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hinrich foundation
advancing sustainable global trade

IMD / World Competitiveness
Center

Sustainable Trade Index 2024

Chile

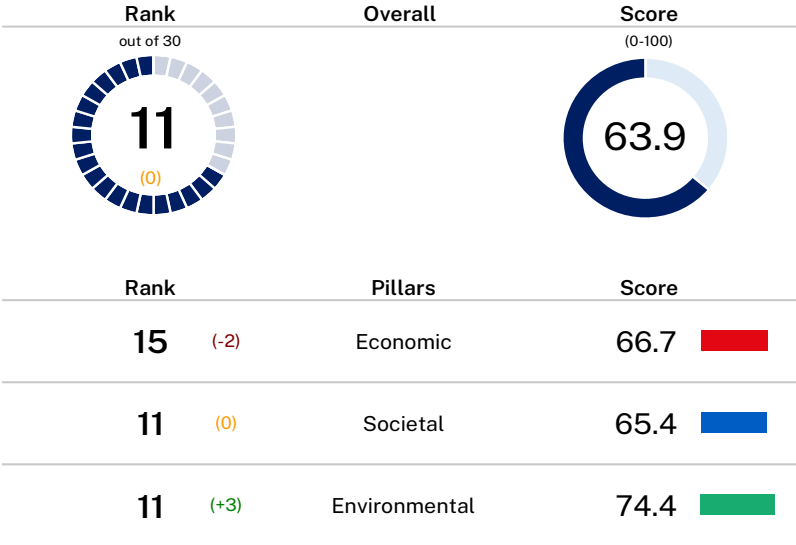


Sustainable Trade Index

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

Chile



The values in parentheses indicate the one year ranking change from 2023

Background information

| | | |
|--|-------------|--------|
| Population, millions (2023 est.) | 19.96 | Medium |
| Income level, GDP per Capita US\$ (2023 est.) | 16,816 | Medium |
| Membership | APEC, CPTPP | |

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








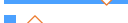



















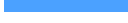

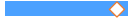

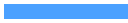



















| 1 Economic Pillar | | Rank | Rank +/- | Value | Year | Score (and 30-country average) |
|-------------------|---|------|----------|--------|------|--------------------------------|
| 1.01 | Consumer price inflation | 25 | (0) | 7.58 | 2023 | 73.88 |
| 1.02 | Real GDP Growth per capita, % GDP | 26 | (-3) | 0.22 | 2023 | 51.39 |
| 1.03 | Growth in labor force, % | 07 | (-5) | 2.26 | 2023 | 45.93 |
| 1.04 | Foreign direct investment, net inflows, % GDP | 04 | (+2) | 6.93 | 2022 | 34.91 |
| 1.05 | Gross fixed capital formation, % GDP | 13 | (0) | 23.83 | 2023 | 39.57 |
| 1.06 | Tariff & non-tariff barriers | 08 | (-1) | - | - | 81.27 |
| 1.06.01 | Tariff barriers | 12 | (-6) | - | - | 75.18 |
| 1.06.01.a | Tariff barriers in force | 07 | (-1) | 37 | 2023 | 99.33 |
| 1.06.01.b | New tariff barriers 2023 | 01 | (0) | 0 | 2023 | 100.00 |
| 1.06.01.c | Net percentage of imports affected by new tariff barriers (2023) | 16 | (NEW) | -0.01 | 2023 | 40.94 |
| 1.06.02 | Non-tariff barriers | 11 | (-3) | - | - | 90.24 |
| 1.06.02.a | Non-tariff barriers in force | 05 | (-3) | 19 | 2023 | 99.95 |
| 1.06.02.b | New non-tariff barriers 2023 | 07 | (-6) | 2 | 2023 | 99.95 |
| 1.06.02.c | Net percentage of imports affected by new non-tariff barriers (2023) | 17 | (NEW) | 0.01 | 2023 | 45.43 |
| 1.07 | Trade liberalization | 10 | (-4) | - | - | 68.03 |
| 1.07.01 | Regional Trade Agreements, number in force | 02 | (0) | 31 | 2024 | 79.41 |
| 1.07.02 | Capital account liberalization, index | 12 | (0) | 1.03 | 2021 | 64.26 |
| 1.07.03 | Investment Freedom, index | 12 | (-3) | 60 | 2024 | 57.14 |
| 1.08 | Exchange rate stability, parity change from national currency to SDR, 2023/2021 | 07 | (+13) | 0.04 | 2023 | 89.91 |
| 1.09 | Domestic credit to private sector, % of GDP | 14 | (0) | 109.49 | 2022 | 41.33 |
| 1.10 | Foreign trade and payments risk | 07 | (0) | - | - | 71.12 |
| 1.10.01 | Country credit rating | 12 | (0) | 44.0 | 2024 | 72.88 |
| 1.10.02 | Gross debt, % GDP | 08 | (0) | 39.41 | 2023 | 85.17 |
| 1.11 | Trade costs | 13 | (-1) | - | - | 57.57 |
| 1.11.01 | Logistics performance, index | 19 | (-2) | 3.00 | 2023 | 31.58 |
| 1.11.02 | Corruption perceptions, index | 10 | (0) | 66 | 2023 | 70.77 |
| 1.11.03 | Rule of law, index | 12 | (-1) | 72.64 | 2022 | 71.72 |
| 1.12 | Monetary policy intervention | 12 | (-9) | - | - | 81.56 |
| 1.12.01 | Current account balance, % GDP | 03 | (-1) | -3.55 | 2023 | 87.55 |
| 1.12.02 | Change (1-year) in total reserves (includes gold), % GDP | 22 | (-10) | 0.88 | 2023 | 50.52 |
| 1.13 | Export concentration | 25 | (+3) | - | - | 26.32 |
| 1.13.01 | Export market concentration, Top 5 as % total | 23 | (+1) | 72.17 | 2023 | 32.28 |
| 1.13.02 | Export product concentration, Top 5 as % total | 25 | (+2) | 77.34 | 2023 | 34.08 |
| 1.14 | Exports of goods and services | 19 | (0) | - | - | 2.26 |
| 1.14.01 | Merchandise exports, US\$ millions | 18 | (0) | 94,937 | 2023 | 2.47 |
| 1.14.02 | Commercial services exports, US\$ millions | 20 | (0) | 9,563 | 2023 | 1.12 |
| 1.15 | Technological innovation | 21 | (-3) | - | - | 9.22 |
| 1.15.01 | R&D expenditure, % GDP | 16 | (+1) | 0.33 | 2020 | 6.19 |
| 1.15.02 | Researchers in R&D, per capita | 14 | (+1) | 0.52 | 2020 | 1.94 |
| 1.15.03 | Patent applications, per million inhabitants | 14 | (0) | 41.50 | 2022 | 0.81 |
| 1.15.04 | High-technology exports, % of manufactured exports | 22 | (-5) | 6.52 | 2022 | 8.34 |
| 1.15.05 | Scientific articles, per million people | 15 | (0) | 456.79 | 2022 | 18.40 |
| 1.16 | Technological infrastructure | 11 | (-2) | - | - | 73.21 |
| 1.16.01 | Fixed internet speed, Mbps | 05 | (-1) | 192.07 | 2023 | 84.16 |
| 1.16.02 | Internet users, % population | 12 | (-1) | 90.19 | 2021 | 89.76 |
| 1.16.03 | Fixed broadband subscriptions (per 100 people) | 13 | (0) | 22.72 | 2022 | 49.78 |
| 1.16.04 | Mobile subscriptions (per 100 people) | 11 | (0) | 134.75 | 2022 | 35.45 |

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















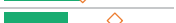


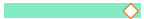


| 2 Societal Pillar | | Rank | Rank +/- | Value | Year | Score (and 30-country average ) | |
|-------------------|--|------|----------|-------|------|---|---|
| 2.01 | Inequality (Gini coefficient) | 20 | (-3) | 43.00 | 2022 | 15.72 |   |
| 2.02 | Educational attainment | 10 | (+2) | - | - | 60.45 |   |
| 2.02.01 | Mean years of schooling | 13 | (-1) | 11.11 | 2022 | 70.81 |   |
| 2.02.02 | University education index | 19 | (-2) | 2.26 | 2023 | 1.91 |   |
| 2.02.03 | Tertiary enrollment, % age group | 03 | (+1) | 99.34 | 2022 | 92.64 |   |
| 2.03 | Labor standards | 14 | (+1) | - | - | 71.94 |   |
| 2.03.01 | Gender non-discrimination in hiring, index | 20 | (+1) | 75 | 2023 | 66.67 |   |
| 2.03.02 | Freedom of association and assembly, index | 08 | (0) | 0.71 | 2022 | 77.21 |   |
| 2.04 | Political stability and absence of violence | 13 | (0) | 51.42 | 2022 | 51.50 |   |
| 2.05 | Goods produced by forced labor or child labor | 10 | (0) | - | - | 96.27 |   |
| 2.05.01 | Goods produced by forced labor | 10 | (0) | - | - | 92.54 |   |
| 2.05.01.a | Goods produced by forced labor, number of goods categories | 01 | (0) | 0 | 2022 | 100.00 |   |
| 2.05.01.b | % population in forced labor | 09 | (0) | 3.17 | 2023 | 82.88 |   |
| 2.05.02 | Goods produced by child labor, number of goods categories | 01 | (0) | 0 | 2022 | 100.00 |   |
| 2.06 | Government response to human trafficking | 04 | (0) | - | - | 96.16 |   |
| 2.06.01 | Government response to human trafficking, Criminalization | 01 | (0) | 7 | 2023 | 100.00 |   |
| 2.06.02 | Government response to human trafficking, Strategy | 06 | (0) | 55.13 | 2023 | 70.59 |   |
| 2.06.03 | Government response to human trafficking, Action | 01 | (0) | 1 | 2023 | 100.00 |   |
| 2.07 | Trade in goods at risk of modern slavery | 13 | (-4) | - | - | 93.44 |   |
| 2.07.01 | Imports of goods at risk of modern slavery, US\$ millions | 13 | (+1) | 4,688 | 2022 | 92.42 |   |
| 2.07.02 | Exports of goods at risk of modern slavery, US\$ millions | 01 | (0) | 0 | 2022 | 100.00 |   |
| 2.08 | Social mobility, index | 12 | (0) | 60.3 | 2020 | 59.90 |   |
| 2.09 | Life expectancy at birth | 10 | (-1) | 79.52 | 2022 | 71.90 |   |
| 2.10 | Uneven economic development | 14 | (0) | 4.9 | 2023 | 57.89 |   |
| 2.11 | Universal Health Coverage Index | 09 | (NEW) | 82.28 | 2021 | 85.56 |   |

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 | 22 | (0) | 24.19 | 2020 | 57.67  |
| 3.02 | Deforestation, index | 18 | (-3) | 0.00 | 2022 | 16.97  |
| 3.03 | % of wastewater treated | 09 | (0) | 89.10 | 2022 | 88.92  |
| 3.04 | Energy intensity, energy consumed for each 1,000 US\$ of GDP in TOE | 12 | (+1) | 0.100 | 2021 | 77.29  |
| 3.05 | Ecological footprint | 17 | (+2) | 4.00 | 2022 | 54.13  |
| 3.06 | Renewable energy, % | 09 | (+2) | 27.0 | 2022 | 34.13  |
| 3.07 | Environmental standards in trade, count | 10 | (-1) | - | - | 75.00  |
| 3.07.01 | Convention: Hazardous Wastes | 01 | (0) | 2 | 2023 | 100.00  |
| 3.07.02 | Convention: Prevention of Marine Pollution | 01 | (0) | 2 | 2023 | 100.00  |
| 3.07.03 | Convention: Protection of the Ozone Layer (Vienna) | 01 | (0) | 2 | 2023 | 100.00  |
| 3.07.04 | Convention on Climate Change (Kyoto) | 01 | (0) | 2 | 2023 | 100.00  |
| 3.07.05 | The International Timber Agreement | 23 | (-2) | 0 | 2023 | 0.00  |
| 3.07.06 | Convention: International Trade in Endangered Species | 01 | (0) | 2 | 2023 | 100.00  |
| 3.07.07 | Convention: Prior Informed Consent - Hazardous Chemicals (Rotterdam) | 01 | (0) | 2 | 2023 | 100.00  |
| 3.08 | Transfer emissions, million tonnes carbon | 19 | (0) | -1.55 | 2021 | 42.99  |
| 3.09 | Share of natural resources in trade, % | 25 | (0) | 54.07 | 2023 | 33.58  |
| 3.10 | Carbon | 03 | (0) | - | - | 92.33  |
| 3.10.1 | Carbon pricing | 01 | (0) | 2 | 2024 | 100.00  |
| 3.10.2 | CO2 emissions per capita, tonnes per person | 17 | (0) | 4.96 | 2022 | 77.96  |

About us

Global trade has helped lift hundreds of millions of people around the world out of poverty, but the benefits of trade do not come without their risks. If an economy is unprepared for the consequences of trade growth, it may result in labor disruption, environmental degradation, and worsening inequality. Proactive and responsible government policy and farsighted corporate decision-making can harness the benefits of trade and mitigate its excesses.

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 that works to advance mutually beneficial and sustainable global trade.

We believe sustainable global trade strengthens relationships between nations and improves people's lives. We support original research and education programs that build understanding and leadership in global trade. Our approach is independent, fact-based and objective. We are an authoritative source of knowledge, sharp analysis and fresh thinking for policymakers, business, media and scholars engaged in global trade.

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IMD is an independent academic institution with Swiss roots and global reach, founded over 75 years ago by business leaders for business leaders. Since its creation, IMD has been a pioneering force in developing leaders who transform organizations and contribute to society.

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 and most relevant data on the subject. The Center has pioneered research on how nations and enterprises compete to lay the foundations for future prosperity.

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