

## Sustainable Trade Index 2023

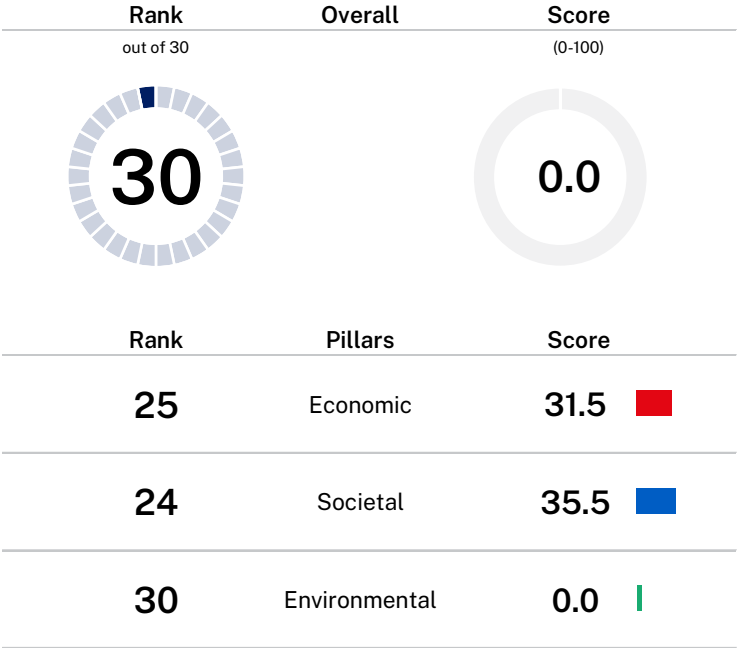
# Russia



# Sustainable Trade Index

The Hinrich-IMD Sustainable Trade Index measures 30 economies' 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	143.44 (2022)	Large
Income, GDP per Capita US\$	12,618 (2021)	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	27	13.80	2021	46.7	
1.02	Real GDP Growth per capita, % GDP	27	-0.61	2021	53.2	
1.03	Growth in labor force, %	22	0.41	2021	38.8	
1.04	Foreign direct investment, net inflows, % GDP	14	2.27	2020	6.2	
1.05	Gross fixed capital formation, % GDP	24	19.82	2020	23.8	
1.06	<b>Tariff &amp; non-tariff barriers</b>	<b>23</b>	-	-	<b>60.1</b>	
1.06.01	Tariff barriers	19	-	-	78.6	
1.06.01.a	Tariff barriers in force	24	1,081	2021	78.8	
1.06.01.b	New tariff barriers 2022	01	0.00	2021	100.0	
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	24	-	-	45.0	
1.06.02.a	Non-tariff barriers in force	23	16,346	2021	90.9	
1.06.02.b	New non-tariff barriers 2022	20	916	2021	38.6	
1.06.02.c	Percentage of trade affected by non-tariff barrier (up to 2018)	18	66.67	2018	20.3	
1.07	<b>Trade liberalization</b>	<b>24</b>	-	-	<b>18.1</b>	
1.07.01	Regional Trade Agreements, number in force	18	12.00	2022	22.6	
1.07.02	Capital account liberalization, Index	16	-0.16	2019	30.3	
1.07.03	Investment Freedom, Index	26	30.00	2022	15.4	
1.08	Exchange rate stability, parity change from national currency to SDR, 2022/2020	25	0.09	2021	80.6	
1.09	Domestic credit to private sector, % of GDP	15	56.19	2020	16.7	
1.10	<b>Foreign trade and payments risk</b>	<b>26</b>	-	-	<b>24.5</b>	
1.10.01	Country credit rating	28	1.00	2022	0.0	
1.10.02	Gross debt, % GDP	03	19.60	2021	93.2	
1.11	<b>Trade costs</b>	<b>28</b>	-	-	<b>11.5</b>	
1.11.01	Logistics performance, index	23	2.60	2018	10.5	
1.11.02	Corruption perceptions, index	26	28.00	2021	7.8	
1.11.03	Rule of law, index	28	20.19	2020	15.5	
1.12	<b>Monetary policy intervention</b>	<b>27</b>	-	-	<b>38.3</b>	
1.12.01	Current account balance, % GDP	25	10.30	2021	38.9	
1.12.02	Change (1-year) in total reserves (includes gold), % GDP	06	-8.17	2021	11.5	
1.13	<b>Export concentration</b>	<b>07</b>	-	-	<b>72.9</b>	
1.13.01	Export market concentration, Top 5 as % total	02	37.58	2021	98.7	
1.13.02	Export product concentration, Top 5 as % total	17	67.79	2021	47.3	
1.14	<b>Exports of goods and services</b>	<b>10</b>	-	-	<b>67.1</b>	
1.14.01	Merchandise exports, US\$	08	531,887	2021	65.0	
1.14.02	Commercial services exports, US\$	11	51,107	2021	63.1	
1.15	<b>Technological innovation</b>	<b>15</b>	-	-	<b>22.8</b>	
1.15.01	R&D expenditure, % GDP	12	1.09	2020	20.7	
1.15.02	Researchers in R&D, per capita	10	2.72	2020	31.1	
1.15.03	Patent applications, per million inhabitants	12	177.96	2020	3.4	
1.15.04	High-technology exports, % of manufactured exports	19	9.69	2020	12.4	
1.15.05	Scientific articles, per million people	13	615.49	2020	25.8	
1.16	<b>Technological infrastructure</b>	<b>14</b>	-	-	<b>67.0</b>	
1.16.01	Fixed internet speed, Mbps	14	68.46	2021	33.2	
1.16.02	Internet users, % population	13	88.21	2020	87.2	
1.16.03	Fixed broadband subscriptions (per 100 people)	12	23.73	2021	53.4	
1.16.04	Mobile subscriptions (per 100 people)	02	168.98	2020	60.5	

# Societal pillar

Social factors matter in an economy's capacity to trade internationally over the long term. Economies are measured on the environment that encourages and supports the development of human capital, such as the extent of education and labor standards.

This pillar also captures factors that influence public support for trade expansion. These include income inequality, political stability, goods produced by forced and child labor, and the government response to human trafficking.

## Indicators

		Rank	Value	Year	Score	
2.01	Inequality (Gini coefficient)	07	36.00	2020	53.26	
2.02	Educational attainment	08	-	-	62.58	
2.02.01	Mean years of schooling	06	12.77	2019	88.60	
2.02.02	University education Index	13	12.40	2021	10.27	
2.02.03	Tertiary enrollment	08	86.40	2019	72.75	
2.03	Labor standards	28	-	-	32.96	
2.03.01	Gender non-discrimination in hiring	24	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	26	23.11	2020	19.80	
2.05	Goods produced by forced labor or child labor	28	-	-	29.01	
2.05.01	Goods produced by forced labor	28	-	-	29.01	
2.05.01.a	Goods produced by forced labor, number of goods categories	23	3.00	2021	83.33	
2.05.01.b	% population in forced labor	29	13.02	2018	0.00	
2.05.02	Goods produced by child labor, number of goods categories	16	1.00	2021	96.00	
2.06	Government response to human trafficking	27	-	-	22.02	
2.06.01	Government response to human trafficking, Criminalization	04	6.00	2021	80.00	
2.06.02	Government response to human trafficking, Strategy	30	24.36	2018	0.00	
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	27	-	-	18.86	
2.07.01	Imports of goods at risk of modern slavery, US\$ millions	22	19,264	2020	18.55	
2.07.02	Exports of goods at risk of modern slavery, US\$ millions	24	11,760	2020	29.49	
2.08	Social mobility, Index	09	64.70	2020	71.07	
2.09	Life expectancy at birth	22	69.42	2021	20.22	
2.10	Uneven Economic Development	16	5.20	2023	52.63	

# 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	11.42	2019	88.21	
3.02	Deforestation, Index	13	0.01	2020	29.28	
3.03	% of wastewater treated	26	14.74	2020	13.35	
3.04	Energy intensity, energy consumed for each 1'000 US\$ of GDP in MTOE	29	356.00	2019	0.00	
3.05	Ecological footprint	22	5.31	2018	38.25	
3.06	Renewable energy, %	24	2.70	2019	3.57	
3.07	Environmental standards in trade, count	30	-	-	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	21	0	2021	0.00	
3.07.06	Convention: International Trade in Endangered Species	29	0	2021	0.00	
3.07.07	Convention: Prior Informed Consent - Hazardous Chemicals (Rotterdam)	01	2	2021	100.00	
3.08	Transfer emissions, million tonnes carbon	27	72.07	2019	11.39	
3.09	Share of natural resources in trade, %	28	74.67	2020	12.31	
3.10	Carbon	28	-	-	8.63	
3.10.1	Carbon pricing	13	0	2022	0.00	
3.10.2	CO2 emissions per capita	26	13.52	2019	16.39	

# 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 an 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.

[hinrichfoundation.com](https://hinrichfoundation.com) | [STI 2023](#)

**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.

[imd.org](https://imd.org) | [imd.org/wcc](https://imd.org/wcc)