

## Sustainable Trade Index 2023

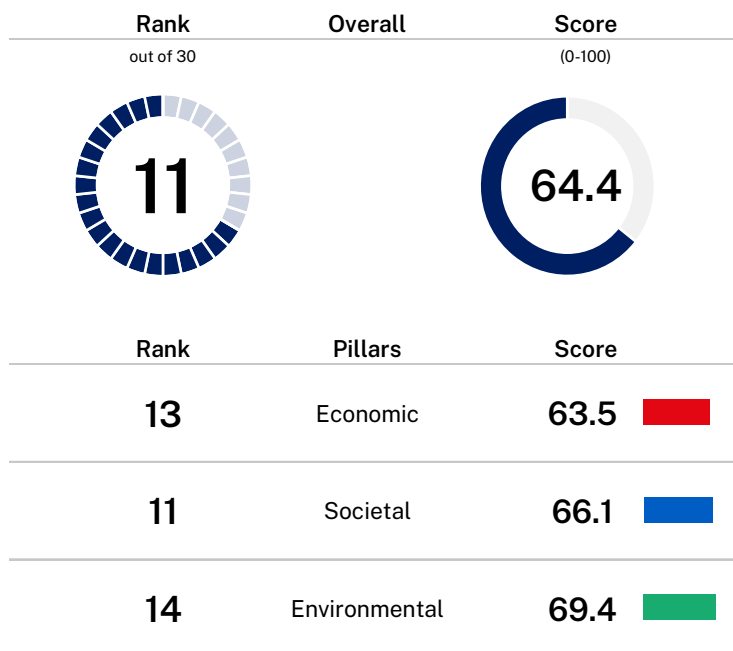
# Chile



# 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



## Background information

Population, millions	19.92 (2022)	Medium
Income, GDP per Capita US\$	13,068 (2020)	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

		Rank	Value	Year	Score	
1.01	Consumer price inflation	25	11.60	2021	52.8	
1.02	Real GDP Growth per capita, % GDP	23	1.39	2021	65.0	
1.03	Growth in labor force, %	02	4.02	2021	89.7	
1.04	Foreign direct investment, net inflows, % GDP	06	4.81	2020	13.0	
1.05	Gross fixed capital formation, % GDP	13	23.97	2020	38.1	
1.06	<b>Tariff &amp; non-tariff barriers</b>	<b>07</b>	-	-	<b>87.1</b>	
1.06.01	Tariff barriers	06	-	-	99.7	
1.06.01.a	Tariff barriers in force	06	30	2021	99.4	
1.06.01.b	New tariff barriers 2022	01	0.00	2021	100.0	
1.06.01.c	Percentage of trade affected by tariff barrier (up to 2018)	01	0.10	2018	100.0	
1.06.02	Non-tariff barriers	08	-	-	75.6	
1.06.02.a	Non-tariff barriers in force	02	19	2021	100.0	
1.06.02.b	New non-tariff barriers 2022	01	2	2021	100.0	
1.06.02.c	Percentage of trade affected by non-tariff barrier (up to 2018)	15	57.35	2018	33.4	
1.07	<b>Trade liberalization</b>	<b>06</b>	-	-	<b>75.4</b>	
1.07.01	Regional Trade Agreements, number in force	02	31.00	2022	83.9	
1.07.02	Capital account liberalization, Index	12	1.04	2019	64.2	
1.07.03	Investment Freedom, Index	09	70.00	2022	76.9	
1.08	Exchange rate stability, parity change from national currency to SDR, 2022/2020	20	0.06	2021	87.2	
1.09	Domestic credit to private sector, % of GDP	14	108.66	2020	38.3	
1.10	<b>Foreign trade and payments risk</b>	<b>07</b>	-	-	<b>65.9</b>	
1.10.01	Country credit rating	12	45.00	2022	65.7	
1.10.02	Gross debt, % GDP	08	38.00	2021	86.1	
1.11	<b>Trade costs</b>	<b>12</b>	-	-	<b>61.7</b>	
1.11.01	Logistics performance, index	17	3.00	2018	31.6	
1.11.02	Corruption perceptions, index	10	67.00	2021	68.8	
1.11.03	Rule of law, index	11	80.77	2020	80.8	
1.12	<b>Monetary policy intervention</b>	<b>03</b>	-	-	<b>61.2</b>	
1.12.01	Current account balance, % GDP	02	-9.00	2021	70.6	
1.12.02	Change (1-year) in total reserves (includes gold), % GDP	12	-3.18	2021	7.2	
1.13	<b>Export concentration</b>	<b>28</b>	-	-	<b>24.4</b>	
1.13.01	Export market concentration, Top 5 as % total	24	72.33	2021	32.9	
1.13.02	Export product concentration, Top 5 as % total	27	79.68	2021	28.2	
1.14	<b>Exports of goods and services</b>	<b>19</b>	-	-	<b>39.9</b>	
1.14.01	Merchandise exports, US\$	18	97,492	2021	34.9	
1.14.02	Commercial services exports, US\$	20	9,625	2021	41.8	
1.15	<b>Technological innovation</b>	<b>18</b>	-	-	<b>11.4</b>	
1.15.01	R&D expenditure, % GDP	17	0.34	2019	4.6	
1.15.02	Researchers in R&D, per capita	15	0.51	2019	5.7	
1.15.03	Patent applications, per million inhabitants	14	47.17	2020	0.9	
1.15.04	High-technology exports, % of manufactured exports	17	12.44	2020	16.4	
1.15.05	Scientific articles, per million people	15	461.50	2020	19.3	
1.16	<b>Technological infrastructure</b>	<b>09</b>	-	-	<b>76.9</b>	
1.16.01	Fixed internet speed, Mbps	04	152.98	2021	79.0	
1.16.02	Internet users, % population	11	90.19	2020	89.8	
1.16.03	Fixed broadband subscriptions (per 100 people)	13	21.97	2021	49.4	
1.16.04	Mobile subscriptions (per 100 people)	11	136.31	2020	48.2	

# 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

		Rank	Value	Year	Score	
2.01	Inequality (Gini coefficient)	17	44.90	2020	4.89	
2.02	Educational attainment	12	-	-	55.30	
2.02.01	Mean years of schooling	12	10.93	2019	68.82	
2.02.02	University education Index	17	6.41	2021	5.31	
2.02.03	Tertiary enrollment	04	91.67	2020	77.91	
2.03	Labor standards	15	-	-	74.45	
2.03.01	Gender non-discrimination in hiring	21	75.00	2022	66.67	
2.03.02	Freedom of association and assembly	08	0.73	2021	82.24	
2.04	Political stability and absence of violence	13	48.58	2020	47.21	
2.05	Goods produced by forced labor or child labor	10	-	-	89.58	
2.05.01	Goods produced by forced labor	10	-	-	89.58	
2.05.01.a	Goods produced by forced labor, number of goods categories	01	0.00	2021	100.00	
2.05.01.b	% population in forced labor	09	3.17	2018	82.88	
2.05.02	Goods produced by child labor, number of goods categories	01	0.00	2021	100.00	
2.06	Government response to human trafficking	04	-	-	96.33	
2.06.01	Government response to human trafficking, Criminalization	01	7.00	2021	100.00	
2.06.02	Government response to human trafficking, Strategy	06	55.13	2018	70.59	
2.06.03	Government response to human trafficking, Action	01	1.00	2021	100.00	
2.07	Trade in goods at risk of modern slavery	09	-	-	60.72	
2.07.01	Imports of goods at risk of modern slavery, US\$ millions	14	7,413	2020	26.43	
2.07.02	Exports of goods at risk of modern slavery, US\$ millions	01	0	2020	100.00	
2.08	Social mobility, Index	12	60.30	2020	59.90	
2.09	Life expectancy at birth	09	78.94	2021	67.55	
2.10	Uneven Economic Development	14	4.90	2023	57.89	

# 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

		Rank	Value	Year	Score	
3.01	Air pollution, PM2.5 micrograms per cubic metre	22	24.19	2019	57.67	
3.02	Deforestation, Index	15	0.01	2020	25.56	
3.03	% of wastewater treated	09	89.10	2020	88.92	
3.04	Energy intensity, energy consumed for each 1'000 US\$ of GDP in MTOE	13	110.00	2019	74.32	
3.05	Ecological footprint	19	4.29	2018	52.09	
3.06	Renewable energy, %	11	24.60	2019	32.54	
3.07	Environmental standards in trade, count	09	-	-	75.00	
3.07.01	Convention: Hazardous Wastes	01	2	2021	100.00	
3.07.02	Convention: Prevention of Marine Pollution	01	2	2021	100.00	
3.07.03	Convention: Protection of the Ozone Layer (Vienna)	01	2	2021	100.00	
3.07.04	Convention on Climate Change (Kyoto)	01	2	2021	100.00	
3.07.05	The International Timber Agreement	21	0	2021	0.00	
3.07.06	Convention: International Trade in Endangered Species	01	2	2021	100.00	
3.07.07	Convention: Prior Informed Consent - Hazardous Chemicals (Rotterdam)	01	2	2021	100.00	
3.08	Transfer emissions, million tonnes carbon	19	-0.47	2019	19.28	
3.09	Share of natural resources in trade, %	25	64.85	2020	24.00	
3.10	Carbon	03	-	-	91.76	
3.10.1	Carbon pricing	01	2	2022	100.00	
3.10.2	CO2 emissions per capita	17	4.61	2019	74.18	

# About us

Global trade has helped lift hundreds of millions of people around the world out of poverty, but the benefits of trade do not come without their risks. If an economy is unprepared for the consequences of trade growth, it may result in labor disruption, environmental degradation, and worsening inequality. Proactive and responsible government policy and farsighted corporate decision-making can harness the benefits of trade and mitigate its excesses.

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 that works to advance mutually beneficial and sustainable global trade.

We believe sustainable global trade strengthens relationships between nations and improves people's lives. We support original research and education programs that build understanding and leadership in global trade. Our approach is independent, fact-based and objective. We are an authoritative source of knowledge, sharp analysis and fresh thinking for policymakers, business, media and scholars engaged in global trade.

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IMD is an independent academic institution with Swiss roots and global reach, founded over 75 years ago by business leaders for business leaders. Since its creation, IMD has been a pioneering force in developing leaders who transform organizations and contribute to society.

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 and most relevant data on the subject. The Center has pioneered research on how nations and enterprises compete to lay the foundations for future prosperity.

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