hinrich foundation
advancing sustainable global trade

IMD / World Competitiveness Center
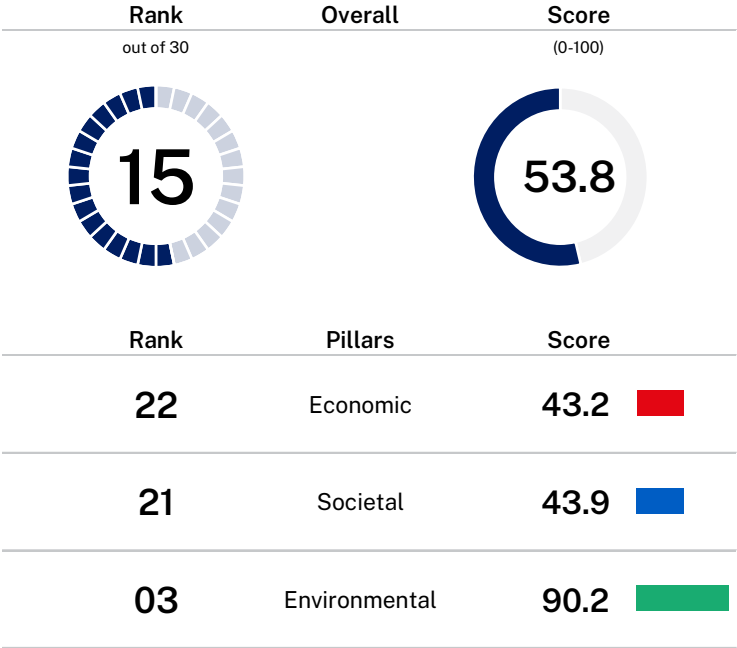
Sustainable Trade Index 2023
Mexico

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

Rank	Overall	Score
out of 30		(0-100)
15		53.8

Rank	Pillars	Score	
22	Economic	43.2	🟥
21	Societal	43.9	🟦
03	Environmental	90.2	🟩

Background information

Population, millions	130.12 (2022)	Large
Income, GDP per Capita US$	8,533 (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	21	7.90	2021	65.4	
1.02	Real GDP Growth per capita, % GDP	17	2.16	2021	69.5	
1.03	Growth in labor force, %	04	3.00	2021	75.2	
1.04	Foreign direct investment, net inflows, % GDP	13	2.62	2020	7.2	
1.05	Gross fixed capital formation, % GDP	23	20.05	2020	24.6	
1.06	Tariff & non-tariff barriers	17	-	-	70.7	
1.06.01	Tariff barriers	13	-	-	88.6	
1.06.01.a	Tariff barriers in force	21	490	2021	90.4	
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)	10	8.44	2018	83.8	
1.06.02	Non-tariff barriers	19	-	-	55.4	
1.06.02.a	Non-tariff barriers in force	14	939	2021	99.5	
1.06.02.b	New non-tariff barriers 2022	10	69	2021	68.6	
1.06.02.c	Percentage of trade affected by non-tariff barrier (up to 2018)	24	73.91	2018	10.1	
1.07	Trade liberalization	09	-	-	68.8	
1.07.01	Regional Trade Agreements, number in force	04	23.00	2022	58.1	
1.07.02	Capital account liberalization, Index	12	1.04	2019	64.2	
1.07.03	Investment Freedom, Index	07	75.00	2022	84.6	
1.08	Exchange rate stability, parity change from national currency to SDR, 2022/2020	26	0.10	2021	77.9	
1.09	Domestic credit to private sector, % of GDP	23	36.42	2020	8.6	
1.10	Foreign trade and payments risk	19	-	-	51.5	
1.10.01	Country credit rating	17	36.00	2022	52.2	
1.10.02	Gross debt, % GDP	15	56.00	2021	79.2	
1.11	Trade costs	23	-	-	19.6	
1.11.01	Logistics performance, index	20	2.90	2018	26.3	
1.11.02	Corruption perceptions, index	23	31.00	2021	12.5	
1.11.03	Rule of law, index	27	23.08	2020	18.7	
1.12	Monetary policy intervention	15	-	-	49.4	
1.12.01	Current account balance, % GDP	15	-0.90	2021	57.3	
1.12.02	Change (1-year) in total reserves (includes gold), % GDP	14	-2.10	2021	6.4	
1.13	Export concentration	26	-	-	26.5	
1.13.01	Export market concentration, Top 5 as % total	30	89.67	2021	0.0	
1.13.02	Export product concentration, Top 5 as % total	12	56.99	2021	64.7	
1.14	Exports of goods and services	12	-	-	65.6	
1.14.01	Merchandise exports, US$	07	578,193	2021	66.6	
1.14.02	Commercial services exports, US$	15	36,347	2021	58.7	
1.15	Technological innovation	19	-	-	10.0	
1.15.01	R&D expenditure, % GDP	19	0.30	2020	3.6	
1.15.02	Researchers in R&D, per capita	18	0.35	2020	3.8	
1.15.03	Patent applications, per million inhabitants	17	15.46	2020	0.3	
1.15.04	High-technology exports, % of manufactured exports	13	19.80	2020	27.0	
1.15.05	Scientific articles, per million people	18	157.09	2020	6.4	
1.16	Technological infrastructure	18	-	-	45.1	
1.16.01	Fixed internet speed, Mbps	20	40.37	2021	18.0	
1.16.02	Internet users, % population	17	75.63	2020	70.9	
1.16.03	Fixed broadband subscriptions (per 100 people)	15	19.10	2021	42.9	
1.16.04	Mobile subscriptions (per 100 people)	24	99.31	2020	31.5	

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)	18	45.40	2020	2.17	
2.02	Educational attainment	18	-	-	29.59	
2.02.01	Mean years of schooling	16	9.22	2019	50.38	
2.02.02	University education Index	24	0.65	2021	0.54	
2.02.03	Tertiary enrollment	16	44.81	2020	31.96	
2.03	Labor standards	10	-	-	87.35	
2.03.01	Gender non-discrimination in hiring	01	100.00	2022	100.00	
2.03.02	Freedom of association and assembly	12	0.69	2021	74.70	
2.04	Political stability and absence of violence	25	23.58	2020	20.30	
2.05	Goods produced by forced labor or child labor	20	-	-	65.32	
2.05.01	Goods produced by forced labor	20	-	-	65.32	
2.05.01.a	Goods produced by forced labor, number of goods categories	20	2.00	2021	88.89	
2.05.01.b	% population in forced labor	19	6.59	2018	54.12	
2.05.02	Goods produced by child labor, number of goods categories	27	15.00	2021	40.00	
2.06	Government response to human trafficking	09	-	-	75.54	
2.06.01	Government response to human trafficking, Criminalization	04	6.00	2021	80.00	
2.06.02	Government response to human trafficking, Strategy	06	55.13	2018	70.59	
2.06.03	Government response to human trafficking, Action	09	2.00	2021	66.67	
2.07	Trade in goods at risk of modern slavery	11	-	-	57.75	
2.07.01	Imports of goods at risk of modern slavery, US$ millions	20	14,534	2020	20.88	
2.07.02	Exports of goods at risk of modern slavery, US$ millions	01	0	2020	100.00	
2.08	Social mobility, Index	16	52.60	2020	40.36	
2.09	Life expectancy at birth	20	70.21	2021	24.16	
2.10	Uneven Economic Development	18	5.70	2023	43.86	

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	10	15.05	2019	79.53	
3.02	Deforestation, Index	16	0.01	2020	23.33	
3.03	% of wastewater treated	14	64.35	2020	63.77	
3.04	Energy intensity, energy consumed for each 1'000 US$ of GDP in MTOE	08	84.00	2019	82.18	
3.05	Ecological footprint	15	2.38	2018	78.08	
3.06	Renewable energy, %	19	9.20	2019	12.17	
3.07	Environmental standards in trade, count	01	-	-	100.00	
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	01	2	2021	100.00	
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	08	-11.10	2019	20.80	
3.09	Share of natural resources in trade, %	12	13.61	2020	84.99	
3.10	Carbon	02	-	-	96.94	
3.10.1	Carbon pricing	01	2	2022	100.00	
3.10.2	CO2 emissions per capita	13	3.09	2019	84.01	

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.

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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 / World Competitiveness Center

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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