

Sustainable Trade Index **2026**

Indonesia

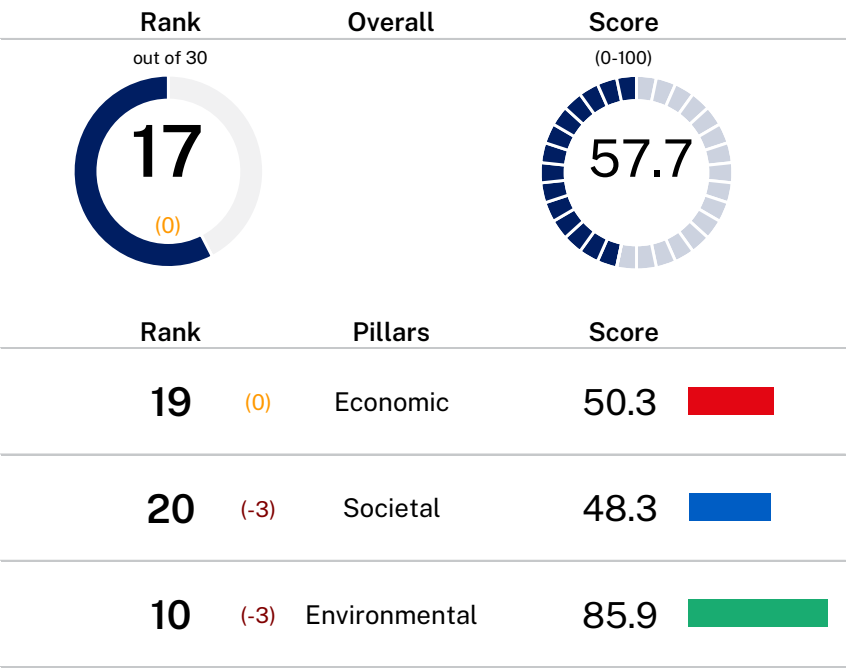


Sustainable Trade Index

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 (2025)	284.44	Large
Income level, GDP per Capita US\$ (2025)	5,082	Medium
Membership	APEC, RCEP, CPTPP (applicant)	

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	12	(-1)	1.90	2025	87.52
1.02	Real GDP Growth per capita, % GDP	07	(+1)	4.06	2025	56.66
1.03	Growth in labor force, %	12	(0)	1.31	2025	69.67
1.04	Foreign direct investment, net inflows, % GDP	15	(-1)	1.54	2025	11.42
1.05	Gross fixed capital formation, % GDP	05	(+2)	28.77	2025	59.80
1.06	Tariff & non-tariff barriers	12	(+5)	-	-	82.98
1.06.01	Tariff barriers	11	(+15)	-	-	95.96
1.06.01.a	Tariff barriers in force	17	(+4)	654	2025	90.20
1.06.01.b	New tariff barriers 2025	01	(+19)	0	2025	100.00
1.06.01.c	Net percentage of imports affected by new tariff barriers (2025)	02	(+28)	0.000	2025	94.27
1.06.02	Non-tariff barriers	13	(-11)	-	-	76.24
1.06.02.a	Non-tariff barriers in force	23	(0)	5,205	2025	78.84
1.06.02.b	New non-tariff barriers 2025	12	(+9)	56	2025	91.74
1.06.02.c	Net percentage of imports affected by new non-tariff barriers (2025)	12	(-11)	0.26	2025	58.22
1.07	Trade liberalization	19	(0)	-	-	40.49
1.07.01	Regional Trade Agreements, number in force	11	(+1)	17	2025	37.14
1.07.02	Capital account liberalization, Index	16	(0)	-0.17	2023	41.81
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	20	(-4)	0.09	2025	82.57
1.09	Domestic credit to private sector, % of GDP	20	(+1)	36.28	2025	12.06
1.10	Foreign trade and payments risk	11	(+2)	-	-	52.44
1.10.01	Country credit rating	18	(-1)	35.34	2025	56.74
1.10.02	Gross debt, % GDP	08	(+1)	41.00	2025	80.73
1.11	Trade costs	21	(-3)	-	-	47.75
1.11.01	Logistics performance indicators	22	(-4)	-	-	51.97
1.11.01.a	Aviation import dwell time (days)	18	(NEW)	2.20	2024	89.15
1.11.01.b	Number of aviation partner economies	16	(NEW)	107.0	2024	67.45
1.11.01.c	Container import dwell time (days)	06	(NEW)	3.10	2024	86.47
1.11.01.d	Number of maritime partner economies	29	(NEW)	28.0	2024	0.00
1.11.01.e	Business-to-business postal delivery time (days)	25	(NEW)	10.70	2024	67.88
1.11.01.f	Number of business-to-business postal partner economies	15	(NEW)	98.5	2024	84.18
1.11.02	Corruption perceptions, index	18	(-2)	34	2025	26.47
1.11.03	Rule of law, index	15	(+4)	53.41	2024	46.13
1.12	Monetary policy intervention	10	(+3)	-	-	65.00
1.12.01	Current account balance, % GDP	11	(0)	-0.10	2025	82.94
1.12.02	Change (1-year) in total reserves (includes gold), % GDP	07	(+12)	-0.000	2025	36.18
1.13	Export concentration	05	(+1)	-	-	83.57
1.13.01	Export market concentration, Top 5 as % total	08	(+3)	52.42	2025	75.96
1.13.02	Export product concentration, Top 5 as % total	04	(+1)	43.97	2025	89.79
1.14	Exports of goods and services	17	(0)	-	-	15.75
1.14.01	Merchandise exports, US\$ millions	17	(0)	282,909	2025	23.34
1.14.02	Commercial services exports, US\$ millions	17	(0)	42,280	2025	4.22
1.15	Technological innovation	22	(+2)	-	-	5.26
1.15.01	R&D expenditure, % GDP	18	(0)	0.28	2020	5.28
1.15.02	Researchers in R&D, per 1,000 inhabitants	19	(-2)	0.40	2020	3.89
1.15.03	Patent applications, per million inhabitants	22	(0)	7.63	2024	0.17
1.15.04	High-technology exports, % of manufactured exports	21	(0)	8.71	2024	10.26
1.15.05	Scientific articles, per million people	21	(0)	138.67	2023	4.30
1.16	Technological infrastructure	22	(0)	-	-	34.17
1.16.01	Fixed internet speed, Mbps	26	(0)	36.04	2025	6.97
1.16.02	Internet users, % population	21	(0)	72.78	2024	68.14
1.16.03	Fixed broadband subscriptions (per 100 people)	24	(0)	4.92	2024	9.86
1.16.04	Mobile subscriptions (per 100 people)	14	(+1)	122.51	2024	36.69
1.17	Digital readiness (e-commerce legislations)	20	(NEW)	66.0	2025	48

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	(-4)	34.40	2025	56.37
2.02	Educational attainment	20	(+2)	-	-	26.63
2.02.01	Mean years of schooling	22	(0)	8.70	2023	45.66
2.02.02	University education Index	22	(+1)	0.95	2026	0.57
2.02.03	Tertiary enrollment	18	(0)	44.88	2023	31.15
2.03	Labor standards	14	(-2)	-	-	76.08
2.03.01	Gender non-discrimination in hiring	01	(0)	100	2024	100.00
2.03.02	Freedom of association and assembly	18	(-4)	0.51	2025	52.16
2.04	Political stability and absence of violence	19	(0)	55.49	2024	44.59
2.05	Goods produced by forced labor or child labor	19	(0)	-	-	66.06
2.05.01	Goods produced by forced labor	20	(0)	-	-	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	(0)	7	2024	73.08
2.06	Government response to human trafficking	15	(+2)	-	-	64.38
2.06.01	Government response to human trafficking, Criminalization	15	(0)	6	2025	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	(0)	2	2025	66.67
2.07	Trade in goods at risk of modern slavery	25	(-12)	-	-	54.97
2.07.01	Imports of goods at risk of modern slavery, US\$ millions	14	(-2)	7,138	2025	91.45
2.07.02	Exports of goods at risk of modern slavery, US\$ millions	25	(-3)	24410.8	2025	55.36
2.08	Legatum prosperity index	15	(NEW)	60.88	2023	46.78
2.09	Life expectancy at birth	24	(-1)	71.15	2023	25.87
2.10	Uneven economic development	12	(0)	4.20	2024	68.52
2.11	Universal Health Coverage Index	22	(+1)	67	2023	58.33
2.12	Equal distribution of resources index	16	(NEW)	0.54	2025	50.06

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	16	(-1)	20.80	2025	77.12
3.02	Deforestation, Index	13	(-2)	0.0065	2024	34.09
3.03	% of wastewater treated	-	-	-	-	-
3.04	Energy intensity (Energy use (kg of oil equivalent) per \$1,000 GDP)	12	(+7)	70.73	2023	57.87
3.05	Ecological footprint	09	(+2)	1.66	2025	85.20
3.06	Renewable energy, %	15	(-3)	20.20	2021	32.11
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	24	(-10)	9.33	2023	46.68
3.09	Share of natural resources in trade, %	22	(-1)	38.52	2025	52.14
3.10	Carbon	02	(-1)	-	-	98.18
3.10.1	Carbon pricing	01	(0)	2	2025	100.00
3.10.2	CO2 emissions per capita	11	(-1)	2.88	2024	88.17

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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