

SUSTAINABLE TRADE INDEX 2022



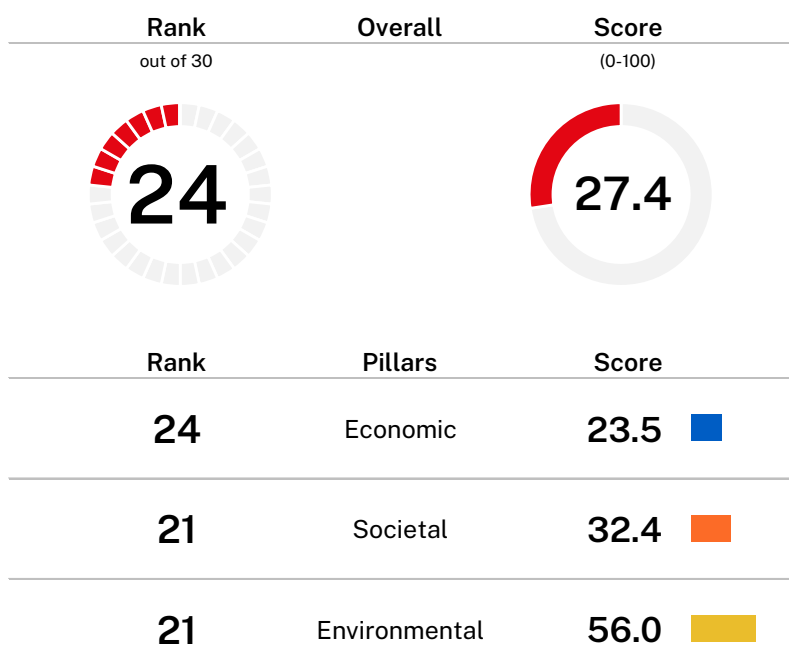
Bangladesh

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Sustainable Trade Index

The Hinrich-IMD Sustainable Trade Index measures each economy's 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



BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Population, millions	166.30	Large
Income, GDP per Capita US\$	2,127	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	26	5.56	2021	36.5	
1.02	Real GDP Growth per capita, % GDP	15	3.99	2021	90.4	
1.03	Growth in labor force, %	10	2.05	2021	25.9	
1.04	Foreign direct investment, net inflows, % GDP	28	0.35	2020	11.0	
1.05	Gross fixed capital formation, % GDP	05	30.47	2020	71.1	
1.06	Tariff & non-tariff barriers	09	-	-	65.2	
1.06.01	Tariff barriers	11	-	-	65.8	
1.06.01.a	Tariff barriers in force	10	80	2021	48.4	
1.06.01.b	New tariff barriers 2021	17	5.00	2021	70.8	
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	08	-	-	70.5	
1.06.02.a	Non-tariff barriers in force	09	127	2021	57.2	
1.06.02.b	New non-tariff barriers 2021	09	5	2021	79.5	
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	-	-	14.2	
1.07.01	Regional Trade Agreements, number in force	30	5.00	2022	0.0	
1.07.02	Capital account liberalization, Index	22	-1.23	2019	16.4	
1.07.03	Investment Freedom, Index	19	50.00	2022	46.2	
1.08	Exchange rate stability, parity change from national currency to SDR, 2020/2018	13	0.04	2021	85.7	
1.09	Domestic credit to private sector, % of GDP	21	45.32	2020	11.7	
1.10	Foreign trade and payments risk	21	-	-	44.7	
1.10.01	Country credit rating	23	34.00	2022	34.8	
1.10.02	Gross debt, % GDP	09	41.39	2021	84.8	
1.11	Trade costs	26	-	-	12.5	
1.11.01	Logistics performance, index	25	2.58	2018	22.0	
1.11.02	Corruption perceptions, index	29	26.00	2021	4.6	
1.11.03	Rule of law, index	23	30.77	2020	22.8	
1.12	Monetary policy intervention	16	-	-	36.0	
1.12.01	Current account balance, % GDP	13	-1.28	2021	47.9	
1.12.02	Total reserves (includes gold)1 year change, % GDP	14	-0.44	2021	43.0	
1.13	Export concentration	26	-	-	27.5	
1.13.01	Export market concentration, Top 5 as % total	09	51.16	2021	74.3	
1.13.02	Export product concentration, Top 5 as % total	30	93.82	2021	0.0	
1.14	Exports of goods and services	22	-	-	12.4	
1.14.01	Merchandise exports, US\$	22	44,223	2021	22.7	
1.14.02	Commercial services exports, US\$	21	4,870	2021	0.6	
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	0.34	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	26	-	-	16.9	
1.16.01	Fixed internet speed, Mbps	25	21.62	2021	8.4	
1.16.02	Internet users, % population	29	24.80	2020	15.8	
1.16.03	Fixed broadband subscriptions	23	6.10	2020	13.6	
1.16.04	Mobile subscriptions (per 100 people)	22	107.04	2020	24.3	

Societal pillar

The Societal pillar captures social factors that contribute to an economy's long-term capacity to conduct trade. Economies are measured against yardsticks for the development of human capital, such as education levels and labor standards.

This pillar also captures factors that support a population's tolerance for trade expansion given the costs and benefits of economic growth. These include inequality, political stability, and exploitative practices such as child labor, forced labor, and human trafficking used in an economy's imports and exports.

INDICATORS

		Rank	Value	Year	Score	
2.01	Inequality (Gini coefficient)	04	32.40	2016	74.87	
2.02	Educational attainment	25	-	-	10.47	
2.02.01	Mean years of schooling	25	6.22	2019	17.81	
2.02.02	University education Index	25	0.61	2021	0.48	
2.02.03	Tertiary enrollment	22	22.83	2020	10.40	
2.03	Labor standards	27	-	-	35.24	
2.03.01	Gender non-discrimination in hiring	23	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	11.73	
2.05	Goods produced by forced labor or child labor	22	-	-	48.71	
2.05.01	Goods produced by forced labor	14	-	-	81.32	
2.05.01.a	Goods produced by forced labor, number of goods categories	17	1.00	2021	94.12	
2.05.01.b	% population in forced labor	17	3.67	2018	79.52	
2.05.02	Goods produced by child labor, number of goods categories	27	15.00	2021	37.50	
2.06	Government response to human trafficking	22	-	-	23.69	
2.06.01	Government response to human trafficking, Criminalization	15	5.00	2021	60.00	
2.06.02	Government response to human trafficking, Strategy	15	44.40	2018	48.60	
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	01	-	-	100.00	
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	01	0	2020	100.00	
2.08	Social mobility, Index	23	40.20	2020	8.88	
2.09	Life expectancy at birth	19	72.40	2021	34.83	

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	63.55	2019	25.58	
3.02	Deforestation, Index	07	0.01	2020	49.22	
3.03	% of wastewater treated	25	16.01	2020	14.65	
3.04	Energy intensity, energy consumed for each 1'000 US\$ of GDP in MTOE	12	109.98	2019	69.29	
3.05	Ecological footprint	02	0.90	2018	98.19	
3.06	Renewable energy, %	13	18.32	2019	31.35	
3.07	Environmental standards in trade, count	23	-	-	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	20	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, export emissions % of total	07	-5.85	2019	23.50	
3.09	Share of natural resources in trade, %	01	0.34	2020	100.00	
3.10	Carbon	12	-	-	54.65	
3.10.1	Carbon pricing	11	0	2022	0.00	
3.10.2	CO2 emissions per capita	02	0.66	2019	98.92	

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 a unique 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 / 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.

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