

Sustainable Trade Index **2025**

Chile

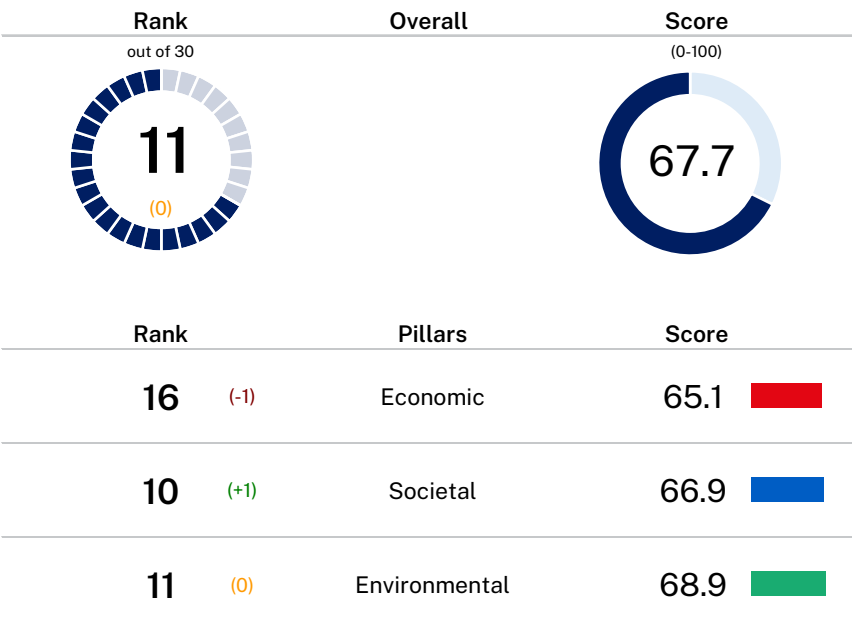


Sustainable Trade Index

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

Background information

Population, millions (2024)	20.09	Medium
Income level, GDP per Capita US\$ (2024)	16,439	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




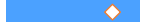





















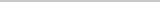
1 Economic Pillar		Rank	Rank +/-	Value	Year	Score (and 30-country average ^o)
1.01	Consumer price inflation	23	(+2)	3.93	2024	74.29
1.02	Real GDP Growth per capita, % GDP	18	(+8)	2.00	2025	53.67
1.03	Growth in labor force, %	17	(-10)	0.97	2024	49.43
1.04	Foreign direct investment, net inflows, % GDP	06	(-2)	3.79	2024	20.67
1.05	Gross fixed capital formation, % GDP	15	(-2)	23.49	2024	41.96
1.06	Tariff & non-tariff barriers	09	(-1)	-	-	89.08
1.06.01	Tariff barriers	09	(+3)	-	-	84.71
1.06.01.a	Tariff barriers in force	07	(0)	37	2024	99.36
1.06.01.b	New tariff barriers 2024	01	(0)	0	2024	100.00
1.06.01.c	Net percentage of imports affected by new tariff barriers (2023)	16	(0)	-0.01	2023	40.94
1.06.02	Non-tariff barriers	13	(-2)	-	-	82.62
1.06.02.a	Non-tariff barriers in force	05	(0)	19	2024	99.94
1.06.02.b	New non-tariff barriers 2024	01	(+6)	0	2024	100.00
1.06.02.c	Net percentage of imports affected by new non-tariff barriers (2023)	17	(0)	0.01	2023	45.43
1.07	Trade liberalization	08	(+2)	-	-	71.07
1.07.01	Regional Trade Agreements, number in force	02	(0)	31	2025	77.14
1.07.02	Capital account liberalization, index	12	(0)	1.03	2022	64.41
1.07.03	Investment Freedom, index	09	(+3)	60	2025	57.14
1.08	Exchange rate stability, parity change from national currency to SDR, 2024/2022	19	(-12)	0.07	2024	72.78
1.09	Domestic credit to private sector, % of GDP	14	(0)	103.39	2024	41.90
1.10	Foreign trade and payments risk	07	(0)	-	-	66.53
1.10.01	Country credit rating	12	(0)	43.7	2024	72.55
1.10.02	Gross debt, % GDP	10	(-2)	41.98	2024	83.06
1.11	Trade costs	13	(0)	-	-	57.16
1.11.01	Logistics performance, index	18	(+1)	3.00	2023	31.58
1.11.02	Corruption perceptions, index	11	(-1)	63	2024	69.12
1.11.03	Rule of law, index	12	(0)	71.23	2023	70.78
1.12	Monetary policy intervention	05	(+7)	-	-	84.43
1.12.01	Current account balance, % GDP	07	(-4)	-1.47	2024	80.65
1.12.02	Change (1-year) in total reserves (includes gold), % GDP	12	(+10)	-0.37	2024	48.56
1.13	Export concentration	26	(-1)	-	-	24.18
1.13.01	Export market concentration, Top 5 as % total	24	(-1)	72.24	2024	34.09
1.13.02	Export product concentration, Top 5 as % total	25	(0)	79.17	2024	31.09
1.14	Exports of goods and services	19	(0)	-	-	2.33
1.14.01	Merchandise exports, US\$ millions	18	(0)	100,162	2024	2.58
1.14.02	Commercial services exports, US\$ millions	20	(0)	11,072	2024	1.19
1.15	Technological innovation	19	(+2)	-	-	11.04
1.15.01	R&D expenditure, % GDP	17	(-1)	0.36	2021	6.55
1.15.02	Researchers in R&D, per 1,000 inhabitants	14	(0)	0.64	2021	4.74
1.15.03	Patent applications, per million inhabitants	15	(-1)	43.58	2023	0.98
1.15.04	High-technology exports, % of manufactured exports	19	(+3)	10.72	2023	13.60
1.15.05	Scientific articles, per million people	15	(0)	456.79	2022	18.40
1.16	Technological infrastructure	10	(+1)	-	-	73.21
1.16.01	Fixed internet speed, Mbps	05	(0)	226.41	2025	76.46
1.16.02	Internet users, % population	08	(+4)	94.50	2023	93.99
1.16.03	Fixed broadband subscriptions (per 100 people)	13	(0)	23.00	2023	49.16
1.16.04	Mobile subscriptions (per 100 people)	09	(+2)	135.87	2023	35.21

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)	18	(+2)	43.00	2022	8.38 
2.02	Educational attainment	10	(0)	-	-	59.76 
2.02.01	Mean years of schooling	12	(+1)	11.29	2023	72.68 
2.02.02	University education index	21	(-2)	1.14	2024	1.00 
2.02.03	Tertiary enrollment, % age group	04	(-1)	99.34	2023	92.73 
2.03	Labor standards	14	(0)	-	-	74.69 
2.03.01	Gender non-discrimination in hiring, index	20	(0)	75	2024	66.67 
2.03.02	Freedom of association and assembly, index	04	(+4)	0.78	2024	82.70 
2.04	Political stability and absence of violence	13	(0)	50.24	2023	49.23 
2.05	Goods produced by forced labor or child labor	10	(0)	-	-	95.98 
2.05.01	Goods produced by forced labor	10	(0)	-	-	91.96 
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	09	(0)	0.32	2023	82.71 
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	03	(+1)	-	-	96.45 
2.06.01	Government response to human trafficking, Criminalization	01	(0)	8	2024	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	2024	100.00 
2.07	Trade in goods at risk of modern slavery	11	(+2)	-	-	93.44 
2.07.01	Imports of goods at risk of modern slavery, US\$ millions	13	(0)	4,688	2023	92.42 
2.07.02	Exports of goods at risk of modern slavery, US\$ millions	01	(0)	0	2023	100.00 
2.08	Social mobility, index	12	(0)	60.3	2020	59.90 
2.09	Life expectancy at birth	09	(+1)	81.17	2023	77.58 
2.10	Uneven economic development	13	(+1)	4.7	2024	59.26 
2.11	Universal Health Coverage Index	09	(0)	82.00	2021	85.25 

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	21	(+1)	23.16	2020	59.07 
3.02	Deforestation, index	18	(0)	0.00	2022	14.67 
3.03	% of wastewater treated	09	(0)	87.89	2024	86.94 
3.04	Energy intensity, energy consumed for each 1,000 US\$ of GDP in MTOE	15	(-3)	0.099	2022	71.98 
3.05	Ecological footprint	20	(-3)	4.27	2024	61.81 
3.06	Renewable energy, %	08	(+1)	33.3	2023	41.85 
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)	01	(0)	2	2024	100.00 
3.07.05	The International Timber Agreement	23	(0)	0	2024	0.00 
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	19	(0)	-1.55	2021	42.99 
3.09	Share of natural resources in trade, %	25	(0)	59.12	2024	26.11 
3.10	Carbon	04	(-1)	-	-	93.74 
3.10.1	Carbon pricing	01	(0)	2	2025	100.00 
3.10.2	CO2 emissions per capita, tonnes per person	17	(0)	4.45	2023	81.20 

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.

hinrichfoundation.com | STI 2025

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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