

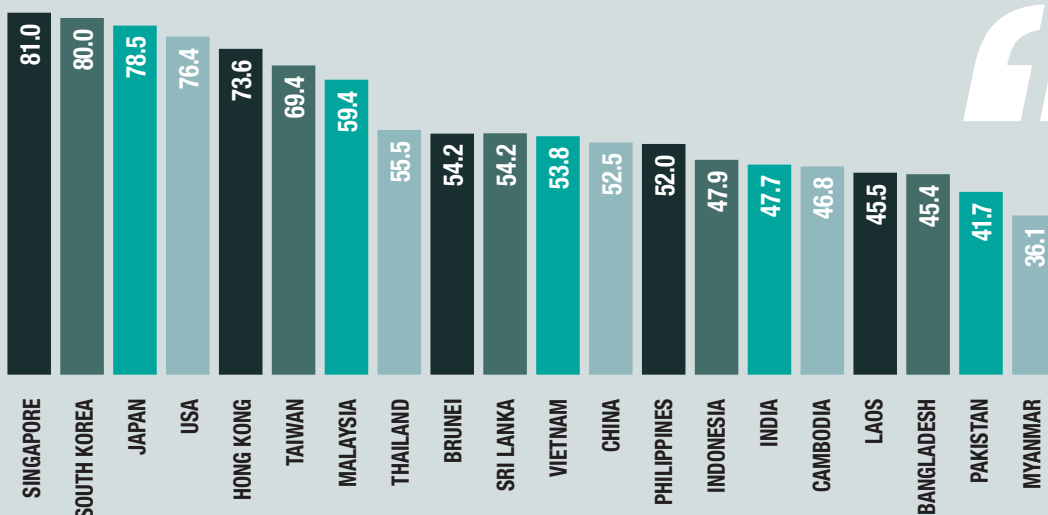


Sustainable trade is participating in the international trading system in a manner that supports the long-term domestic and global goals of economic growth, environmental protection, and strengthening social capital.



COUNTRY RANKINGS

Asia is home to two of the three largest economies, two of the world’s most populous nations, and has demonstrated the power of trade to raise people out of poverty. These are the region’s overall rankings with the USA as an external benchmark.



Singapore owes its number one position to targeted economic policy and careful stewardship of human and natural capital.





THE THREE PILLARS OF SUSTAINABLE TRADE

Economies that trade in a way that enables them to withstand shocks, and balance long-term resilience with short-term goals, score well.

ECONOMIC

Measures the economic conditions that support trade such as physical, technological and financial infrastructure.

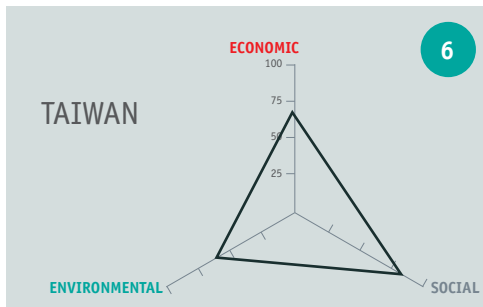
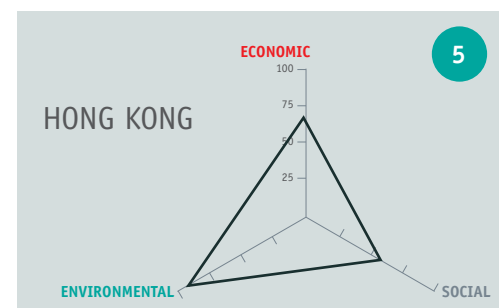
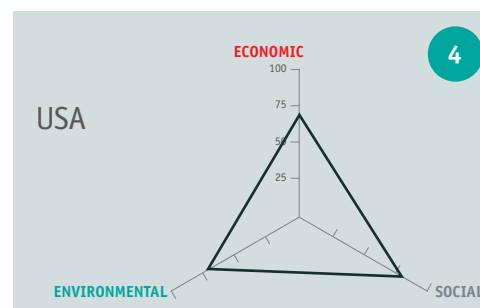
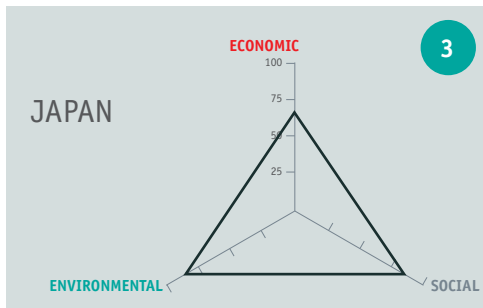
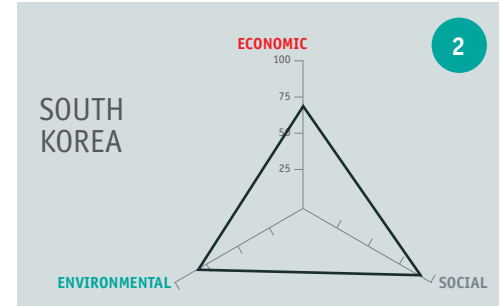
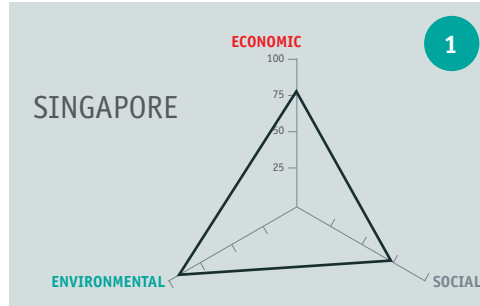
SOCIAL

The countries scoring best on the social pillar have lower inequality, high levels of educational attainment, strong labour standards, and are politically stable.

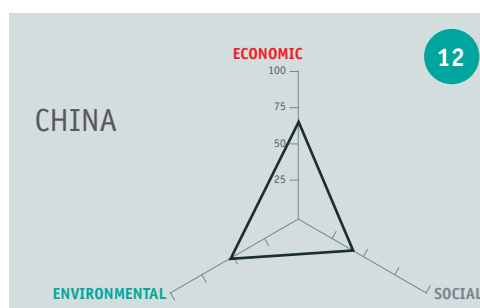
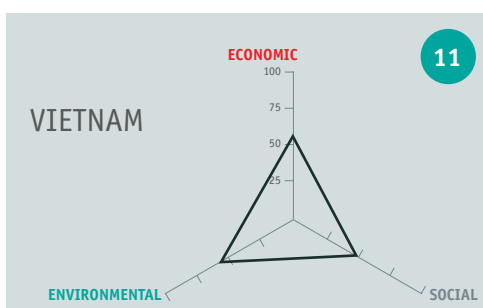
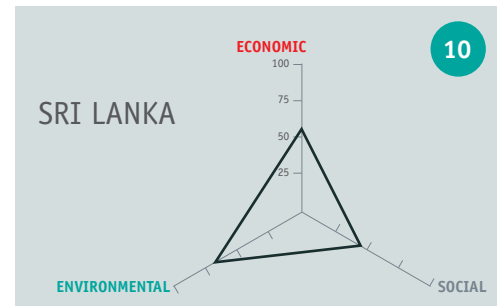
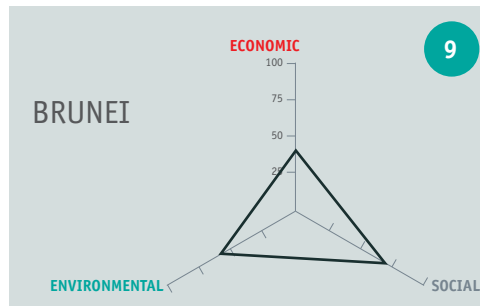
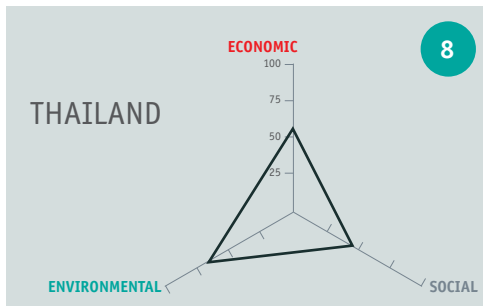
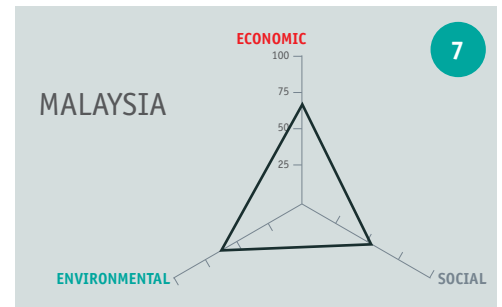
ENVIRONMENTAL

The countries scoring best on the environmental pillar avoid over-reliance on natural resource exports, limit pollution, and pursue high-environmental standards.

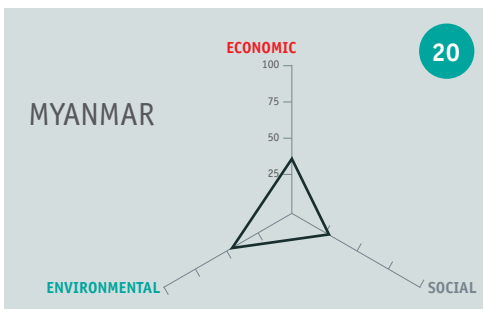
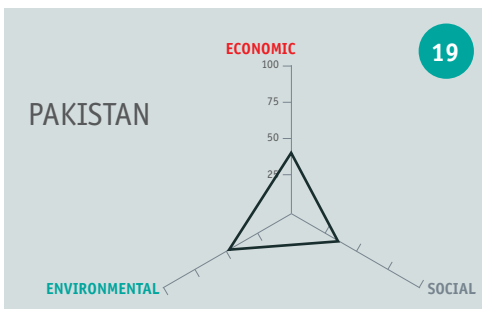
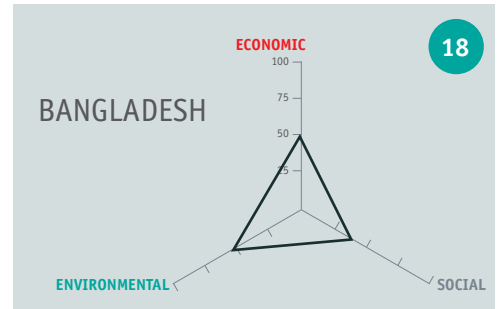
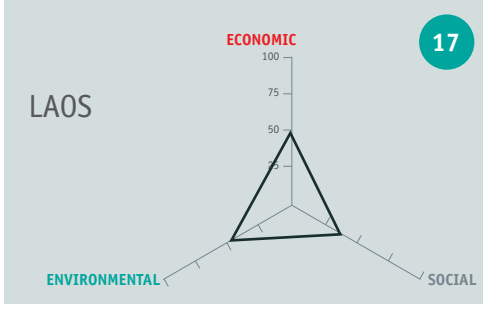
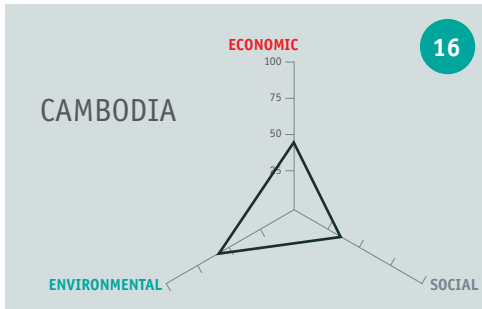
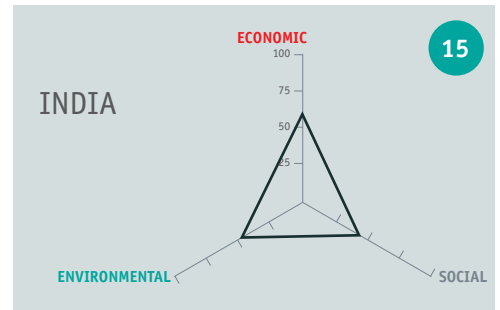
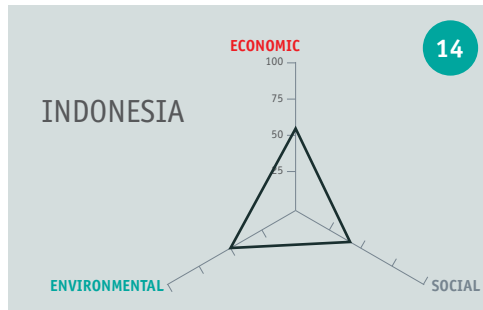
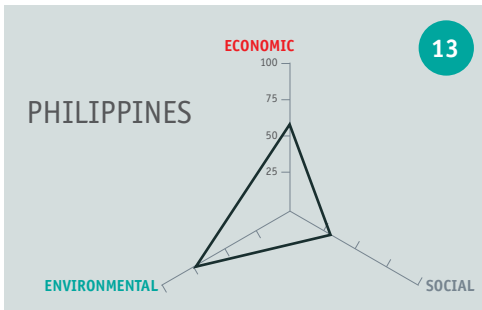
“Asia’s two main entrepôts, Singapore and Hong Kong, are first and second on the economic pillar”



“Malaysia is the best performer from emerging Asia due to low trade barriers, strong technology infrastructure and diverse exports”



“Poor scores on water and air pollution put China and India in the bottom quartile for environmentally sustainable trade”



The three pillars of our definition of Sustainable Trade – economic, environmental, and social – are taken from the 1987 landmark UN report by the Brundtland Commission on sustainable development, *Our Common Future*, and form the basis on which the Index was constructed.

1 = OVERALL RANKING

OVER- AND UNDER-PERFORMERS RELATIVE TO PER CAPITA GDP

“ South Korea, Vietnam and Cambodia maintain comparatively high environmental standards and diversified exports ”

“ China has grown its GDP but scores poorly in labour, environmental sustainability and education ”

