hinrich foundation
advancing sustainable global trade

IMD / World Competitiveness Center

Sustainable Trade Index 2025

Philippines

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

Philippines

Rank	Overall	Score
out of 30		(0-100)
13 (0)		61.7

Rank		Pillars	Score
17	(+2)	Economic	62.7
21	(-2)	Societal	37.3
05	(-2)	Environmental	87.0

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

Background information

Population, millions (2024)	113.17	Large
Income level, GDP per Capita US$ (2024)	4,079	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 ◊)
1.01	Consumer price inflation	21	(+1)	3.21	2024	78.54
1.02	Real GDP Growth per capita, % GDP	05	(-2)	4.52	2025	82.48
1.03	Growth in labor force, %	13	(-9)	1.24	2024	55.61
1.04	Foreign direct investment, net inflows, % GDP	13	(-1)	1.93	2024	11.46
1.05	Gross fixed capital formation, % GDP	14	(0)	23.57	2024	42.23
1.06	Tariff & non-tariff barriers	12	(-1)	-	-	86.84
1.06.01	Tariff barriers	16	(+2)	-	-	82.78
1.06.01.a	Tariff barriers in force	09	(0)	76	2024	98.69
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)	23	(0)	0.03	2023	37.10
1.06.02	Non-tariff barriers	17	(-2)	-	-	80.34
1.06.02.a	Non-tariff barriers in force	14	(0)	371	2024	98.88
1.06.02.b	New non-tariff barriers 2024	15	(+1)	19	2024	99.49
1.06.02.c	Net percentage of imports affected by new non-tariff barriers (2023)	23	(0)	0.03	2023	42.32
1.07	Trade liberalization	18	(-2)	-	-	36.21
1.07.01	Regional Trade Agreements, number in force	18	(0)	11	2025	20.00
1.07.02	Capital account liberalization, index	15	(0)	-0.05	2022	33.90
1.07.03	Investment Freedom, index	09	(+3)	60	2025	57.14
1.08	Exchange rate stability, parity change from national currency to SDR, 2024/2022	08	(+5)	0.04	2024	84.44
1.09	Domestic credit to private sector, % of GDP	18	(0)	49.81	2024	17.49
1.10	Foreign trade and payments risk	17	(0)	-	-	53.22
1.10.01	Country credit rating	15	(0)	37.0	2024	61.34
1.10.02	Gross debt, % GDP	16	(+1)	57.06	2024	76.63
1.11	Trade costs	19	(-1)	-	-	35.40
1.11.01	Logistics performance, index	16	(-1)	3.30	2023	47.37
1.11.02	Corruption perceptions, index	18	(0)	33	2024	25.00
1.11.03	Rule of law, index	20	(0)	37.26	2023	33.84
1.12	Monetary policy intervention	01	(+10)	-	-	100.00
1.12.01	Current account balance, % GDP	03	(+2)	-3.79	2024	90.51
1.12.02	Change (1-year) in total reserves (includes gold), % GDP	07	(+7)	-0.73	2024	52.30
1.13	Export concentration	16	(0)	-	-	48.20
1.13.01	Export market concentration, Top 5 as % total	17	(+1)	61.61	2024	53.22
1.13.02	Export product concentration, Top 5 as % total	18	(-1)	66.74	2024	52.34
1.14	Exports of goods and services	18	(0)	-	-	4.63
1.14.01	Merchandise exports, US$ millions	19	(0)	72,969	2024	1.81
1.14.02	Commercial services exports, US$ millions	15	(-1)	51,949	2024	5.61
1.15	Technological innovation	12	(0)	-	-	39.49
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	20	(+1)	8.22	2023	0.18
1.15.04	High-technology exports, % of manufactured exports	02	(-1)	63.98	2023	88.30
1.15.05	Scientific articles, per million people	26	(0)	35.51	2022	1.32
1.16	Technological infrastructure	21	(0)	-	-	41.40
1.16.01	Fixed internet speed, Mbps	22	(-3)	78.61	2025	23.34
1.16.02	Internet users, % population	15	(+9)	83.80	2023	79.71
1.16.03	Fixed broadband subscriptions (per 100 people)	23	(-1)	6.54	2023	13.65
1.16.04	Mobile subscriptions (per 100 people)	20	(-13)	117.28	2023	28.78

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)	14	(+4)	39.30	2023	27.75
2.02	Educational attainment	17	(+6)	-	-	32.42
2.02.01	Mean years of schooling	16	(+2)	9.98	2023	59.02
2.02.02	University education index	24	(-1)	0.00	2024	0.00
2.02.03	Tertiary enrollment, % age group	17	(+3)	45.28	2024	35.85
2.03	Labor standards	13	(-1)	-	-	75.63
2.03.01	Gender non-discrimination in hiring, index	01	(0)	100	2024	100.00
2.03.02	Freedom of association and assembly, index	16	(-2)	0.54	2024	51.26
2.04	Political stability and absence of violence	24	(+1)	23.70	2023	20.52
2.05	Goods produced by forced labor or child labor	23	(+2)	-	-	50.26
2.05.01	Goods produced by forced labor	22	(+2)	-	-	50.51
2.05.01.a	Goods produced by forced labor, number of goods categories	01	(0)	0	2024	100.00
2.05.01.b	% population in forced labor	24	(0)	0.78	2023	43.57
2.05.02	Goods produced by child labor, number of goods categories	24	(0)	13	2024	50.00
2.06	Government response to human trafficking	05	(-3)	-	-	84.70
2.06.01	Government response to human trafficking, Criminalization	15	(-14)	6	2024	60.00
2.06.02	Government response to human trafficking, Strategy	05	(0)	58.97	2023	79.40
2.06.03	Government response to human trafficking, Action	01	(0)	1	2024	100.00
2.07	Trade in goods at risk of modern slavery	12	(+2)	-	-	93.22
2.07.01	Imports of goods at risk of modern slavery, US$ millions	14	(0)	4,843	2023	92.16
2.07.02	Exports of goods at risk of modern slavery, US$ millions	01	(0)	0	2023	100.00
2.08	Social mobility, index	18	(0)	51.7	2020	38.07
2.09	Life expectancy at birth	25	(-4)	69.83	2023	19.09
2.10	Uneven economic development	14	(-1)	4.8	2024	57.41
2.11	Universal Health Coverage Index	21	(0)	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 ◊)
3.01	Air pollution, PM2.5 micrograms per cubic metre	18	(0)	19.64	2020	67.64
3.02	Deforestation, index	19	(0)	0.00	2022	13.62
3.03	% of wastewater treated	12	(0)	68.05	2024	65.54
3.04	Energy intensity, energy consumed for each 1,000 US$ of GDP in MTOE	11	(-1)	0.089	2022	75.59
3.05	Ecological footprint	08	(-3)	1.40	2024	92.38
3.06	Renewable energy, %	07	(-1)	33.8	2022	42.41
3.07	Environmental standards in trade, count	01	(0)	-	-	100.00
3.07.01	Convention: Hazardous Wastes	01	(0)	2	2024	100.00
3.07.02	Convention: Prevention of Marine Pollution	01	(0)	2	2024	100.00
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	08	(0)	-10.98	2021	47.89
3.09	Share of natural resources in trade, %	11	(-4)	11.14	2024	86.93
3.10	Carbon	11	(-1)	-	-	71.55
3.10.1	Carbon pricing	13	(-1)	1	2025	50.00
3.10.2	CO2 emissions per capita, tonnes per person	07	(0)	1.41	2023	96.01

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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