

SUSTAINABLE TRADE INDEX 2022



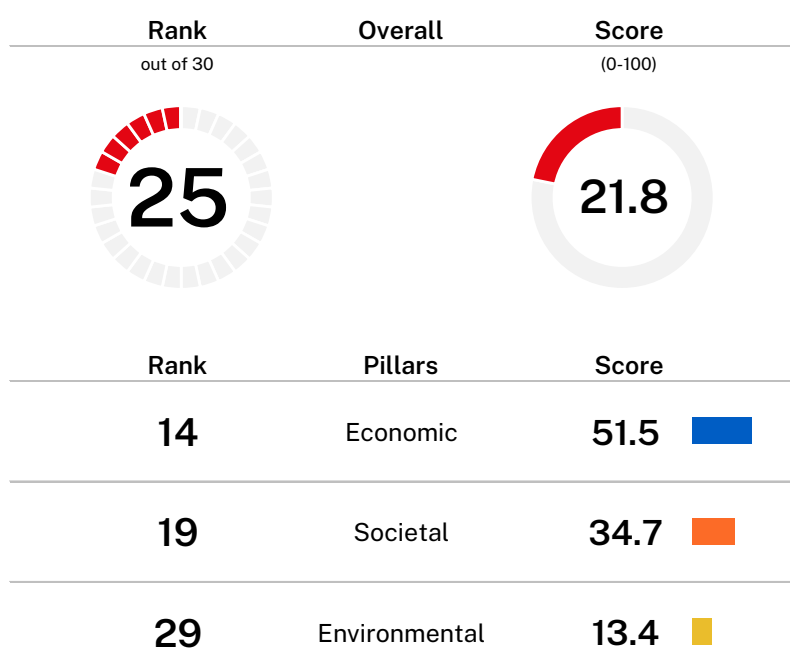
Brunei

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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	0.44	Small
Income, GDP per Capita US\$	44,753	High
Membership	APEC, CPTPP, 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	05	1.50	2021	80.8	
1.02	Real GDP Growth per capita, % GDP	29	-0.90	2021	82.9	
1.03	Growth in labor force, %	16	0.86	2021	18.8	
1.04	Foreign direct investment, net inflows, % GDP	06	4.71	2020	22.6	
1.05	Gross fixed capital formation, % GDP	02	40.38	2020	94.2	
1.06	Tariff & non-tariff barriers	01	-	-	100.0	
1.06.01	Tariff barriers	-	-	-	-	
1.06.01.a	Tariff barriers in force	-	-	-	-	
1.06.01.b	New tariff barriers 2021	-	-	-	-	
1.06.01.c	Percentage of trade affected by tariff barrier (up to 2018)	-	-	-	-	
1.06.02	Non-tariff barriers	01	-	-	100.0	
1.06.02.a	Non-tariff barriers in force	-	-	-	-	
1.06.02.b	New non-tariff barriers 2021	-	-	-	-	
1.06.02.c	Percentage of trade affected by non-tariff barrier (up to 2018)	01	10.07	2018	100.0	
1.07	Trade liberalization	15	-	-	38.1	
1.07.01	Regional Trade Agreements, number in force	20	10.00	2022	15.2	
1.07.02	Capital account liberalization, Index	-	-	-	-	
1.07.03	Investment Freedom, Index	12	65.00	2022	69.2	
1.08	Exchange rate stability, parity change from national currency to SDR, 2020/2018	03	0.02	2021	98.1	
1.09	Domestic credit to private sector, % of GDP	22	39.69	2020	9.3	
1.10	Foreign trade and payments risk	02	-	-	94.5	
1.10.01	Country credit rating	09	68.00	2022	86.4	
1.10.02	Gross debt, % GDP	01	1.77	2021	100.0	
1.11	Trade costs	13	-	-	53.9	
1.11.01	Logistics performance, index	21	2.71	2018	29.0	
1.11.02	Corruption perceptions, index	12	60.00	2021	56.9	
1.11.03	Rule of law, index	12	80.29	2020	78.8	
1.12	Monetary policy intervention	27	-	-	18.0	
1.12.01	Current account balance, % GDP	25	5.58	2021	33.8	
1.12.02	Total reserves (includes gold)1 year change, % GDP	28	1.58	2020	31.5	
1.13	Export concentration	30	-	-	0.0	
1.13.01	Export market concentration, Top 5 as % total	27	77.55	2021	23.2	
1.13.02	Export product concentration, Top 5 as % total	29	89.51	2021	7.7	
1.14	Exports of goods and services	28	-	-	2.0	
1.14.01	Merchandise exports, US\$	28	11,065	2021	3.8	
1.14.02	Commercial services exports, US\$	29	181	2021	0.0	
1.15	Technological innovation	20	-	-	10.0	
1.15.01	R&D expenditure, % GDP	21	0.28	2018	5.1	
1.15.02	Researchers in R&D, per capita	-	-	-	-	
1.15.03	Patent applications, per million inhabitants	16	22.57	2020	0.4	
1.15.04	High-technology exports, % of manufactured exports	26	1.34	2020	0.1	
1.15.05	Scientific articles, per million people	12	647.49	2020	27.1	
1.16	Technological infrastructure	16	-	-	48.0	
1.16.01	Fixed internet speed, Mbps	23	24.30	2021	9.9	
1.16.02	Internet users, % population	03	95.00	2020	97.7	
1.16.03	Fixed broadband subscriptions	17	16.25	2020	37.0	
1.16.04	Mobile subscriptions (per 100 people)	17	122.65	2020	30.7	

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)	-	-	-	-	
2.02	Educational attainment	16	-	-	34.10	
2.02.01	Mean years of schooling	17	9.14	2019	51.18	
2.02.02	University education Index	06	29.40	2021	22.94	
2.02.03	Tertiary enrollment	19	31.99	2020	19.39	
2.03	Labor standards	30	-	-	0.00	
2.03.01	Gender non-discrimination in hiring	29	25.00	2022	0.00	
2.03.02	Freedom of association and assembly	-	-	-	-	
2.04	Political stability and absence of violence	03	90.57	2020	92.35	
2.05	Goods produced by forced labor or child labor	18	-	-	71.18	
2.05.01	Goods produced by forced labor	24	-	-	54.39	
2.05.01.a	Goods produced by forced labor, number of goods categories	01	0.00	2021	100.00	
2.05.01.b	% population in forced labor	27	10.93	2018	35.64	
2.05.02	Goods produced by child labor, number of goods categories	01	0.00	2021	100.00	
2.06	Government response to human trafficking	30	-	-	0.00	
2.06.01	Government response to human trafficking, Criminalization	29	2.00	2021	0.00	
2.06.02	Government response to human trafficking, Strategy	28	20.60	2018	3.81	
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	02	-	-	78.50	
2.07.01	Imports of goods at risk of modern slavery, US\$ millions	05	107	2020	60.42	
2.07.02	Exports of goods at risk of modern slavery, US\$ millions	01	0	2020	100.00	
2.08	Social mobility, Index	-	-	-	-	
2.09	Life expectancy at birth	16	74.60	2021	45.77	

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	05	7.72	2019	97.84	
3.02	Deforestation, Index	25	0.00	2020	11.18	
3.03	% of wastewater treated	23	21.20	2020	19.92	
3.04	Energy intensity, energy consumed for each 1'000 US\$ of GDP in MTOE	15	115.37	2019	67.40	
3.05	Ecological footprint	23	5.42	2018	36.82	
3.06	Renewable energy, %	29	0.00	2019	0.00	
3.07	Environmental standards in trade, count	23	-	-	25.00	
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	20	0	2021	0.00	
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	19	-0.00	2019	22.50	
3.09	Share of natural resources in trade, %	30	41.93	2020	0.00	
3.10	Carbon	29	-	-	4.26	
3.10.1	Carbon pricing	11	0	2022	0.00	
3.10.2	CO2 emissions per capita	29	15.98	2019	7.70	

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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