hinrich foundation
advancing sustainable global trade

IMD / World Competitiveness Center

Sustainable Trade Index 2025

Peru

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

Peru

Rank	Overall	Score
out of 30		(0-100)
21 (-1)		39.7

Rank		Pillars	Score
21	(-1)	Economic	45.2
16	(+2)	Societal	42.6
25	(0)	Environmental	48.1

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

Background information

Population, millions (2024)	34.07	Medium
Income level, GDP per Capita US$ (2024)	8,485	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	13	(+10)	2.35	2024	83.68
1.02	Real GDP Growth per capita, % GDP	17	(+12)	2.31	2025	57.19
1.03	Growth in labor force, %	08	(+7)	1.66	2024	65.22
1.04	Foreign direct investment, net inflows, % GDP	15	(-10)	1.47	2023	9.14
1.05	Gross fixed capital formation, % GDP	21	(0)	20.78	2024	32.68
1.06	Tariff & non-tariff barriers	05	(+7)	-	-	89.80
1.06.01	Tariff barriers	05	(+3)	-	-	86.82
1.06.01.a	Tariff barriers in force	08	(0)	50	2024	99.14
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)	12	(0)	-0.06	2023	46.12
1.06.02	Non-tariff barriers	15	(+2)	-	-	81.87
1.06.02.a	Non-tariff barriers in force	10	(0)	231	2024	99.30
1.06.02.b	New non-tariff barriers 2024	19	(-5)	60	2024	98.40
1.06.02.c	Net percentage of imports affected by new non-tariff barriers (2023)	14	(0)	0.00	2023	46.13
1.07	Trade liberalization	05	(-1)	-	-	73.86
1.07.01	Regional Trade Agreements, number in force	06	(0)	21	2025	48.57
1.07.02	Capital account liberalization, index	01	(0)	2.29	2022	100.00
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	-	-	-	-	-
1.09	Domestic credit to private sector, % of GDP	19	(+1)	45.67	2022	15.61
1.10	Foreign trade and payments risk	10	(0)	-	-	59.78
1.10.01	Country credit rating	16	(-1)	36.0	2024	59.67
1.10.02	Gross debt, % GDP	06	(0)	32.77	2024	87.00
1.11	Trade costs	21	(+1)	-	-	26.60
1.11.01	Logistics performance, index	18	(+1)	3.00	2023	31.58
1.11.02	Corruption perceptions, index	22	(0)	31	2024	22.06
1.11.03	Rule of law, index	22	(-1)	30.19	2023	26.16
1.12	Monetary policy intervention	20	(-11)	-	-	53.66
1.12.01	Current account balance, % GDP	18	(-3)	2.19	2024	65.12
1.12.02	Change (1-year) in total reserves (includes gold), % GDP	21	(-15)	0.72	2024	37.20
1.13	Export concentration	23	(-5)	-	-	35.95
1.13.01	Export market concentration, Top 5 as % total	18	(-4)	61.89	2024	52.72
1.13.02	Export product concentration, Top 5 as % total	24	(-1)	78.50	2024	32.25
1.14	Exports of goods and services	21	(0)	-	-	1.50
1.14.01	Merchandise exports, US$ millions	20	(0)	70,250	2024	1.73
1.14.02	Commercial services exports, US$ millions	23	(-1)	6,845	2024	0.73
1.15	Technological innovation	25	(0)	-	-	3.78
1.15.01	R&D expenditure, % GDP	20	(+2)	0.16	2022	2.70
1.15.02	Researchers in R&D, per 1,000 inhabitants	-	-	-	-	-
1.15.03	Patent applications, per million inhabitants	21	(-1)	6.79	2023	0.15
1.15.04	High-technology exports, % of manufactured exports	24	(0)	5.02	2023	5.61
1.15.05	Scientific articles, per million people	20	(0)	137.29	2022	5.44
1.16	Technological infrastructure	19	(0)	-	-	48.08
1.16.01	Fixed internet speed, Mbps	15	(-1)	130.52	2025	41.99
1.16.02	Internet users, % population	17	(+2)	79.50	2023	73.97
1.16.03	Fixed broadband subscriptions (per 100 people)	20	(+1)	10.44	2023	22.07
1.16.04	Mobile subscriptions (per 100 people)	17	(-3)	121.98	2023	30.40

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)	15	(+2)	40.70	2023	20.42
2.02	Educational attainment	18	(-1)	-	-	31.02
2.02.01	Mean years of schooling	15	(0)	10.15	2023	60.79
2.02.02	University education index	24	(-1)	0.00	2024	0.00
2.02.03	Tertiary enrollment, % age group	-	-	-	-	-
2.03	Labor standards	11	(-1)	-	-	76.62
2.03.01	Gender non-discrimination in hiring, index	01	(0)	100	2024	100.00
2.03.02	Freedom of association and assembly, index	13	(-1)	0.55	2024	53.24
2.04	Political stability and absence of violence	23	(-2)	24.17	2023	21.02
2.05	Goods produced by forced labor or child labor	17	(+3)	-	-	70.92
2.05.01	Goods produced by forced labor	18	(+3)	-	-	61.07
2.05.01.a	Goods produced by forced labor, number of goods categories	21	(+3)	3	2024	85.70
2.05.01.b	% population in forced labor	22	(0)	0.71	2023	49.82
2.05.02	Goods produced by child labor, number of goods categories	18	(+2)	5	2024	80.77
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	20	(-12)	-	-	81.88
2.07.01	Imports of goods at risk of modern slavery, US$ millions	09	(0)	1,297	2023	97.99
2.07.02	Exports of goods at risk of modern slavery, US$ millions	24	(-23)	8,480	2023	81.08
2.08	Social mobility, index	19	(0)	49.9	2020	33.50
2.09	Life expectancy at birth	12	(+8)	77.74	2023	59.90
2.10	Uneven economic development	21	(+2)	5.9	2024	37.04
2.11	Universal Health Coverage Index	17	(0)	71.00	2021	67.21

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	24	(0)	26.02	2020	52.10
3.02	Deforestation, index	22	(0)	0.00	2022	11.10
3.03	% of wastewater treated	15	(+1)	52.42	2024	48.68
3.04	Energy intensity, energy consumed for each 1,000 US$ of GDP in MTOE	12	(-3)	0.090	2022	74.98
3.05	Ecological footprint	12	(0)	2.41	2024	81.56
3.06	Renewable energy, %	11	(-3)	23.1	2022	29.04
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	15	(0)	0	-	0.00
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	15	(0)	-2.31	2021	43.39
3.09	Share of natural resources in trade, %	27	(0)	66.91	2024	16.23
3.10	Carbon	24	(-1)	-	-	39.15
3.10.1	Carbon pricing	20	(-1)	0	2025	0.00
3.10.2	CO2 emissions per capita, tonnes per person	08	(0)	1.70	2023	94.59

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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