

SUSTAINABLE TRADE INDEX 2022



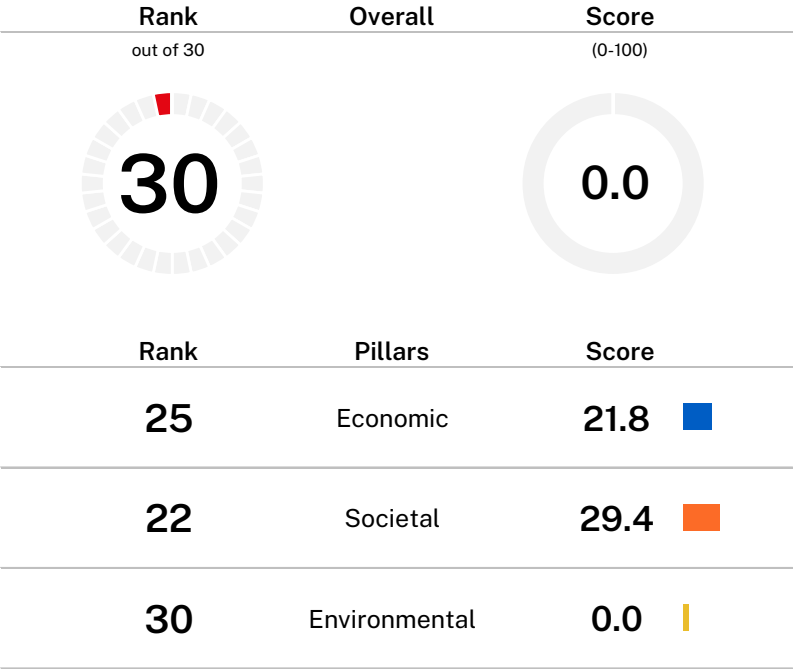
Russia

Russia

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	145.56	Large
Income, GDP per Capita US\$	12,207	Medium
Membership	APEC	

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	29	6.69	2021	24.1	
1.02	Real GDP Growth per capita, % GDP	10	5.14	2021	91.9	
1.03	Growth in labor force, %	29	-1.04	2021	7.7	
1.04	Foreign direct investment, net inflows, % GDP	25	0.64	2020	11.8	
1.05	Gross fixed capital formation, % GDP	17	21.76	2020	50.7	
1.06	Tariff & non-tariff barriers	25	-	-	19.9	
1.06.01	Tariff barriers	23	-	-	35.0	
1.06.01.a	Tariff barriers in force	26	2,142	2021	9.9	
1.06.01.b	New tariff barriers 2021	21	32.00	2021	43.0	
1.06.01.c	Percentage of trade affected by tariff barrier (up to 2018)	15	14.16	2018	72.8	
1.06.02	Non-tariff barriers	28	-	-	18.2	
1.06.02.a	Non-tariff barriers in force	27	14,957	2021	15.3	
1.06.02.b	New non-tariff barriers 2021	26	1,176	2021	19.2	
1.06.02.c	Percentage of trade affected by non-tariff barrier (up to 2018)	18	66.67	2018	20.3	
1.07	Trade liberalization	23	-	-	22.3	
1.07.01	Regional Trade Agreements, number in force	18	12.00	2022	21.2	
1.07.02	Capital account liberalization, Index	15	0.10	2019	47.7	
1.07.03	Investment Freedom, Index	27	30.00	2022	15.4	
1.08	Exchange rate stability, parity change from national currency to SDR, 2020/2018	29	0.17	2021	13.8	
1.09	Domestic credit to private sector, % of GDP	15	59.97	2020	17.7	
1.10	Foreign trade and payments risk	24	-	-	35.9	
1.10.01	Country credit rating	28	20.00	2022	13.6	
1.10.02	Gross debt, % GDP	03	17.02	2021	94.2	
1.11	Trade costs	24	-	-	14.3	
1.11.01	Logistics performance, index	20	2.76	2018	31.7	
1.11.02	Corruption perceptions, index	26	29.00	2021	9.2	
1.11.03	Rule of law, index	27	22.60	2020	13.6	
1.12	Monetary policy intervention	09	-	-	41.0	
1.12.01	Current account balance, % GDP	26	6.87	2021	31.1	
1.12.02	Total reserves (includes gold)1 year change, % GDP	04	-4.62	2021	66.9	
1.13	Export concentration	07	-	-	76.6	
1.13.01	Export market concentration, Top 5 as % total	02	38.37	2021	99.1	
1.13.02	Export product concentration, Top 5 as % total	17	64.34	2021	52.7	
1.14	Exports of goods and services	10	-	-	38.3	
1.14.01	Merchandise exports, US\$	08	494,025	2021	64.7	
1.14.02	Commercial services exports, US\$	10	55,017	2021	7.3	
1.15	Technological innovation	14	-	-	23.1	
1.15.01	R&D expenditure, % GDP	12	1.10	2020	22.3	
1.15.02	Researchers in R&D, per capita	10	2.72	2020	31.0	
1.15.03	Patent applications, per million inhabitants	12	207.18	2020	4.1	
1.15.04	High-technology exports, % of manufactured exports	19	9.20	2020	11.6	
1.15.05	Scientific articles, per million people	13	615.49	2020	25.8	
1.16	Technological infrastructure	14	-	-	59.9	
1.16.01	Fixed internet speed, Mbps	14	65.49	2021	32.1	
1.16.02	Internet users, % population	14	84.99	2020	86.0	
1.16.03	Fixed broadband subscriptions	12	23.23	2020	53.1	
1.16.04	Mobile subscriptions (per 100 people)	03	163.59	2020	47.5	

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)	12	37.70	2021	47.12	
2.02	Educational attainment	09	-	-	61.40	
2.02.01	Mean years of schooling	10	12.17	2019	85.82	
2.02.02	University education Index	13	12.56	2021	9.80	
2.02.03	Tertiary enrollment	07	86.40	2019	72.75	
2.03	Labor standards	28	-	-	32.96	
2.03.01	Gender non-discrimination in hiring	23	50.00	2022	33.33	
2.03.02	Freedom of association and assembly	21	0.44	2021	32.60	
2.04	Political stability and absence of violence	23	20.75	2020	16.84	
2.05	Goods produced by forced labor or child labor	15	-	-	75.31	
2.05.01	Goods produced by forced labor	20	-	-	65.08	
2.05.01.a	Goods produced by forced labor, number of goods categories	23	3.00	2021	82.35	
2.05.01.b	% population in forced labor	20	5.52	2018	68.38	
2.05.02	Goods produced by child labor, number of goods categories	16	1.00	2021	95.83	
2.06	Government response to human trafficking	17	-	-	42.61	
2.06.01	Government response to human trafficking, Criminalization	04	6.00	2021	80.00	
2.06.02	Government response to human trafficking, Strategy	27	20.71	2018	4.03	
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	26	-	-	22.43	
2.07.01	Imports of goods at risk of modern slavery, US\$ millions	22	12,898	2020	20.06	
2.07.02	Exports of goods at risk of modern slavery, US\$ millions	24	3,780	2020	37.16	
2.08	Social mobility, Index	09	64.70	2020	71.07	
2.09	Life expectancy at birth	23	69.40	2021	19.90	

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	07	11.78	2019	92.59	
3.02	Deforestation, Index	13	0.01	2020	29.28	
3.03	% of wastewater treated	26	12.92	2020	11.51	
3.04	Energy intensity, energy consumed for each 1'000 US\$ of GDP in MTOE	29	307.50	2019	0.00	
3.05	Ecological footprint	22	5.31	2018	38.25	
3.06	Renewable energy, %	24	2.58	2019	4.41	
3.07	Environmental standards in trade, count	29	-	-	0.00	
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)	29	0	2021	0.00	
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	23	0	2021	0.00	
3.07.07	Convention: Prior Informed Consent - Hazardous Chemicals (Rotterdam)	01	2	2021	100.00	
3.08	Transfer emissions, export emissions % of total	27	67.34	2019	13.96	
3.09	Share of natural resources in trade, %	27	36.09	2020	14.05	
3.10	Carbon	27	-	-	15.85	
3.10.1	Carbon pricing	11	0	2022	0.00	
3.10.2	CO2 emissions per capita	25	12.45	2019	28.69	

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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