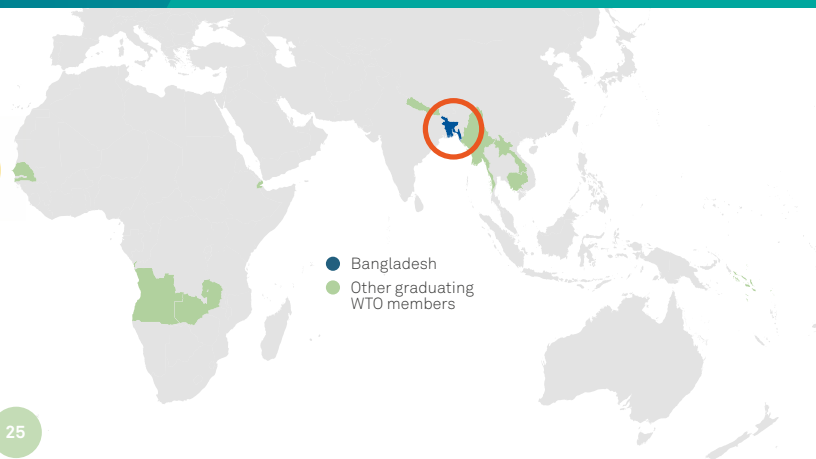
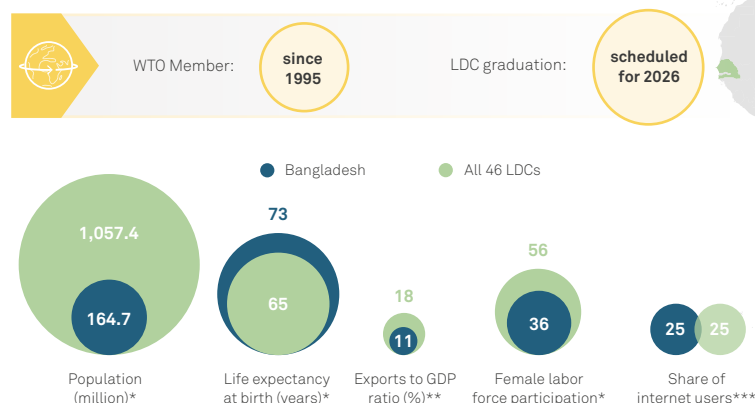


OVERVIEW



Sources: * World Bank (WDI), ** WTO, *** ITU; 2020 or 2019.

GRADUATION PROGRESS

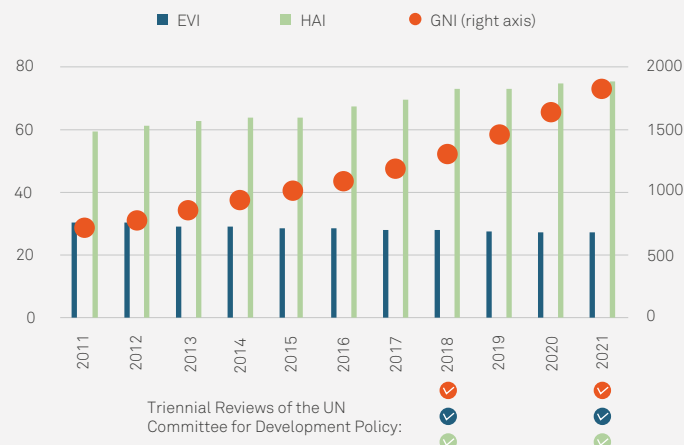
Criteria monitored by the United Nations for graduation from the LDC category:

- **GNI:** Gross National Income per capita, \$
- **EVI:** Economic Vulnerability Index
- **HAI:** Human Assets Index

Bangladesh met the criteria for graduation in the UN triennial reviews of 2018 and 2021. It is scheduled to graduate in 2026. (Resolution adopted by the General Assembly: A/76/L.6/Rev.1)



[Trade Impacts of LDC Graduation](#) examines the implications of graduation in terms of LDCs' participation in the multilateral trading system, market access opportunities and development assistance.



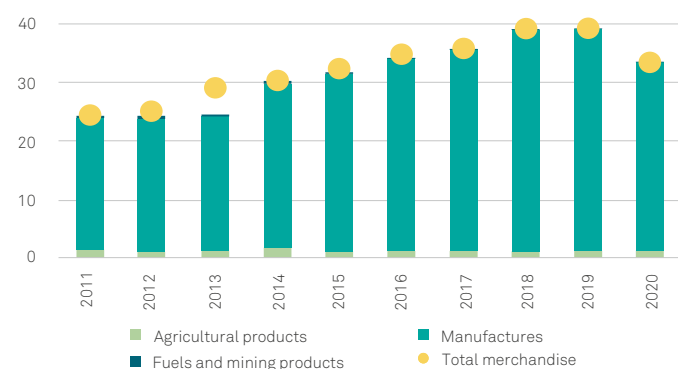
An LDC is eligible for graduation, if: i) it meets two of the three graduation criteria, or ii) its income per capita doubles the income graduation threshold. The graduation criteria should be met at two consecutive triennial reviews of the UN Committee for Development Policy for a country to be recommended for graduation.

Source: United Nations (DESA).

EVOLUTION OF EXPORTS

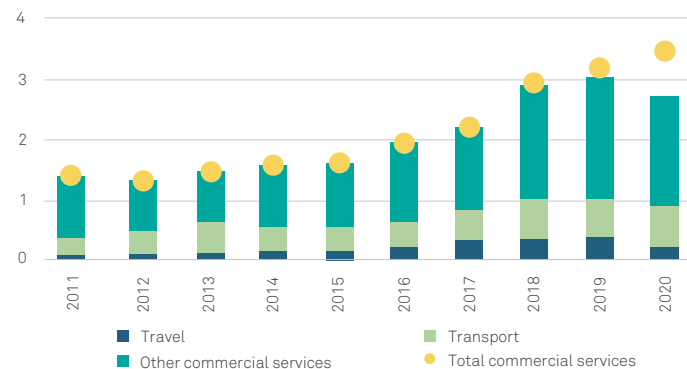
Merchandise exports of Bangladesh increased from USD 24 billion in 2011 to USD 39 billion in 2019. The onset of the COVID-19 pandemic has put a brake on the rise of its merchandise exports which dropped to USD 34 billion in 2020.

Merchandise exports (USD billion)



Commercial services exports of Bangladesh grew from USD 1.4 billion in 2011 to USD 3.4 billion in 2020, despite the pandemic. They were characterized by other commercial services, including construction, telecommunications, computer, and other business services.

Commercial services exports (USD billion)



Source: WTO.

TRADE STRUCTURE

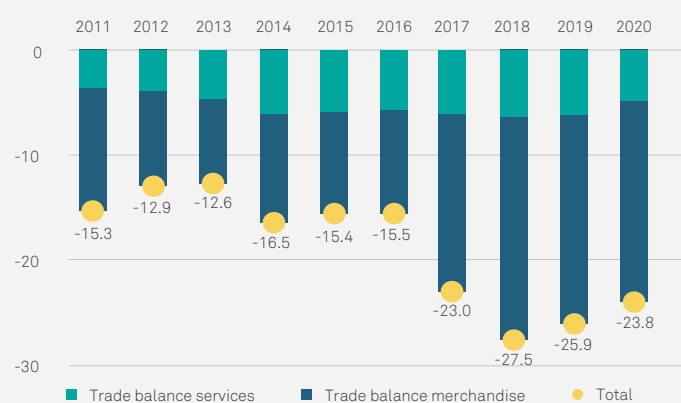


* HS 4-digit products based on export statistics; latest available data for Bangladesh refer to the year 2015.

Source: UN COMTRADE.

Over the past decade, Bangladesh recorded a widening **trade deficit**. It almost doubled from USD 15.3 billion in 2011 to USD 27.5 billion in 2018 but has decreased to USD 23.8 billion in 2020.

Trade balance (USD billion)



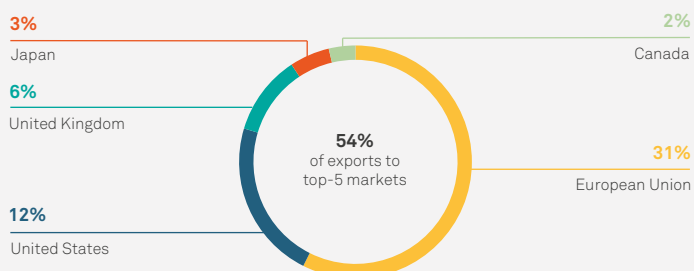
Source: WTO.

Top-5 export destinations accounted for more than half of all goods exports of Bangladesh in 2020.

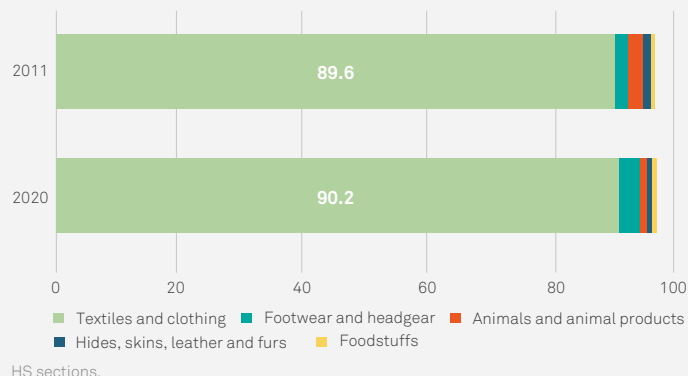
The biggest market was the European Union, accounting for roughly a third of its goods exports.

Textiles and clothing represented more than 90% of its goods exports.

Top-5 export markets in 2020 Share of global imports from Bangladesh

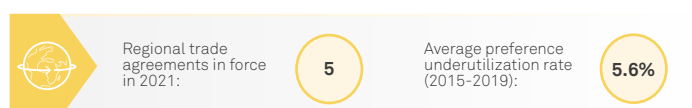


Top-5 export product groups, 2020 Share of global imports from Bangladesh



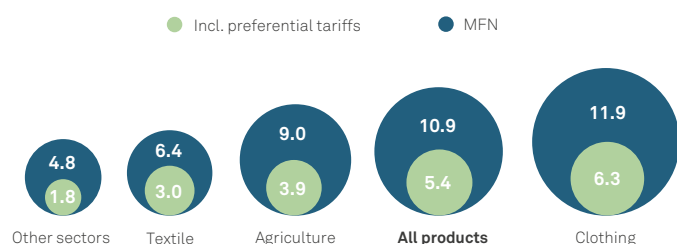
Source: UN COMTRADE, based on import statistics.

TRADE POLICY



Preference underutilization refers to the share of imports from Bangladesh facing MFN duties despite being eligible for trade preferences.

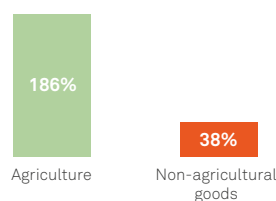
Tariffs applied to exports of Bangladesh (weighted average, 2019)



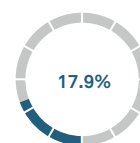
Other sectors summarize all product groups that do not belong to agriculture, textiles, clothing, or fuels.

Notes: Information as of January 2022. Figures for the year 2020 include estimates. Number of traded goods at 4-digit product level of the harmonized system (HS) and number of trading partners in 2020 based on trade data exceeding USD 10,000 retrieved from UN COMTRADE. Regional trade agreements in force and notified to the GATT/WTO taken from the WTO RTA database. Preference underutilization rates based on data of the WTO Integrated Database (G/RO/W/204).

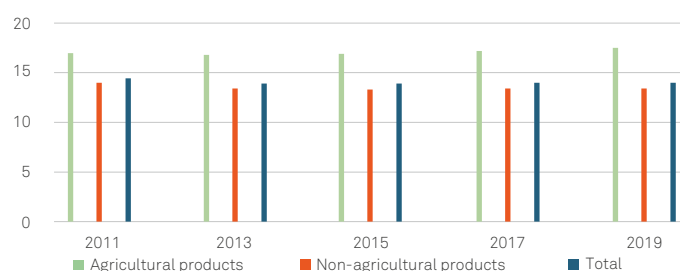
Bound tariffs (simple average)



Binding coverage Total



Tariffs applied by Bangladesh to its imports (simple average)



Including interpolated data.

Sources: WTO and SDG Trade Monitor.