



### Overall performance

Investment activity in Bangladesh has recently improved. There has been an increase in both the value of PPP deals closed over the last five years and public infrastructure investment. To continue improving the quality of its investment, Bangladesh could reform its regulatory markets, permits and infrastructure governance. It could also publish a pipeline of upcoming projects, reduce the time taken to reach financial close on major deals, and conduct post completion reviews.

Drivers	Rank (1/6)	Rank change (2017-20)	Score (1/100)	Emerging	Aspiring	Contender	Top performer	Global leader
Governance	70	-	30					
Regulatory frameworks	70	-	44					
Permits	68	↓ 3	42					
Planning	63	↓ 1	38					
Procurement	48	↑ 2	68					
Activity	50	↑ 15	28					
Funding capacity	52	↓ 1	27					
Financial markets	52	↑ 3	27					

### Bangladesh at a glance

**\$1,906**  
GDP per capita  
(USD, 2019)

**166.6 million**  
Population  
(2019)

**4.5% of GDP**  
Infrastructure investment  
(2019 estimate)

**1.9% of GDP**  
Infrastructure gap  
(2019 estimate)

**51.1**  
Infrastructure quality  
(0-100, 100 is best, 2019)

**\$416 million**  
Private infrastructure investment  
(5-year average, USD, 2019)

### Top performing metrics



82.5/100

#### Cost to start a business

According to the World Bank, the cost of starting a business is 8% of income per capita. While lower than the 17% average for Lower Middle Income Countries, lowering costs further could ease the entry of new firms.



77.7/100

#### Financial stability

Bangladesh's financial stability is satisfactory. However, it is less stable than the Lower Middle Income Countries average of 83. A stable financial system facilitates the smooth flow of funds between infrastructure assets and investors. The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic is a concern.



72.9/100

#### Gross government debt

Bangladesh's gross government debt grew to 34% of GDP in 2019. This remains lower than the Lower Middle Income Countries' average of 53% but the COVID-19 pandemic may affect this.

### Opportunities to grow

For guidance on how to improve these metrics, please see the [Bangladesh Country Page](#) on the InfraCompass website.



0/100

#### Published infrastructure plan

Bangladesh does not have a national or sub-national infrastructure plan. The addition of an infrastructure plan could highlight infrastructure challenges and opportunities for investment, as well as detail the government's planned responses.



No

#### Published project pipeline

Bangladesh does not currently publish an infrastructure pipeline of projects. The addition of an infrastructure pipeline could help provide infrastructure participants with a clear indication of prospective and confirmed infrastructure activity.



No

#### Post-completion reviews

Bangladesh does not undertake post-completion reviews for infrastructure projects. The implementation of post-completion reviews could help determine whether projects have achieved their objectives efficiently, and identify areas for improvement.



## ECONOMY OVERVIEW

GDP (\$US billion, 2019)	317.5	Population (million, 2019)	166.6	Unemployment rate (2019)	4.3%
GDP per capita (\$US, 2019)	1,906	Urbanisation ratio (2018)	37.0%	Inflation rate (2019)	5.5%
GDP growth rate (annual, 2019)	7.8%	Gross Government Debt (% of GDP, 2019)	35.0%	Digital Adoption Index (0-1 best, 2016)	0.37
GDP per capita growth rate (annual, 2019)	8.9%	Sovereign risk rating (2019)	40	Gini coefficient (0-100 worst, 2016)	32.4

## METRIC SCORES

The below metrics are normalised so that they all range from 0 to 100. For original metrics and data sources, please see <https://infracompass.github.org/>

GOVERNANCE		REGULATORY FRAMEWORKS		PERMITS	
Post-completion reviews?	No -	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	48.7 ↑	Cost to start a business	82.5 ↑
Infrastructure or PPP unit/agency?	Yes -	Prevalence of foreign ownership	47.9 ↑	Dealing with construction permits	10.9 ↓
Recovery rate	29.1 ↑	Product market regulation, network sectors	54.2 <sup>^</sup> -	Quality of land administration	21.7 ↑
Rule of law	37.2 ↑	Regulatory (including competition) quality	33.5 ↓	Registering property	0 -
Shareholder governance	33.3 -	Strength of insolvency framework	25 -	Time required to start a business	56.9 -
Political stability and absence of violence	32.8 ↑	Investment promotion agency?	Yes -		
PLANNING		PROCUREMENT		ACTIVITY	
Published project pipeline?	No -	Average procurement duration – transaction RFP	0 ↓	Infrastructure investment	55.1 ↑
Published infrastructure plan?	No -	Degree of transparency in public procurement	50 -	Private infrastructure investment	11.2 ↓
Preparation of PPPs	51 -	Published procurement guidelines?	Yes -	Value of closed PPP infrastructure deals	26.3 <sup>^</sup> ↑
Economic analysis assessment?	Yes -	Procurement of PPPs	66 -	Value of closed infrastructure deals with foreign equity sponsorship	18 ↑
Market sounding and/or assessment?	Yes -	PPP contract management	39 -		
Environmental impact analysis?	Yes -				
FUNDING CAPACITY		FINANCIAL MARKETS		<b>Drawing on data from:</b> International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, World Economic Forum, IJ Global, CEPII, Oxford Economics, Trading Economics, and Deloitte.	
GDP per capita	2.4 ↑	Domestic credit to private sector	22.6 ↑		
Gross government debt	72.9 ↓	Financing through local equity market	43.4 ↓		
Long term GDP growth trend	62.6 ↑	Stocks traded	5.3 ↑		
Summary credit rating	40 -	Financial depth	31 ↑		
		Financial stability	77.7 ↓		

## Metric key:

↑ Increase from InfraCompass 2017   ↓ Decrease from InfraCompass 2017   - No change from InfraCompass 2017

## Note:

'Top performing metrics' are the metrics with the highest score out of 100.

'Opportunities to grow' are the metrics with the lowest weighted score out of 100. These metrics would have the greatest impact on the overall score.

<sup>^</sup>Denotes interpolated metric data. See Technical Appendix for further explanation on the interpolation techniques.