Size	69	51	68	55

Table 30: Share of firms reporting adjustment plans to make in next 3 months if the situation does not improve

Sector	Borrow money to cover cost	Temporarily close the business	Permanently close the business	Shift to new business activities unrelated to current core business
Agriculture	24%	8%	8%	11%
Manufacturing	6%	16%	8%	20%
Retail and wholesale	10%	14%	3%	15%
Service	6%	11%	6%	9%
Industry				
Agriculture and Aquaculture	24%	8%	8%	11%
Food and Beverage Products	7%	20%	11%	27%
Textiles and Garments	0%	5%	4%	0%
Other Manufacturing	7%	12%	3%	14%
Retail and Wholesale	10%	14%	3%	15%
Construction	13%	14%	0%	5%
Accommodation	0%	34%	18%	13%
Food and Beverage Services	8%	11%	8%	13%
Financial Services	41%	0%	0%	41%
Information Technology and Communication	11%	0%	0%	0%
Health and Pharmaceutical Services	0%	4%	4%	0%
Other Services	3%	8%	2%	2%
Firm size				
Micro (1-4)	10%	9%	4%	15%
Small (5-19)	17%	19%	10%	14%
Medium (20-99)	7%	14%	9%	12%
Large (>99)	1%	19%	9%	0%
Ecological zone				
Yangon	14%	11%	6%	15%
Mandalay	2%	17%	10%	21%
Chin and Dry Zone	19%	12%	11%	18%
Delta and Coastal Lowland	5%	10%	2%	12%
Hilly Zone	25%	16%	6%	9%
Ownership by gender				
Fully female owned	14%	8%	6%	21%
Fully male owned	13%	16%	8%	14%
Partially female owned	5%	6%	3%	6%
Total	12%	12%	6%	14%
Sample Size	47	58	31	56

Appendix 6: Tax payments and regulatory constraints

Table 31: Share of firms that paid any types of taxes in the 6 months before February 2021 and in the 6 months before October 2021

Sector	6 months before February 2021	6 months before October 2021
Agriculture	32%	9%
Manufacturing	61%	19%
Retail and wholesale	56%	20%
Service	62%	25%
Industry		
Agriculture and Aquaculture	32%	9%
Food and Beverage Products	71%	26%
Textiles and Garments	34%	12%
Other Manufacturing	50%	11%
Retail and Wholesale	56%	20%
Construction	53%	35%
Accommodation	71%	25%
Food and Beverage Services	80%	35%
Financial Services	41%	0%
Information Technology and Communication	79%	1%
Health and Pharmaceutical Services	53%	3%
Other Services	32%	8%
Firm size		
Micro (1-4)	47%	16%
Small (5-19)	61%	21%
Medium (20-99)	63%	20%
Large (>99)	84%	55%
Ecological zone		
Yangon	75%	33%
Mandalay	61%	12%
Chin and Dry Zone	44%	12%
Delta and Coastal Lowland	45%	18%
Hilly Zone	52%	16%
Ownership by gender		
Fully female owned	54%	18%
Fully male owned	51%	19%
Partially female owned	56%	14%
Total	52%	18%
Sample Size	285	106

Table 32: Share of firms reporting that types of the taxes paid in the past 6 months before October 2021

Sector	Corporate income tax	Commercial tax	Specific good tax	Customs duties	Registration tax	Payroll tax	Stamp duties
Agriculture	55%	16%	16%	18%	54%	15%	16%
Manufacturing	53%	20%	7%	20%	79%	12%	27%
Retail and wholesale	62%	36%	5%	47%	81%	24%	11%
Service	39%	22%	11%	32%	67%	22%	32%
Industry							
Agriculture and Aquaculture	55%	16%	16%	18%	54%	15%	16%
Food and Beverage Products	38%	15%	5%	16%	77%	6%	10%
Textiles and Garments	82%	63%	0%	63%	37%	63%	19%
Other Manufacturing	88%	30%	12%	24%	93%	17%	62%
Retail and Wholesale	62%	36%	5%	47%	81%	24%	11%
Construction	86%	86%	31%	100%	100%	100%	86%
Accommodation	100%	0%	0%	25%	52%	52%	52%
Food and Beverage Services	39%	24%	14%	28%	71%	24%	29%
Financial Services							
Information Technology and Communication	100%	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%
Health and Pharmaceutical Services	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Other Services	25%	10%	0%	56%	45%	0%	46%
Firm size							
Micro (1-4)	47%	22%	1%	33%	78%	18%	14%
Small (5-19)	57%	26%	18%	29%	66%	17%	31%
Medium (20-99)	49%	36%	2%	42%	87%	40%	31%
Large (>99)	86%	70%	29%	17%	46%	57%	15%
Ecological zone							
Yangon	47%	14%	8%	25%	69%	6%	23%
Mandalay	36%	73%	39%	77%	80%	63%	50%
Chin and Dry Zone	61%	32%	15%	37%	33%	23%	37%
Delta and Coastal Lowland	67%	25%	6%	36%	84%	27%	15%
Hilly Zone	21%	6%	0%	4%	96%	6%	5%
Ownership by gender							
Fully female owned	47%	15%	0%	22%	78%	9%	39%
Fully male owned	50%	19%	12%	24%	71%	20%	17%
Partially female owned	68%	65%	12%	68%	78%	26%	19%
Total	52%	25%	9%	31%	73%	19%	23%
Sample Size	53	33	12	39	78	26	28

Table 33: Ease of tax filings and tax payments – share of firms

Sector	Improved	Worsened	Remained the same
Agriculture	8%	11%	81%
Manufacturing	4%	48%	48%
Retail and wholesale	12%	41%	47%
Service	5%	34%	61%
Industry			
Agriculture and Aquaculture	8%	11%	81%
Food and Beverage Products	3%	50%	46%
Textiles and Garments	9%	28%	63%
Other Manufacturing	6%	46%	49%
Retail and Wholesale	12%	41%	47%
Construction	0%	44%	56%
Accommodation	0%	29%	71%
Food and Beverage Services	4%	47%	50%
Financial Services	100%	0%	0%
Information Technology and Communication	0%	22%	78%
Health and Pharmaceutical Services	0%	0%	100%
Other Services	8%	6%	86%
Firm size			
Micro (1-4)	9%	38%	53%
Small (5-19)	4%	33%	62%
Medium (20-99)	15%	51%	35%
Large (>99)	29%	30%	41%
Ecological zone			
Yangon	8%	30%	62%
Mandalay	3%	34%	64%
Chin and Dry Zone	9%	49%	41%
Delta and Coastal Lowland	9%	32%	59%
Hilly Zone	3%	36%	61%
Ownership by gender			
Fully female owned	9%	36%	56%
Fully male owned	8%	36%	56%
Partially female owned	5%	40%	55%
Total	8%	36%	56%
Sample Size	24	85	133

Table 34: Ease of customs clearance and making customs payments – share of firms

Sector	Improved	Worsened	Remained the same
Agriculture	1%	6%	92%
Manufacturing	2%	55%	43%
Retail and wholesale	5%	45%	50%
Service	1%	35%	64%
Industry			
Agriculture and Aquaculture	1%	6%	92%
Food and Beverage Products	3%	62%	35%
Textiles and Garments	1%	31%	69%
Other Manufacturing	2%	48%	50%
Retail and Wholesale	5%	45%	50%
Construction	0%	19%	81%
Accommodation	0%	26%	74%
Food and Beverage Services	2%	48%	50%
Financial Services	0%	0%	100%
Information Technology and Communication	0%	22%	78%
Health and Pharmaceutical Services			
Other Services	0%	10%	90%
Firm size			
Micro (1-4)	2%	43%	55%
Small (5-19)	4%	34%	63%
Medium (20-99)	11%	49%	40%
Large (>99)	13%	37%	50%
Ecological zone			
Yangon	5%	34%	61%
Mandalay	0%	38%	61%
Chin and Dry Zone	6%	51%	43%
Delta and Coastal Lowland	1%	40%	59%
Hilly Zone	1%	18%	81%
Ownership by gender			
Fully female owned	8%	35%	58%
Fully male owned	1%	38%	61%
Partially female owned	4%	51%	46%
Total	3%	39%	58%
Sample Size	13	83	135

Appendix 7: Questionnaires for the firm-level impacts in 2021 – Round 9

Round 9 of Firm assessment

Phone interview introduction and consent form:

Good morning/afternoon/evening.

I am calling from [insert implementing contractor], on behalf of the World Bank. This establishment was randomly selected to participate in a survey, and the purpose of this survey is to better understand the current situation of businesses in Myanmar. I anticipate that this survey/interview will take less than [insert number of minutes] minutes to complete.

The results of the survey will be used by the World Bank to monitor private sector development and to assess impacts of the recent events on businesses. All information and opinions you provide will be anonymized and kept confidential. Your name, the name of your establishment, detailed contact information will not be used in any document based on this survey. Participating in this survey is completely voluntary, and you can stop participating in this survey at any time. Please call [Insert number of the supervisor] if you have any further questions or want to withdraw from the survey.

0. Do you agree to participate in this survey?

Yes	1	Continue with survey questions
No	2	Thank them for their time

1. Date and time of the interview (start) [Instruction: To be completed by interviewer/supervisor]

Date (start_01)	
Time (start_02)	

A. Screener and General Characteristics

1. What is name of the establishment? (a1) [Instruction: To be completed before interview]

Name of the establishment	
---------------------------	--

2. Location of the establishment [Instruction: To be completed before interview. For street address (a2a), please check with respondents first if they are comfortable of their street address being included in the survey. If respondents are not comfortable and insert “Not Applicable” (-5).

	Name	Not Applicable
Street address (a2a)		-5
Township (a2b)		
State/region (a2c)		

3. Is this establishment located in the industry zone? (a3) [Instruction: To be completed before interview]

Yes – Headquarters is in the zone	1
Yes – Branches, factory and warehouse are in the zone	2
No	3

4. What type of product or service represents this establishment's largest share of annual sales? (a4)

Product or service with largest share of annual sales	
---	--

5. What is the main industry of activity of your establishment? (a5) [Instruction: To be filled out by enumerator based on question a4].

Sector	Industry Name	Code
Agriculture	Agriculture and Aquaculture	1
Manufacturing	Food and Beverage Products	3
	Textiles and Garments	4
	Other Manufacturing	5
	Retail and wholesale	Retail and Wholesale
Services	Construction	7
	Accommodation	8
	Restaurants or Food and Beverage services	9
	Financial Services	10
	Information Technology and Communication	12
	Health and Pharmaceutical Services	13
	Other Services	14

6. Is this establishment formally registered with any level government authority at present a business registration certificate/license and other necessary certificates/licenses/permits to operate a business? (a6)

Yes	1
No	2
Don't know (spontaneous)	-9

7. What is the firm's ownership status? (a7)

Private owned by national(s)	1
Private owned by foreigner(s)	2
Joint venture owned by national and foreign company(s)	3
Other (specify)	4
Don't know (spontaneous)	-9

8. When was this establishment established? (a8)

Year this establishment was established	
Don't know (spontaneous)	-9

9. Amongst the owners of this establishment, are there any female? (a9)

Yes	1
-----	---

No	2	Go to a10
Don't know (spontaneous)	-9	

	Number
What percentage of the establishment is owned by a female(s) (a9a)	% owned by female(s)

10. How many employees did this establishment have in January 2021? (a10)

	Number
Number of full-time employees (a10a)	
Number of part-time employees (a10b)	

11. What was the total share of female employees in January 2021? (a11)

	Number
Female full-time employees (a11a)	Share (%)
Female part-time employees (a11b)	Share (%)

12. What was the value of total sales of this establishment in January 2021? (a12)

	Number
Value of sales	
Don't know (spontaneous)	-9

13. Does this establishment usually export any of its products overseas? (a13)

Yes	1
No	2
Don't know (spontaneous)	-9

14. What was the total value of investment, including equipment, machines, software and buildings of this establishment in January 2021? (a14)

	Number
Value of investment	
Don't know (spontaneous)	-9

15. Have plans of this establishment to invest and expand the business in 2021 changed because of the coup since February 2021? (a15)

Yes	1	Go to question (a15a)
No	2	Go to question (a18)
Don't know (spontaneous)	-9	

Which of following decisions have you taken because of the coup? (a15a) [Instruction: Ask only a15=1, and select all that apply]

	Yes	No	Don't know (spontaneous)	Not Applicable
--	-----	----	--------------------------	----------------

Suspended planned business expansion (a15a_a)	1	2	-9	-5
Suspended planned investment (a15a_b)	1	2	-9	-5
Suspended new product or service launch (a15a_c)	1	2	-9	-5
Froze hiring (a15a_d)	1	2	-9	-5
Reduced hours of staff employed (a15a_e)	1	2	-9	-5
Reduced number of staff (a15a_f)	1	2	-9	-5
Shifted to a new product or service due to new opportunities (a15a_g)	1	2	-9	-5

16. Does this establishment have an official business bank account? (a18)

Yes	1
No	2
Don't know (spontaneous)	-9

17. Is this establishment located in urban or rural area? (a19)

Urban	1
Rural	2
Don't know (spontaneous)	-9

18. Does this establishment use online services and digital financial services? (a20)

Yes	1
No	2
Not applicable	-5
Don't know (spontaneous)	-9

19. Does this establishment need any foreign currencies for business operation?

Yes	1	Go to question a22 Go to next section
No	2	
Not applicable	-5	
Don't know (spontaneous)	-9	

20. Which of the following applies to the need of foreign currencies? [Instruction: Ask only if a21=1]

	Yes	No	Not applicable
We import finished products directly and distribute to the local market (a22a)	1	2	
We import supply and raw materials directly (a22b)	1	2	-5
We pay suppliers in foreign currencies (payment for services or any indirect imports) (a22c)	1	2	-5

We have loans from foreign banks (a22d)	1	2	-5
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21. Did this establishment pay any taxes to the authorities in the past 6 months before February 2021? (a23)

Yes	1	Go to next question
No	2	Go to next section
Not applicable	-5	
Don't know (spontaneous)	-9	

22. Which of the following taxes did you pay in the past 6 months before February 2021? (a24) Select all that applies [Instruction: Ask only if a23=1]

	Yes	No	Don't know (spontaneous)	Not Applicable
Corporate income taxes(a24a)	1	2	-9	-5
Commercial tax (a24b)	1	2	-9	-5
Specific good tax (a24c)	1	2	-9	-5
Customs duties (a24d)	1	2	-9	-5
Registration tax (a24e)	1	2	-9	-5
Payroll tax (a24f)	1	2	-9	-5
Stamp duties (a24g)	1	2	-9	-5
Others (a24h)	Please specify			

B. Impacts on overall operation

1. How many days did this establishment operate in the last completed month? (b1)

Days the establishment operated	(insert number of days)
Don't know (spontaneous)	-9

2. What is the current status of this establishment? (Instruction: If business is closed to public, but operates, it should be considered open) (b2)

Open	1	Go to question (b2a)
Temporary closed	2	Go to question (b3)
Don't know (spontaneous)	-9	Go to question (b5)

What percent of capacity for production or service did this establishment operate in the last completed month? (b2a) (Instruction: Only ask this question if b2=1, then go to question b5)

Percent	(insert percent)
Don't know (spontaneous)	-9

3. For how many weeks has this establishment been closed due to the aftermath of the coup since February 1, 2021? (b3)

Weeks the establishment has been closed	(insert number of weeks)
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Don't know (spontaneous)	-9
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4. In how many weeks do you expect that this establishment will resume full operations? (b4)

Number of weeks that the establishment	(insert number of weeks)
Don't know (uncertain)	-9

5. Did this establishment experience any of the following in the last completed month? (b6)

	Yes	No	Don't know (spontaneous)	Not applicable
Reduction of sales (b6b)	1	2	-9	-5
Disruption of the supply of inputs and raw materials (b6c)	1	2	-9	-5
Cash flow shortages (b6d)	1	2	-9	-5
Reduction in access to credit (b6e)	1	2	-9	-5
Reduction in workforce due to layoff (b6f)	1	2	-9	-5
Filed for insolvency or bankruptcy (b6g)	1	2	-9	-5
Having difficulty making payments on loans and other business credits (b6h)	1	2	-9	-5
Having difficulty making payments to suppliers and employees due to reduced revenue (b6j)	1	2	-9	-5
Having difficulty making payments to suppliers and employees due to limited banking access (b6k)	1	2	-9	-5
Limited internet access impacting business operation (b6l)	1	2	-9	-5
Damage to any business assets or location (b6m)	1	2	-9	-5
Reduction in tax payments to the current administration (b6n)	1	2	-9	-5

6. What was the main reason for the disruption in intermediate materials or inputs? (b7) (Choose all that applies) [Instruction: Only ask if b6c=1]

	Yes	No	Don't know (spontaneous)	
Not available (b7a)	1	2	-9	Go to question b9
Cost increased (b7b)	1	2	-9	Go to question b7ba
Lower quality (b7c)	1	2	-9	Go to question b9
Others (specify) (b7d)				

How much did intermediate materials or input prices increase compared to ____? (b7ba) [Instruction: Ask only if b7b=1]

	January 2021 (b7ba1)	Past 3 months (b7ba2)
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Percent of intermediate or input prices increased	(insert percent)	(insert percent)
Don't know (spontaneous)	-9	-9

7. Why did you not experience cash flow shortage? (b9) (Instruction: Only ask this question if b6d=2, and select all that apply)

	Yes	No	Don't know (spontaneous)
Sales has been going well (b9a)	1	2	-9
This establishment can still have access to commercial banks (b9b)	1	2	-9
This establishment can still have access to non-banking financial institutions (b9c)	1	2	-9
Others (specify) (b9e)			

8. Which of the following events had the worst impacts on this establishment? (b11) [Instruction: Select only one choice]

COVID-19 first wave	1
COVID-19 second wave	2
The Coup	3
COVID-19 third wave	4
Don't know (spontaneous)	-9

9. Does any of the following have impacts on performance and operation of this establishment? (b12)

	Yes	No	Don't know (Spontaneous)	Not applicable
Depreciation of Myanmar Kyat against US dollar (b12a)	1	2	-9	-5
Limited access to US dollar (b12b)	1	2	-9	-5
Depreciation of Myanmar Kyat against other foreign currencies (b12c)	1	2	-9	-5
Limited access to foreign currencies other than US Dollars (b12d)	1	2	-9	-5

10. Which of the following impacts did this establishment experience? (b13) Select all that applies. [Instruction: Ask only if any of above in b12=1].

	Yes	No	Don't know (spontaneous)	Not applicable
Delayed payments to suppliers quoting payments in US dollars (b13a)	1	2	-9	-5

Inability to make payments to supplier quoting payments in US dollars (b13b)	1	2	-9	-5
Delayed payments to suppliers quoting payments in other foreign currencies (b13c)	1	2	-9	-5
Inability to make payments to supplier quoting payments in other foreign currencies (b13d)	1	2	-9	-5
Increase in raw material or input cost (b13e)	1	2	-9	-5
Increase in operational costs (b13f)	1	2	-9	-5
Increase in kyat-equivalent income from export sales (b13g)	1	2	-9	-5
Others (b13h)	Please specify			

C. Impacts on Sales

1. Comparing this establishment’s sales for the last completed month in 2021 with January 2021, did the sales? (c2)

Increase	1	
Remain the same	2	Go to question c3
Decrease	3	
Don’t know (spontaneous)	-9	Go to question c3

	Percent
Increased by how much? (c2a)	

	Percent
Decreased by how much? (c2b)	

2. Comparing this establishment’s profit for the last completed month with January 2021, did profit? (c3)

	Profit	
Increase	1	
Remain the same	2	Go to question c4
Decrease	3	
Don’t know (spontaneous)	-9	Go to question c4

	Percent
Increased by how much? (c3a)	
Decreased by how much? (c3b)	

3. Did this establishment increase the prices of products or services since July 2021? (c4)

Yes	1	Go to next question
No	2	Skip next question and go to next section
Don't know (spontaneous)	-9	

	Percent
Increased by how much? (c4a)	

4. When did this establishment increase prices? (c5) [Instruction: Ask only if c4=1]

Month	code
October 2021	1
September 2021	2
August 2021	3
July 2021	4
Don't know (spontaneous)	-9

5. What was the major decision to increase prices? (c6)

	Code
To cover higher costs due to an increase in supply, intermediate and input prices	1
To cover higher costs due to an increase in operation cost	2
To follow industry trends as competitors increased prices	3
To boost revenue	4
Others (Specify)	

D. Impacts on labor

1. How many employees did this establishment have in the last completed month? (d1)

	Number
Number of full-time employees (d1a)	
Number of part-time employees (d1b)	

2. What was the total share of female employees in the last completed month? (d2)

	Share
Female full-time employees (d2a)	
Female part-time employees (d2b)	

3. In the last completed month, how many full-time workers were: (d3) [Instruction: Insert 0 if none of the following activities happen]

	Number	Don't know (spontaneous)
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Hired (male) (d3a)		-9
Hired (female) (d3b)		-9
Laid-off (male) (d3c)		-9
Laid-off (female) (d3d)		-9
Granted unpaid leave of absence (male) (d3e)		-9
Granted unpaid leave of absence (female) (d3f)		
Had their salary, wages, or benefits reduced (male) (d3g)		-9
Had their salary, wages, or benefits reduced (female) (d3h)		-9
Had their hours reduced (male) (d3i)		-9
Had their hours reduced (female) (d3j)		-9

4. Since the beginning of February 2021, by what percent has this establishment size changed in terms of number of full-time employees? (d4)

Percent change	(Insert percent change)
Don't know (spontaneous)	-9
Not applicable	-5

5. Did this establishment face any difficulties finding labor to fill available positions if any labors are hired? (d5) [Instruction: Ask only if d3a>0 or d3b>0]

Yes	1
No	2
Don't know (spontaneous)	-9

E. Impacts on finance

1. Does this establishment have any outstanding loans from following institutions/individuals? (e2)

	Yes	No	Don't know (Spontaneous)
Commercial banks (e2a)	1	2	-9
Non-banking financial institutions (microfinance institutions, credit cooperatives, credit unions, or finance companies) (e2b)	1	2	-9
Friends or family members (e2c)	1	2	-9

2. In the last completed month, did this establishment delay payments due to the COVID-19 third wave for more than one week to? (e3)

	Yes	No	Don't know (spontaneous)
Suppliers (e3a)	1	2	-9
Tax authorities (e3b)	1	2	-9
Banks and non-bank financial institutions (e3c)	1	2	-9

Employees (for salary) (e3d)	1	2	-9
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3. Since the beginning of February 2021 what is the main mechanism used by this establishment to deal with cash flow shortages? [Instruction: Ask only if b6d=2] (e4)

Loans from commercial banks	1
Loans from non-banking financial institutions (microfinance institutions, credit cooperatives, credit unions, or finance companies)	2
Loans from friends or family	4
Delaying payments to suppliers/workers/authorities	5
Don't know (spontaneous)	-9

4. How long (in months) will your establishment be able to service its debt/s in the current situation? [Instruction: Ask only if b6d=2] (e5)

	Number
Months	
Don't know (Spontaneous)	-9

5. Why did this establishment not have outstanding loans? [instruction: Ask only if e2a=2, e2b=2 and e2c=2, and select all that apply]

	Yes	No	Don't know (spontaneous)
This establishment can pay all outstanding loans on time (e6a)	1	2	-9
This establishment has enough savings to finance my expenses (e6b)	1	2	-9
This establishment have never had access to finance through formal and informal channels (e6c)	1	2	-9
This establishment no longer need loans due to reduced production (e6d)	1	2	-9
This establishment cannot access any new loans (e6e)			
Others (specify) (e6f)	1	2	-9

F. Response and resilience for business continuity

1. With your current cash flow, how confident are you that this establishment can remain open for the next month? (g1)

Not very confident	1
Not confident	2
Neutral	3
Confident	4
Very confident	5

2. If the current situation does not improve, how likely is that this establishment will need to close business permanently in 3 months? (g2)

Not very likely	1
Not likely	2
Neutral	3
Likely	4
Very likely	5

3. Do you anticipate that this establishment will fall in arrears in any of its outstanding liabilities in the course of the next 3 months? (g3)

Yes	1
No	2
Don't know (spontaneous)	-9

4. Do you expect this establishment business to recover back to levels before Feb 2021 in next 6 months? (g4)

Yes	1	
No	2	Go to question g6
Not applicable	-5	
Don't know (spontaneous)	-9	

5. Looking ahead to the next 3 months, what is the expected change in sales that you anticipate for this establishment compared to the same period last year? (g5)

Sales change (%)	
Don't know	-9

6. Looking ahead to the next 3 months, what is the expected change in employment that you anticipate for this establishment compared to the same period last year? (g6)

Employment change (%)	
Don't know	-9

7. Looking ahead to the next 3 months, what is the expected change in investment that you anticipate for this establishment compared to the same period last year? (g7)

Investment change (%)	
Don't know	-9

G. Adjustment mechanisms

1. Has this establishment made any of the following adjustment in the last completed month? (i1)
[Select all that apply]

	Yes	No	Don't know (spontaneous)	Not Applicable
Changed its production or services offered partially or completely (i1a)	1	2	-9	-5
Started or increased delivery or carry-on (i1b)	1	2	-9	-5
Started or increased remote work arrangement for its workforce (i1c)	1	2	-9	-5
Shifted focus to marketing activities (i1e)	1	2	-9	-5
Shifted focus to improving internal systems and operations (i1f)	1	2	-9	-5
Shifted focus to refurbishments and renovations (i1g)	1	2	-9	-5
Shifted focus to new business activities unrelated to my core business (i1h)	1	2	-9	-5
Provided discounts and promotions (i1i)	1	2	-9	-5
Upskilling or training employees (i1j)	1	2	-9	-5

2. Has this establishment experienced any of the following challenges with online services and digital financial services in the last completed month? (i5) [instruction: Ask only if a20=1, and select all that apply]

	Yes	No	Not Applicable
Lack of IT capacity, skills or technology within the business (i5a)	1	2	-5
High prices charged by online platforms, marketplaces or sellers (i5b)	1	2	-5
High prices for online advertising (i5c)	1	2	-5
Did not experience any challenges selling goods or services online (i5d)	1	2	-5
Limited internet access (i5e)	1	2	-5
Others (i5f)	Please specify		

3. Does this establishment plan to make any of the following adjustments if the situation does not improve in next 3 months? (i6)

	Yes	No	Don't know (spontaneous)	Not Applicable
Reduce number of staffs (i6a)	1	2	-9	-5
Reduce salaries (i6b)	1	2	-9	-5
Reduce operation hours (i6c)	1	2	-9	-5
Source cheaper inputs or raw materials (i6d)	1	2	-9	-5
Borrow money to cover cost (i6e)	1	2	-9	-5
Temporarily close the business (i6f)	1	2	-9	-5

Permanently close the business (i6g)	1	2	-9	-5
Shift to new business activities unrelated to my core business (i6h)	1	2	-9	-5

H. Tax payment

1. Did this establishment pay any taxes to the authorities in the past 6 months? (j1)

Yes	1	Go to next question
No	2	Go to question j3
Not applicable	-5	
Don't know (spontaneous)	-9	

2. Which of the following taxes did you pay in the past 6 months? (j2) [Instruction: Ask only if j1=1]

	Yes	No	Don't know (spontaneous)	Not Applicable
Corporate income taxes(j2a)	1	2	-9	-5
Commercial tax (j2b)	1	2	-9	-5
Specific good tax (j2c)	1	2	-9	-5
Customs duties (j2d)	1	2	-9	-5
Registration tax (j2e)	1	2	-9	-5
Payroll tax (j2f)	1	2	-9	-5
Stamp duties (j2g)	1	2	-9	-5
Others (j2h)	Please specify			

3. Comparing this establishment's estimated tax payments to the authorities for this year with last year, did the tax payments _____? (j3)

Increase	1	Go to question (j4)
Remain the same	2	
Decrease	3	Go to question (j3a)
Don't know (spontaneous)	-9	Go to question (j4)

	Percent
Decreased by how much? (j3a)	

4. Has the ease of filing and paying taxes improved or worsened since February 2021? (j4)

Improved	1
Worsened	2
Remained the same	3
Don't know (spontaneous)	-9
Not applicable	-5

5. Has the ease of clearing customs and making customs payments improved or worsened since February 2021? (j5)

Improved	1
Worsened	2
Remained the same	3
Don't know (spontaneous)	-9
Not applicable	-5

The survey ends here. I would like to gather a few final details.
Thank you for your time and cooperation.

I. Control Questions

1. The name of the respondent (k1) [Instruction: Select "Not applicable" if respondents do not feel comfortable providing their names]

Name	
Not applicable	-5

2. What option best reflect your main occupation in this establishment? (k2) [Instruction: Select "Not applicable" if respondents do not feel comfortable providing their titles]

Owner, CEO or CFO	1
Manager	2
Accountant or lawyer	3
Other	Please specify
Not applicable	-5

3. Contact information (k3) [Instruction: Select "Not applicable" if respondents do not feel comfortable providing contact info details]

	Email/Phone number	Not applicable
Email (k3a)	Insert email address	-5
Phone number (k3b)	Insert phone number	-5

4. Would like you to participate in the future rounds of the survey? (k4)

Yes	1
No	2

5. Number of calls attempted (k5) [Instruction: To be completed by interviewer/supervisor]

Number of calls attempted	
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6. Date and time of the interview (end) [Instruction: To be completed by interviewer/supervisor]

Date (End_01)	
Time (End_02)	