

Sustainable Trade Index **2026**

Peru

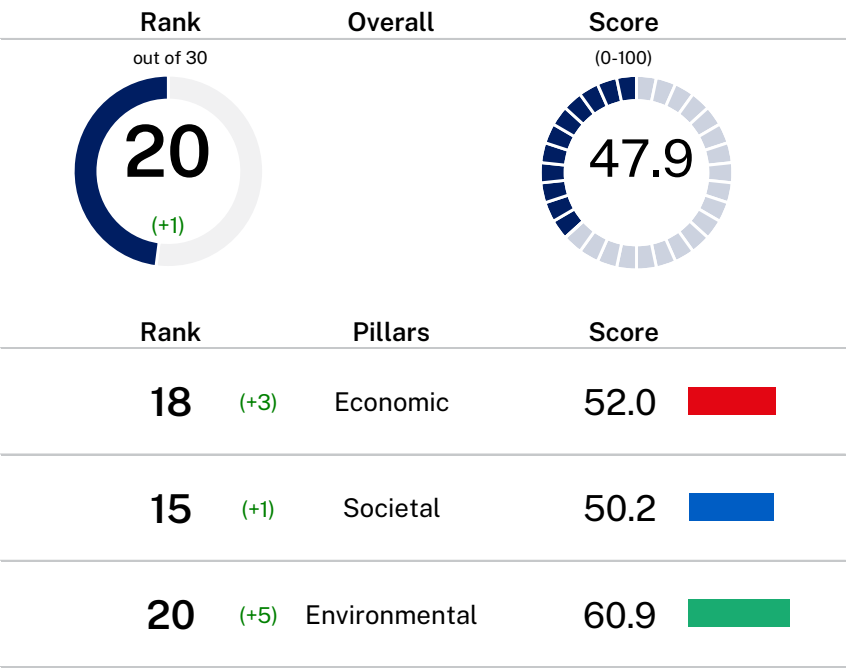


Sustainable Trade Index

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



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

Background information

Population, millions (2025)	34.41	Medium
Income level, GDP per Capita US\$ (2025)	9,911	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

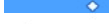
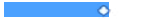
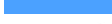
1 Economic Pillar		Rank	Rank +/-	Value	Year	Score and 30 country average
1.01	Consumer price inflation	09	(+4)	1.50	2025	89.79
1.02	Real GDP Growth per capita, % GDP	17	(0)	2.42	2025	42.64
1.03	Growth in labor force, %	07	(+1)	1.59	2025	76.79
1.04	Foreign direct investment, net inflows, % GDP	09	(+6)	3.09	2025	19.52
1.05	Gross fixed capital formation, % GDP	23	(-2)	20.52	2025	29.33
1.06	Tariff & non-tariff barriers	09	(-4)	-	-	86.23
1.06.01	Tariff barriers	13	(-8)	-	-	95.18
1.06.01.a	Tariff barriers in force	07	(+1)	61	2025	99.09
1.06.01.b	New tariff barriers 2025	18	(-17)	24	2025	89.37
1.06.01.c	Net percentage of imports affected by new tariff barriers (2025)	14	(-2)	0.001	2025	93.70
1.06.02	Non-tariff barriers	09	(+6)	-	-	82.33
1.06.02.a	Non-tariff barriers in force	15	(-5)	949	2025	89.29
1.06.02.b	New non-tariff barriers 2025	17	(+2)	123	2025	87.75
1.06.02.c	Net percentage of imports affected by new non-tariff barriers (2025)	06	(+8)	0.19	2025	68.86
1.07	Trade liberalization	06	(-1)	-	-	73.86
1.07.01	Regional Trade Agreements, number in force	07	(-1)	21	2025	48.57
1.07.02	Capital account liberalization, Index	01	(0)	2.28	2023	100.00
1.07.03	Investment Freedom, Index	10	(-1)	60.00	2026	57.14
1.08	Exchange rate stability, parity change from national currency to SDR, 2025/2023	09	-	0.04	2025	94.24
1.09	Domestic credit to private sector, % of GDP	19	(0)	39.62	2024	13.63
1.10	Foreign trade and payments risk	10	(0)	-	-	56.89
1.10.01	Country credit rating	17	(-1)	35.67	2025	57.32
1.10.02	Gross debt, % GDP	06	(0)	30.20	2025	86.00
1.11	Trade costs	18	(+3)	-	-	56.74
1.11.01	Logistics performance indicators	18	(0)	-	-	67.80
1.11.01.a	Aviation import dwell time (days)	19	(NEW)	2.30	2024	88.39
1.11.01.b	Number of aviation partner economies	25	(NEW)	77.5	2024	48.01
1.11.01.c	Container import dwell time (days)	05	(NEW)	3.00	2024	87.59
1.11.01.d	Number of maritime partner economies	17	(NEW)	39.0	2024	76.14
1.11.01.e	Business-to-business postal delivery time (days)	17	(NEW)	5.50	2024	82.41
1.11.01.f	Number of business-to-business postal partner economies	23	(NEW)	58.0	2024	70.49
1.11.02	Corruption perceptions, index	23	(-1)	30	2025	20.59
1.11.03	Rule of law, index	19	(+3)	48.26	2024	37.53
1.12	Monetary policy intervention	18	(+2)	-	-	55.52
1.12.01	Current account balance, % GDP	18	(0)	3.10	2025	67.77
1.12.02	Change (1-year) in total reserves (includes gold), % GDP	06	(+15)	-0.000	2025	36.24
1.13	Export concentration	23	(0)	-	-	33.95
1.13.01	Export market concentration, Top 5 as % total	19	(-1)	62.55	2025	56.14
1.13.02	Export product concentration, Top 5 as % total	24	(0)	78.82	2025	31.30
1.14	Exports of goods and services	20	(+1)	-	-	6.16
1.14.01	Merchandise exports, US\$ millions	20	(0)	82,692	2025	10.06
1.14.02	Commercial services exports, US\$ millions	22	(+1)	7,449	2025	0.74
1.15	Technological innovation	24	(+1)	-	-	3.79
1.15.01	R&D expenditure, % GDP	21	(-1)	0.18	2023	3.25
1.15.02	Researchers in R&D, per 1,000 inhabitants	17	-	0.44	-	4.39
1.15.03	Patent applications, per million inhabitants	21	(0)	7.92	2024	0.17
1.15.04	High-technology exports, % of manufactured exports	25	(-1)	5.21	2024	5.57
1.15.05	Scientific articles, per million people	19	(+1)	155.22	2023	4.83
1.16	Technological infrastructure	17	(+2)	-	-	56.02
1.16.01	Fixed internet speed, Mbps	11	(+4)	191.82	2025	57.86
1.16.02	Internet users, % population	19	(-2)	81.96	2024	79.72
1.16.03	Fixed broadband subscriptions (per 100 people)	20	(0)	11.68	2024	24.06
1.16.04	Mobile subscriptions (per 100 people)	13	(+4)	124.62	2024	37.61
1.17	Digital readiness (e-commerce legislations)	13	(NEW)	78.0	2025	72

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	(-4)	40.10	2024	28.43 
2.02	Educational attainment	17	(+1)	-	-	32.14 
2.02.01	Mean years of schooling	15	(0)	10.15	2023	60.85 
2.02.02	University education Index	23	(+1)	0.00	2026	0.00 
2.02.03	Tertiary enrollment	-	-	-	-	- 
2.03	Labor standards	11	(0)	-	-	79.61 
2.03.01	Gender non-discrimination in hiring	01	(0)	100	2024	100.00 
2.03.02	Freedom of association and assembly	14	(-1)	0.56	2025	59.21 
2.04	Political stability and absence of violence	21	(+2)	54.72	2024	43.22 
2.05	Goods produced by forced labor or child labor	17	(0)	-	-	70.92 
2.05.01	Goods produced by forced labor	18	(0)	-	-	61.07 
2.05.01.a	Goods produced by forced labor, number of goods categories	21	(0)	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	(0)	5	2024	80.77 
2.06	Government response to human trafficking	06	(0)	-	-	83.89 
2.06.01	Government response to human trafficking, Criminalization	01	(0)	8	2025	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	(0)	2	2025	66.67 
2.07	Trade in goods at risk of modern slavery	24	(-4)	-	-	59.92 
2.07.01	Imports of goods at risk of modern slavery, US\$ millions	09	(0)	1,738	2025	97.98 
2.07.02	Exports of goods at risk of modern slavery, US\$ millions	26	(-2)	25688.1	2025	54.67 
2.08	Legatum prosperity index	14	(NEW)	61.27	2023	47.84 
2.09	Life expectancy at birth	13	(-1)	77.74	2023	59.90 
2.10	Uneven economic development	21	(0)	5.90	2024	37.04 
2.11	Universal Health Coverage Index	21	(-4)	68	2023	60.00 
2.12	Equal distribution of resources index	18	(NEW)	0.33	2025	25.03 

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)	31.10	2025	60.74
3.02	Deforestation, Index	22	(0)	0.0032	2024	16.32
3.03	% of wastewater treated	15	(0)	52.42	2024	48.68
3.04	Energy intensity (Energy use (kg of oil equivalent) per \$1,000 GDP)	06	(+6)	53.72	2023	73.06
3.05	Ecological footprint	11	(+1)	2.32	2025	74.77
3.06	Renewable energy, %	08	(+3)	30.60	2021	48.65
3.07	Environmental standards in trade, count	01	(+9)	-	-	100.00
3.07.01	Convention: Hazardous Wastes	01	(0)	2	2025	100.00
3.07.02	Convention: Prevention of Marine Pollution	01	(+14)	2	-	100.00
3.07.03	Convention: Protection of the Ozone Layer (Vienna)	01	(0)	2	2025	100.00
3.07.04	Convention on Climate Change (Kyoto)	01	(0)	2	2025	100.00
3.07.05	The International Timber Agreement	01	(0)	2	2025	100.00
3.07.06	Convention: International Trade in Endangered Species	01	(0)	2	2025	100.00
3.07.07	Convention: Prior Informed Consent - Hazardous Chemicals (Rotterdam)	01	(0)	2	2025	100.00
3.08	Transfer emissions, million tonnes carbon	15	(0)	-3.50	2023	51.26
3.09	Share of natural resources in trade, %	27	(0)	70.83	2025	11.00
3.10	Carbon	24	(0)	-	-	48.36
3.10.1	Carbon pricing	17	(+3)	0	2025	0.00
3.10.2	CO2 emissions per capita	08	(0)	1.99	2024	92.68

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 job creation. Yet its benefits are not self-sustaining. Without responsible stewardship, trade can widen income inequalities, disrupt labor markets, and impose significant environmental costs. Sustainable trade means striking a durable balance by expanding the economic opportunities that open markets generate while ensuring those gains are broadly shared and maintained. This requires sound public policy, responsible business leadership, and evidence-based frameworks to guide decision-making.

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 independent Asia-based philanthropic organization dedicated to advancing mutually beneficial and sustainable global trade.

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