

Sustainable Trade Index **2026**

Cambodia

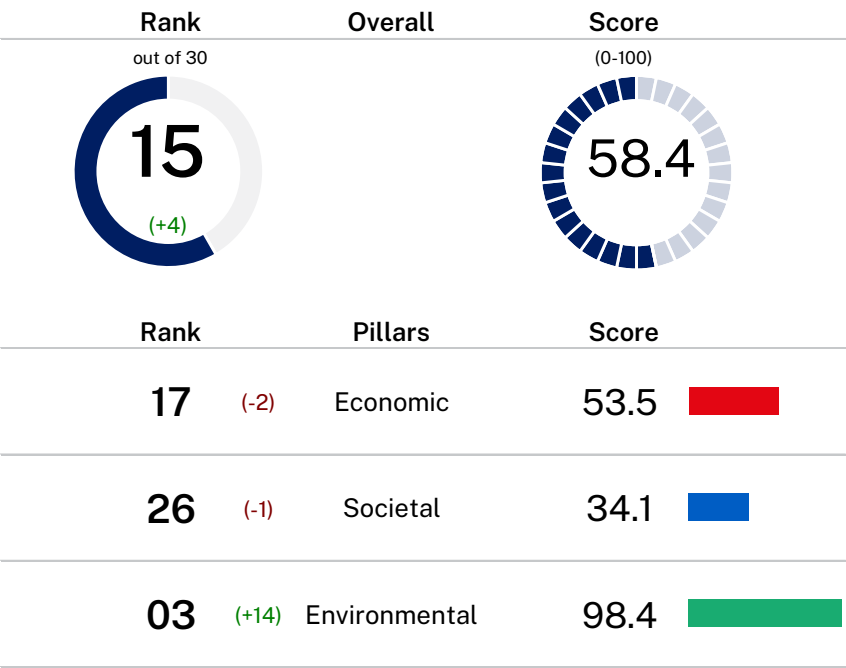


Sustainable Trade Index

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 (2025)	17.85	Medium
Income level, GDP per Capita US\$ (2025)	2,762	Low
Membership	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	16	(-11)	2.50	2025	84.12
1.02	Real GDP Growth per capita, % GDP	09	(-5)	3.78	2025	54.29
1.03	Growth in labor force, %	06	(+1)	1.64	2025	77.99
1.04	Foreign direct investment, net inflows, % GDP	03	(+1)	9.95	2025	55.35
1.05	Gross fixed capital formation, % GDP	03	(0)	30.91	2025	67.72
1.06	Tariff & non-tariff barriers	04	(+2)	-	-	95.47
1.06.01	Tariff barriers	04	(+4)	-	-	99.25
1.06.01.a	Tariff barriers in force	03	(-1)	4	2025	99.94
1.06.01.b	New tariff barriers 2025	01	(0)	0	2025	100.00
1.06.01.c	Net percentage of imports affected by new tariff barriers (2025)	02	(+15)	0.000	2025	94.27
1.06.02	Non-tariff barriers	04	(+3)	-	-	93.36
1.06.02.a	Non-tariff barriers in force	02	(+2)	1	2025	99.31
1.06.02.b	New non-tariff barriers 2025	07	(-6)	1	2025	98.90
1.06.02.c	Net percentage of imports affected by new non-tariff barriers (2025)	04	(+6)	0.13	2025	78.63
1.07	Trade liberalization	13	(0)	-	-	55.68
1.07.01	Regional Trade Agreements, number in force	21	(0)	10	2025	17.14
1.07.02	Capital account liberalization, Index	01	(0)	2.28	2023	100.00
1.07.03	Investment Freedom, Index	19	(0)	50.00	2026	42.86
1.08	Exchange rate stability, parity change from national currency to SDR, 2025/2023	16	(-14)	0.06	2023	89.27
1.09	Domestic credit to private sector, % of GDP	10	(+1)	121.48	2025	52.26
1.10	Foreign trade and payments risk	22	(+1)	-	-	33.37
1.10.01	Country credit rating	22	(0)	17.01	2025	24.58
1.10.02	Gross debt, % GDP	05	(0)	26.50	2025	87.80
1.11	Trade costs	26	(+2)	-	-	30.26
1.11.01	Logistics performance indicators	24	(+2)	-	-	36.89
1.11.01.a	Aviation import dwell time (days)	22	(NEW)	2.50	2024	78.46
1.11.01.b	Number of aviation partner economies	26	(NEW)	65.0	2024	38.65
1.11.01.c	Container import dwell time (days)	15	(NEW)	5.00	2024	67.91
1.11.01.d	Number of maritime partner economies	27	(NEW)	11.0	2024	3.02
1.11.01.e	Business-to-business postal delivery time (days)	18	(NEW)	6.00	2024	80.78
1.11.01.f	Number of business-to-business postal partner economies	21	(NEW)	59.5	2024	71.18
1.11.02	Corruption perceptions, index	29	(-1)	20	2025	5.88
1.11.03	Rule of law, index	27	(-2)	38.79	2024	21.71
1.12	Monetary policy intervention	19	(-2)	-	-	50.62
1.12.01	Current account balance, % GDP	05	(+1)	-2.90	2025	96.21
1.12.02	Change (1-year) in total reserves (includes gold), % GDP	28	(-2)	0.007	2025	0.00
1.13	Export concentration	17	(+1)	-	-	45.18
1.13.01	Export market concentration, Top 5 as % total	16	(+3)	61.83	2025	57.54
1.13.02	Export product concentration, Top 5 as % total	20	(+2)	69.10	2025	47.62
1.14	Exports of goods and services	25	(0)	-	-	2.58
1.14.01	Merchandise exports, US\$ millions	24	(+1)	31,274	2025	4.04
1.14.02	Commercial services exports, US\$ millions	25	(0)	5,164	2025	0.51
1.15	Technological innovation	27	(-5)	-	-	1.61
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	27	(-1)	0.62	2024	0.01
1.15.04	High-technology exports, % of manufactured exports	24	(-7)	5.26	2024	5.63
1.15.05	Scientific articles, per million people	27	(0)	11.53	2023	0.22
1.16	Technological infrastructure	23	(+1)	-	-	31.91
1.16.01	Fixed internet speed, Mbps	25	(-1)	41.74	2025	8.83
1.16.02	Internet users, % population	23	(0)	68.48	2024	62.70
1.16.03	Fixed broadband subscriptions (per 100 people)	25	(0)	4.15	2024	8.23
1.16.04	Mobile subscriptions (per 100 people)	19	(0)	116.09	2024	33.87
1.17	Digital readiness (e-commerce legislations)	19	(NEW)	67.0	2025	50

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)	-	-	-	-	-	
2.02	Educational attainment	28	(0)	-	-	3.47	
2.02.01	Mean years of schooling	28	(0)	5.20	2023	9.17	
2.02.02	University education Index	23	(+1)	0.00	2026	0.00	
2.02.03	Tertiary enrollment	24	(+1)	21.44	2024	9.69	
2.03	Labor standards	20	(-1)	-	-	60.94	
2.03.01	Gender non-discrimination in hiring	01	(0)	100	2024	100.00	
2.03.02	Freedom of association and assembly	23	(0)	0.30	2025	21.89	
2.04	Political stability and absence of violence	13	(+1)	68.09	2024	66.79	
2.05	Goods produced by forced labor or child labor	21	(0)	-	-	57.59	
2.05.01	Goods produced by forced labor	17	(0)	-	-	61.34	
2.05.01.a	Goods produced by forced labor, number of goods categories	16	(0)	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	(0)	12	2024	53.85	
2.06	Government response to human trafficking	23	(+1)	-	-	32.59	
2.06.01	Government response to human trafficking, Criminalization	15	(0)	6	2025	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	(0)	4	2025	0.00	
2.07	Trade in goods at risk of modern slavery	07	(-1)	-	-	98.27	
2.07.01	Imports of goods at risk of modern slavery, US\$ millions	07	(-1)	1,445	2025	98.34	
2.07.02	Exports of goods at risk of modern slavery, US\$ millions	20	(-2)	0.0	2025	99.62	
2.08	Legatum prosperity index	25	(NEW)	49.19	2023	15.02	
2.09	Life expectancy at birth	25	(-1)	70.67	2023	23.40	
2.10	Uneven economic development	25	(0)	6.30	2024	29.63	
2.11	Universal Health Coverage Index	24	(-3)	62	2023	50.00	
2.12	Equal distribution of resources index	24	(NEW)	0.25	2025	15.99	

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	(+7)	19.40	2025	79.34
3.02	Deforestation, Index	03	(+11)	0.0137	2024	73.00
3.03	% of wastewater treated	16	(0)	46.79	2022	42.61
3.04	Energy intensity (Energy use (kg of oil equivalent) per \$1,000 GDP)	19	(+4)	82.88	2023	47.01
3.05	Ecological footprint	08	(+1)	1.58	2025	86.38
3.06	Renewable energy, %	03	(+3)	52.40	2021	83.31
3.07	Environmental standards in trade, count	01	(+9)	-	-	100.00
3.07.01	Convention: Hazardous Wastes	01	(0)	2	2025	100.00
3.07.02	Convention: Prevention of Marine Pollution	01	(+14)	2	2025	100.00
3.07.03	Convention: Protection of the Ozone Layer (Vienna)	01	(0)	2	2025	100.00
3.07.04	Convention on Climate Change (Kyoto)	01	(0)	2	2025	100.00
3.07.05	The International Timber Agreement	01	(0)	2	2025	100.00
3.07.06	Convention: International Trade in Endangered Species	01	(0)	2	2025	100.00
3.07.07	Convention: Prior Informed Consent - Hazardous Chemicals (Rotterdam)	01	(0)	2	2025	100.00
3.08	Transfer emissions, million tonnes carbon	14	(-3)	-4.82	2023	51.73
3.09	Share of natural resources in trade, %	02	(0)	7.19	2025	92.04
3.10	Carbon	22	(+1)	-	-	50.71
3.10.1	Carbon pricing	17	(+3)	0	2025	0.00
3.10.2	CO2 emissions per capita	06	(0)	1.10	2024	97.20

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 job creation. Yet its benefits are not self-sustaining. Without responsible stewardship, trade can widen income inequalities, disrupt labor markets, and impose significant environmental costs. Sustainable trade means striking a durable balance by expanding the economic opportunities that open markets generate while ensuring those gains are broadly shared and maintained. This requires sound public policy, responsible business leadership, and evidence-based frameworks to guide decision-making.

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 independent Asia-based philanthropic organization dedicated to advancing mutually beneficial and sustainable global trade.

We believe that mutually beneficial and sustainable global trade is a powerful force for shared prosperity, technological progress, sustainability and peaceful international cooperation. Our work is grounded in rigorous 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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