

Sustainable Trade Index **2025**

Cambodia

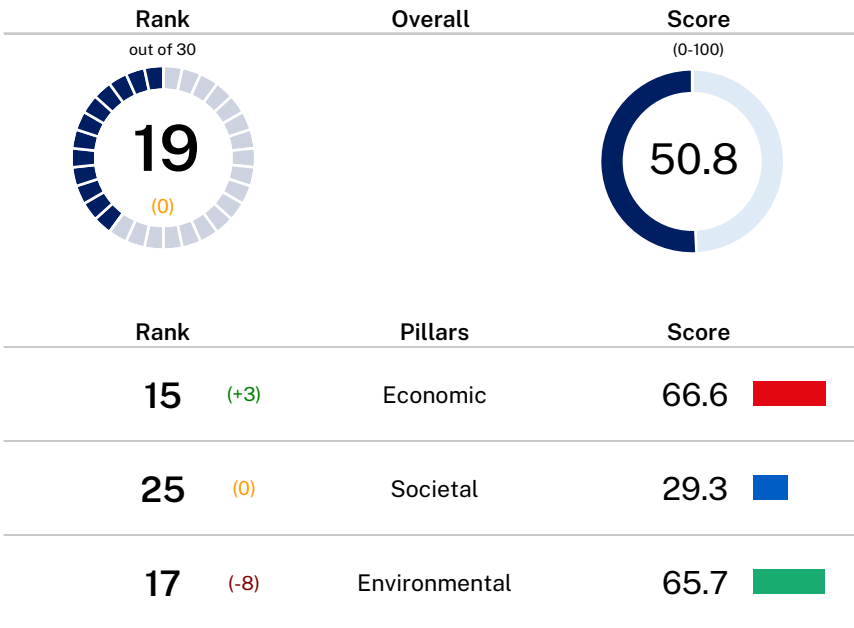


Sustainable Trade Index

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

Cambodia



The values in (parentheses) indicate the one year ranking change

Background information

Population, millions (2024)	17.18	Medium
Income level, GDP per Capita US\$ (2024)	2,755	Low
Membership		

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

1 Economic Pillar		Rank	Rank +/-	Value	Year	Score (and 30-country average ⁰)
1.01	Consumer price inflation	05	(0)	0.87	2024	92.48
1.02	Real GDP Growth per capita, % GDP	04	(+3)	4.97	2025	87.67
1.03	Growth in labor force, %	07	(+12)	1.68	2024	65.68
1.04	Foreign direct investment, net inflows, % GDP	04	(-1)	9.48	2024	48.88
1.05	Gross fixed capital formation, % GDP	03	(+24)	31.59	2024	69.68
1.06	Tariff & non-tariff barriers	06	(0)	-	-	89.40
1.06.01	Tariff barriers	08	(+5)	-	-	84.74
1.06.01.a	Tariff barriers in force	02	(0)	1	2024	99.98
1.06.01.b	New tariff barriers 2024	01	(0)	0	2024	100.00
1.06.01.c	Net percentage of imports affected by new tariff barriers (2023)	17	(0)	-0.00	2023	40.39
1.06.02	Non-tariff barriers	07	(+1)	-	-	83.19
1.06.02.a	Non-tariff barriers in force	04	(0)	10	2024	99.97
1.06.02.b	New non-tariff barriers 2024	01	(0)	0	2024	100.00
1.06.02.c	Net percentage of imports affected by new non-tariff barriers (2023)	10	(0)	0.00	2023	46.56
1.07	Trade liberalization	13	(0)	-	-	55.68
1.07.01	Regional Trade Agreements, number in force	21	(-1)	10	2025	17.14
1.07.02	Capital account liberalization, index	01	(0)	2.29	2022	100.00
1.07.03	Investment Freedom, index	19	(-1)	50	2025	42.86
1.08	Exchange rate stability, parity change from national currency to SDR, 2024/2022	02	(+13)	0.01	2024	96.11
1.09	Domestic credit to private sector, % of GDP	11	(-6)	124.66	2024	51.59
1.10	Foreign trade and payments risk	23	(0)	-	-	37.66
1.10.01	Country credit rating	22	(0)	17.0	2024	27.72
1.10.02	Gross debt, % GDP	05	(0)	26.62	2024	89.62
1.11	Trade costs	28	(+1)	-	-	8.77
1.11.01	Logistics performance, index	26	(+3)	2.40	2023	0.00
1.11.02	Corruption perceptions, index	28	(+1)	21	2024	7.35
1.11.03	Rule of law, index	25	(+2)	23.58	2023	18.97
1.12	Monetary policy intervention	17	(-16)	-	-	64.42
1.12.01	Current account balance, % GDP	06	(+14)	-1.69	2024	81.60
1.12.02	Change (1-year) in total reserves (includes gold), % GDP	26	(-25)	1.40	2024	30.12
1.13	Export concentration	18	(+1)	-	-	41.80
1.13.01	Export market concentration, Top 5 as % total	19	(0)	61.96	2024	52.60
1.13.02	Export product concentration, Top 5 as % total	22	(+2)	72.67	2024	42.21
1.14	Exports of goods and services	25	(-1)	-	-	0.57
1.14.01	Merchandise exports, US\$ millions	25	(0)	26,661	2024	0.49
1.14.02	Commercial services exports, US\$ millions	25	(-2)	4,665	2024	0.50
1.15	Technological innovation	22	(+4)	-	-	6.80
1.15.01	R&D expenditure, % GDP	-	-	-	-	-
1.15.02	Researchers in R&D, per 1,000 inhabitants	-	-	-	-	-
1.15.03	Patent applications, per million inhabitants	26	(-2)	1.35	2023	0.02
1.15.04	High-technology exports, % of manufactured exports	17	(+6)	12.96	2023	16.75
1.15.05	Scientific articles, per million people	27	(0)	12.06	2022	0.37
1.16	Technological infrastructure	24	(0)	-	-	27.08
1.16.01	Fixed internet speed, Mbps	24	(0)	41.44	2025	9.98
1.16.02	Internet users, % population	23	(0)	60.70	2023	48.87
1.16.03	Fixed broadband subscriptions (per 100 people)	25	(0)	3.64	2023	7.40
1.16.04	Mobile subscriptions (per 100 people)	19	(-2)	120.81	2023	30.00

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

2 Societal Pillar		Rank	Rank +/-	Value	Year	Score (and 30-country average ⁰)
2.01	Inequality (Gini coefficient)	-	-	-	-	-
2.02	Educational attainment	28	(+1)	-	-	2.39
2.02.01	Mean years of schooling	28	(0)	5.20	2023	9.18
2.02.02	University education index	24	(-1)	0.00	2024	0.00
2.02.03	Tertiary enrollment, % age group	25	(0)	17.97	2024	7.10
2.03	Labor standards	19	(0)	-	-	60.35
2.03.01	Gender non-discrimination in hiring, index	01	(0)	100	2024	100.00
2.03.02	Freedom of association and assembly, index	23	(0)	0.30	2024	20.69
2.04	Political stability and absence of violence	14	(+2)	47.87	2023	46.67
2.05	Goods produced by forced labor or child labor	21	(+3)	-	-	57.59
2.05.01	Goods produced by forced labor	17	(+3)	-	-	61.34
2.05.01.a	Goods produced by forced labor, number of goods categories	16	(+2)	1	2024	95.23
2.05.01.b	% population in forced labor	14	(0)	0.50	2023	67.78
2.05.02	Goods produced by child labor, number of goods categories	23	(+1)	12	2024	53.85
2.06	Government response to human trafficking	24	(0)	-	-	32.60
2.06.01	Government response to human trafficking, Criminalization	15	(-11)	6	2024	60.00
2.06.02	Government response to human trafficking, Strategy	22	(0)	42.31	2023	41.18
2.06.03	Government response to human trafficking, Action	25	(+1)	4	2024	0.00
2.07	Trade in goods at risk of modern slavery	06	(0)	-	-	99.42
2.07.01	Imports of goods at risk of modern slavery, US\$ millions	06	(0)	483	2023	99.33
2.07.02	Exports of goods at risk of modern slavery, US\$ millions	18	(-17)	0	2023	100.00
2.08	Social mobility, index	-	-	-	-	-
2.09	Life expectancy at birth	24	(-1)	70.67	2023	23.40
2.10	Uneven economic development	25	(0)	6.3	2024	29.63
2.11	Universal Health Coverage Index	21	(+1)	58.00	2021	45.90

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

3 Environmental Pillar		Rank	Rank +/-	Value	Year	Score (and 30-country average ^o)
3.01	Air pollution, PM2.5 micrograms per cubic metre	22	(-1)	23.26	2020	58.82
3.02	Deforestation, index	14	(-11)	0.00	2022	20.08
3.03	% of wastewater treated	16	(+1)	46.79	2022	42.61
3.04	Energy intensity, energy consumed for each 1,000 US\$ of GDP in MTOE	23	(+5)	0.194	2022	38.86
3.05	Ecological footprint	09	(-2)	1.64	2024	89.74
3.06	Renewable energy, %	06	(-3)	40.3	2022	50.56
3.07	Environmental standards in trade, count	10	(0)	-	-	75.00
3.07.01	Convention: Hazardous Wastes	01	(0)	2	2024	100.00
3.07.02	Convention: Prevention of Marine Pollution	15	(0)	0	2024	0.00
3.07.03	Convention: Protection of the Ozone Layer (Vienna)	01	(0)	2	2024	100.00
3.07.04	Convention on Climate Change (Kyoto)	01	(0)	2	2024	100.00
3.07.05	The International Timber Agreement	01	(0)	2	2024	100.00
3.07.06	Convention: International Trade in Endangered Species	01	(0)	2	2024	100.00
3.07.07	Convention: Prior Informed Consent - Hazardous Chemicals (Rotterdam)	01	(0)	2	2024	100.00
3.08	Transfer emissions, million tonnes carbon	11	(0)	-5.96	2021	45.28
3.09	Share of natural resources in trade, %	02	(0)	3.76	2024	96.29
3.10	Carbon	23	(-1)	-	-	41.20
3.10.1	Carbon pricing	20	(-1)	0	2025	0.00
3.10.2	CO2 emissions per capita, tonnes per person	06	(0)	1.03	2023	97.86

About us

Global trade has helped lift hundreds of millions of people around the world out of poverty. It is a powerful driver of economic growth and a key source of job opportunities. However, downsides may include labor disruptions, negative environmental impacts, and income inequalities. Therefore, sound public policy and responsible business leadership are essential for properly harnessing the full benefits of global trade.

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 dedicated to advancing mutually beneficial and sustainable global trade.

We believe that global trade – when mutually beneficial and sustainable – is a powerful force for shared prosperity, technological progress, sustainability and peaceful international cooperation. Our work is grounded in independent, fact-based research and the development of innovative trade education programs.

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IMD / World Competitiveness
Center

IMD is an independent academic institution with close ties to business and a strong focus on impact. Challenging what is and inspiring what could be, it develops leaders who transform organizations for a more prosperous, sustainable, and inclusive world. Through its Executive Education, MBA, Executive MBA, and advisory work IMD helps leaders and policymakers navigate complexity and change.

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 data. The Center has pioneered research on how nations and enterprises compete to lay the foundations for future prosperity.

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