

Sustainable Trade Index **2025**

Myanmar

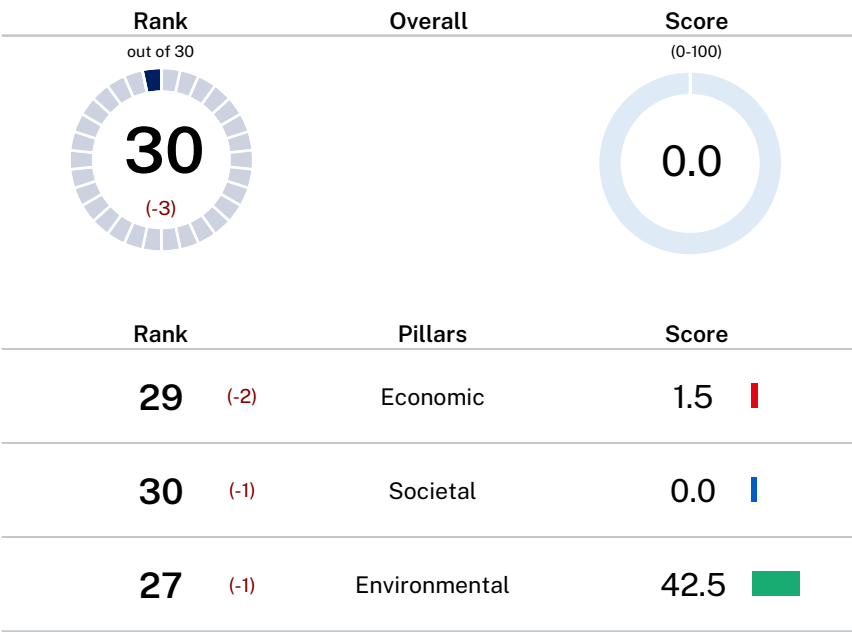


Sustainable Trade Index

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

Myanmar



The values in (parentheses) indicate the one year ranking change

Background information

Population, millions (2024)	54.93	Large
Income level, GDP per Capita US\$ (2024)	1,114	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


1 Economic Pillar		Rank	Rank +/-	Value	Year	Score (and 30-country average ^o)	
1.01	Consumer price inflation	30	(-1)	26.50	2024	0.00	
1.02	Real GDP Growth per capita, % GDP	28	(-14)	-1.62	2025	12.19	
1.03	Growth in labor force, %	19	(-5)	0.78	2024	45.08	
1.04	Foreign direct investment, net inflows, % GDP	11	(+4)	2.28	2023	13.16	
1.05	Gross fixed capital formation, % GDP	-	-	-	2025	-	
1.06	Tariff & non-tariff barriers	14	(+2)	-	-	85.82	
1.06.01	Tariff barriers	19	(+2)	-	-	78.44	
1.06.01.a	Tariff barriers in force	06	(0)	19	2024	99.67	
1.06.01.b	New tariff barriers 2024	01	(0)	0	2024	100.00	
1.06.01.c	Net percentage of imports affected by new tariff barriers (2023)	27	(0)	0.13	2023	25.92	
1.06.02	Non-tariff barriers	12	(0)	-	-	82.78	
1.06.02.a	Non-tariff barriers in force	07	(0)	79	2024	99.76	
1.06.02.b	New non-tariff barriers 2024	01	(+10)	0	2024	100.00	
1.06.02.c	Net percentage of imports affected by new non-tariff barriers (2023)	16	(0)	0.01	2023	45.93	
1.07	Trade liberalization	29	(0)	-	-	3.41	
1.07.01	Regional Trade Agreements, number in force	24	(0)	9	2025	14.29	
1.07.02	Capital account liberalization, index	21	(0)	-1.25	2022	0.00	
1.07.03	Investment Freedom, index	24	(0)	30	2025	14.29	
1.08	Exchange rate stability, parity change from national currency to SDR, 2024/2022	-	-	-	-	-	
1.09	Domestic credit to private sector, % of GDP	24	(+1)	28.98	2020	8.00	
1.10	Foreign trade and payments risk	09	(0)	-	-	62.03	
1.10.01	Country credit rating	-	-	-	-	-	
1.10.02	Gross debt, % GDP	18	(0)	61.30	2024	74.82	
1.11	Trade costs	30	(0)	-	-	0.00	
1.11.01	Logistics performance, index	-	-	-	-	-	
1.11.02	Corruption perceptions, index	29	(+1)	16	2024	0.00	
1.11.03	Rule of law, index	30	(0)	6.13	2023	0.00	
1.12	Monetary policy intervention	18	(-13)	-	-	62.10	
1.12.01	Current account balance, % GDP	09	(-7)	-1.19	2024	79.46	
1.12.02	Change (1-year) in total reserves (includes gold), % GDP	25	(0)	1.39	2020	30.23	
1.13	Export concentration	20	(0)	-	-	40.65	
1.13.01	Export market concentration, Top 5 as % total	21	(-6)	63.91	2024	49.09	
1.13.02	Export product concentration, Top 5 as % total	21	(+5)	71.75	2024	43.78	
1.14	Exports of goods and services	27	(0)	-	-	0.15	
1.14.01	Merchandise exports, US\$ millions	26	(0)	13,329	2024	0.11	
1.14.02	Commercial services exports, US\$ millions	27	(0)	2,037	2023	0.21	
1.15	Technological innovation	30	(0)	-	-	0.00	
1.15.01	R&D expenditure, % GDP	23	(+2)	0.02	2023	0.00	
1.15.02	Researchers in R&D, per 1,000 inhabitants	21	(+3)	0.03	2023	0.00	
1.15.03	Patent applications, per million inhabitants	-	-	-	-	-	
1.15.04	High-technology exports, % of manufactured exports	25	(0)	2.95	2023	2.71	
1.15.05	Scientific articles, per million people	30	(0)	3.03	2022	0.00	
1.16	Technological infrastructure	26	(+2)	-	-	23.39	
1.16.01	Fixed internet speed, Mbps	29	(0)	19.15	2025	1.96	
1.16.02	Internet users, % population	24	(+3)	58.50	2023	45.93	
1.16.03	Fixed broadband subscriptions (per 100 people)	26	(+1)	2.80	2023	5.59	
1.16.04	Mobile subscriptions (per 100 people)	18	(+4)	121.03	2023	30.07	

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



















2 Societal Pillar		Rank	Rank +/-	Value	Year	Score (and 30-country average )
2.01	Inequality (Gini coefficient)	-	-	-	-	-
2.02	Educational attainment	26	(0)	-	-	8.49
2.02.01	Mean years of schooling	26	(0)	6.38	2023	21.48
2.02.02	University education index	24	(-1)	0.00	2024	0.00
2.02.03	Tertiary enrollment, % age group	-	-	-	-	-
2.03	Labor standards	29	(0)	-	-	5.59
2.03.01	Gender non-discrimination in hiring, index	29	(0)	25	2024	0.00
2.03.02	Freedom of association and assembly, index	25	(+1)	0.23	2024	11.18
2.04	Political stability and absence of violence	30	(0)	4.74	2023	0.00
2.05	Goods produced by forced labor or child labor	29	(-12)	-	-	33.79
2.05.01	Goods produced by forced labor	29	(-7)	-	-	6.04
2.05.01.a	Goods produced by forced labor, number of goods categories	28	(-27)	15	2024	28.49
2.05.01.b	% population in forced labor	28	(0)	1.21	2023	7.90
2.05.02	Goods produced by child labor, number of goods categories	22	(-21)	10	2024	61.54
2.06	Government response to human trafficking	26	(0)	-	-	25.06
2.06.01	Government response to human trafficking, Criminalization	22	(-1)	5	2024	40.00
2.06.02	Government response to human trafficking, Strategy	22	(0)	42.31	2023	41.18
2.06.03	Government response to human trafficking, Action	25	(+1)	4	2024	0.00
2.07	Trade in goods at risk of modern slavery	09	(+2)	-	-	97.82
2.07.01	Imports of goods at risk of modern slavery, US\$ millions	07	(0)	599	2023	99.13
2.07.02	Exports of goods at risk of modern slavery, US\$ millions	20	(+7)	744	2023	98.34
2.08	Social mobility, index	-	-	-	-	-
2.09	Life expectancy at birth	28	(-1)	66.89	2023	3.90
2.10	Uneven economic development	27	(0)	7.2	2024	12.96
2.11	Universal Health Coverage Index	24	(0)	52.00	2021	36.07

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

3 Environmental Pillar		Rank	Rank +/-	Value	Year	Score (and 30-country average ^o)
3.01	Air pollution, PM2.5 micrograms per cubic metre	26	(0)	31.95	2020	37.66 
3.02	Deforestation, index	09	(+1)	0.01	2022	28.90 
3.03	% of wastewater treated	23	(+3)	15.19	2024	8.52 
3.04	Energy intensity, energy consumed for each 1,000 US\$ of GDP in MTOE	29	(-2)	0.305	2022	0.00 
3.05	Ecological footprint	03	(+1)	1.11	2024	95.48 
3.06	Renewable energy, %	02	(0)	54.9	2022	68.97 
3.07	Environmental standards in trade, count	22	(0)	-	-	50.00 
3.07.01	Convention: Hazardous Wastes	01	(0)	2	2024	100.00 
3.07.02	Convention: Prevention of Marine Pollution	15	(0)	0	-	0.00 
3.07.03	Convention: Protection of the Ozone Layer (Vienna)	01	(0)	2	2024	100.00 
3.07.04	Convention on Climate Change (Kyoto)	01	(0)	2	2024	100.00 
3.07.05	The International Timber Agreement	01	(0)	2	2024	100.00 
3.07.06	Convention: International Trade in Endangered Species	01	(0)	2	2024	100.00 
3.07.07	Convention: Prior Informed Consent - Hazardous Chemicals (Rotterdam)	27	(0)	0	2024	0.00 
3.08	Transfer emissions, million tonnes carbon	-	-	-	-	-
3.09	Share of natural resources in trade, %	19	(-2)	26.81	2024	67.06 
3.10	Carbon	19	(+1)	-	-	42.55 
3.10.1	Carbon pricing	20	(-1)	0	2025	0.00 
3.10.2	CO2 emissions per capita, tonnes per person	01	(+2)	0.59	2023	100.00 

About us

Global trade has helped lift hundreds of millions of people around the world out of poverty. It is a powerful driver of economic growth and a key source of job opportunities. However, downsides may include labor disruptions, negative environmental impacts, and income inequalities. Therefore, sound public policy and responsible business leadership are essential for properly harnessing the full benefits of global trade.

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 dedicated to advancing mutually beneficial and sustainable global trade.

We believe that global trade – when mutually beneficial and sustainable – is a powerful force for shared prosperity, technological progress, sustainability and peaceful international cooperation. Our work is grounded in independent, fact-based research and the development of innovative trade education programs.

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IMD / World Competitiveness
Center

IMD is an independent academic institution with close ties to business and a strong focus on impact. Challenging what is and inspiring what could be, it develops leaders who transform organizations for a more prosperous, sustainable, and inclusive world. Through its Executive Education, MBA, Executive MBA, and advisory work IMD helps leaders and policymakers navigate complexity and change.

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 data. The Center has pioneered research on how nations and enterprises compete to lay the foundations for future prosperity.

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