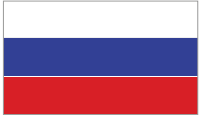


Sustainable Trade Index **2026**

Russia

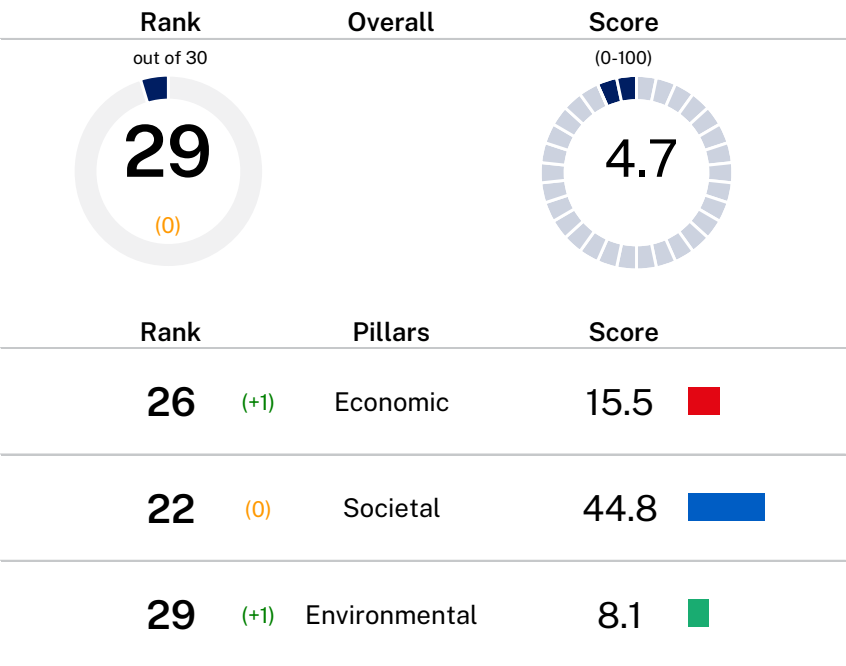


Sustainable Trade Index

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 (2025)	144.00	Large
Income level, GDP per Capita US\$ (2025)	17,972	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
1.01	Consumer price inflation	28	(-2)	8.70	2025	48.94
1.02	Real GDP Growth per capita, % GDP	20	(-13)	1.56	2025	35.34
1.03	Growth in labor force, %	30	(0)	-1.39	2025	0.00
1.04	Foreign direct investment, net inflows, % GDP	23	(+7)	0.90	2025	8.04
1.05	Gross fixed capital formation, % GDP	14	(+4)	23.09	2025	38.84
1.06	Tariff & non-tariff barriers	27	(-5)	-	-	40.58
1.06.01	Tariff barriers	28	(-27)	-	-	61.34
1.06.01.a	Tariff barriers in force	25	(0)	3,064	2025	54.08
1.06.01.b	New tariff barriers 2025	29	(-12)	735	2025	41.15
1.06.01.c	Net percentage of imports affected by new tariff barriers (2025)	22	(-21)	0.013	2025	86.60
1.06.02	Non-tariff barriers	28	(-3)	-	-	41.59
1.06.02.a	Non-tariff barriers in force	27	(0)	22,109	2025	62.26
1.06.02.b	New non-tariff barriers 2025	23	(-1)	968	2025	65.65
1.06.02.c	Net percentage of imports affected by new non-tariff barriers (2025)	29	(-2)	0.60	2025	3.65
1.07	Trade liberalization	27	(0)	-	-	12.14
1.07.01	Regional Trade Agreements, number in force	18	(0)	11	2025	20.00
1.07.02	Capital account liberalization, Index	21	(0)	-1.25	2023	16.24
1.07.03	Investment Freedom, Index	24	(0)	30.00	2026	14.29
1.08	Exchange rate stability, parity change from national currency to SDR, 2025/2023	26	-	0.34	2024	32.86
1.09	Domestic credit to private sector, % of GDP	15	(+1)	54.64	2021	20.72
1.10	Foreign trade and payments risk	25	(+1)	-	-	18.13
1.10.01	Country credit rating	28	(0)	3.00	2025	0.00
1.10.02	Gross debt, % GDP	03	(0)	17.20	2025	92.34
1.11	Trade costs	19	(+10)	-	-	49.95
1.11.01	Logistics performance indicators	16	(+8)	-	-	68.26
1.11.01.a	Aviation import dwell time (days)	19	(NEW)	2.30	2024	88.39
1.11.01.b	Number of aviation partner economies	20	(NEW)	92.5	2024	58.28
1.11.01.c	Container import dwell time (days)	-	(NEW)	-	2024	-
1.11.01.d	Number of maritime partner economies	21	(NEW)	30.0	2024	68.08
1.11.01.e	Business-to-business postal delivery time (days)	20	(NEW)	6.80	2024	78.29
1.11.01.f	Number of business-to-business postal partner economies	12	(NEW)	105.5	2024	85.88
1.11.02	Corruption perceptions, index	28	(-1)	22	2025	8.82
1.11.03	Rule of law, index	29	(0)	37.06	2024	18.83
1.12	Monetary policy intervention	01	(+25)	-	-	100.00
1.12.01	Current account balance, % GDP	16	(+4)	1.60	2025	74.88
1.12.02	Change (1-year) in total reserves (includes gold), % GDP	01	(+29)	-0.028	2024	100.00
1.13	Export concentration	13	(+1)	-	-	55.37
1.13.01	Export market concentration, Top 5 as % total	17	(+3)	61.98	2025	57.26
1.13.02	Export product concentration, Top 5 as % total	12	(+2)	59.34	2025	63.99
1.14	Exports of goods and services	15	(-2)	-	-	19.52
1.14.01	Merchandise exports, US\$ millions	13	(-1)	419,398	2025	29.63
1.14.02	Commercial services exports, US\$ millions	16	(0)	45,280	2025	4.52
1.15	Technological innovation	14	(+2)	-	-	19.93
1.15.01	R&D expenditure, % GDP	13	(+1)	0.94	2023	18.70
1.15.02	Researchers in R&D, per 1,000 inhabitants	09	(0)	2.64	2024	27.64
1.15.03	Patent applications, per million inhabitants	12	(0)	171.90	2024	3.97
1.15.04	High-technology exports, % of manufactured exports	20	(0)	9.73	2021	11.63
1.15.05	Scientific articles, per million people	14	(0)	594.28	2023	18.89
1.16	Technological infrastructure	13	(0)	-	-	67.13
1.16.01	Fixed internet speed, Mbps	19	(-2)	82.80	2025	22.25
1.16.02	Internet users, % population	10	(+2)	94.36	2024	95.38
1.16.03	Fixed broadband subscriptions (per 100 people)	12	(0)	27.13	2024	56.55
1.16.04	Mobile subscriptions (per 100 people)	02	(0)	186.10	2024	64.54
1.17	Digital readiness (e-commerce legislations)	23	(NEW)	63.0	2025	42

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)	09	(+1)	33.00	2023	63.24
2.02	Educational attainment	13	(0)	-	-	51.06
2.02.01	Mean years of schooling	09	(0)	12.41	2023	84.36
2.02.02	University education Index	11	(+4)	15.55	2026	9.36
2.02.03	Tertiary enrollment	14	(0)	60.39	2024	45.35
2.03	Labor standards	28	(0)	-	-	16.67
2.03.01	Gender non-discrimination in hiring	24	(0)	50	2024	33.33
2.03.02	Freedom of association and assembly	28	(0)	0.14	2025	0.00
2.04	Political stability and absence of violence	27	(+1)	50.46	2024	35.73
2.05	Goods produced by forced labor or child labor	18	(0)	-	-	70.61
2.05.01	Goods produced by forced labor	25	(0)	-	-	45.06
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	29	(0)	1.30	2023	0.00
2.05.02	Goods produced by child labor, number of goods categories	15	(0)	1	2024	96.15
2.06	Government response to human trafficking	28	(-1)	-	-	24.61
2.06.01	Government response to human trafficking, Criminalization	04	(0)	7	2025	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	(0)	4	2025	0.00
2.07	Trade in goods at risk of modern slavery	13	(+10)	-	-	90.19
2.07.01	Imports of goods at risk of modern slavery, US\$ millions	19	(+4)	9,645	2025	88.41
2.07.02	Exports of goods at risk of modern slavery, US\$ millions	01	-	0.0	2025	100.00
2.08	Legatum prosperity index	19	(NEW)	58.50	2023	40.32
2.09	Life expectancy at birth	22	(-1)	73.15	2023	36.23
2.10	Uneven economic development	16	(0)	5.10	2024	51.85
2.11	Universal Health Coverage Index	13	(-1)	81	2023	81.67
2.12	Equal distribution of resources index	13	(NEW)	0.62	2025	59.21

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	08	(-1)	11.60	2025	91.75 
3.02	Deforestation, Index	12	(-2)	0.0065	2024	34.27 
3.03	% of wastewater treated	22	(-1)	21.45	2024	15.27 
3.04	Energy intensity (Energy use (kg of oil equivalent) per \$1,000 GDP)	28	(-2)	135.52	2023	0.00 
3.05	Ecological footprint	20	(+3)	5.39	2025	26.22 
3.06	Renewable energy, %	27	(-1)	3.50	2021	5.56 
3.07	Environmental standards in trade, count	20	(+10)	-	-	60.00 
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	(+29)	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	23	(0)	0	2025	0.00 
3.07.06	Convention: International Trade in Endangered Species	01	(+27)	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	26	(+1)	89.29	2023	18.15 
3.09	Share of natural resources in trade, %	25	(+1)	62.97	2025	21.01 
3.10	Carbon	29	(+1)	-	-	16.29 
3.10.1	Carbon pricing	17	(+3)	0	2025	0.00 
3.10.2	CO2 emissions per capita	27	(+1)	14.06	2024	31.22 

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.

hinrichfoundation.com | STI 2026

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.

imd.org/wcc | STI 2026