

Sustainable Trade Index **2025**

Indonesia

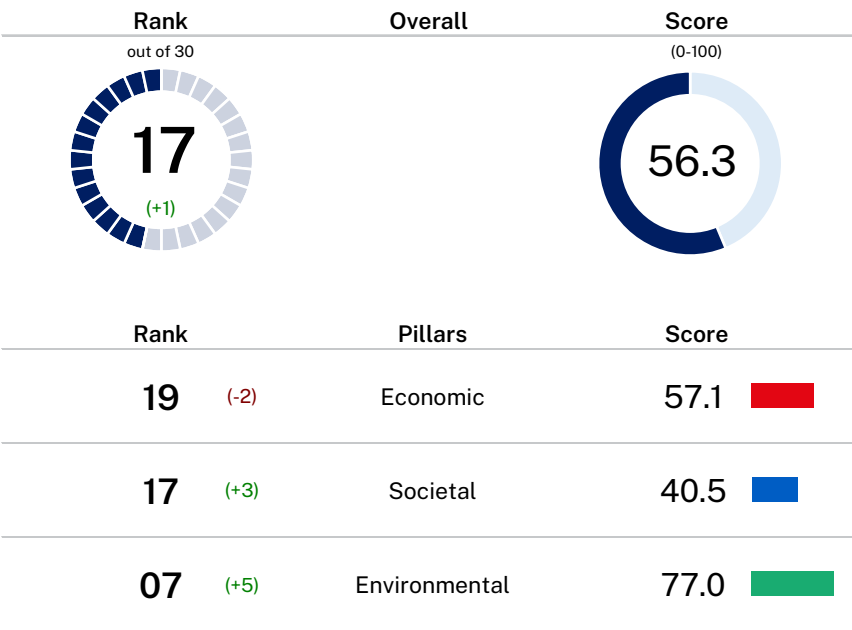


Sustainable Trade Index

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

Indonesia



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

Background information

Population, millions (2024)	281.60	Large
Income level, GDP per Capita US\$ (2024)	4,958	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


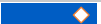



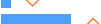












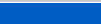




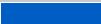


1 Economic Pillar		Rank	Rank +/-	Value	Year	Score (and 30-country average ^o)	
1.01	Consumer price inflation	11	(+2)	2.30	2024	83.98	
1.02	Real GDP Growth per capita, % GDP	08	(-3)	3.95	2025	75.95	
1.03	Growth in labor force, %	12	(-1)	1.27	2024	56.29	
1.04	Foreign direct investment, net inflows, % GDP	14	(+2)	1.73	2024	10.43	
1.05	Gross fixed capital formation, % GDP	07	(0)	29.15	2024	61.33	
1.06	Tariff & non-tariff barriers	17	(+3)	-	-	83.84	
1.06.01	Tariff barriers	26	(-1)	-	-	60.91	
1.06.01.a	Tariff barriers in force	21	(+1)	581	2024	90.00	
1.06.01.b	New tariff barriers 2024	20	(-19)	7	2024	94.43	
1.06.01.c	Net percentage of imports affected by new tariff barriers (2023)	30	(0)	0.37	2023	0.00	
1.06.02	Non-tariff barriers	02	(+12)	-	-	96.57	
1.06.02.a	Non-tariff barriers in force	23	(0)	5,758	2024	82.58	
1.06.02.b	New non-tariff barriers 2024	21	(+3)	321	2024	91.42	
1.06.02.c	Net percentage of imports affected by new non-tariff barriers (2023)	01	(0)	-0.47	2023	100.00	
1.07	Trade liberalization	19	(-1)	-	-	34.86	
1.07.01	Regional Trade Agreements, number in force	12	(0)	16	2025	34.29	
1.07.02	Capital account liberalization, index	16	(0)	-0.17	2022	30.51	
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	16	(-15)	0.06	2024	76.67	
1.09	Domestic credit to private sector, % of GDP	21	(+2)	36.39	2024	11.38	
1.10	Foreign trade and payments risk	13	(+1)	-	-	57.38	
1.10.01	Country credit rating	17	(0)	36.0	2024	59.66	
1.10.02	Gross debt, % GDP	09	(+1)	40.19	2024	83.83	
1.11	Trade costs	18	(+1)	-	-	35.52	
1.11.01	Logistics performance, index	18	(+1)	3.00	2023	31.58	
1.11.02	Corruption perceptions, index	16	(+2)	37	2024	30.88	
1.11.03	Rule of law, index	19	(0)	46.70	2023	44.11	
1.12	Monetary policy intervention	13	(+4)	-	-	70.29	
1.12.01	Current account balance, % GDP	11	(+3)	-0.63	2024	77.11	
1.12.02	Change (1-year) in total reserves (includes gold), % GDP	19	(-1)	0.48	2024	39.74	
1.13	Export concentration	06	(+1)	-	-	78.98	
1.13.01	Export market concentration, Top 5 as % total	11	(0)	53.75	2024	67.39	
1.13.02	Export product concentration, Top 5 as % total	05	(+3)	44.75	2024	89.93	
1.14	Exports of goods and services	17	(0)	-	-	7.17	
1.14.01	Merchandise exports, US\$ millions	17	(0)	264,706	2024	7.26	
1.14.02	Commercial services exports, US\$ millions	17	(0)	38,732	2024	4.18	
1.15	Technological innovation	24	(0)	-	-	5.53	
1.15.01	R&D expenditure, % GDP	18	(0)	0.28	2020	5.01	
1.15.02	Researchers in R&D, per 1,000 inhabitants	17	(0)	0.40	2020	2.85	
1.15.03	Patent applications, per million inhabitants	22	(0)	6.22	2023	0.13	
1.15.04	High-technology exports, % of manufactured exports	21	(-2)	9.08	2023	11.30	
1.15.05	Scientific articles, per million people	21	(0)	116.23	2022	4.59	
1.16	Technological infrastructure	22	(0)	-	-	30.52	
1.16.01	Fixed internet speed, Mbps	26	(+1)	31.46	2025	6.39	
1.16.02	Internet users, % population	21	(0)	69.20	2023	60.21	
1.16.03	Fixed broadband subscriptions (per 100 people)	24	(0)	4.82	2023	9.94	
1.16.04	Mobile subscriptions (per 100 people)	15	(+3)	125.24	2023	31.53	

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 
2.01	Inequality (Gini coefficient)	09	(+5)	34.90	2024	50.79 
2.02	Educational attainment	22	(-1)	-	-	27.47 
2.02.01	Mean years of schooling	22	(-1)	8.70	2023	45.67 
2.02.02	University education index	23	(-1)	0.62	2024	0.54 
2.02.03	Tertiary enrollment, % age group	18	(-1)	45.14	2024	35.69 
2.03	Labor standards	12	(+1)	-	-	75.99 
2.03.01	Gender non-discrimination in hiring, index	01	(0)	100	2024	100.00 
2.03.02	Freedom of association and assembly, index	14	(+1)	0.54	2024	51.98 
2.04	Political stability and absence of violence	19	(0)	28.91	2023	26.15 
2.05	Goods produced by forced labor or child labor	19	(+2)	-	-	66.06 
2.05.01	Goods produced by forced labor	20	(-1)	-	-	59.05 
2.05.01.a	Goods produced by forced labor, number of goods categories	21	(0)	3	2024	85.70 
2.05.01.b	% population in forced labor	20	(0)	0.67	2023	53.15 
2.05.02	Goods produced by child labor, number of goods categories	20	(+2)	7	2024	73.08 
2.06	Government response to human trafficking	17	(-4)	-	-	64.37 
2.06.01	Government response to human trafficking, Criminalization	15	(-11)	6	2024	60.00 
2.06.02	Government response to human trafficking, Strategy	12	(0)	50.00	2023	58.82 
2.06.03	Government response to human trafficking, Action	10	(-1)	2	2024	66.67 
2.07	Trade in goods at risk of modern slavery	13	(-1)	-	-	89.87 
2.07.01	Imports of goods at risk of modern slavery, US\$ millions	12	(0)	4,582	2023	92.59 
2.07.02	Exports of goods at risk of modern slavery, US\$ millions	22	(-21)	1,926	2023	95.70 
2.08	Social mobility, index	20	(0)	49.3	2020	31.98 
2.09	Life expectancy at birth	23	(+2)	71.15	2023	25.87 
2.10	Uneven economic development	12	(0)	4.2	2024	68.52 
2.11	Universal Health Coverage Index	23	(0)	55.00	2021	40.98 

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 )
3.01	Air pollution, PM2.5 micrograms per cubic metre	15	(+1)	17.48	2020	72.89 
3.02	Deforestation, index	11	(+1)	0.01	2022	26.57 
3.03	% of wastewater treated	-	-	-	-	-
3.04	Energy intensity, energy consumed for each 1,000 US\$ of GDP in MTOE	19	(0)	0.123	2022	63.57 
3.05	Ecological footprint	11	(-3)	1.86	2024	87.49 
3.06	Renewable energy, %	12	(-2)	22.8	2022	28.60 
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	-	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	14	(0)	-2.34	2021	43.40 
3.09	Share of natural resources in trade, %	21	(+3)	36.26	2024	55.08 
3.10	Carbon	01	(0)	-	-	100.00 
3.10.1	Carbon pricing	01	(0)	2	2025	100.00 
3.10.2	CO2 emissions per capita, tonnes per person	10	(0)	2.41	2023	91.13 

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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