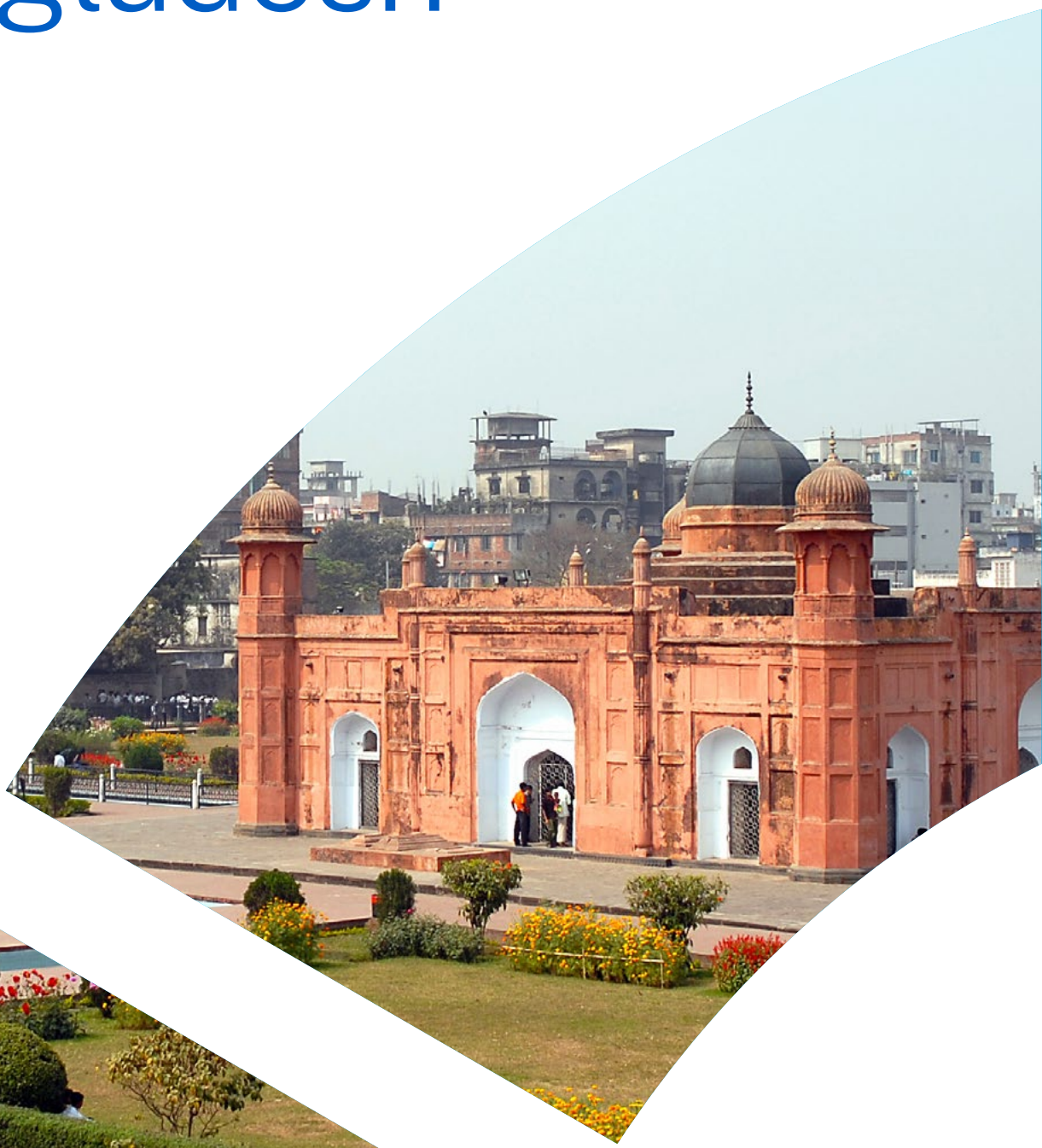
hinrich foundation
advancing sustainable global trade

IMD / World Competitiveness Center

Sustainable Trade Index 2023

Bangladesh



Sustainable Trade Index

The Hinrich-IMD Sustainable Trade Index measures 30 economies' readiness and capacity to participate in the global trading system in a manner that supports the long-term goals of economic growth, environmental protection, and societal development.

Overall and pillars

Rank	Overall	Score
out of 30		(0-100)
23		29.1

Rank	Pillars	Score
23	Economic	37.8
26	Societal	33.2
22	Environmental	55.7

Background information

Population, millions	168.52 (2022)	Large
Income, GDP per Capita US$	2,270 (2020)	Low
Membership	-	

Economic pillar

The Economic pillar measures an economy's ability to ensure and promote economic growth through international trade. In this category, economies receive scores for indicators that demonstrate a link between the trading system and economic growth.

Some indicators capture the quality of trade infrastructure, while others measure the ease of conducting international trade. We measure export diversification by evaluating an economy's bilateral trade destinations and how heavily its exports are concentrated by sector. Furthermore, we consider the technological infrastructure and innovation capabilities of an economy by assessing its emphasis on research and development investments and digital technologies.

Indicators

		Rank	Value	Year	Score
1.01	Consumer price inflation	13	6.10	2021	73.2
1.02	Real GDP Growth per capita, % GDP	04	5.92	2021	91.6
1.03	Growth in labor force, %	05	2.63	2021	70.1
1.04	Foreign direct investment, net inflows, % GDP	28	0.41	2020	1.2
1.05	Gross fixed capital formation, % GDP	05	31.02	2020	62.5
1.06	Tariff & non-tariff barriers	08	-	-	86.4
1.06.01	Tariff barriers	11	-	-	94.6
1.06.01.a	Tariff barriers in force	08	69	2021	98.7
1.06.01.b	New tariff barriers 2022	01	0.00	2021	100.0
1.06.01.c	Percentage of trade affected by tariff barrier (up to 2018)	08	5.76	2018	89.0
1.06.02	Non-tariff barriers	06	-	-	79.3
1.06.02.a	Non-tariff barriers in force	07	218	2021	99.9
1.06.02.b	New non-tariff barriers 2022	08	67	2021	68.9
1.06.02.c	Percentage of trade affected by non-tariff barrier (up to 2018)	04	28.06	2018	74.7
1.07	Trade liberalization	25	-	-	10.1
1.07.01	Regional Trade Agreements, number in force	29	5.00	2022	0.0
1.07.02	Capital account liberalization, Index	22	-1.23	2019	0.0
1.07.03	Investment Freedom, Index	19	50.00	2022	46.2
1.08	Exchange rate stability, parity change from national currency to SDR, 2022/2020	10	0.04	2021	91.6
1.09	Domestic credit to private sector, % of GDP	21	39.08	2020	9.7
1.10	Foreign trade and payments risk	21	-	-	43.4
1.10.01	Country credit rating	21	24.00	2022	34.3
1.10.02	Gross debt, % GDP	09	39.10	2021	85.7
1.11	Trade costs	26	-	-	13.1
1.11.01	Logistics performance, index	23	2.60	2018	10.5
1.11.02	Corruption perceptions, index	28	25.00	2021	3.1
1.11.03	Rule of law, index	22	28.85	2020	24.9
1.12	Monetary policy intervention	09	-	-	54.9
1.12.01	Current account balance, % GDP	09	-4.10	2021	62.6
1.12.02	Change (1-year) in total reserves (includes gold), % GDP	09	-3.76	2021	7.7
1.13	Export concentration	21	-	-	34.8
1.13.01	Export market concentration, Top 5 as % total	09	51.71	2021	72.0
1.13.02	Export product concentration, Top 5 as % total	29	92.64	2021	7.3
1.14	Exports of goods and services	22	-	-	31.3
1.14.01	Merchandise exports, US$	21	54,695	2021	25.3
1.14.02	Commercial services exports, US$	23	5,666	2021	35.2
1.15	Technological innovation	29	-	-	0.6
1.15.01	R&D expenditure, % GDP	-	-	-	-
1.15.02	Researchers in R&D, per capita	-	-	-	-
1.15.03	Patent applications, per million inhabitants	28	0.55	2020	0.0
1.15.04	High-technology exports, % of manufactured exports	-	-	-	-
1.15.05	Scientific articles, per million people	26	29.92	2020	1.0
1.16	Technological infrastructure	25	-	-	20.4
1.16.01	Fixed internet speed, Mbps	23	24.07	2021	9.2
1.16.02	Internet users, % population	28	38.92	2020	23.2
1.16.03	Fixed broadband subscriptions (per 100 people)	23	6.58	2021	14.4
1.16.04	Mobile subscriptions (per 100 people)	21	108.91	2020	36.2

Societal pillar

Social factors matter in an economy's capacity to trade internationally over the long term. Economies are measured on the environment that encourages and supports the development of human capital, such as the extent of education and labor standards.

This pillar also captures factors that influence public support for trade expansion. These include income inequality, political stability, goods produced by forced and child labor, and the government response to human trafficking.

Indicators

		Rank	Value	Year	Score
2.01	Inequality (Gini coefficient)	-	-	2016	-
2.02	Educational attainment	25	-	-	15.25
2.02.01	Mean years of schooling	24	7.38	2019	30.57
2.02.02	University education Index	22	1.33	2021	1.10
2.02.03	Tertiary enrollment	24	25.10	2020	12.63
2.03	Labor standards	27	-	-	35.24
2.03.01	Gender non-discrimination in hiring	24	50.00	2022	33.33
2.03.02	Freedom of association and assembly	20	0.47	2021	37.14
2.04	Political stability and absence of violence	28	16.04	2020	12.18
2.05	Goods produced by forced labor or child labor	22	-	-	62.93
2.05.01	Goods produced by forced labor	22	-	-	62.93
2.05.01.a	Goods produced by forced labor, number of goods categories	20	2.00	2021	88.89
2.05.01.b	% population in forced labor	21	7.06	2018	50.19
2.05.02	Goods produced by child labor, number of goods categories	27	15.00	2021	40.00
2.06	Government response to human trafficking	14	-	-	62.00
2.06.01	Government response to human trafficking, Criminalization	15	5.00	2021	60.00
2.06.02	Government response to human trafficking, Strategy	13	48.72	2018	55.88
2.06.03	Government response to human trafficking, Action	09	2.00	2021	66.67
2.07	Trade in goods at risk of modern slavery	12	-	-	57.02
2.07.01	Imports of goods at risk of modern slavery, US$ millions	01	0	2020	100.00
2.07.02	Exports of goods at risk of modern slavery, US$ millions	29	44,366	2020	19.50
2.08	Social mobility, Index	23	40.20	2020	8.88
2.09	Life expectancy at birth	18	72.38	2021	34.94
2.10	Uneven Economic Development	20	5.90	2023	40.35

Environmental pillar

The Environmental pillar measures the extent to which an economy's trade supports sustainable resources. The factors include measurements of non-renewable natural resources in trade and the management of externalities that arise from economic growth and participation in the global trading system.

While an economy's capacity to participate in the global trading system is dependent on economic development, achieving sustainable trade requires prudent stewardship of natural resources and limiting externalities in an economy's economic calculus to promote its overall environmental capital. The indicators chosen in this section measure an economy's environmental capital and include indicators for air and water pollution. In terms of future impact, we measure national environmental standards, carbon emissions, and share of natural resources in exports.

Indicators

		Rank	Value	Year	Score
3.01	Air pollution, PM2.5 micrograms per cubic metre	28	42.28	2019	14.40
3.02	Deforestation, Index	07	0.01	2020	49.22
3.03	% of wastewater treated	24	17.52	2020	16.18
3.04	Energy intensity, energy consumed for each 1'000 US$ of GDP in MTOE	14	111.00	2019	74.02
3.05	Ecological footprint	02	0.90	2018	98.19
3.06	Renewable energy, %	14	18.00	2020	23.81
3.07	Environmental standards in trade, count	27	-	-	25.00
3.07.01	Convention: Hazardous Wastes	01	2	2021	100.00
3.07.02	Convention: Prevention of Marine Pollution	15	0	2021	0.00
3.07.03	Convention: Protection of the Ozone Layer (Vienna)	01	2	2021	100.00
3.07.04	Convention on Climate Change (Kyoto)	01	2	2021	100.00
3.07.05	The International Timber Agreement	21	0	2021	0.00
3.07.06	Convention: International Trade in Endangered Species	01	2	2021	100.00
3.07.07	Convention: Prior Informed Consent - Hazardous Chemicals (Rotterdam)	26	0	2021	0.00
3.08	Transfer emissions, million tonnes carbon	07	-12.08	2019	20.94
3.09	Share of natural resources in trade, %	01	1.00	2020	100.00
3.10	Carbon	12	-	-	52.68
3.10.1	Carbon pricing	13	0	2022	0.00
3.10.2	CO2 emissions per capita	01	0.62	2019	100.00

About us

Global trade has helped lift hundreds of millions of people around the world out of poverty, but the benefits of trade do not come without their risks. If an economy is unprepared for the consequences of trade growth, it may result in labor disruption, environmental degradation, and worsening inequality. Proactive and responsible government policy and farsighted corporate decision-making can harness the benefits of trade and mitigate its excesses.

The Hinrich Foundation and the IMD World Competitiveness Center have combined their expertise to build the Hinrich-IMD Sustainable Trade Index, a framework for policy makers, business executives, and civil society leaders to understand and advance sustainable global trade.

hinrich foundation
advancing sustainable global trade

The Hinrich Foundation is an Asia based philanthropic organization that works to advance mutually beneficial and sustainable global trade.

We believe sustainable global trade strengthens relationships between nations and improves people's lives. We support original research and education programs that build understanding and leadership in global trade. Our approach is independent, fact-based and objective. We are an authoritative source of knowledge, sharp analysis and fresh thinking for policymakers, business, media and scholars engaged in global trade.

hinrichfoundation.com | STI 2023

IMD / World Competitiveness Center

IMD is an independent academic institution with Swiss roots and global reach, founded over 75 years ago by business leaders for business leaders. Since its creation, IMD has been a pioneering force in developing leaders who transform organizations and contribute to society.

The IMD World Competitiveness Center is dedicated to the advancement of knowledge on world competitiveness and offers benchmarking services for countries and companies using the latest and most relevant data on the subject. The Center has pioneered research on how nations and enterprises compete to lay the foundations for future prosperity.

imd.org | imd.org/wcc