

# SUSTAINABLE TRADE INDEX 2022



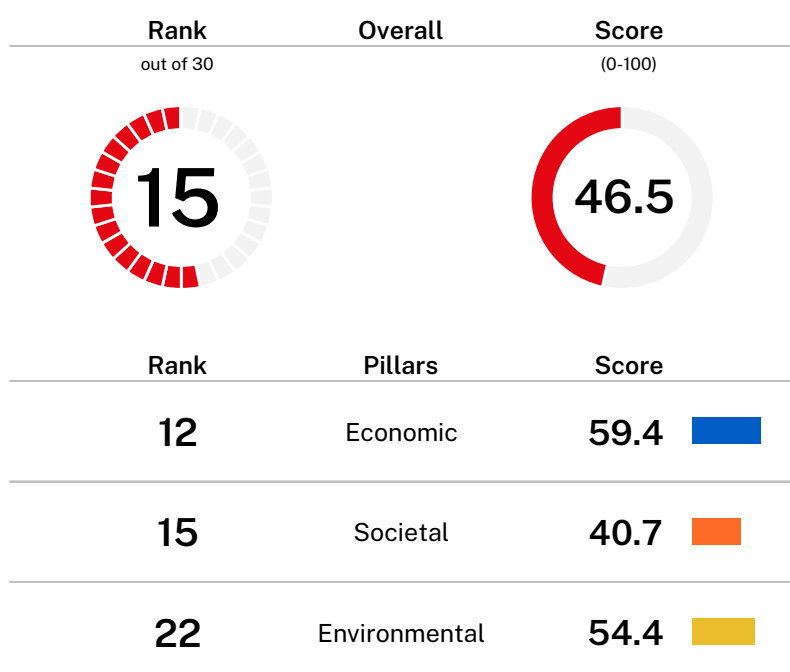
## Thailand

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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	69.95	Large
Income, GDP per Capita US\$	7,323	Medium
Membership	APEC, 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	04	1.23	2021	83.8	
1.02	Real GDP Growth per capita, % GDP	25	1.35	2021	86.5	
1.03	Growth in labor force, %	22	0.04	2021	14.0	
1.04	Foreign direct investment, net inflows, % GDP	29	-0.97	2020	7.5	
1.05	Gross fixed capital formation, % GDP	14	23.07	2020	53.8	
1.06	<b>Tariff &amp; non-tariff barriers</b>	<b>13</b>	-	-	<b>55.6</b>	
1.06.01	Tariff barriers	14	-	-	65.3	
1.06.01.a	Tariff barriers in force	16	351	2021	31.1	
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)	14	12.54	2018	75.9	
1.06.02	Non-tariff barriers	13	-	-	53.3	
1.06.02.a	Non-tariff barriers in force	14	331	2021	48.8	
1.06.02.b	New non-tariff barriers 2021	13	22	2021	64.2	
1.06.02.c	Percentage of trade affected by non-tariff barrier (up to 2018)	10	47.78	2018	46.9	
1.07	<b>Trade liberalization</b>	<b>17</b>	-	-	<b>36.7</b>	
1.07.01	Regional Trade Agreements, number in force	14	14.00	2022	27.3	
1.07.02	Capital account liberalization, Index	17	-0.15	2019	41.7	
1.07.03	Investment Freedom, Index	18	55.00	2022	53.8	
1.08	Exchange rate stability, parity change from national currency to SDR, 2020/2018	21	0.06	2021	73.3	
1.09	Domestic credit to private sector, % of GDP	07	160.32	2020	59.3	
1.10	<b>Foreign trade and payments risk</b>	<b>14</b>	-	-	<b>61.5</b>	
1.10.01	Country credit rating	15	53.00	2022	63.6	
1.10.02	Gross debt, % GDP	16	58.04	2021	78.5	
1.11	<b>Trade costs</b>	<b>15</b>	-	-	<b>44.4</b>	
1.11.01	Logistics performance, index	11	3.41	2018	66.7	
1.11.02	Corruption perceptions, index	21	35.00	2021	18.5	
1.11.03	Rule of law, index	14	57.69	2020	53.3	
1.12	<b>Monetary policy intervention</b>	<b>03</b>	-	-	<b>50.1</b>	
1.12.01	Current account balance, % GDP	09	-2.12	2021	49.6	
1.12.02	Total reserves (includes gold)1 year change, % GDP	05	-3.65	2021	61.4	
1.13	<b>Export concentration</b>	<b>05</b>	-	-	<b>86.8</b>	
1.13.01	Export market concentration, Top 5 as % total	06	47.38	2021	81.6	
1.13.02	Export product concentration, Top 5 as % total	06	45.60	2021	86.1	
1.14	<b>Exports of goods and services</b>	<b>16</b>	-	-	<b>30.4</b>	
1.14.01	Merchandise exports, US\$	16	271,174	2021	53.8	
1.14.02	Commercial services exports, US\$	15	24,472	2021	3.3	
1.15	<b>Technological innovation</b>	<b>15</b>	-	-	<b>22.1</b>	
1.15.01	R&D expenditure, % GDP	11	1.14	2019	23.2	
1.15.02	Researchers in R&D, per capita	12	1.79	2019	20.3	
1.15.03	Patent applications, per million inhabitants	17	21.66	2020	0.4	
1.15.04	High-technology exports, % of manufactured exports	08	27.67	2020	38.6	
1.15.05	Scientific articles, per million people	16	200.04	2020	8.2	
1.16	<b>Technological infrastructure</b>	<b>10</b>	-	-	<b>64.8</b>	
1.16.01	Fixed internet speed, Mbps	05	141.10	2021	72.8	
1.16.02	Internet users, % population	15	77.84	2020	77.7	
1.16.03	Fixed broadband subscriptions	16	16.44	2020	37.4	
1.16.04	Mobile subscriptions (per 100 people)	02	166.61	2020	48.8	

# 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)	07	34.90	2021	61.78	
2.02	Educational attainment	22	-	-	21.69	
2.02.01	Mean years of schooling	23	7.94	2019	37.46	
2.02.02	University education Index	18	2.80	2021	2.18	
2.02.03	Tertiary enrollment	-	-	-	-	
2.03	Labor standards	19	-	-	63.52	
2.03.01	Gender non-discrimination in hiring	01	100.00	2022	100.00	
2.03.02	Freedom of association and assembly	25	0.41	2021	27.05	
2.04	Political stability and absence of violence	22	24.53	2020	20.92	
2.05	Goods produced by forced labor or child labor	21	-	-	58.29	
2.05.01	Goods produced by forced labor	25	-	-	50.64	
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	24	8.88	2018	48.00	
2.05.02	Goods produced by child labor, number of goods categories	18	4.00	2021	83.33	
2.06	Government response to human trafficking	09	-	-	65.28	
2.06.01	Government response to human trafficking, Criminalization	04	6.00	2021	80.00	
2.06.02	Government response to human trafficking, Strategy	11	48.87	2018	57.00	
2.06.03	Government response to human trafficking, Action	09	2.00	2021	66.67	
2.07	Trade in goods at risk of modern slavery	25	-	-	23.50	
2.07.01	Imports of goods at risk of modern slavery, US\$ millions	18	7,066	2020	25.15	
2.07.02	Exports of goods at risk of modern slavery, US\$ millions	25	5,682	2020	34.05	
2.08	Social mobility, Index	14	55.40	2020	47.46	
2.09	Life expectancy at birth	11	78.70	2021	66.17	

# 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	23	27.32	2019	72.46	
3.02	Deforestation, Index	11	0.01	2020	33.65	
3.03	% of wastewater treated	22	24.40	2020	23.17	
3.04	Energy intensity, energy consumed for each 1'000 US\$ of GDP in MTOE	24	188.27	2019	41.82	
3.05	Ecological footprint	13	2.35	2018	78.49	
3.06	Renewable energy, %	12	20.66	2019	35.35	
3.07	Environmental standards in trade, count	17	-	-	50.00	
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	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	12	-2.59	2019	22.94	
3.09	Share of natural resources in trade, %	14	7.97	2020	81.65	
3.10	Carbon	23	-	-	43.76	
3.10.1	Carbon pricing	11	0	2022	0.00	
3.10.2	CO2 emissions per capita	15	3.97	2019	79.20	

# 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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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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