

Sustainable Trade Index 2025

Vietnam

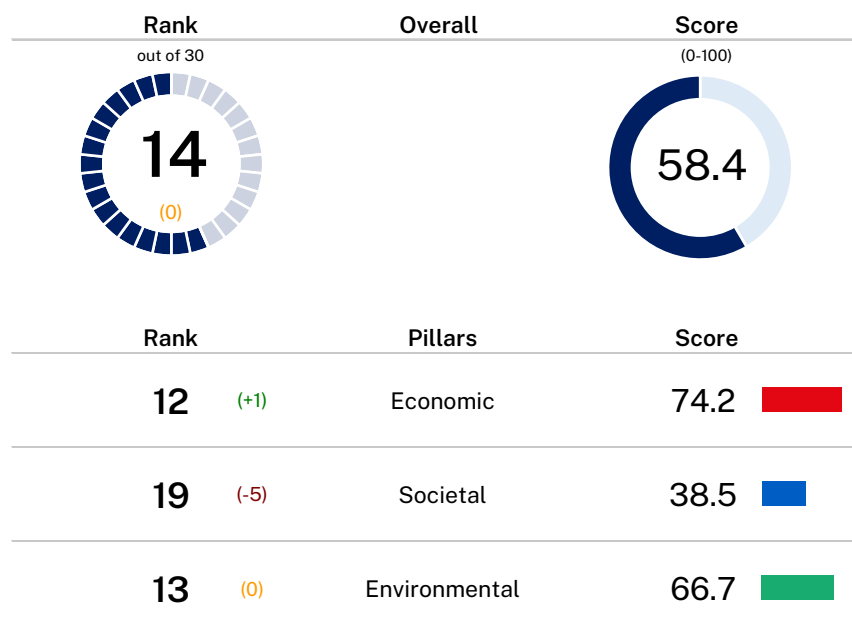


Sustainable Trade Index

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

Vietnam



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

Background information

Population, millions (2024)	101.30	Large
Income level, GDP per Capita US\$ (2024)	4,536	Medium
Membership	APEC, CPTPP, 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 ⁰)
1.01	Consumer price inflation	22	(-12)	3.62	2024	76.09
1.02	Real GDP Growth per capita, % GDP	01	(+5)	6.04	2025	100.00
1.03	Growth in labor force, %	23	(+1)	0.59	2024	40.73
1.04	Foreign direct investment, net inflows, % GDP	05	(+1)	4.23	2024	22.86
1.05	Gross fixed capital formation, % GDP	05	(0)	30.11	2023	64.61
1.06	Tariff & non-tariff barriers	02	(+2)	-	-	92.47
1.06.01	Tariff barriers	15	(-5)	-	-	83.58
1.06.01.a	Tariff barriers in force	16	(0)	177	2024	96.95
1.06.01.b	New tariff barriers 2024	21	(-20)	10	2024	92.04
1.06.01.c	Net percentage of imports affected by new tariff barriers (2023)	10	(0)	-0.08	2023	48.67
1.06.02	Non-tariff barriers	04	(+5)	-	-	90.11
1.06.02.a	Non-tariff barriers in force	16	(0)	811	2024	97.55
1.06.02.b	New non-tariff barriers 2024	18	(-6)	57	2024	98.48
1.06.02.c	Net percentage of imports affected by new non-tariff barriers (2023)	03	(0)	-0.15	2023	64.71
1.07	Trade liberalization	16	(+4)	-	-	40.54
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	09	(+12)	60	2025	57.14
1.08	Exchange rate stability, parity change from national currency to SDR, 2024/2022	06	(+2)	0.03	2024	88.33
1.09	Domestic credit to private sector, % of GDP	10	(+1)	124.96	2022	51.73
1.10	Foreign trade and payments risk	18	(+2)	-	-	50.87
1.10.01	Country credit rating	20	(0)	29.0	2024	47.89
1.10.02	Gross debt, % GDP	07	(0)	32.86	2024	86.96
1.11	Trade costs	17	(0)	-	-	43.62
1.11.01	Logistics performance, index	16	(-1)	3.30	2023	47.37
1.11.02	Corruption perceptions, index	14	(+1)	40	2024	35.29
1.11.03	Rule of law, index	17	(+1)	50.47	2023	48.21
1.12	Monetary policy intervention	07	(-4)	-	-	81.51
1.12.01	Current account balance, % GDP	25	(0)	6.10	2024	48.52
1.12.02	Change (1-year) in total reserves (includes gold), % GDP	02	(0)	-3.22	2024	78.14
1.13	Export concentration	13	(-1)	-	-	57.21
1.13.01	Export market concentration, Top 5 as % total	16	(+1)	61.32	2024	53.76
1.13.02	Export product concentration, Top 5 as % total	11	(-2)	58.19	2024	66.96
1.14	Exports of goods and services	16	(0)	-	-	8.61
1.14.01	Merchandise exports, US\$ millions	13	(+1)	403,241	2024	11.20
1.14.02	Commercial services exports, US\$ millions	18	(0)	23,387	2024	2.52
1.15	Technological innovation	17	(-2)	-	-	19.69
1.15.01	R&D expenditure, % GDP	16	(-1)	0.42	2021	7.71
1.15.02	Researchers in R&D, per 1,000 inhabitants	12	(0)	0.77	2021	5.74
1.15.03	Patent applications, per million inhabitants	19	(0)	11.23	2023	0.25
1.15.04	High-technology exports, % of manufactured exports	05	(-2)	42.69	2022	58.44
1.15.05	Scientific articles, per million people	23	(0)	105.87	2022	4.17
1.16	Technological infrastructure	17	(0)	-	-	56.34
1.16.01	Fixed internet speed, Mbps	14	(+1)	132.58	2025	42.73
1.16.02	Internet users, % population	18	(-2)	78.10	2023	72.10
1.16.03	Fixed broadband subscriptions (per 100 people)	14	(0)	22.68	2023	48.47
1.16.04	Mobile subscriptions (per 100 people)	10	(0)	130.99	2023	33.52

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)	13	(-2)	36.10	2022	44.50	
2.02	Educational attainment	21	(+1)	-	-	28.15	
2.02.01	Mean years of schooling	20	(+2)	8.98	2023	48.59	
2.02.02	University education index	18	(+2)	2.80	2024	2.46	
2.02.03	Tertiary enrollment, % age group	19	(-1)	42.22	2023	32.63	
2.03	Labor standards	21	(-1)	-	-	55.90	
2.03.01	Gender non-discrimination in hiring, index	01	(0)	100	2024	100.00	
2.03.02	Freedom of association and assembly, index	24	(+1)	0.23	2024	11.80	
2.04	Political stability and absence of violence	16	(-2)	45.02	2023	43.58	
2.05	Goods produced by forced labor or child labor	24	(+2)	-	-	48.08	
2.05.01	Goods produced by forced labor	21	(+2)	-	-	57.69	
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	13	(0)	0.41	2023	75.33	
2.05.02	Goods produced by child labor, number of goods categories	28	(+1)	16	2024	38.46	
2.06	Government response to human trafficking	18	(+2)	-	-	62.16	
2.06.01	Government response to human trafficking, Criminalization	15	(0)	6	2024	60.00	
2.06.02	Government response to human trafficking, Strategy	15	(0)	47.44	2023	52.95	
2.06.03	Government response to human trafficking, Action	10	(+13)	2	2024	66.67	
2.07	Trade in goods at risk of modern slavery	26	(-10)	-	-	31.83	
2.07.01	Imports of goods at risk of modern slavery, US\$ millions	16	(0)	7,166	2023	88.34	
2.07.02	Exports of goods at risk of modern slavery, US\$ millions	27	(-26)	30,079	2023	32.89	
2.08	Social mobility, index	13	(0)	57.8	2020	53.55	
2.09	Life expectancy at birth	20	(-3)	74.59	2023	43.63	
2.10	Uneven economic development	06	(+1)	3.6	2024	79.63	
2.11	Universal Health Coverage Index	18	(0)	68.00	2021	62.30	

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	19	(0)	20.21	2020	66.25
3.02	Deforestation, index	03	(+1)	0.01	2022	53.99
3.03	% of wastewater treated	17	(+1)	40.76	2024	36.10
3.04	Energy intensity, energy consumed for each 1,000 US\$ of GDP in MTOE	22	(+1)	0.178	2022	44.42
3.05	Ecological footprint	15	(-4)	2.70	2024	78.46
3.06	Renewable energy, %	13	(-1)	20.5	2022	25.67
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	25	(0)	34.21	2021	24.40
3.09	Share of natural resources in trade, %	03	(+3)	5.13	2024	94.54
3.10	Carbon	14	(-1)	-	-	64.55
3.10.1	Carbon pricing	13	(-1)	1	2025	50.00
3.10.2	CO2 emissions per capita, tonnes per person	14	(-1)	3.69	2023	84.90

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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