

SUSTAINABLE TRADE INDEX 2022



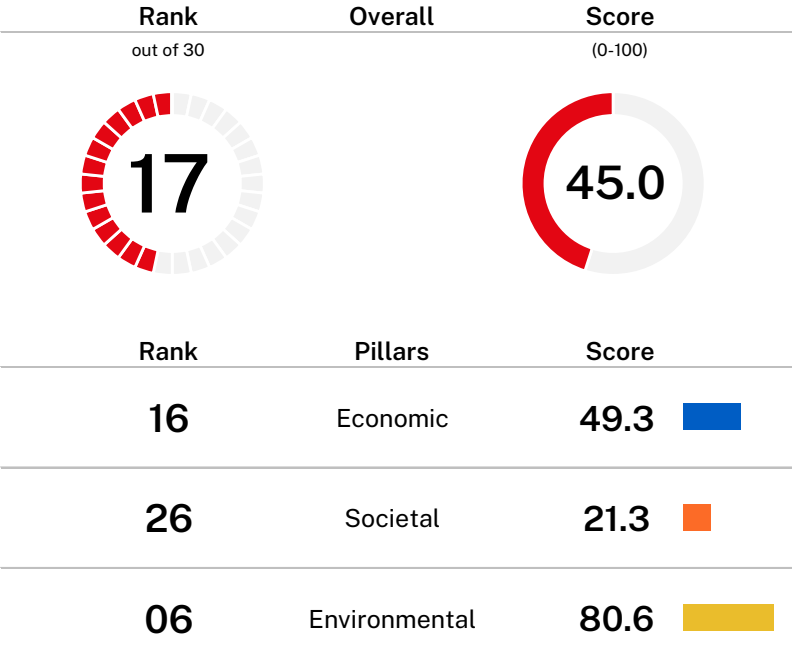
Cambodia

Cambodia

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	15.84	Medium
Income, GDP per Capita US\$	1,637	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

		Rank	Value	Year	Score	
1.01	Consumer price inflation	15	2.96	2021	64.9	
1.02	Real GDP Growth per capita, % GDP	26	1.14	2021	86.2	
1.03	Growth in labor force, %	12	1.88	2021	24.9	
1.04	Foreign direct investment, net inflows, % GDP	03	14.04	2020	47.3	
1.05	Gross fixed capital formation, % GDP	11	24.08	2020	56.2	
1.06	Tariff & non-tariff barriers	05	-	-	82.1	
1.06.01	Tariff barriers	06	-	-	85.3	
1.06.01.a	Tariff barriers in force	05	14	2021	68.2	
1.06.01.b	New tariff barriers 2021	01	0.00	2021	100.0	
1.06.01.c	Percentage of trade affected by tariff barrier (up to 2018)	07	3.97	2018	92.5	
1.06.02	Non-tariff barriers	05	-	-	81.9	
1.06.02.a	Non-tariff barriers in force	02	6	2021	82.8	
1.06.02.b	New non-tariff barriers 2021	01	0	2021	100.0	
1.06.02.c	Percentage of trade affected by non-tariff barrier (up to 2018)	06	36.40	2018	62.9	
1.07	Trade liberalization	13	-	-	47.7	
1.07.01	Regional Trade Agreements, number in force	26	7.00	2022	6.1	
1.07.02	Capital account liberalization, Index	01	2.32	2019	100.0	
1.07.03	Investment Freedom, Index	19	50.00	2022	46.2	
1.08	Exchange rate stability, parity change from national currency to SDR, 2020/2018	15	0.04	2021	84.8	
1.09	Domestic credit to private sector, % of GDP	11	139.94	2020	50.9	
1.10	Foreign trade and payments risk	22	-	-	43.2	
1.10.01	Country credit rating	24	32.00	2022	31.8	
1.10.02	Gross debt, % GDP	07	38.73	2021	85.9	
1.11	Trade costs	28	-	-	5.6	
1.11.01	Logistics performance, index	25	2.58	2018	22.0	
1.11.02	Corruption perceptions, index	30	23.00	2021	0.0	
1.11.03	Rule of law, index	29	17.79	2020	8.2	
1.12	Monetary policy intervention	01	-	-	100.0	
1.12.01	Current account balance, % GDP	01	-26.69	2021	100.0	
1.12.02	Total reserves (includes gold)1 year change, % GDP	03	-7.26	2021	81.9	
1.13	Export concentration	19	-	-	38.8	
1.13.01	Export market concentration, Top 5 as % total	13	57.93	2021	61.2	
1.13.02	Export product concentration, Top 5 as % total	26	76.52	2021	30.9	
1.14	Exports of goods and services	25	-	-	5.1	
1.14.01	Merchandise exports, US\$	25	17,971	2021	9.6	
1.14.02	Commercial services exports, US\$	27	682	2021	0.1	
1.15	Technological innovation	28	-	-	0.7	
1.15.01	R&D expenditure, % GDP	-	-	-	-	
1.15.02	Researchers in R&D, per capita	-	-	-	-	
1.15.03	Patent applications, per million inhabitants	27	0.70	2020	0.0	
1.15.04	High-technology exports, % of manufactured exports	24	2.28	2020	1.5	
1.15.05	Scientific articles, per million people	27	10.60	2020	0.2	
1.16	Technological infrastructure	27	-	-	16.3	
1.16.01	Fixed internet speed, Mbps	28	13.36	2021	4.0	
1.16.02	Internet users, % population	27	32.90	2017	25.3	
1.16.03	Fixed broadband subscriptions	27	1.40	2020	2.7	
1.16.04	Mobile subscriptions (per 100 people)	20	116.01	2017	28.0	

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	29	-	-	2.18	
2.02.01	Mean years of schooling	29	4.97	2019	3.50	
2.02.02	University education Index	27	0.00	2021	0.00	
2.02.03	Tertiary enrollment	25	14.74	2019	2.47	
2.03	Labor standards	17	-	-	63.91	
2.03.01	Gender non-discrimination in hiring	01	100.00	2022	100.00	
2.03.02	Freedom of association and assembly	23	0.42	2021	27.83	
2.04	Political stability and absence of violence	17	41.04	2020	38.78	
2.05	Goods produced by forced labor or child labor	28	-	-	18.40	
2.05.01	Goods produced by forced labor	27	-	-	25.01	
2.05.01.a	Goods produced by forced labor, number of goods categories	17	1.00	2021	94.12	
2.05.01.b	% population in forced labor	29	16.81	2018	0.07	
2.05.02	Goods produced by child labor, number of goods categories	25	13.00	2021	45.83	
2.06	Government response to human trafficking	19	-	-	32.35	
2.06.01	Government response to human trafficking, Criminalization	04	6.00	2021	80.00	
2.06.02	Government response to human trafficking, Strategy	18	37.56	2018	35.72	
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	19	-	-	45.32	
2.07.01	Imports of goods at risk of modern slavery, US\$ millions	04	107	2020	60.48	
2.07.02	Exports of goods at risk of modern slavery, US\$ millions	23	3,021	2020	38.87	
2.08	Social mobility, Index	-	-	-	-	
2.09	Life expectancy at birth	22	69.60	2021	20.90	

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	21	22.14	2019	79.18	
3.02	Deforestation, Index	03	0.02	2020	71.16	
3.03	% of wastewater treated	17	30.60	2020	29.47	
3.04	Energy intensity, energy consumed for each 1'000 US\$ of GDP in MTOE	26	251.03	2019	19.81	
3.05	Ecological footprint	05	1.50	2018	90.06	
3.06	Renewable energy, %	03	47.85	2019	81.88	
3.07	Environmental standards in trade, count	08	-	-	75.00	
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	01	2	2021	100.00	
3.07.06	Convention: International Trade in Endangered Species	01	2	2021	100.00	
3.07.07	Convention: Prior Informed Consent - Hazardous Chemicals (Rotterdam)	01	2	2021	100.00	
3.08	Transfer emissions, export emissions % of total	17	-1.24	2019	22.71	
3.09	Share of natural resources in trade, %	08	5.56	2020	87.44	
3.10	Carbon	15	-	-	53.52	
3.10.1	Carbon pricing	11	0	2022	0.00	
3.10.2	CO2 emissions per capita	05	1.00	2019	96.87	

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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