

Sustainable Trade Index 2023

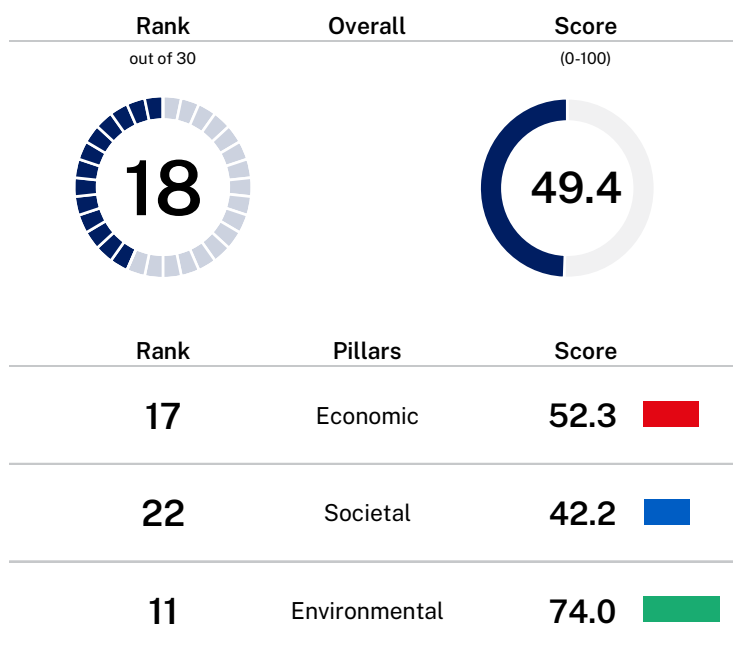
Cambodia



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	15.99 (2022)	Medium
Income, GDP per Capita US\$	1,680 (2021)	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	11	5.30	2021	77.2	
1.02	Real GDP Growth per capita, % GDP	07	3.97	2021	80.2	
1.03	Growth in labor force, %	17	1.48	2021	53.9	
1.04	Foreign direct investment, net inflows, % GDP	03	12.92	2020	34.8	
1.05	Gross fixed capital formation, % GDP	11	25.77	2020	44.4	
1.06	Tariff & non-tariff barriers	06	-	-	87.6	
1.06.01	Tariff barriers	10	-	-	96.7	
1.06.01.a	Tariff barriers in force	01	1	2021	100.0	
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)	07	3.97	2018	92.5	
1.06.02	Non-tariff barriers	05	-	-	79.6	
1.06.02.a	Non-tariff barriers in force	01	10	2021	100.0	
1.06.02.b	New non-tariff barriers 2022	-	-	2021	-	
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	-	-	49.0	
1.07.01	Regional Trade Agreements, number in force	26	7.00	2022	6.5	
1.07.02	Capital account liberalization, Index	01	2.31	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, 2022/2020	09	0.04	2021	91.8	
1.09	Domestic credit to private sector, % of GDP	06	166.26	2020	61.9	
1.10	Foreign trade and payments risk	23	-	-	37.8	
1.10.01	Country credit rating	22	18.00	2022	25.4	
1.10.02	Gross debt, % GDP	06	36.50	2021	86.7	
1.11	Trade costs	29	-	-	5.5	
1.11.01	Logistics performance, index	25	2.40	2018	0.0	
1.11.02	Corruption perceptions, index	29	24.00	2021	1.6	
1.11.03	Rule of law, index	29	19.23	2020	14.5	
1.12	Monetary policy intervention	02	-	-	94.3	
1.12.01	Current account balance, % GDP	01	-26.90	2021	100.0	
1.12.02	Change (1-year) in total reserves (includes gold), % GDP	03	-13.83	2021	17.4	
1.13	Export concentration	19	-	-	41.1	
1.13.01	Export market concentration, Top 5 as % total	18	64.01	2021	48.6	
1.13.02	Export product concentration, Top 5 as % total	20	71.27	2021	41.7	
1.14	Exports of goods and services	26	-	-	17.4	
1.14.01	Merchandise exports, US\$	25	22,472	2021	12.0	
1.14.02	Commercial services exports, US\$	26	1,973	2021	22.3	
1.15	Technological innovation	28	-	-	0.8	
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	1.8	
1.15.05	Scientific articles, per million people	27	10.60	2020	0.2	
1.16	Technological infrastructure	24	-	-	25.9	
1.16.01	Fixed internet speed, Mbps	27	15.34	2021	4.4	
1.16.02	Internet users, % population	24	60.15	2017	50.8	
1.16.03	Fixed broadband subscriptions (per 100 people)	26	2.03	2021	4.1	
1.16.04	Mobile subscriptions (per 100 people)	18	119.96	2017	41.3	

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)	-	-	-	-	
2.02	Educational attainment	29	-	-	1.26	
2.02.01	Mean years of schooling	28	5.09	2019	5.93	
2.02.02	University education Index	25	0.00	2021	0.00	
2.02.03	Tertiary enrollment	27	12.98	2019	0.75	
2.03	Labor standards	18	-	-	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	16	43.87	2020	42.13	
2.05	Goods produced by forced labor or child labor	15	-	-	76.93	
2.05.01	Goods produced by forced labor	15	-	-	76.93	
2.05.01.a	Goods produced by forced labor, number of goods categories	17	1.00	2021	94.44	
2.05.01.b	% population in forced labor	14	4.98	2018	67.65	
2.05.02	Goods produced by child labor, number of goods categories	24	13.00	2021	48.00	
2.06	Government response to human trafficking	21	-	-	38.07	
2.06.01	Government response to human trafficking, Criminalization	04	6.00	2021	80.00	
2.06.02	Government response to human trafficking, Strategy	22	42.31	2018	41.18	
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	04	-	-	71.72	
2.07.01	Imports of goods at risk of modern slavery, US\$ millions	05	600	2020	47.18	
2.07.02	Exports of goods at risk of modern slavery, US\$ millions	18	0	2020	99.85	
2.08	Social mobility, Index	-	-	-	-	
2.09	Life expectancy at birth	21	69.58	2021	21.04	
2.10	Uneven Economic Development	25	6.40	2023	31.58	

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	24.13	2019	57.81	
3.02	Deforestation, Index	03	0.02	2020	71.16	
3.03	% of wastewater treated	17	46.79	2020	45.93	
3.04	Energy intensity, energy consumed for each 1'000 US\$ of GDP in MTOE	28	310.00	2019	13.90	
3.05	Ecological footprint	05	1.50	2018	90.06	
3.06	Renewable energy, %	03	44.90	2020	59.39	
3.07	Environmental standards in trade, count	19	-	-	62.50	
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	19	1	2021	50.00	
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, million tonnes carbon	10	-5.41	2019	19.97	
3.09	Share of natural resources in trade, %	06	8.65	2020	90.90	
3.10	Carbon	15	-	-	51.39	
3.10.1	Carbon pricing	13	0	2022	0.00	
3.10.2	CO2 emissions per capita	04	1.00	2019	97.55	

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.

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IMD / World Competitiveness
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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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