

Sustainable Trade Index 2025

Mexico

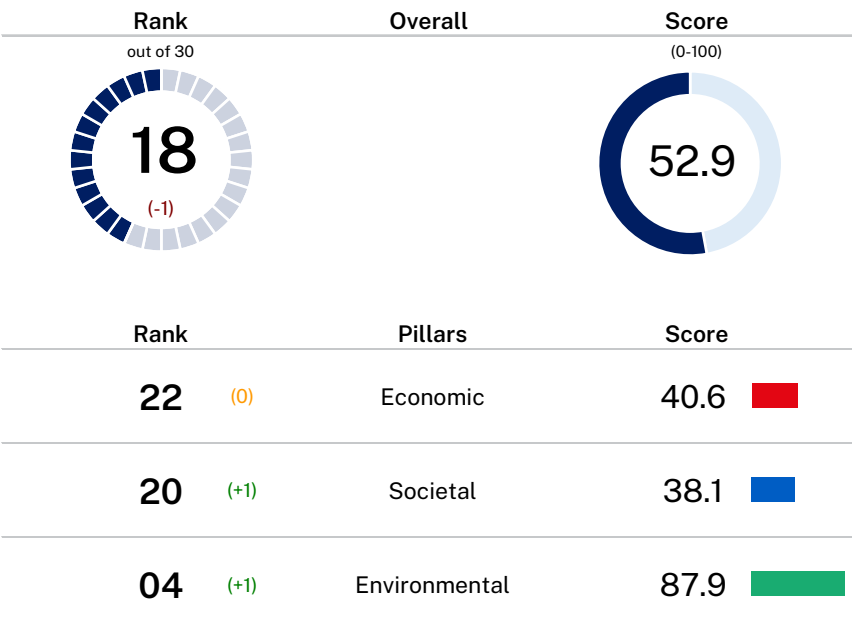


Sustainable Trade Index

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

Mexico



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

Background information

Population, millions (2024)	132.27	Large
Income level, GDP per Capita US\$ (2024)	14,007	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




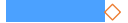





















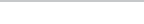
1 Economic Pillar		Rank	Rank +/-	Value	Year	Score (and 30-country average ^o)	
1.01	Consumer price inflation	25	(-7)	4.72	2024	69.54	
1.02	Real GDP Growth per capita, % GDP	22	(-11)	0.58	2025	37.36	
1.03	Growth in labor force, %	11	(-3)	1.35	2024	58.12	
1.04	Foreign direct investment, net inflows, % GDP	10	(+1)	2.37	2024	13.60	
1.05	Gross fixed capital formation, % GDP	13	(-1)	24.16	2024	44.25	
1.06	Tariff & non-tariff barriers	23	(-18)	-	-	70.17	
1.06.01	Tariff barriers	28	(-23)	-	-	48.68	
1.06.01.a	Tariff barriers in force	22	(-1)	648	2024	88.85	
1.06.01.b	New tariff barriers 2024	28	(-27)	117	2024	6.90	
1.06.01.c	Net percentage of imports affected by new tariff barriers (2023)	05	(0)	-0.18	2023	59.98	
1.06.02	Non-tariff barriers	08	(+8)	-	-	83.14	
1.06.02.a	Non-tariff barriers in force	18	(0)	1,144	2024	96.54	
1.06.02.b	New non-tariff barriers 2024	16	(+3)	23	2024	99.39	
1.06.02.c	Net percentage of imports affected by new non-tariff barriers (2023)	08	(0)	-0.03	2023	50.51	
1.07	Trade liberalization	09	(+2)	-	-	70.50	
1.07.01	Regional Trade Agreements, number in force	04	(0)	23	2025	54.29	
1.07.02	Capital account liberalization, index	12	(0)	1.03	2022	64.41	
1.07.03	Investment Freedom, index	03	(+3)	75	2025	78.57	
1.08	Exchange rate stability, parity change from national currency to SDR, 2024/2022	21	(+6)	0.10	2024	61.11	
1.09	Domestic credit to private sector, % of GDP	23	(+1)	34.65	2024	10.58	
1.10	Foreign trade and payments risk	19	(-1)	-	-	50.25	
1.10.01	Country credit rating	18	(0)	35.0	2024	57.98	
1.10.02	Gross debt, % GDP	17	(-3)	58.43	2024	76.05	
1.11	Trade costs	23	(+1)	-	-	20.17	
1.11.01	Logistics performance, index	21	(+1)	2.90	2023	26.32	
1.11.02	Corruption perceptions, index	25	(-2)	26	2024	14.71	
1.11.03	Rule of law, index	24	(+4)	24.06	2023	19.49	
1.12	Monetary policy intervention	14	(-1)	-	-	67.61	
1.12.01	Current account balance, % GDP	14	(-2)	-0.32	2024	75.79	
1.12.02	Change (1-year) in total reserves (includes gold), % GDP	20	(-12)	0.58	2024	38.72	
1.13	Export concentration	27	(-1)	-	-	23.58	
1.13.01	Export market concentration, Top 5 as % total	30	(0)	91.17	2024	0.00	
1.13.02	Export product concentration, Top 5 as % total	15	(-5)	59.82	2024	64.16	
1.14	Exports of goods and services	10	(0)	-	-	15.09	
1.14.01	Merchandise exports, US\$ millions	06	(-1)	617,100	2024	17.28	
1.14.02	Commercial services exports, US\$ millions	12	(+1)	62,079	2024	6.71	
1.15	Technological innovation	21	(-2)	-	-	8.98	
1.15.01	R&D expenditure, % GDP	19	(+1)	0.27	2023	4.82	
1.15.02	Researchers in R&D, per 1,000 inhabitants	18	(0)	0.27	2023	1.89	
1.15.03	Patent applications, per million inhabitants	17	(0)	13.34	2023	0.29	
1.15.04	High-technology exports, % of manufactured exports	13	(-2)	17.57	2023	23.21	
1.15.05	Scientific articles, per million people	18	(0)	161.80	2022	6.44	
1.16	Technological infrastructure	18	(0)	-	-	48.60	
1.16.01	Fixed internet speed, Mbps	21	(0)	81.31	2025	24.31	
1.16.02	Internet users, % population	16	(+1)	81.20	2023	76.23	
1.16.03	Fixed broadband subscriptions (per 100 people)	16	(0)	20.09	2023	42.88	
1.16.04	Mobile subscriptions (per 100 people)	24	(0)	111.56	2023	26.80	

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









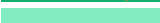

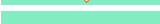









2 Societal Pillar		Rank	Rank +/-	Value	Year	Score (and 30-country average )
2.01	Inequality (Gini coefficient)	19	(+2)	43.50	2022	5.76 
2.02	Educational attainment	19	(-1)	-	-	30.80 
2.02.01	Mean years of schooling	17	(-1)	9.35	2023	52.45 
2.02.02	University education index	20	(+1)	1.30	2024	1.14 
2.02.03	Tertiary enrollment, % age group	15	(+1)	46.41	2023	37.03 
2.03	Labor standards	10	(+1)	-	-	77.72 
2.03.01	Gender non-discrimination in hiring, index	01	(0)	100	2024	100.00 
2.03.02	Freedom of association and assembly, index	12	(+1)	0.57	2024	55.45 
2.04	Political stability and absence of violence	25	(-1)	22.75	2023	19.49 
2.05	Goods produced by forced labor or child labor	25	(+2)	-	-	44.84 
2.05.01	Goods produced by forced labor	23	(+2)	-	-	47.38 
2.05.01.a	Goods produced by forced labor, number of goods categories	19	(+2)	2	2024	90.47 
2.05.01.b	% population in forced labor	19	(0)	0.66	2023	54.07 
2.05.02	Goods produced by child labor, number of goods categories	26	(+1)	15	2024	42.31 
2.06	Government response to human trafficking	06	(+3)	-	-	83.89 
2.06.01	Government response to human trafficking, Criminalization	01	(+3)	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	10	(-1)	2	2024	66.67 
2.07	Trade in goods at risk of modern slavery	15	(+4)	-	-	89.05 
2.07.01	Imports of goods at risk of modern slavery, US\$ millions	19	(0)	7,773	2023	87.35 
2.07.02	Exports of goods at risk of modern slavery, US\$ millions	01	(0)	0	2023	100.00 
2.08	Social mobility, index	16	(0)	52.6	2020	40.36 
2.09	Life expectancy at birth	18	(-2)	75.07	2023	46.11 
2.10	Uneven economic development	19	(-1)	5.8	2024	38.89 
2.11	Universal Health Coverage Index	16	(0)	75.00	2021	73.77 

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	10	(0)	14.44	2020	80.29 
3.02	Deforestation, index	16	(0)	0.00	2022	19.15 
3.03	% of wastewater treated	13	(+1)	64.11	2024	61.29 
3.04	Energy intensity, energy consumed for each 1,000 US\$ of GDP in MTOE	09	(-1)	0.074	2022	80.62 
3.05	Ecological footprint	14	(0)	2.55	2024	80.14 
3.06	Renewable energy, %	21	(-2)	8.9	2023	11.16 
3.07	Environmental standards in trade, count	01	(0)	-	-	100.00 
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	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	09	(0)	-10.36	2021	47.57 
3.09	Share of natural resources in trade, %	09	(+2)	7.73	2024	91.25 
3.10	Carbon	02	(0)	-	-	96.59 
3.10.1	Carbon pricing	01	(0)	2	2025	100.00 
3.10.2	CO2 emissions per capita, tonnes per person	13	(+1)	3.52	2023	85.73 

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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