

Sustainable Trade Index **2025**

Canada

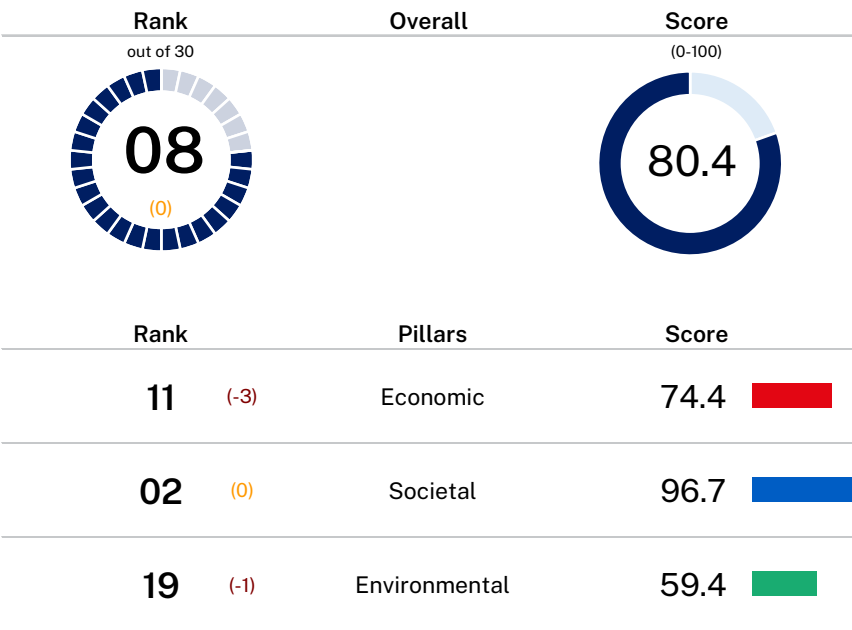


Sustainable Trade Index

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

Canada



The values in (parentheses) indicate the one year ranking change

Background information

Population, millions (2024)	41.14	Medium
Income level, GDP per Capita US\$ (2024)	54,473	High
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




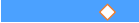

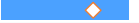



















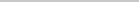
1 Economic Pillar		Rank	Rank +/-	Value	Year	Score (and 30-country average ^o)
1.01	Consumer price inflation	15	(-1)	2.40	2024	83.40
1.02	Real GDP Growth per capita, % GDP	27	(-3)	-1.37	2025	14.97
1.03	Growth in labor force, %	15	(-13)	1.03	2024	50.80
1.04	Foreign direct investment, net inflows, % GDP	09	(+4)	2.77	2024	15.61
1.05	Gross fixed capital formation, % GDP	16	(+1)	22.66	2024	39.12
1.06	Tariff & non-tariff barriers	25	(+2)	-	-	63.39
1.06.01	Tariff barriers	02	(+2)	-	-	87.86
1.06.01.a	Tariff barriers in force	13	(0)	108	2024	98.14
1.06.01.b	New tariff barriers 2024	17	(+3)	2	2024	98.41
1.06.01.c	Net percentage of imports affected by new tariff barriers (2023)	08	(0)	-0.10	2023	51.15
1.06.02	Non-tariff barriers	27	(+2)	-	-	31.23
1.06.02.a	Non-tariff barriers in force	28	(0)	33,502	2024	29.14
1.06.02.b	New non-tariff barriers 2024	24	(+4)	754	2024	79.84
1.06.02.c	Net percentage of imports affected by new non-tariff barriers (2023)	26	(0)	0.13	2023	30.96
1.07	Trade liberalization	11	(-6)	-	-	67.05
1.07.01	Regional Trade Agreements, number in force	14	(0)	15	2025	31.43
1.07.02	Capital account liberalization, index	01	(0)	2.29	2022	100.00
1.07.03	Investment Freedom, index	09	(-7)	60	2025	57.14
1.08	Exchange rate stability, parity change from national currency to SDR, 2024/2022	08	(-6)	0.04	2024	84.44
1.09	Domestic credit to private sector, % of GDP	-	-	-	-	-
1.10	Foreign trade and payments risk	08	(0)	-	-	63.83
1.10.01	Country credit rating	03	(0)	59.0	2024	98.32
1.10.02	Gross debt, % GDP	27	(-2)	110.77	2024	53.71
1.11	Trade costs	02	(0)	-	-	87.42
1.11.01	Logistics performance, index	02	(0)	4.00	2023	84.21
1.11.02	Corruption perceptions, index	04	(-1)	75	2024	86.76
1.11.03	Rule of law, index	05	(-2)	90.09	2023	91.28
1.12	Monetary policy intervention	09	(+6)	-	-	76.12
1.12.01	Current account balance, % GDP	12	(-1)	-0.51	2024	76.57
1.12.02	Change (1-year) in total reserves (includes gold), % GDP	16	(+4)	-0.06	2024	45.37
1.13	Export concentration	17	(0)	-	-	41.99
1.13.01	Export market concentration, Top 5 as % total	29	(0)	86.91	2024	7.66
1.13.02	Export product concentration, Top 5 as % total	06	(-1)	46.20	2024	87.45
1.14	Exports of goods and services	08	(-1)	-	-	20.75
1.14.01	Merchandise exports, US\$ millions	07	(0)	567,982	2024	15.88
1.14.02	Commercial services exports, US\$ millions	07	(0)	157,796	2024	17.07
1.15	Technological innovation	09	(0)	-	-	48.13
1.15.01	R&D expenditure, % GDP	09	(-1)	1.70	2023	32.37
1.15.02	Researchers in R&D, per 1,000 inhabitants	05	(0)	5.41	2021	41.74
1.15.03	Patent applications, per million inhabitants	08	(0)	598.91	2023	13.56
1.15.04	High-technology exports, % of manufactured exports	15	(-1)	16.76	2024	22.08
1.15.05	Scientific articles, per million people	05	(0)	1,776.62	2022	71.93
1.16	Technological infrastructure	04	(0)	-	-	83.28
1.16.01	Fixed internet speed, Mbps	03	(0)	247.60	2025	84.07
1.16.02	Internet users, % population	10	(-1)	94.00	2023	93.32
1.16.03	Fixed broadband subscriptions (per 100 people)	03	(-1)	42.52	2023	91.26
1.16.04	Mobile subscriptions (per 100 people)	26	(0)	94.15	2023	20.78

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








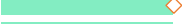










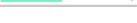
2 Societal Pillar		Rank	Rank +/-	Value	Year	Score (and 30-country average )
2.01	Inequality (Gini coefficient)	02	(+2)	30.60	2023	73.30 
2.02	Educational attainment	05	(0)	-	-	70.41 
2.02.01	Mean years of schooling	02	(-1)	13.87	2023	99.58 
2.02.02	University education index	06	(-1)	28.67	2024	25.15 
2.02.03	Tertiary enrollment, % age group	09	(+1)	77.31	2023	69.56 
2.03	Labor standards	04	(+1)	-	-	89.32 
2.03.01	Gender non-discrimination in hiring, index	01	(0)	100	2024	100.00 
2.03.02	Freedom of association and assembly, index	05	(0)	0.75	2024	78.64 
2.04	Political stability and absence of violence	06	(+1)	76.30	2023	77.43 
2.05	Goods produced by forced labor or child labor	06	(0)	-	-	98.65 
2.05.01	Goods produced by forced labor	06	(0)	-	-	97.30 
2.05.01.a	Goods produced by forced labor, number of goods categories	01	(0)	0	2024	100.00 
2.05.01.b	% population in forced labor	06	(0)	0.18	2023	94.19 
2.05.02	Goods produced by child labor, number of goods categories	01	(0)	0	2024	100.00 
2.06	Government response to human trafficking	04	(+1)	-	-	93.35 
2.06.01	Government response to human trafficking, Criminalization	04	(0)	7	2024	80.00 
2.06.02	Government response to human trafficking, Strategy	04	(0)	60.26	2023	82.36 
2.06.03	Government response to human trafficking, Action	01	(0)	1	2024	100.00 
2.07	Trade in goods at risk of modern slavery	14	(+3)	-	-	89.40 
2.07.01	Imports of goods at risk of modern slavery, US\$ millions	17	(0)	7,529	2023	87.75 
2.07.02	Exports of goods at risk of modern slavery, US\$ millions	01	(0)	0	2023	100.00 
2.08	Social mobility, index	01	(0)	76.1	2020	100.00 
2.09	Life expectancy at birth	06	(+1)	82.63	2023	85.13 
2.10	Uneven economic development	01	(0)	2.5	2024	100.00 
2.11	Universal Health Coverage Index	01	(0)	91.00	2021	100.00 

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 ^o)
3.01	Air pollution, PM2.5 micrograms per cubic metre	02	(0)	6.35	2020	100.00 
3.02	Deforestation, index	14	(+1)	0.00	2022	20.08 
3.03	% of wastewater treated	11	(0)	68.30	2024	65.81 
3.04	Energy intensity, energy consumed for each 1,000 US\$ of GDP in MTOE	13	(+3)	0.091	2022	74.64 
3.05	Ecological footprint	26	(+1)	8.11	2024	20.93 
3.06	Renewable energy, %	15	(-1)	16.1	2023	20.17 
3.07	Environmental standards in trade, count	10	(0)	-	-	75.00 
3.07.01	Convention: Hazardous Wastes	01	(0)	2	2024	100.00 
3.07.02	Convention: Prevention of Marine Pollution	01	(0)	2	2024	100.00 
3.07.03	Convention: Protection of the Ozone Layer (Vienna)	01	(0)	2	2024	100.00 
3.07.04	Convention on Climate Change (Kyoto)	30	(0)	0	2024	0.00 
3.07.05	The International Timber Agreement	01	(0)	2	2024	100.00 
3.07.06	Convention: International Trade in Endangered Species	01	(0)	2	2024	100.00 
3.07.07	Convention: Prior Informed Consent - Hazardous Chemicals (Rotterdam)	01	(0)	2	2024	100.00 
3.08	Transfer emissions, million tonnes carbon	23	(0)	9.60	2021	37.20 
3.09	Share of natural resources in trade, %	23	(0)	39.02	2024	51.58 
3.10	Carbon	17	(-1)	-	-	61.62 
3.10.1	Carbon pricing	01	(0)	2	2025	100.00 
3.10.2	CO2 emissions per capita, tonnes per person	29	(0)	14.91	2023	30.25 

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 a key source of job opportunities. However, downsides may include labor disruptions, negative environmental impacts, and income inequalities. Therefore, sound public policy and responsible business leadership are essential for properly harnessing the full benefits of global trade.

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 dedicated to advancing mutually beneficial and sustainable global trade.

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