hinrich foundation
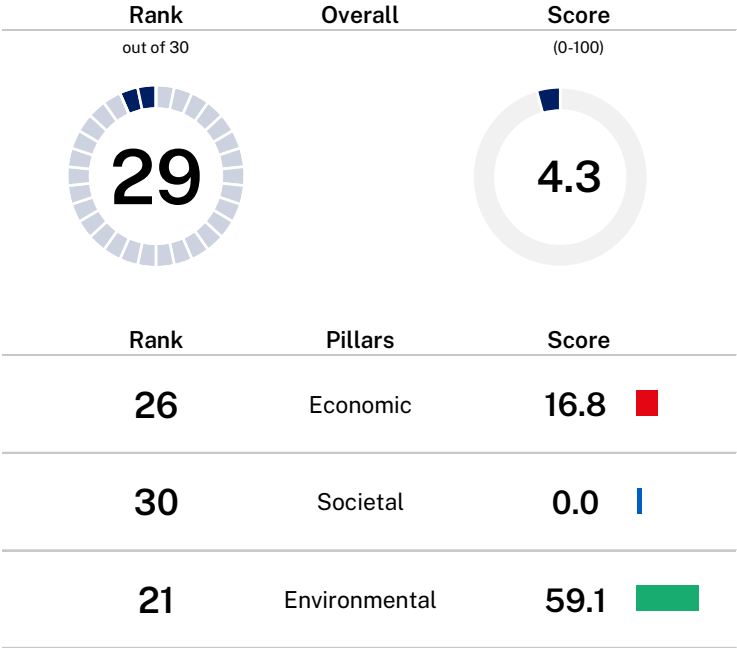advancing sustainable global trade

IMD / World Competitiveness Center

Sustainable Trade Index 2023
Myanmar

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)
29		**4.3**

Rank	Pillars	Score	
26	Economic	16.8	🟥
30	Societal	0.0	▏
21	Environmental	59.1	🟩

Background information

Population, millions	53.89 (2022)	Large
Income, GDP per Capita US$	1,053 (2022*)	Low
Membership	RCEP	

* : Estimates

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	28	16.20	2021	40.9	
1.02	Real GDP Growth per capita, % GDP	25	1.33	2021	64.6	
1.03	Growth in labor force, %	30	-2.34	2021	0.0	
1.04	Foreign direct investment, net inflows, % GDP	10	3.17	2020	8.6	
1.05	Gross fixed capital formation, % GDP	07	29.97	2020	58.9	
1.06	Tariff & non-tariff barriers	05	-	-	94.6	
1.06.01	Tariff barriers	05	-	-	99.8	
1.06.01.a	Tariff barriers in force	05	20	2021	99.6	
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)	-	-	-	-	
1.06.02	Non-tariff barriers	04	-	-	89.8	
1.06.02.a	Non-tariff barriers in force	04	75	2021	100.0	
1.06.02.b	New non-tariff barriers 2022	04	21	2021	81.5	
1.06.02.c	Percentage of trade affected by non-tariff barrier (up to 2018)	-	-	-	-	
1.07	Trade liberalization	29	-	-	2.4	
1.07.01	Regional Trade Agreements, number in force	23	8.00	2022	9.7	
1.07.02	Capital account liberalization, Index	22	-1.23	2019	0.0	
1.07.03	Investment Freedom, Index	26	30.00	2022	15.4	
1.08	Exchange rate stability, parity change from national currency to SDR, 2022/2020	16	0.05	2020	89.1	
1.09	Domestic credit to private sector, % of GDP	25	27.73	2020	5.1	
1.10	Foreign trade and payments risk	16	-	-	53.6	
1.10.01	Country credit rating	-	-	-	-	
1.10.02	Gross debt, % GDP	19	63.90	2021	76.2	
1.11	Trade costs	30	-	-	0.0	
1.11.01	Logistics performance, index	-	-	2018	-	
1.11.02	Corruption perceptions, index	30	23.00	2021	0.0	
1.11.03	Rule of law, index	30	5.77	2020	0.0	
1.12	Monetary policy intervention	17	-	-	48.2	
1.12.01	Current account balance, % GDP	14	-1.40	2021	58.1	
1.12.02	Change (1-year) in total reserves (includes gold), % GDP	27	0.97	2020	4.1	
1.13	Export concentration	22	-	-	34.8	
1.13.01	Export market concentration, Top 5 as % total	21	68.21	2021	40.7	
1.13.02	Export product concentration, Top 5 as % total	21	73.27	2021	38.5	
1.14	Exports of goods and services	27	-	-	16.4	
1.14.01	Merchandise exports, US$	26	19,607	2021	10.2	
1.14.02	Commercial services exports, US$	27	1,964	2021	22.3	
1.15	Technological innovation	26	-	-	1.4	
1.15.01	R&D expenditure, % GDP	24	0.15	2020	0.4	
1.15.02	Researchers in R&D, per capita	22	0.02	2020	0.0	
1.15.03	Patent applications, per million inhabitants	29	0.06	2019	0.0	
1.15.04	High-technology exports, % of manufactured exports	21	5.01	2020	5.7	
1.15.05	Scientific articles, per million people	28	7.87	2020	0.1	
1.16	Technological infrastructure	26	-	-	19.6	
1.16.01	Fixed internet speed, Mbps	28	12.86	2021	3.1	
1.16.02	Internet users, % population	27	44.02	2020	29.8	
1.16.03	Fixed broadband subscriptions (per 100 people)	28	1.66	2021	3.3	
1.16.04	Mobile subscriptions (per 100 people)	15	126.27	2020	44.1	

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)	-	-	2017	-	
2.02	Educational attainment	26	-	-	8.54	
2.02.01	Mean years of schooling	26	6.38	2019	19.79	
2.02.02	University education Index	25	0.00	2021	0.00	
2.02.03	Tertiary enrollment	26	18.82	2018	6.47	
2.03	Labor standards	29	-	-	0.52	
2.03.01	Gender non-discrimination in hiring	29	25.00	2022	0.00	
2.03.02	Freedom of association and assembly	27	0.26	2021	1.05	
2.04	Political stability and absence of violence	30	4.72	2020	0.00	
2.05	Goods produced by forced labor or child labor	30	-	-	0.00	
2.05.01	Goods produced by forced labor	30	-	-	0.00	
2.05.01.a	Goods produced by forced labor, number of goods categories	29	13.00	2021	27.78	
2.05.01.b	% population in forced labor	28	12.08	2018	7.88	
2.05.02	Goods produced by child labor, number of goods categories	23	10.00	2021	60.00	
2.06	Government response to human trafficking	26	-	-	22.48	
2.06.01	Government response to human trafficking, Criminalization	21	4.00	2021	40.00	
2.06.02	Government response to human trafficking, Strategy	22	42.31	2018	41.18	
2.06.03	Government response to human trafficking, Action	24	4.00	2021	0.00	
2.07	Trade in goods at risk of modern slavery	21	-	-	42.83	
2.07.01	Imports of goods at risk of modern slavery, US$ millions	07	1,137	2020	41.90	
2.07.02	Exports of goods at risk of modern slavery, US$ millions	20	671	2020	51.02	
2.08	Social mobility, Index	-	-	-	-	
2.09	Life expectancy at birth	28	65.67	2021	1.60	
2.10	Uneven Economic Development	27	7.30	2023	15.79	

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	26	32.83	2019	37.00	
3.02	Deforestation, Index	10	0.01	2020	33.68	
3.03	% of wastewater treated	25	15.12	2020	13.74	
3.04	Energy intensity, energy consumed for each 1'000 US$ of GDP in MTOE	27	256.00	2019	30.21	
3.05	Ecological footprint	07	1.66	2018	87.93	
3.06	Renewable energy, %	02	51.70	2020	68.39	
3.07	Environmental standards in trade, count	20	-	-	50.00	
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	01	2	2021	100.00	
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	-	-	-	-	
3.09	Share of natural resources in trade, %	19	27.37	2020	68.61	
3.10	Carbon	13	-	-	52.33	
3.10.1	Carbon pricing	13	0	2022	0.00	
3.10.2	CO2 emissions per capita	02	0.72	2019	99.34	

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.

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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.

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