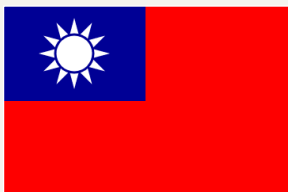


SUSTAINABLE TRADE INDEX 2022



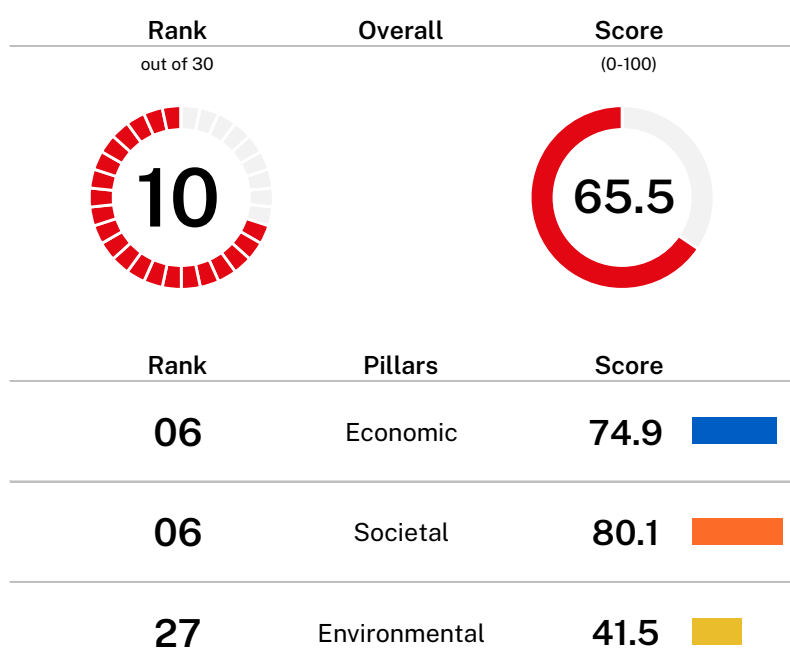
Taiwan

Taiwan

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	23.38	Medium
Income, GDP per Capita US\$	33,835	High
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	08	1.82	2021	77.3	
1.02	Real GDP Growth per capita, % GDP	06	7.29	2021	94.6	
1.03	Growth in labor force, %	25	-0.38	2021	11.6	
1.04	Foreign direct investment, net inflows, % GDP	23	0.90	2020	12.5	
1.05	Gross fixed capital formation, % GDP	07	26.73	2020	62.3	
1.06	Tariff & non-tariff barriers	03	-	-	88.4	
1.06.01	Tariff barriers	03	-	-	90.9	
1.06.01.a	Tariff barriers in force	03	3	2021	83.7	
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)	-	-	-	-	
1.06.02	Non-tariff barriers	03	-	-	87.8	
1.06.02.a	Non-tariff barriers in force	04	15	2021	75.6	
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)	-	-	-	-	
1.07	Trade liberalization	18	-	-	35.6	
1.07.01	Regional Trade Agreements, number in force	27	6.00	2022	3.0	
1.07.02	Capital account liberalization, Index	-	-	-	-	
1.07.03	Investment Freedom, Index	09	70.00	2022	76.9	
1.08	Exchange rate stability, parity change from national currency to SDR, 2020/2018	22	0.07	2021	71.2	
1.09	Domestic credit to private sector, % of GDP	-	-	-	-	
1.10	Foreign trade and payments risk	03	-	-	92.5	
1.10.01	Country credit rating	04	73.00	2022	93.9	
1.10.02	Gross debt, % GDP	04	28.47	2021	89.8	
1.11	Trade costs	09	-	-	78.5	
1.11.01	Logistics performance, index	-	-	-	-	
1.11.02	Corruption perceptions, index	08	68.00	2021	69.2	
1.11.03	Rule of law, index	09	87.02	2020	86.4	
1.12	Monetary policy intervention	02	-	-	53.0	
1.12.01	Current account balance, % GDP	28	14.71	2021	15.1	
1.12.02	Total reserves (includes gold)1 year change, % GDP	01	-10.43	2021	100.0	
1.13	Export concentration	25	-	-	29.5	
1.13.01	Export market concentration, Top 5 as % total	24	71.02	2021	35.9	
1.13.02	Export product concentration, Top 5 as % total	21	70.52	2021	41.6	
1.14	Exports of goods and services	11	-	-	37.2	
1.14.01	Merchandise exports, US\$	11	447,693	2021	62.9	
1.14.02	Commercial services exports, US\$	11	51,842	2021	6.9	
1.15	Technological innovation	03	-	-	76.4	
1.15.01	R&D expenditure, % GDP	02	3.63	2020	75.2	
1.15.02	Researchers in R&D, per capita	03	6.90	2020	79.1	
1.15.03	Patent applications, per million inhabitants	03	2,299.80	2019	45.7	
1.15.04	High-technology exports, % of manufactured exports	-	-	-	-	
1.15.05	Scientific articles, per million people	09	1,194.90	2020	50.3	
1.16	Technological infrastructure	09	-	-	67.2	
1.16.01	Fixed internet speed, Mbps	09	126.90	2021	65.1	
1.16.02	Internet users, % population	12	89.00	2020	90.7	
1.16.03	Fixed broadband subscriptions	11	25.26	2020	57.8	
1.16.04	Mobile subscriptions (per 100 people)	16	124.57	2020	31.5	

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)	01	27.60	2021	100.00	
2.02	Educational attainment	07	-	-	63.18	
2.02.01	Mean years of schooling	07	12.30	2019	87.28	
2.02.02	University education Index	12	12.65	2021	9.87	
2.02.03	Tertiary enrollment	05	89.81	2021	76.09	
2.03	Labor standards	04	-	-	93.70	
2.03.01	Gender non-discrimination in hiring	01	100.00	2022	100.00	
2.03.02	Freedom of association and assembly	04	0.77	2021	87.39	
2.04	Political stability and absence of violence	07	72.17	2020	72.45	
2.05	Goods produced by forced labor or child labor	08	-	-	96.81	
2.05.01	Goods produced by forced labor	08	-	-	94.95	
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	03	0.49	2018	98.75	
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	13	-	-	56.93	
2.06.01	Government response to human trafficking, Criminalization	-	-	-	-	
2.06.02	Government response to human trafficking, Strategy	17	38.21	2018	36.95	
2.06.03	Government response to human trafficking, Action	01	1.00	2021	100.00	
2.07	Trade in goods at risk of modern slavery	21	-	-	30.13	
2.07.01	Imports of goods at risk of modern slavery, US\$ millions	17	6,573	2020	25.76	
2.07.02	Exports of goods at risk of modern slavery, US\$ millions	21	1,243	2020	45.64	
2.08	Social mobility, Index	-	-	-	-	
2.09	Life expectancy at birth	08	81.30	2021	79.10	

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	10	16.20	2019	86.86	
3.02	Deforestation, Index	29	0.00	2020	3.84	
3.03	% of wastewater treated	13	64.50	2020	63.92	
3.04	Energy intensity, energy consumed for each 1'000 US\$ of GDP in MTOE	14	114.15	2019	67.82	
3.05	Ecological footprint	-	-	-	-	
3.06	Renewable energy, %	26	1.75	2019	2.99	
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	01	2	2021	100.00	
3.07.03	Convention: Protection of the Ozone Layer (Vienna)	29	0	2021	0.00	
3.07.04	Convention on Climate Change (Kyoto)	28	0	2021	0.00	
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)	26	0	2021	0.00	
3.08	Transfer emissions, export emissions % of total	20	0.15	2019	22.48	
3.09	Share of natural resources in trade, %	07	5.47	2020	87.66	
3.10	Carbon	26	-	-	18.49	
3.10.1	Carbon pricing	11	0	2022	0.00	
3.10.2	CO2 emissions per capita	24	11.65	2019	33.48	

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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