

Sustainable Trade Index **2025**

Russia

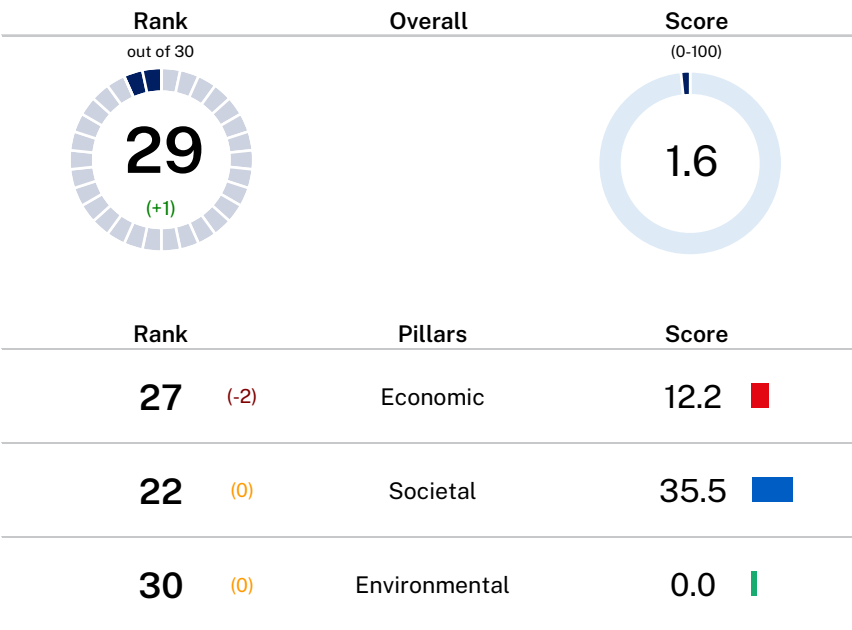


Sustainable Trade Index

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

Russia



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

Background information











































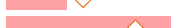




Population, millions (2024)	146.08	Large
Income level, GDP per Capita US\$ (2024)	14,795	Medium
Membership	APEC	

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




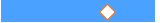








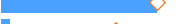

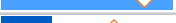

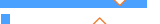



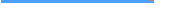




1 Economic Pillar		Rank	Rank +/-	Value	Year	Score (and 30-country average ^o)
1.01	Consumer price inflation	26	(-5)	8.44	2024	47.38 
1.02	Real GDP Growth per capita, % GDP	07	(+3)	4.26	2025	79.51 
1.03	Growth in labor force, %	30	(0)	-1.19	2024	0.00 
1.04	Foreign direct investment, net inflows, % GDP	30	(0)	-0.38	2024	0.00 
1.05	Gross fixed capital formation, % GDP	18	(+1)	22.13	2024	37.30 
1.06	Tariff & non-tariff barriers	22	(+2)	-	-	74.20 
1.06.01	Tariff barriers	01	(+2)	-	-	100.00 
1.06.01.a	Tariff barriers in force	25	(0)	1,290	2024	77.80 
1.06.01.b	New tariff barriers 2024	17	(+8)	2	2024	98.41 
1.06.01.c	Net percentage of imports affected by new tariff barriers (2023)	01	(0)	-0.56	2023	100.00 
1.06.02	Non-tariff barriers	25	(+2)	-	-	39.39 
1.06.02.a	Non-tariff barriers in force	27	(0)	19,458	2024	41.13 
1.06.02.b	New non-tariff barriers 2024	22	(+4)	527	2024	85.91 
1.06.02.c	Net percentage of imports affected by new non-tariff barriers (2023)	27	(0)	0.14	2023	29.64 
1.07	Trade liberalization	27	(0)	-	-	5.68 
1.07.01	Regional Trade Agreements, number in force	18	(+2)	11	2025	20.00 
1.07.02	Capital account liberalization, index	21	(0)	-1.25	2022	0.00 
1.07.03	Investment Freedom, index	24	(0)	30	2025	14.29 
1.08	Exchange rate stability, parity change from national currency to SDR, 2024/2022	-	-	-	-	- 
1.09	Domestic credit to private sector, % of GDP	16	(0)	54.64	2021	19.69 
1.10	Foreign trade and payments risk	26	(0)	-	-	18.80 
1.10.01	Country credit rating	28	(-1)	0.5	2024	0.00 
1.10.02	Gross debt, % GDP	03	(0)	20.30	2024	92.31 
1.11	Trade costs	29	(-1)	-	-	8.67 
1.11.01	Logistics performance, index	24	(+2)	2.60	2023	10.53 
1.11.02	Corruption perceptions, index	27	(0)	22	2024	8.82 
1.11.03	Rule of law, index	29	(0)	12.26	2023	6.66 
1.12	Monetary policy intervention	26	(0)	-	-	7.74 
1.12.01	Current account balance, % GDP	20	(+3)	2.88	2024	62.19 
1.12.02	Change (1-year) in total reserves (includes gold), % GDP	30	(-2)	4.30	2023	0.00 
1.13	Export concentration	14	(-8)	-	-	54.63 
1.13.01	Export market concentration, Top 5 as % total	20	(-19)	62.44	2024	51.73 
1.13.02	Export product concentration, Top 5 as % total	14	(+4)	59.54	2024	64.64 
1.14	Exports of goods and services	13	(0)	-	-	10.08 
1.14.01	Merchandise exports, US\$ millions	12	(0)	417,170	2024	11.59 
1.14.02	Commercial services exports, US\$ millions	16	(0)	41,218	2024	4.45 
1.15	Technological innovation	16	(0)	-	-	19.90 
1.15.01	R&D expenditure, % GDP	14	(-1)	0.93	2022	17.53 
1.15.02	Researchers in R&D, per 1,000 inhabitants	09	(0)	2.68	2022	20.59 
1.15.03	Patent applications, per million inhabitants	12	(0)	158.84	2023	3.59 
1.15.04	High-technology exports, % of manufactured exports	20	(-2)	9.73	2021	12.22 
1.15.05	Scientific articles, per million people	14	(0)	574.26	2022	23.17 
1.16	Technological infrastructure	13	(+1)	-	-	65.14 
1.16.01	Fixed internet speed, Mbps	17	(-1)	97.61	2025	30.17 
1.16.02	Internet users, % population	12	(-1)	92.20	2023	90.92 
1.16.03	Fixed broadband subscriptions (per 100 people)	12	(0)	25.82	2023	55.24 
1.16.04	Mobile subscriptions (per 100 people)	02	(+1)	180.84	2023	50.76 

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



















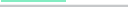
2 Societal Pillar		Rank	Rank +/-	Value	Year	Score (and 30-country average 
2.01	Inequality (Gini coefficient)	10	(0)	35.10	2021	49.74 
2.02	Educational attainment	13	(-1)	-	-	49.08 
2.02.01	Mean years of schooling	09	(0)	12.41	2023	84.36 
2.02.02	University education index	15	(-1)	10.44	2024	9.15 
2.02.03	Tertiary enrollment, % age group	14	(0)	53.92	2023	44.93 
2.03	Labor standards	28	(0)	-	-	16.67 
2.03.01	Gender non-discrimination in hiring, index	24	(0)	50	2024	33.33 
2.03.02	Freedom of association and assembly, index	28	(-4)	0.14	2024	0.00 
2.04	Political stability and absence of violence	28	(-1)	13.27	2023	9.23 
2.05	Goods produced by forced labor or child labor	18	(+1)	-	-	70.61 
2.05.01	Goods produced by forced labor	25	(+2)	-	-	45.06 
2.05.01.a	Goods produced by forced labor, number of goods categories	21	(+3)	3	2024	85.70 
2.05.01.b	% population in forced labor	29	(0)	1.30	2023	0.00 
2.05.02	Goods produced by child labor, number of goods categories	15	(+2)	1	2024	96.15 
2.06	Government response to human trafficking	27	(0)	-	-	24.61 
2.06.01	Government response to human trafficking, Criminalization	04	(0)	7	2024	80.00 
2.06.02	Government response to human trafficking, Strategy	30	(0)	24.36	2023	0.00 
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	23	(-2)	-	-	72.35 
2.07.01	Imports of goods at risk of modern slavery, US\$ millions	23	(0)	9,795	2023	84.02 
2.07.02	Exports of goods at risk of modern slavery, US\$ millions	-	-	-	-	-
2.08	Social mobility, index	09	(0)	64.7	2020	71.07 
2.09	Life expectancy at birth	21	(+1)	73.15	2023	36.23 
2.10	Uneven economic development	16	(0)	5.1	2024	51.85 
2.11	Universal Health Coverage Index	12	(0)	79.00	2021	80.33 

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	07	(0)	10.61	2020	89.62 
3.02	Deforestation, index	10	(+1)	0.01	2022	28.30 
3.03	% of wastewater treated	21	(+6)	21.45	2024	15.27 
3.04	Energy intensity, energy consumed for each 1,000 US\$ of GDP in MTOE	26	(+3)	0.234	2022	24.97 
3.05	Ecological footprint	23	(-2)	6.21	2024	41.11 
3.06	Renewable energy, %	26	(-2)	2.5	2022	3.16 
3.07	Environmental standards in trade, count	30	(0)	-	-	0.00 
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)	30	(0)	0	2024	0.00 
3.07.04	Convention on Climate Change (Kyoto)	01	(0)	2	2024	100.00 
3.07.05	The International Timber Agreement	23	(0)	0	2024	0.00 
3.07.06	Convention: International Trade in Endangered Species	28	(0)	0	2024	0.00 
3.07.07	Convention: Prior Informed Consent - Hazardous Chemicals (Rotterdam)	01	(0)	2	2024	100.00 
3.08	Transfer emissions, million tonnes carbon	27	(0)	96.13	2021	8.04 
3.09	Share of natural resources in trade, %	26	(+3)	61.60	2024	22.96 
3.10	Carbon	30	(-1)	-	-	0.00 
3.10.1	Carbon pricing	20	(-1)	0	2025	0.00 
3.10.2	CO2 emissions per capita, tonnes per person	28	(-2)	14.45	2023	32.49 

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.

hinrichfoundation.com | STI 2025

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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