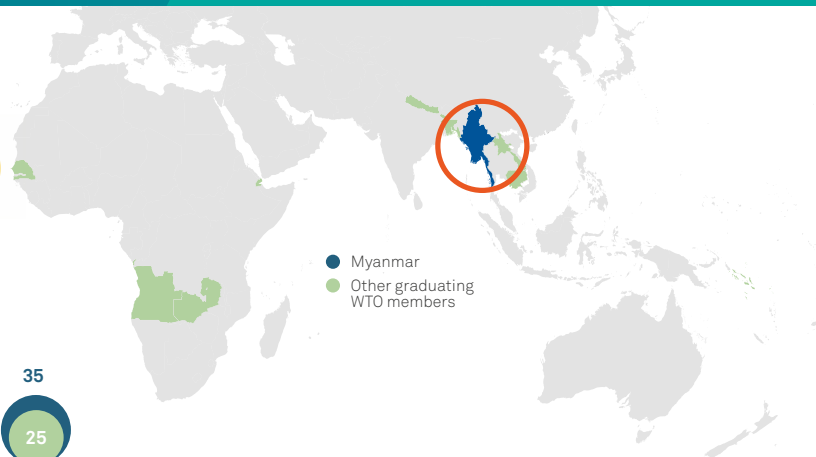
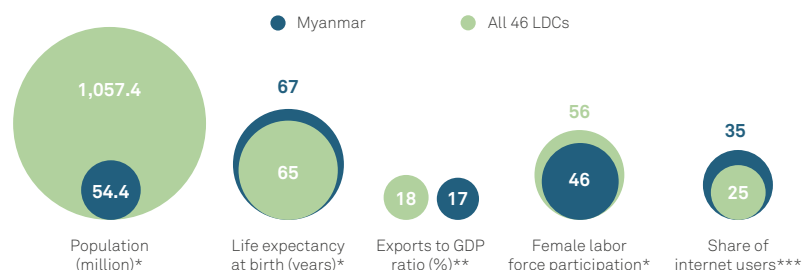
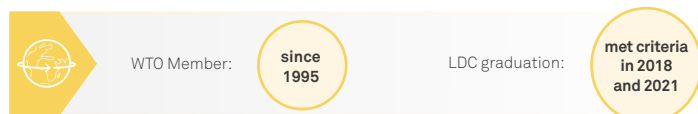


## OVERVIEW



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

## GRADUATION PROGRESS

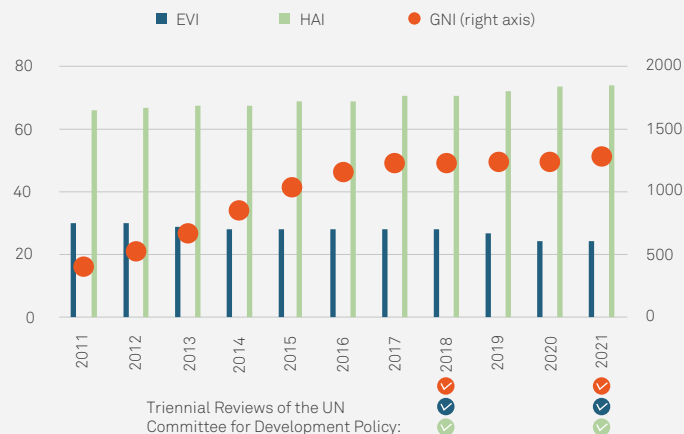
Criteria monitored by the United Nations for graduation from the LDC category:

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

Myanmar met the criteria for graduation in the UN triennial reviews of 2018 and 2021. The decision on a recommendation for graduation was deferred until the 2024 triennial review (E/2021/33).



[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.



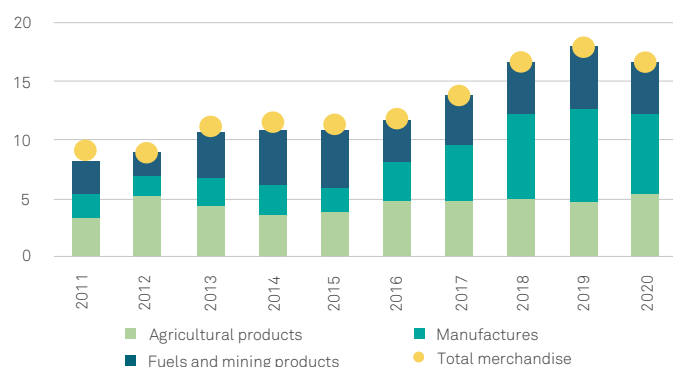
An LDC is eligible for graduation, if: i) it meets two of the three graduation criteria, or ii) its income per capita doubles the income graduation threshold. The graduation criteria should be met at two consecutive triennial reviews of the UN Committee for Development Policy for a country to be recommended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

Source: United Nations (DESA).

## EVOLUTION OF EXPORTS

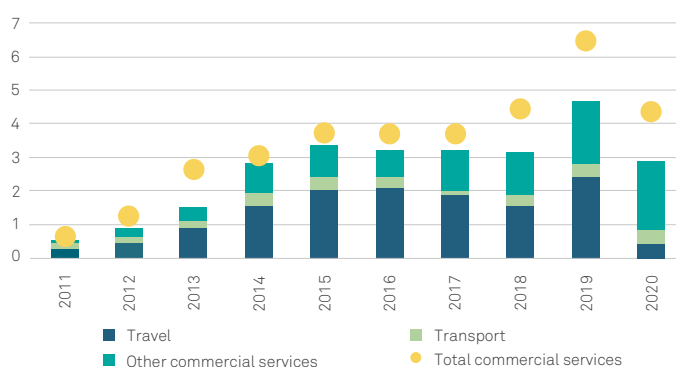
**Merchandise exports** of Myanmar increased from USD 9.2 billion in 2011 to USD 18.0 billion in 2019. The onset of the COVID-19 pandemic has caused a decline of its merchandise exports to USD 16.7 billion in 2020.

### Merchandise exports (USD billion)



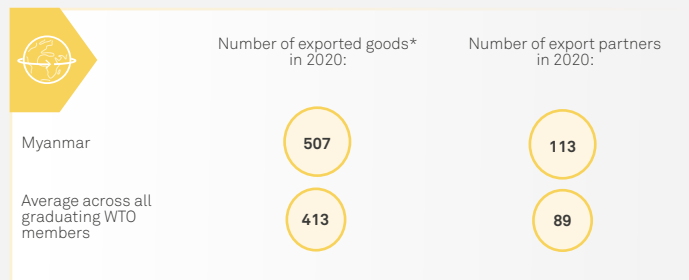
**Commercial services exports** of Myanmar increased more than sixfold from USD 727 million to USD 6.5 billion between 2011 and 2019 but decreased to USD 4.3 billion in 2020, mainly due to a collapse of travel services induced by the pandemic.

### Commercial services exports (USD billion)



Source: WTO.

# TRADE STRUCTURE

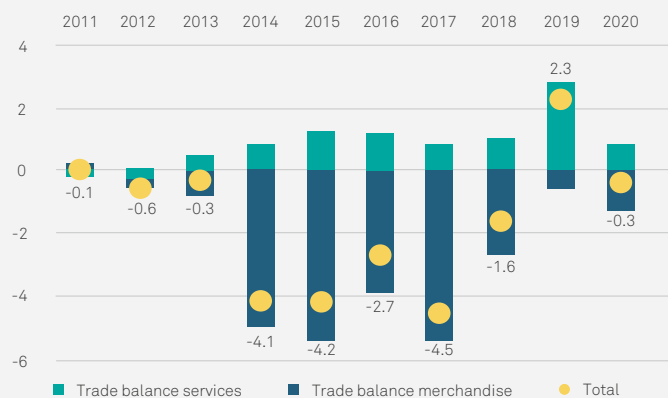


\* HS 4-digit products based on export statistics in 2020.

Source: UN COMTRADE.

Over the past decade, Myanmar recorded surpluses in commercial services trade. These have been offset by deficits in merchandise trade, with a notable exception in 2019. The **trade deficit** averaged USD 1.8 billion over the period 2011–2019 and stood at USD 0.3 billion in 2020.

## Trade balance (USD billion)



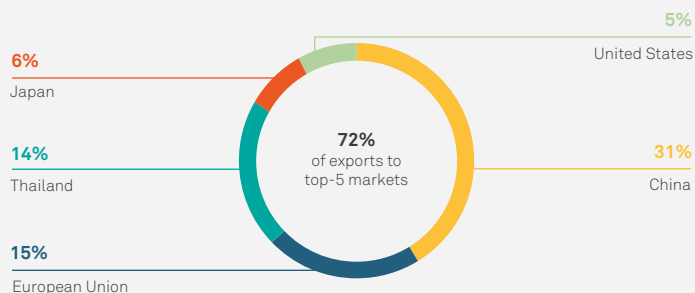
Source: WTO.

**Top-5 export destinations** accounted for more than two thirds of all goods exports of Myanmar in 2020.

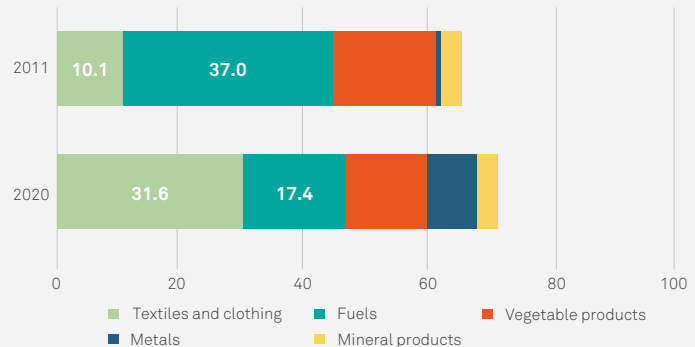
**The biggest market** was China, accounting for roughly a third of its goods exports.

**Textiles and clothing** represented more than 30% of its goods exports, followed by fuels.

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



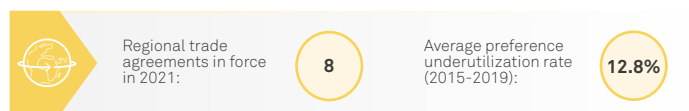
## Top-5 export product groups, 2020 Share of global imports from Myanmar



HS sections.

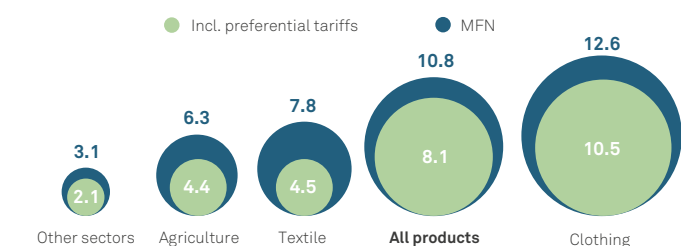
Source: UN COMTRADE, based on import statistics.

# TRADE POLICY



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

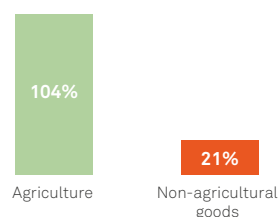
## Tariffs applied to exports of Myanmar (weighted average, 2019)



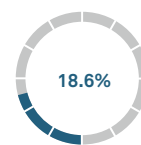
Other sectors summarize all product groups that do not belong to agriculture, textiles, clothing, or fuels.

**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).

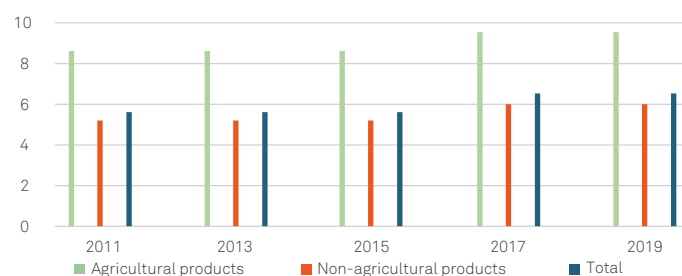
## Bound tariffs (simple average)



## Binding coverage Total



## Tariffs applied by Myanmar to its imports (simple average)



Including interpolated data.

Sources: WTO and SDG Trade Monitor.