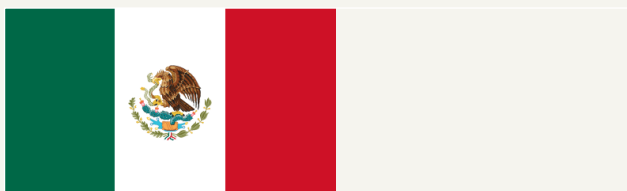


SUSTAINABLE TRADE INDEX 2022



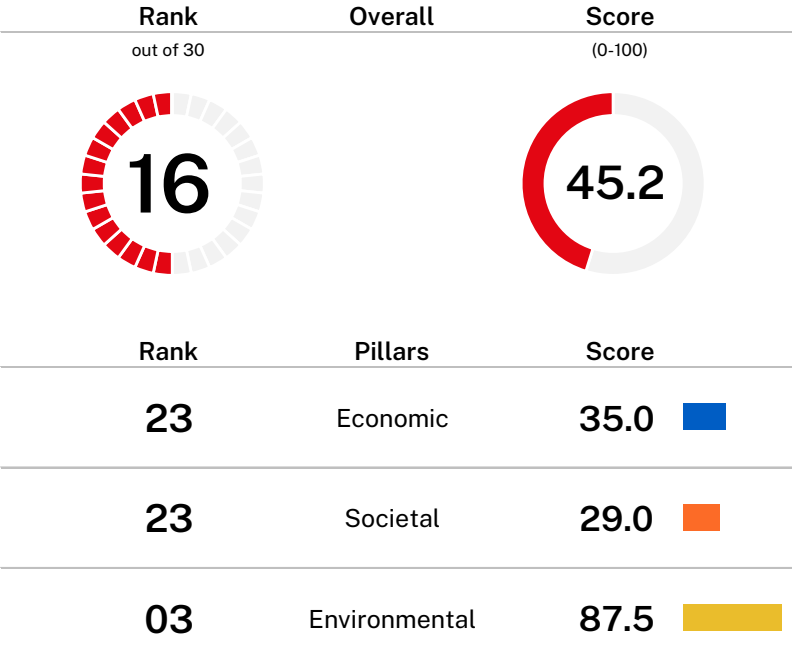
Mexico

Mexico

Sustainable Trade Index

The Hinrich-IMD Sustainable Trade Index measures each economy’s 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	128.97	Large
Income, GDP per Capita US\$	9,951	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	27	5.69	2021	35.0	
1.02	Real GDP Growth per capita, % GDP	17	3.84	2021	90.1	
1.03	Growth in labor force, %	03	7.95	2021	60.7	
1.04	Foreign direct investment, net inflows, % GDP	08	2.89	2020	17.7	
1.05	Gross fixed capital formation, % GDP	24	18.78	2020	43.8	
1.06	Tariff & non-tariff barriers	23	-	-	34.5	
1.06.01	Tariff barriers	21	-	-	45.0	
1.06.01.a	Tariff barriers in force	18	433	2021	28.6	
1.06.01.b	New tariff barriers 2021	24	39.00	2021	39.9	
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	20	-	-	34.9	
1.06.02.a	Non-tariff barriers in force	17	867	2021	40.4	
1.06.02.b	New non-tariff barriers 2021	14	53	2021	54.4	
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	08	-	-	69.0	
1.07.01	Regional Trade Agreements, number in force	04	23.00	2022	54.5	
1.07.02	Capital account liberalization, Index	12	1.05	2019	70.0	
1.07.03	Investment Freedom, Index	07	75.00	2022	84.6	
1.08	Exchange rate stability, parity change from national currency to SDR, 2020/2018	25	0.09	2021	61.0	
1.09	Domestic credit to private sector, % of GDP	23	38.74	2020	8.9	
1.10	Foreign trade and payments risk	18	-	-	55.9	
1.10.01	Country credit rating	19	48.00	2022	56.1	
1.10.02	Gross debt, % GDP	15	57.63	2021	78.6	
1.11	Trade costs	23	-	-	22.8	
1.11.01	Logistics performance, index	17	3.05	2018	47.3	
1.11.02	Corruption perceptions, index	23	31.00	2021	12.3	
1.11.03	Rule of law, index	24	26.92	2020	18.5	
1.12	Monetary policy intervention	07	-	-	42.0	
1.12.01	Current account balance, % GDP	16	-0.38	2021	46.0	
1.12.02	Total reserves (includes gold)1 year change, % GDP	08	-2.26	2021	53.5	
1.13	Export concentration	29	-	-	18.9	
1.13.01	Export market concentration, Top 5 as % total	30	89.55	2021	0.0	
1.13.02	Export product concentration, Top 5 as % total	13	59.86	2021	60.7	
1.14	Exports of goods and services	12	-	-	36.3	
1.14.01	Merchandise exports, US\$	07	494,225	2021	64.7	
1.14.02	Commercial services exports, US\$	14	27,030	2021	3.6	
1.15	Technological innovation	19	-	-	11.1	
1.15.01	R&D expenditure, % GDP	19	0.30	2020	5.6	
1.15.02	Researchers in R&D, per capita	18	0.35	2020	3.7	
1.15.03	Patent applications, per million inhabitants	19	16.45	2020	0.3	
1.15.04	High-technology exports, % of manufactured exports	10	21.51	2020	29.6	
1.15.05	Scientific articles, per million people	18	157.09	2020	6.4	
1.16	Technological infrastructure	18	-	-	40.0	
1.16.01	Fixed internet speed, Mbps	18	37.69	2021	17.1	
1.16.02	Internet users, % population	16	71.97	2020	70.8	
1.16.03	Fixed broadband subscriptions	15	17.01	2020	38.7	
1.16.04	Mobile subscriptions (per 100 people)	24	95.32	2020	19.5	

Societal pillar

The Societal pillar captures social factors that contribute to an economy's long-term capacity to conduct trade. Economies are measured against yardsticks for the development of human capital, such as education levels and labor standards.

This pillar also captures factors that support a population's tolerance for trade expansion given the costs and benefits of economic growth. These include inequality, political stability, and exploitative practices such as child labor, forced labor, and human trafficking used in an economy's imports and exports.

INDICATORS

		Rank	Value	Year	Score	
2.01	Inequality (Gini coefficient)	23	46.70	2018	0.00	
2.02	Educational attainment	19	-	-	28.54	
2.02.01	Mean years of schooling	19	8.75	2019	46.78	
2.02.02	University education Index	20	1.87	2021	1.46	
2.02.03	Tertiary enrollment	15	42.83	2019	30.02	
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	26	17.92	2020	13.78	
2.05	Goods produced by forced labor or child labor	23	-	-	48.69	
2.05.01	Goods produced by forced labor	15	-	-	81.28	
2.05.01.a	Goods produced by forced labor, number of goods categories	21	2.00	2021	88.24	
2.05.01.b	% population in forced labor	14	2.71	2018	85.35	
2.05.02	Goods produced by child labor, number of goods categories	27	15.00	2021	37.50	
2.06	Government response to human trafficking	16	-	-	43.37	
2.06.01	Government response to human trafficking, Criminalization	04	6.00	2021	80.00	
2.06.02	Government response to human trafficking, Strategy	09	52.44	2018	63.72	
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	10	-	-	58.04	
2.07.01	Imports of goods at risk of modern slavery, US\$ millions	20	9,358	2020	22.77	
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	21	70.20	2021	23.88	

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	17	20.11	2019	81.80	
3.02	Deforestation, Index	16	0.01	2020	23.33	
3.03	% of wastewater treated	14	60.09	2020	59.44	
3.04	Energy intensity, energy consumed for each 1'000 US\$ of GDP in MTOE	09	91.20	2019	75.88	
3.05	Ecological footprint	15	2.38	2018	78.08	
3.06	Renewable energy, %	19	8.61	2019	14.73	
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, export emissions % of total	08	-5.41	2019	23.42	
3.09	Share of natural resources in trade, %	09	5.59	2020	87.37	
3.10	Carbon	01	-	-	100.00	
3.10.1	Carbon pricing	01	2	2022	100.00	
3.10.2	CO2 emissions per capita	14	3.67	2019	81.01	

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.

hinrich foundation

advancing sustainable global trade

The Hinrich Foundation is a unique 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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