

SUSTAINABLE TRADE INDEX 2022



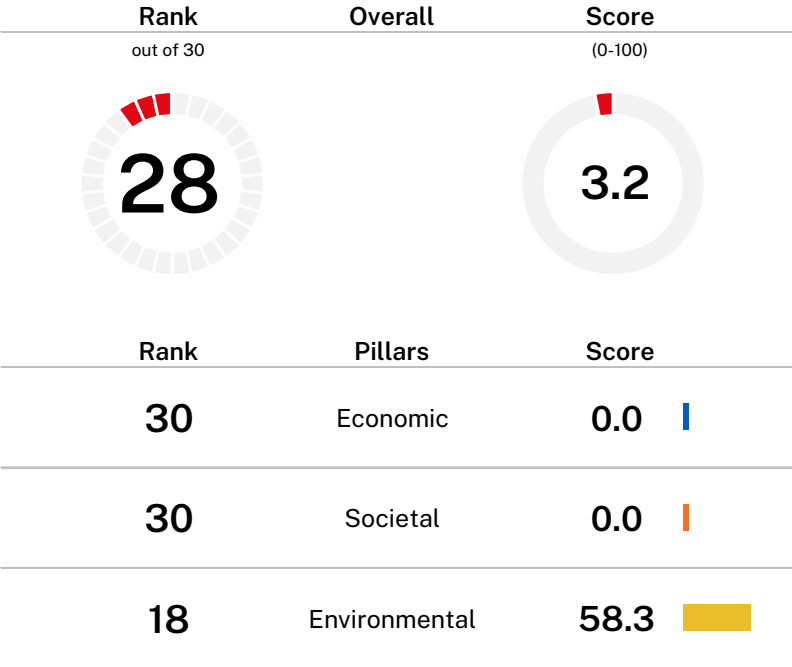
Myanmar

Myanmar

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	53.55	Large
Income, GDP per Capita US\$	1,209	Low
Membership	RCEP	

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	17	3.64	2021	57.4	
1.02	Real GDP Growth per capita, % GDP	30	-18.48	2021	0.0	
1.03	Growth in labor force, %	30	-2.34	2021	0.0	
1.04	Foreign direct investment, net inflows, % GDP	10	2.30	2020	16.2	
1.05	Gross fixed capital formation, % GDP	28	0.00	2020	0.0	
1.06	Tariff & non-tariff barriers	04	-	-	84.1	
1.06.01	Tariff barriers	04	-	-	88.2	
1.06.01.a	Tariff barriers in force	04	5	2021	78.9	
1.06.01.b	New tariff barriers 2021	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	-	-	82.7	
1.06.02.a	Non-tariff barriers in force	06	50	2021	65.3	
1.06.02.b	New non-tariff barriers 2021	01	0	2021	100.0	
1.06.02.c	Percentage of trade affected by non-tariff barrier (up to 2018)	-	-	-	-	
1.07	Trade liberalization	30	-	-	0.0	
1.07.01	Regional Trade Agreements, number in force	23	8.00	2022	9.1	
1.07.02	Capital account liberalization, Index	28	-1.92	2019	0.0	
1.07.03	Investment Freedom, Index	27	30.00	2022	15.4	
1.08	Exchange rate stability, parity change from national currency to SDR, 2020/2018	19	0.05	2020	80.0	
1.09	Domestic credit to private sector, % of GDP	25	27.41	2020	4.2	
1.10	Foreign trade and payments risk	20	-	-	45.5	
1.10.01	Country credit rating	21	40.00	2022	43.9	
1.10.02	Gross debt, % GDP	19	62.34	2021	76.8	
1.11	Trade costs	30	-	-	0.0	
1.11.01	Logistics performance, index	28	2.30	2018	7.0	
1.11.02	Corruption perceptions, index	27	28.00	2021	7.7	
1.11.03	Rule of law, index	30	10.58	2020	0.0	
1.12	Monetary policy intervention	21	-	-	30.4	
1.12.01	Current account balance, % GDP	12	-1.28	2021	47.9	
1.12.02	Total reserves (includes gold)1 year change, % GDP	27	0.97	2020	35.0	
1.13	Export concentration	17	-	-	42.5	
1.13.01	Export market concentration, Top 5 as % total	21	66.15	2021	45.3	
1.13.02	Export product concentration, Top 5 as % total	18	64.38	2021	52.6	
1.14	Exports of goods and services	26	-	-	4.4	
1.14.01	Merchandise exports, US\$	26	15,449	2021	7.7	
1.14.02	Commercial services exports, US\$	22	3,884	2020	0.5	
1.15	Technological innovation	27	-	-	1.2	
1.15.01	R&D expenditure, % GDP	24	0.15	2020	2.4	
1.15.02	Researchers in R&D, per capita	23	0.03	2020	0.0	
1.15.03	Patent applications, per million inhabitants	29	0.00	2020	0.0	
1.15.04	High-technology exports, % of manufactured exports	23	2.94	2020	2.5	
1.15.05	Scientific articles, per million people	28	7.87	2020	0.1	
1.16	Technological infrastructure	24	-	-	20.3	
1.16.01	Fixed internet speed, Mbps	27	14.14	2021	4.4	
1.16.02	Internet users, % population	24	35.10	2020	27.9	
1.16.03	Fixed broadband subscriptions	28	1.27	2020	2.4	
1.16.04	Mobile subscriptions (per 100 people)	05	144.36	2020	39.6	

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)	03	30.70	2017	83.77	
2.02	Educational attainment	27	-	-	3.92	
2.02.01	Mean years of schooling	28	5.03	2019	4.28	
2.02.02	University education Index	27	0.00	2021	0.00	
2.02.03	Tertiary enrollment	24	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	29	9.91	2020	5.10	
2.05	Goods produced by forced labor or child labor	29	-	-	10.50	
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	23.53	
2.05.01.b	% population in forced labor	28	10.97	2018	35.37	
2.05.02	Goods produced by child labor, number of goods categories	24	10.00	2021	58.33	
2.06	Government response to human trafficking	26	-	-	11.49	
2.06.01	Government response to human trafficking, Criminalization	21	4.00	2021	40.00	
2.06.02	Government response to human trafficking, Strategy	23	32.38	2018	25.98	
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	17	-	-	45.84	
2.07.01	Imports of goods at risk of modern slavery, US\$ millions	06	386	2020	49.68	
2.07.02	Exports of goods at risk of modern slavery, US\$ millions	16	646	2020	50.62	
2.08	Social mobility, Index	-	-	-	-	
2.09	Life expectancy at birth	29	65.70	2021	1.49	

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	25	29.91	2019	69.11	
3.02	Deforestation, Index	10	0.01	2020	33.68	
3.03	% of wastewater treated	29	8.50	2020	7.01	
3.04	Energy intensity, energy consumed for each 1'000 US\$ of GDP in MTOE	28	295.66	2019	4.15	
3.05	Ecological footprint	07	1.66	2018	87.93	
3.06	Renewable energy, %	02	49.76	2019	85.14	
3.07	Environmental standards in trade, count	17	-	-	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, export emissions % of total	-	-	-	-	
3.09	Share of natural resources in trade, %	21	16.45	2020	61.27	
3.10	Carbon	13	-	-	53.88	
3.10.1	Carbon pricing	11	0	2022	0.00	
3.10.2	CO2 emissions per capita	03	0.89	2019	97.53	

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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