



Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation

Advancing Free Trade
for Asia-Pacific Prosperity



APEC in Charts 2015

Policy Support Unit

Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) was established in 1989. The 21 Member Economies are Australia; Brunei Darussalam; Canada; Chile; China; Hong Kong, China; Indonesia; Japan; Korea; Malaysia; Mexico; New Zealand; Papua New Guinea; Peru; the Philippines; Russia; Singapore; Chinese Taipei; Thailand; United States; and Viet Nam.

The APEC Policy Support Unit (PSU) was established in 2008 as the policy research and analysis arm for APEC. It supports APEC members and fora in improving the quality of their deliberations and decisions and promoting policies that support the achievement of APEC's goals by providing objective and high quality research, analytical capacity and policy support capability.

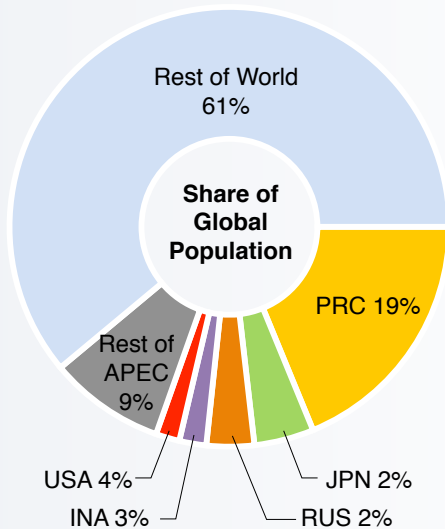
APEC in Charts was launched by the APEC Policy Support Unit in 2013 to provide a graphical overview of the APEC region's economic, trade, investment and policy-related performance. If you have any feedback, please write to us at email: psugroup@apec.org.



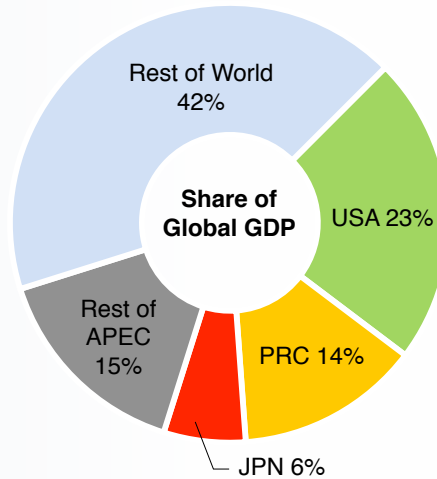
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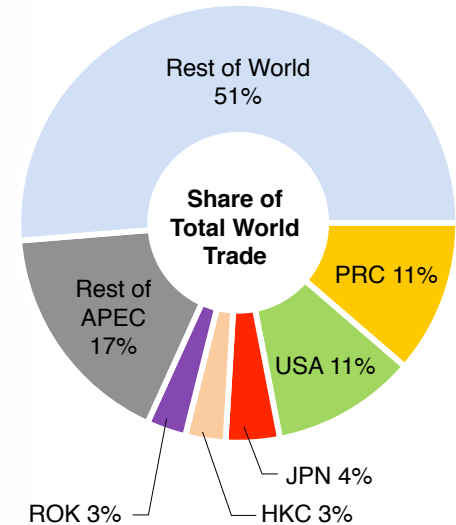
APEC in the Global Economy, 2014



An estimated 2.8 billion people lived in the APEC region in 2014, accounting for 39% of the world's population.



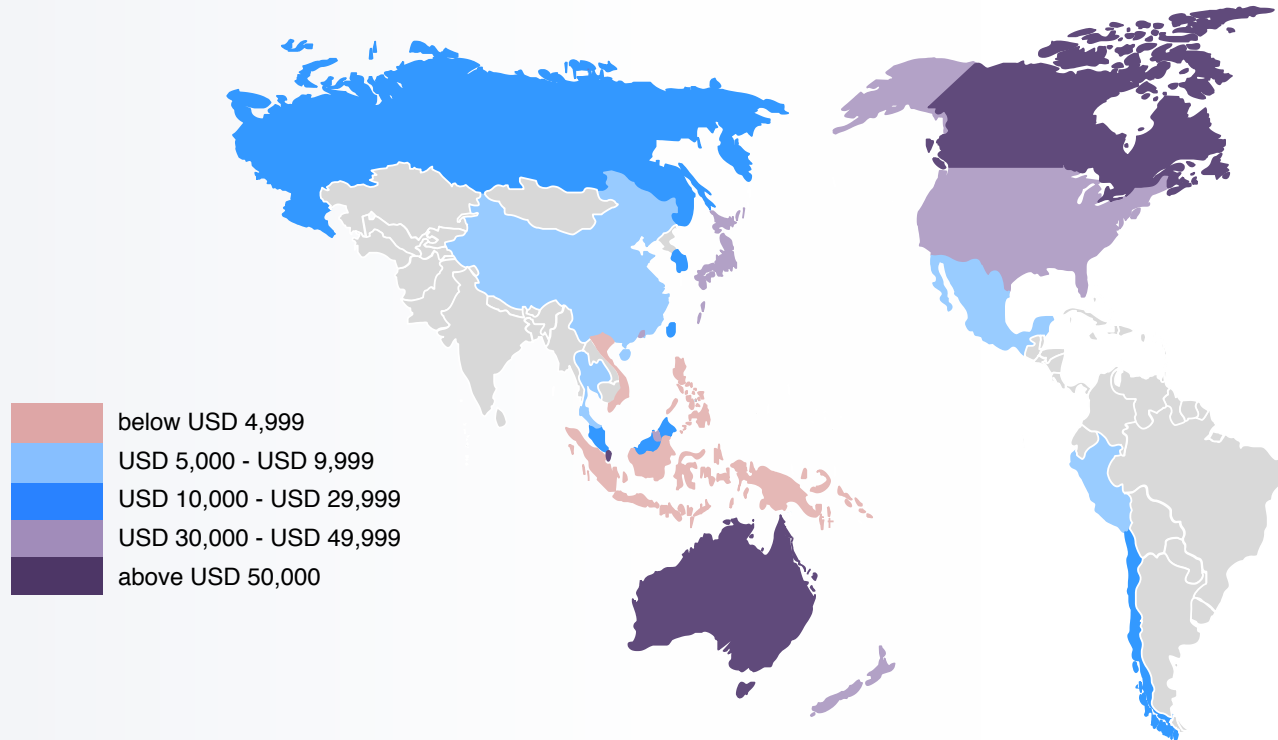
Nominal GDP of the APEC region stood at USD 44 trillion in 2014, accounting for 57% of global GDP.



In 2014, the value of APEC members' total exports and imports reached USD 18.5 trillion, equivalent to 49% of total world trade.

APEC Macroeconomic Indicators

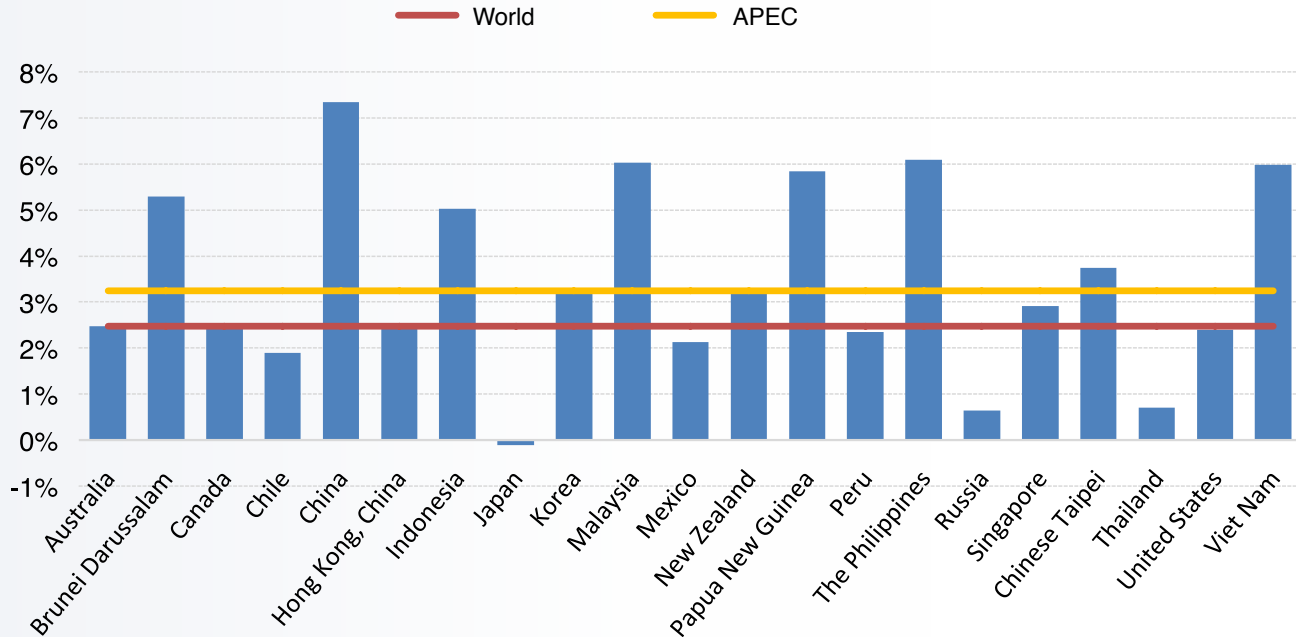
1.1 GDP Per Capita (current USD), 2014



There is a wide variation in the nominal GDP per capita in the region, which ranged from USD 2,000 to USD 62,000 in 2014, indicating the diversity of APEC economies in terms of economic development.

APEC Macroeconomic Indicators

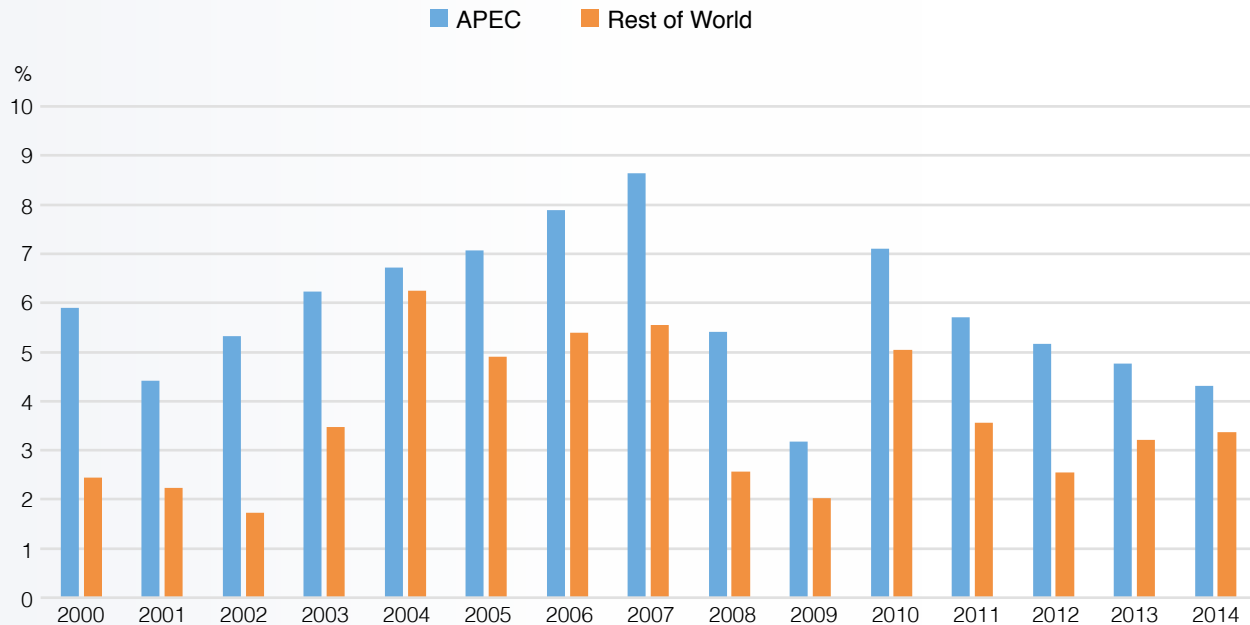
1.2 Real GDP Growth (year-on-year percent change), 2014



The APEC region posted a real GDP growth of 3.2% in 2014, higher than the world GDP growth of 2.5% during the year. Uncertainties surrounding the path of oil prices, moderation of growth in China, and the timing of monetary normalization in the United States combined with domestic factors such as lower household spending resulted in diverging growth paths among members.

APEC Macroeconomic Indicators

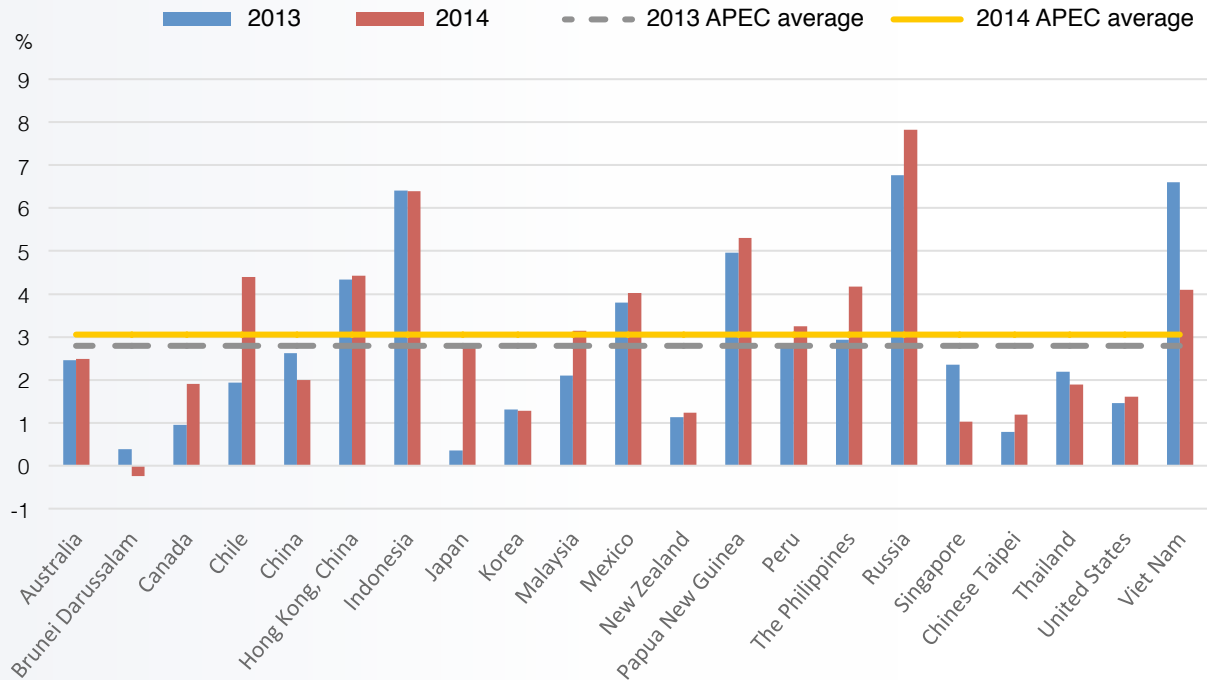
1.3 Real GDP Per Capita Growth (year-on-year percent change), 2000 - 2014



In 2014, the real GDP (in 2005 USD) per person in the APEC region grew by 4.3%, compared with 3.4% growth in the rest of the world. The APEC region has consistently outpaced the rest of the world in terms of real GDP per capita growth in 2000-2014.

APEC Macroeconomic Indicators

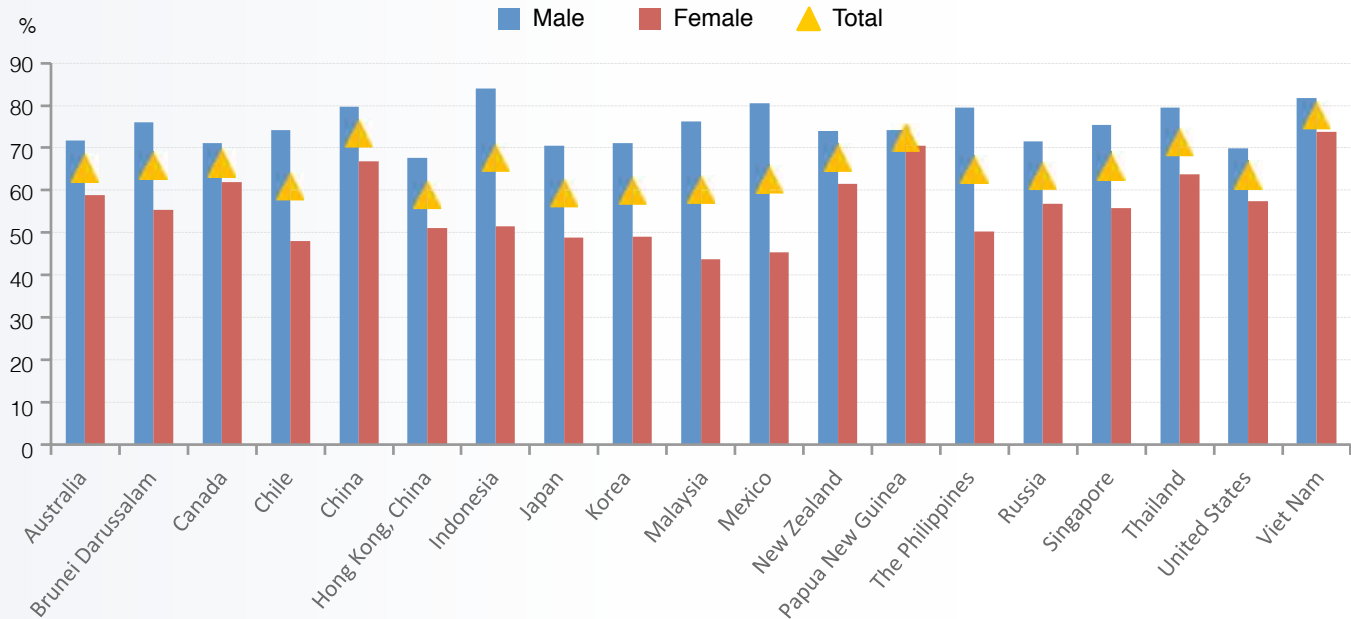
1.4 Consumer Price Index (year-on-year percent change), 2013 - 2014



Inflation rates across the APEC region increased from an average of 2.8% in 2013 to 3.1% in 2014. Accommodative financial conditions from relatively low policy interest rates and quantitative easing combined with strong credit growth contributed to higher inflation levels in 2014.

APEC Macroeconomic Indicators

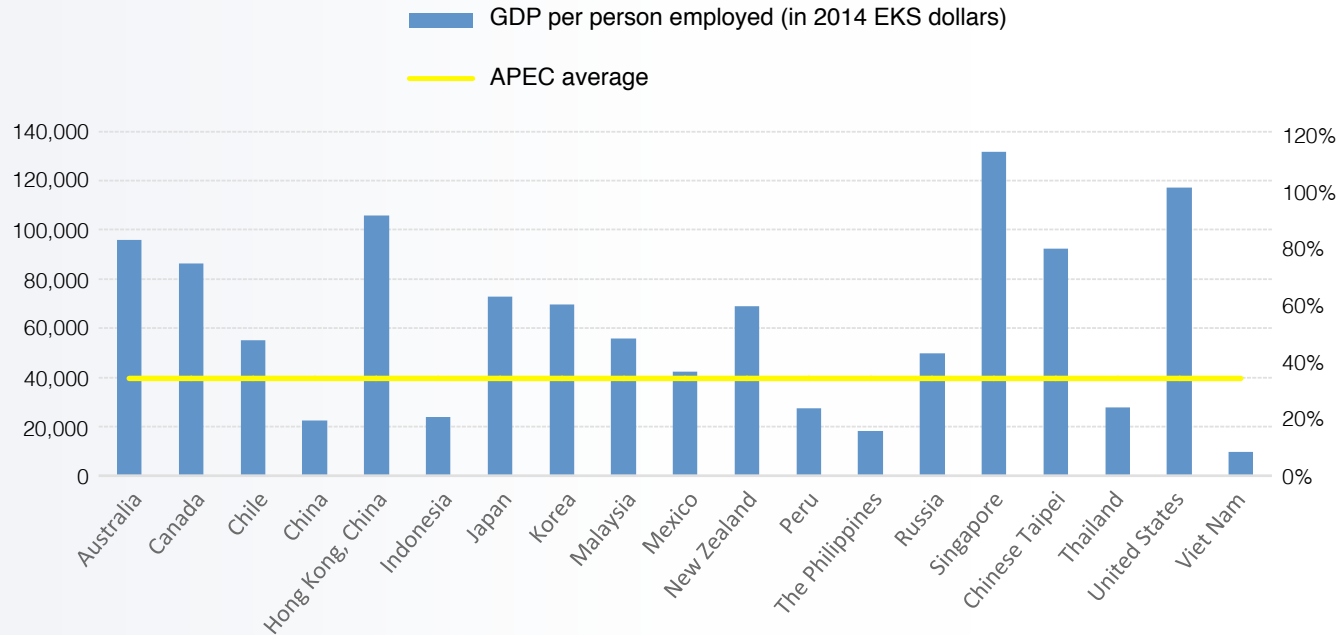
1.5 Labor Force Participation Rate (percent), 2014



The total labor force participation rate in the APEC region in 2014 averaged 66%, lower than the 69% recorded a year ago. The decline may be attributed to the structural shifts in the labor market, particularly an aging workforce as well as slack demand as global economic activity proceeds at a slower pace. The female labor force participation rate averaged 56%, at par with the world rate of 55%, while the male participation rate at 75% is lower than the world rate of 81%.

APEC Macroeconomic Indicators

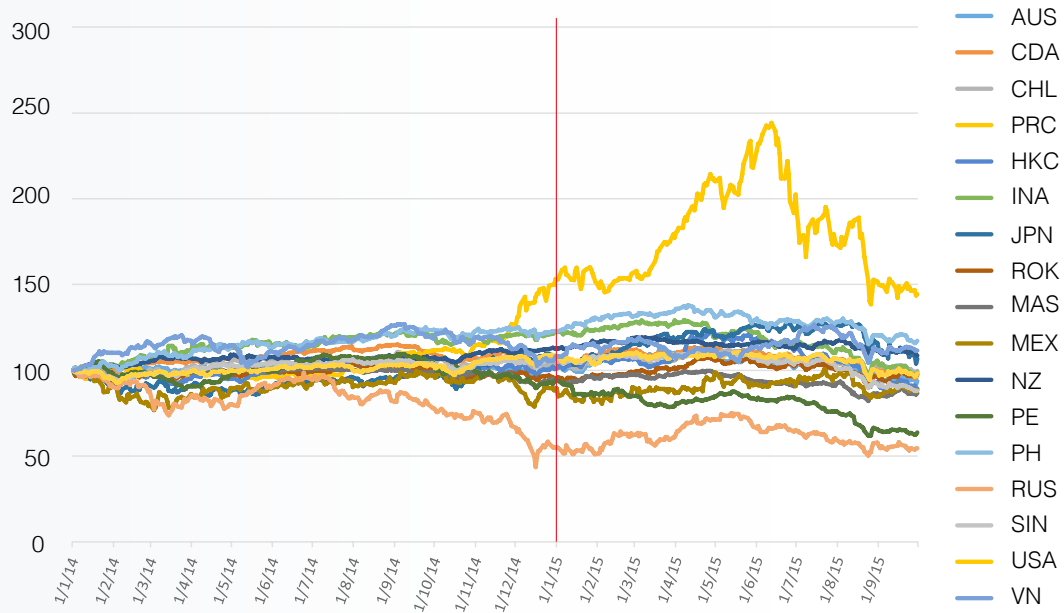
1.6 GDP Per Person Employed (in 2011 PPP), 2014



GDP per person employed, an indicator of labor productivity, averaged \$39,578 across the APEC region in 2014, which represented a 3.3% increase from 2013. Based on this indicator, productivity increased in all APEC economies in 2014.

APEC Macroeconomic Indicators

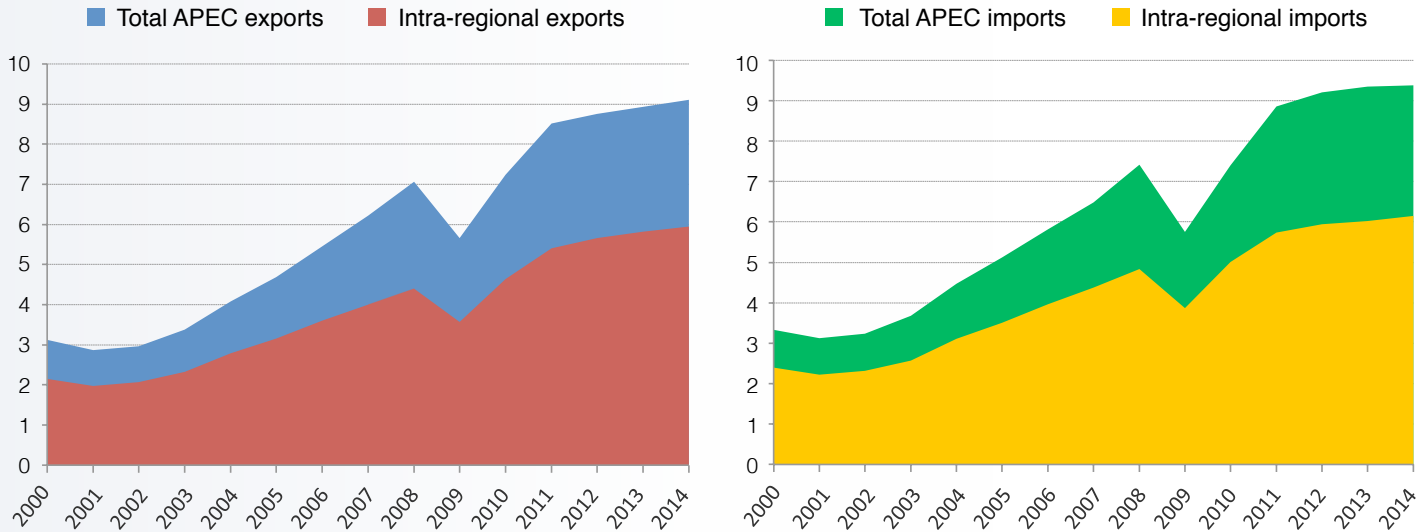
1.7 Stock Market Performance in APEC (index points, 1 January 2014 = 100), 1 January 2014 - 30 September 2015



Stock markets in APEC economies experienced more volatility in 2015 compared with 2014. In 2015, the average coefficient of variation—which measures an index’s standard deviation relative to the mean—for APEC stock markets reached 6.1% from 5.1% in 2014. Moreover, stock market performance has diverged since 2014. As of 30 September 2015, three stock markets posted indices that were at least 10% higher than their 1 January 2014 levels, while six stock markets registered indices that were at least 10% lower during the same comparable period.

APEC Trade Indicators

2.1 Value of APEC Trade (USD trillion), 2000 - 2014

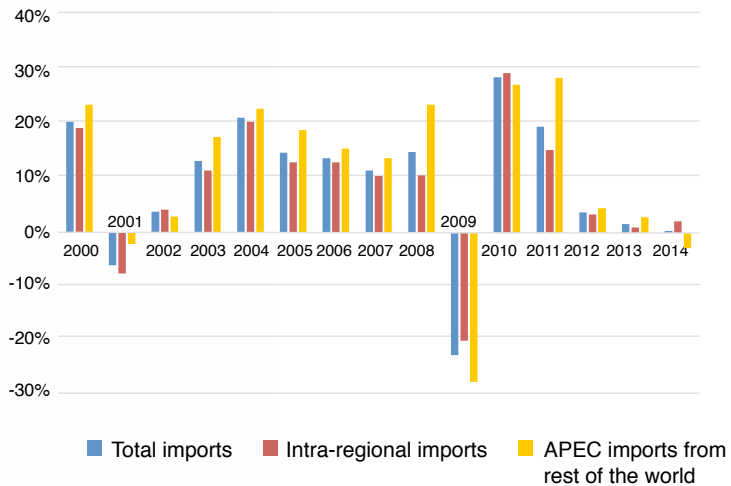
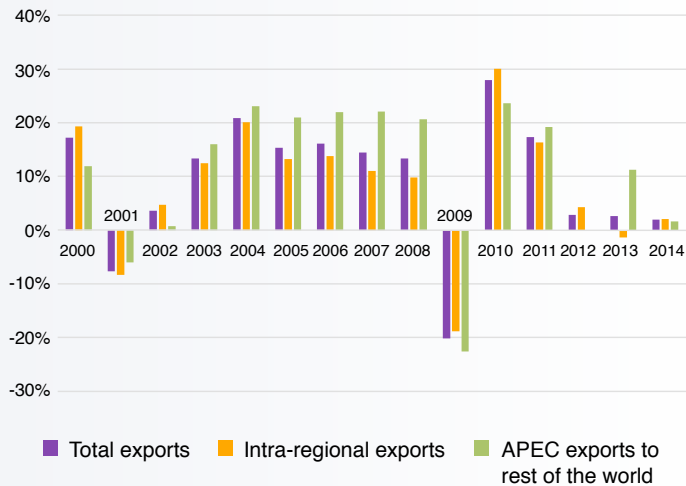


The value of APEC members' aggregate trade increased three-folds to USD 18.5 trillion in 2014 from USD 6.4 trillion in 2000, growing at an average annual rate of 10.4% during the period. Intra-regional trade also kept pace, expanding by around 2.7 times during the same period from USD 4.5 trillion to USD 12.1 trillion.

Total exports of goods in the APEC region climbed to USD 9.1 trillion in 2014, of which 65.3% were intra-regional exports. APEC imports were higher at USD 9.4 trillion, of which 65.4% were sourced from other APEC economies.

APEC Trade Indicators

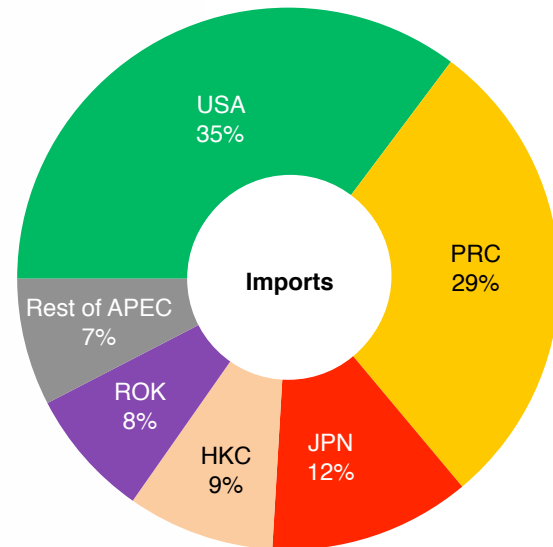
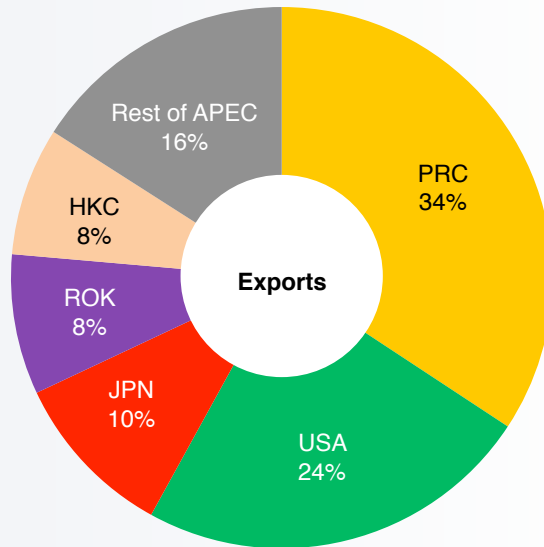
2.2 Nominal Trade Growth in APEC (annual percent change), 2000 - 2014



Trade growth in the region has been slowing down in recent years, reflecting the uneven economic recovery in the aftermath of the global financial crisis. The value of APEC's total exports grew by 1.9% in 2014 while total imports grew 0.3%, with intra-regional trade outperforming trade with the rest of the world during the year.

APEC Trade Indicators

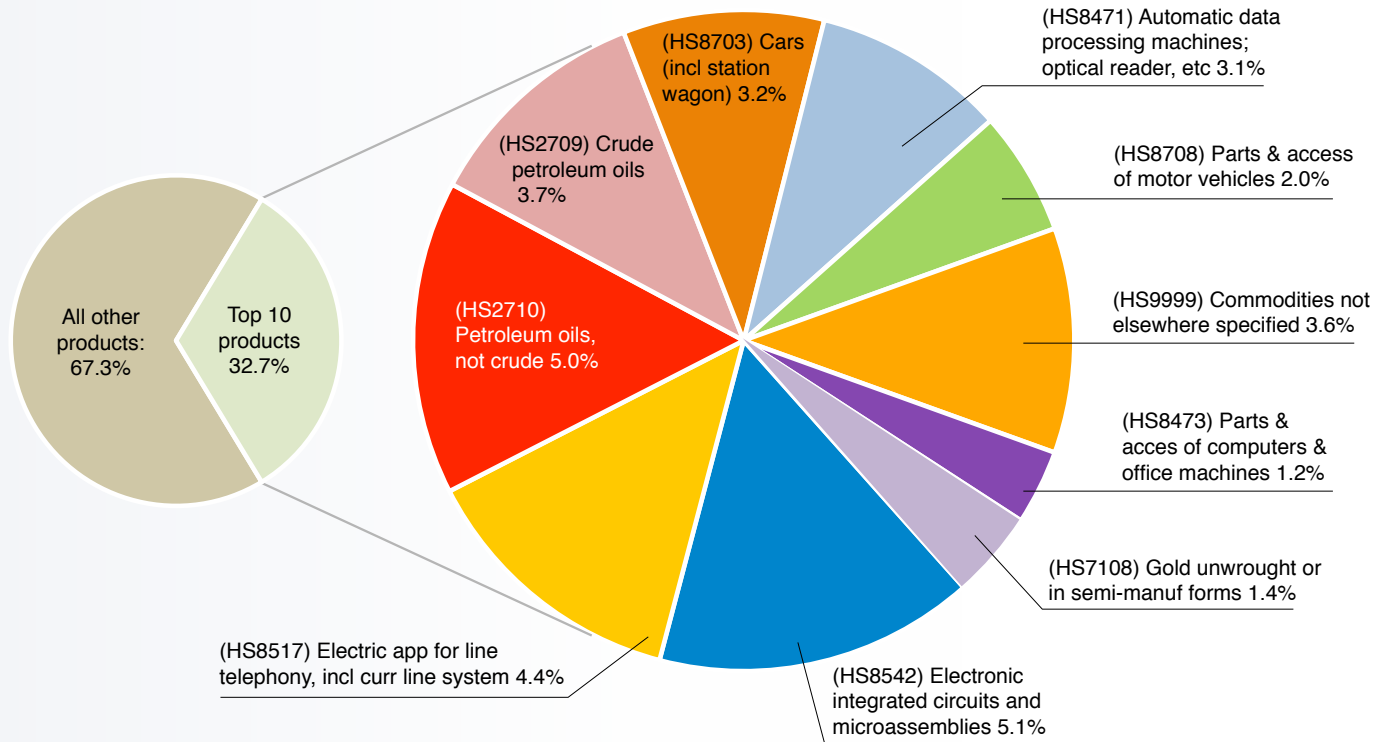
2.3 Share of Intra-regional Trade in APEC (percent share), 2014



In 2014, at least 84% of intra-APEC trade-in-goods was accounted for by the top 5 APEC exporters and importers. China was the largest exporter of goods while the US was the largest importer.

APEC Trade Indicators

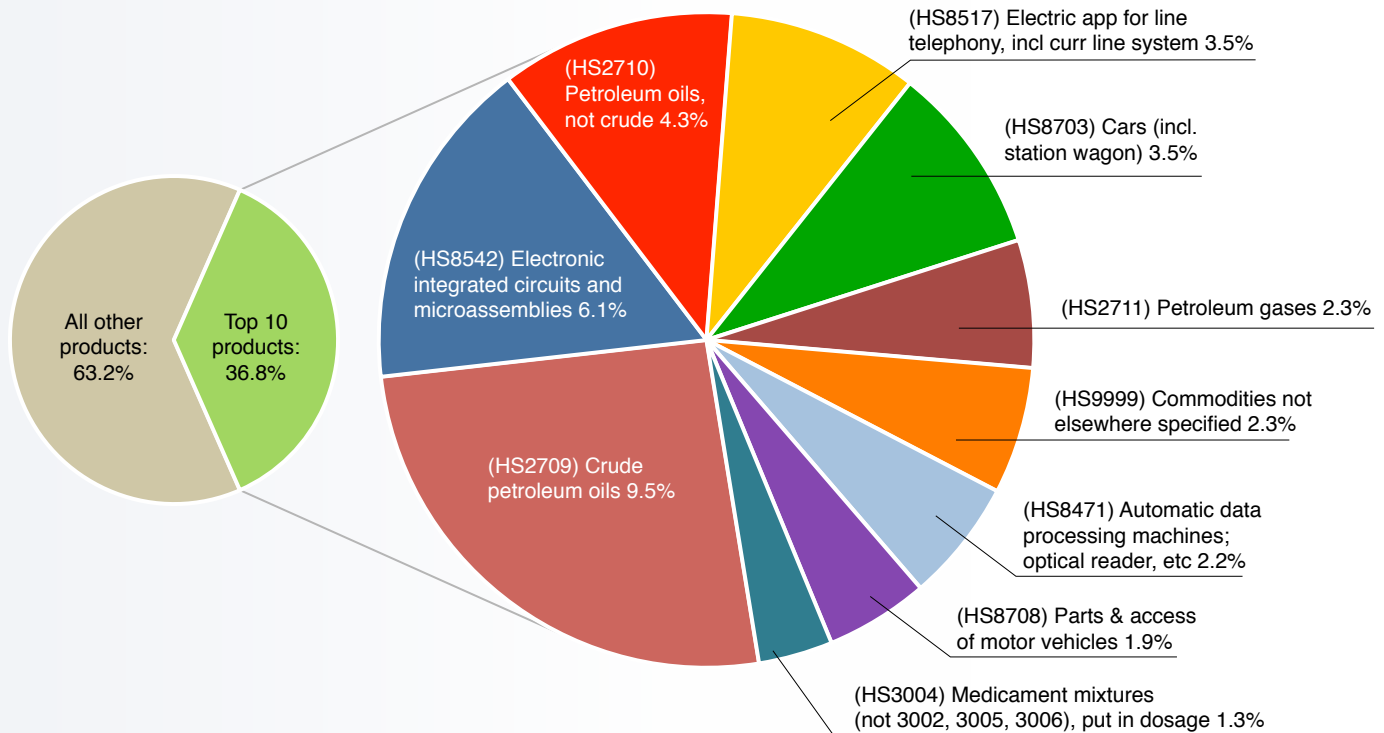
2.4 Top 10 Exports from APEC to the World by Value (percent share), 2014



The top 10 product exports accounted for 33% of the total value of APEC's exports to the world in 2014 (using the Harmonized System 4-digit headings). Electronics and petroleum oils were the top export products at 5.1% and 5.0% of total value, respectively.

APEC Trade Indicators

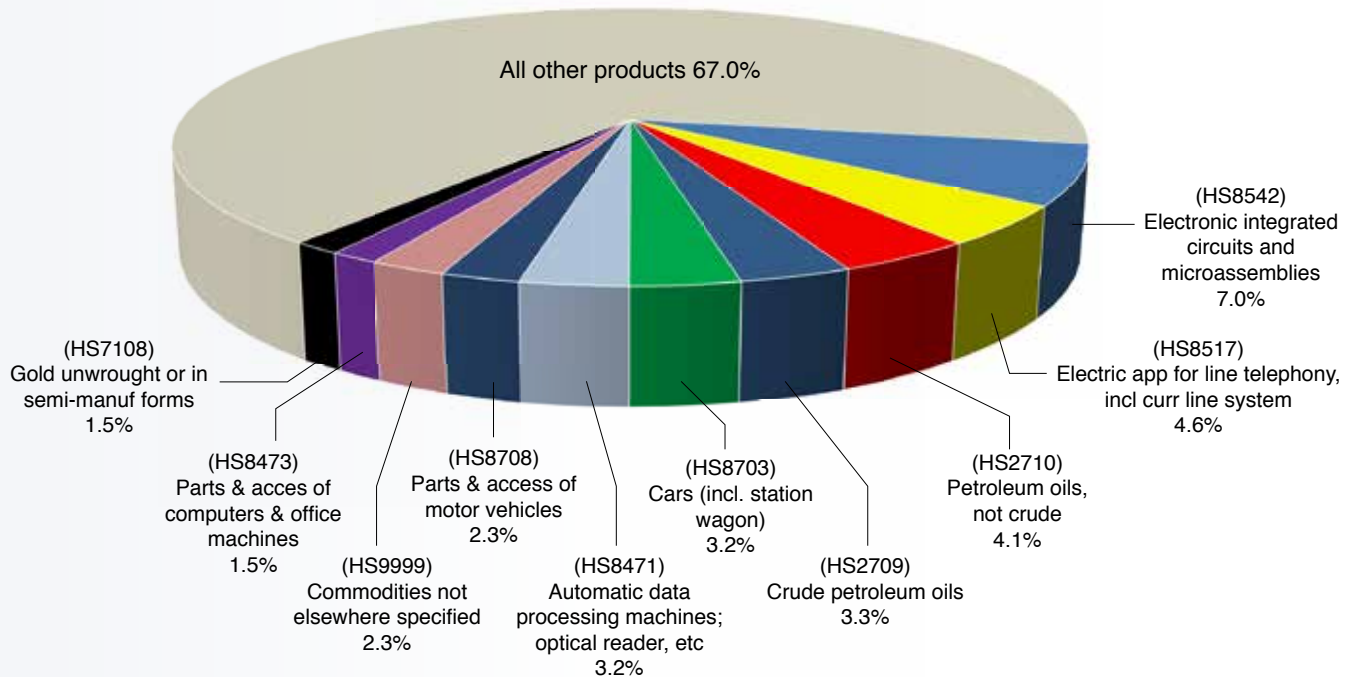
2.5 Top 10 Imports from the World to APEC by Value (percent share), 2014



The top 10 products imported by APEC economies accounted for 36.8% of the total value of imports in 2014 (using the Harmonized System 4-digit headings). Petroleum products, electronics and cars were the leading imports, with crude petroleum oils being the largest at 9.5% of total import value.

APEC Trade Indicators

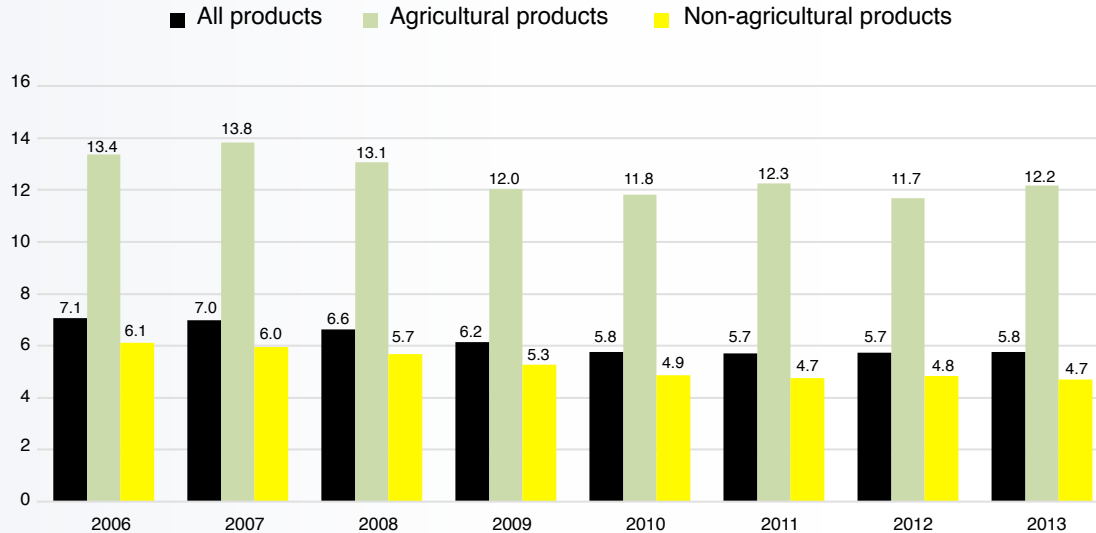
2.6 Top 10 Most Traded Products in APEC by Value (percent share), 2014



The top 10 most traded product groupings within the APEC region accounted for 33% of total exports from APEC members to other APEC members in 2014 (using the Harmonized System 4-digit subheadings). Electronic and petroleum products are among the most traded within the region, with electronic integrated circuits and micro-assemblies getting the biggest share at 7.0% of total intra-APEC export value.

APEC Trade Liberalization

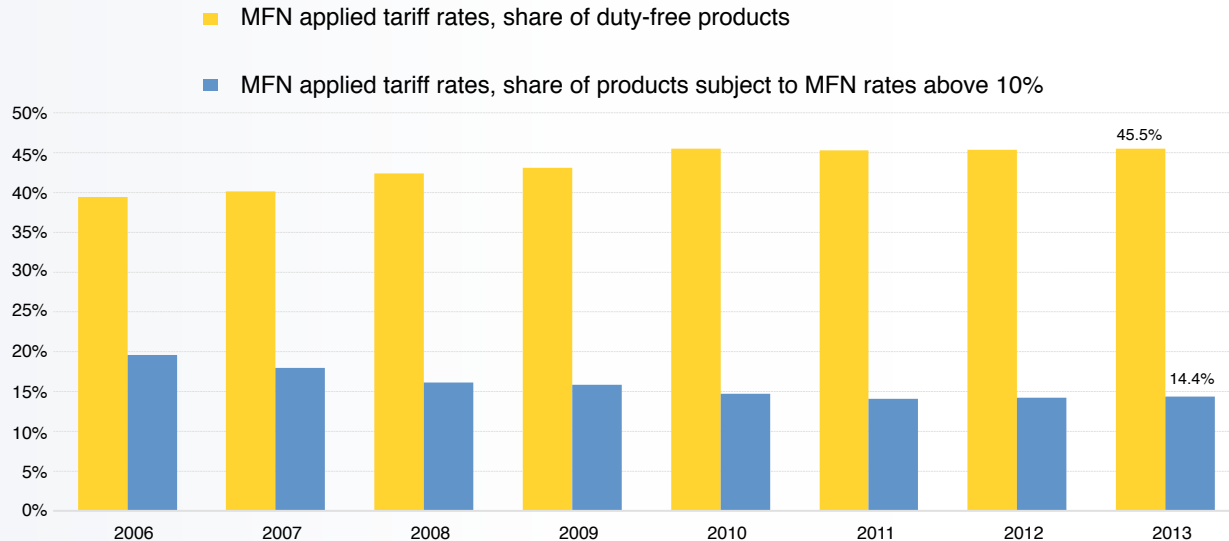
3.1 MFN Applied Tariff Rates in APEC (simple average), 2006 - 2013



The average MFN applied tariff rate for all products in the APEC region declined from 7.1% in 2006 to 5.8% in 2013. A similar downward trend is seen in the MFN applied rates of agricultural products (from 13.4% in 2006 to 12.2% in 2013) and non-agricultural products (from 6.1% in 2006 to 4.7% in 2013).

APEC Trade Liberalization

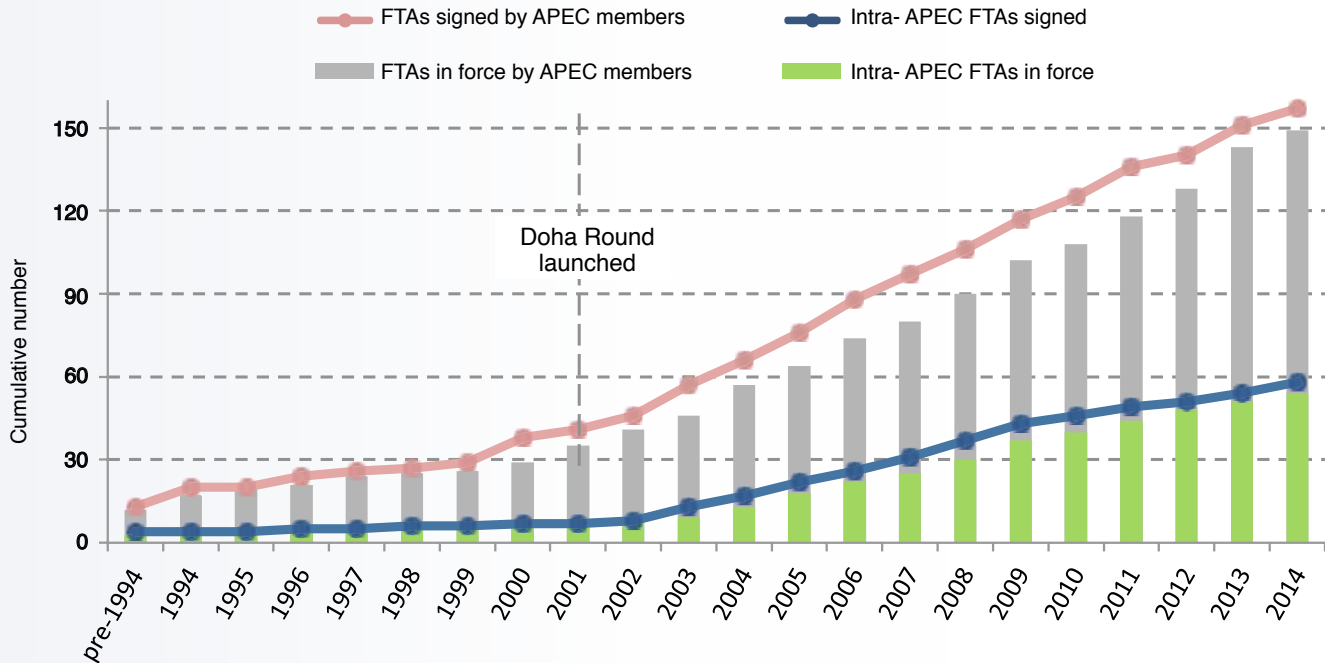
3.2 MFN Applied Tariff Rates above 10% and Duty-free (percent share), 2006 - 2013



Among APEC member economies, the share of products (based on 6-digit subheadings) that are duty-free steadily increased from 39% in 2006 to 46% in 2013. Meanwhile, the percentage of products (based on 8-digit tariff lines) subject to MFN applied rates above 10% declined from 20% in 2006 to around 14% in 2013.

APEC Trade Liberalization

3.3 Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) in APEC (cumulative number), pre-1994 - 2014

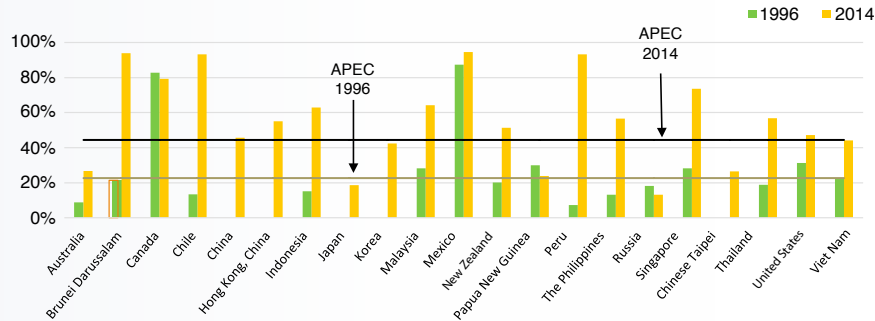


The number of free trade agreements (FTAs) signed by APEC members expanded 12-fold over the past 20 years. As of 2014, APEC members have signed a total of 157 FTAs, 58 of which are with at least one other APEC member. Of the FTAs signed, 149 are still in force, 54 of which are with at least another APEC member.

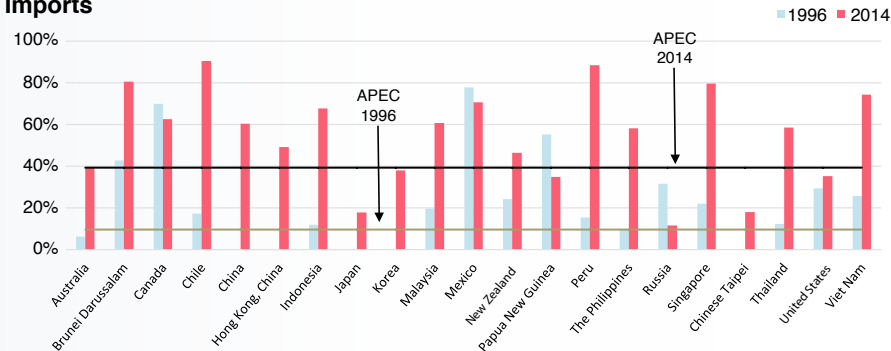
APEC Trade Liberalization

3.4 Share of Trade by Value Covered by FTA Partners (percent), 2014

Exports



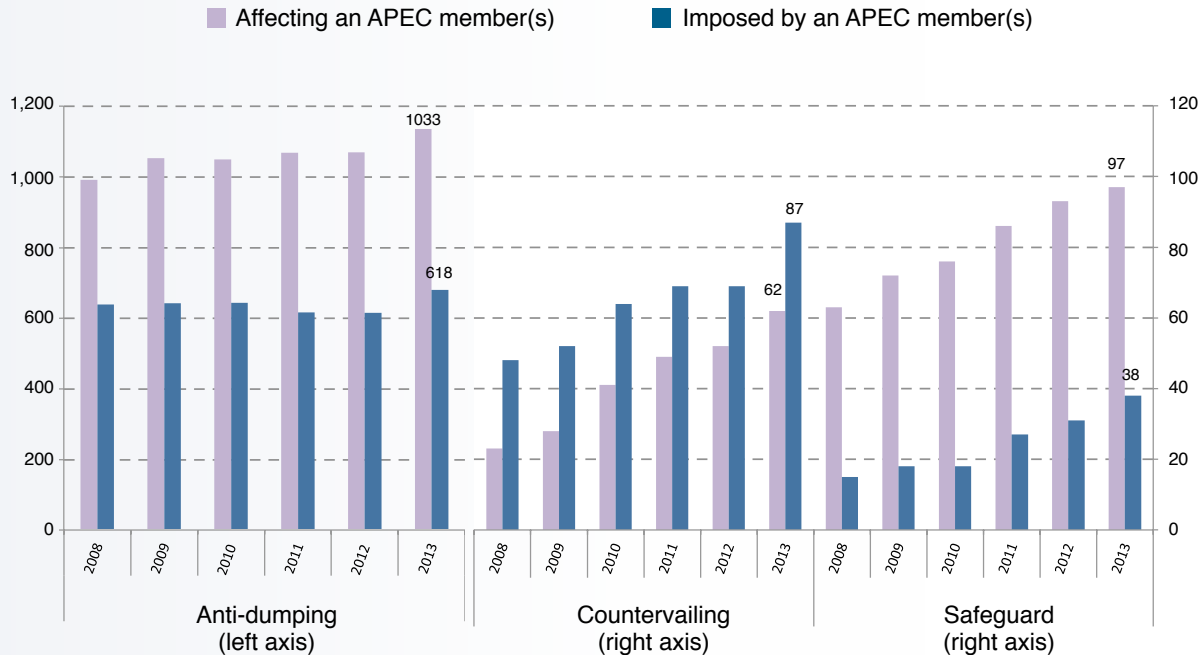
Imports



In 2014, around 44% of APEC's total exports were covered by FTA partners, while 39% of the region's imports were under FTAs. These levels were significantly higher than in 1996, when only around 22% of exports and 9% of imports were covered by FTAs.

APEC Trade Liberalization

3.5 Non-Tariff Measures (NTMs) (year-end number), 2008 - 2013

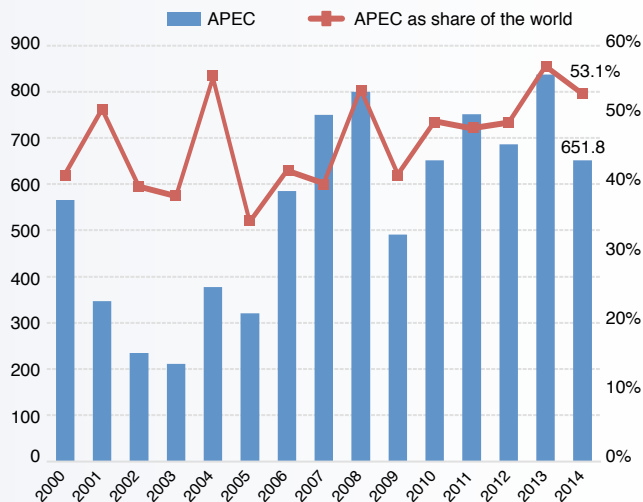


In general, APEC members were more affected by anti-dumping, countervailing and safeguard measures. Year-end 2013 numbers show increases in both the number of APEC members that imposed and are affected by these measures.

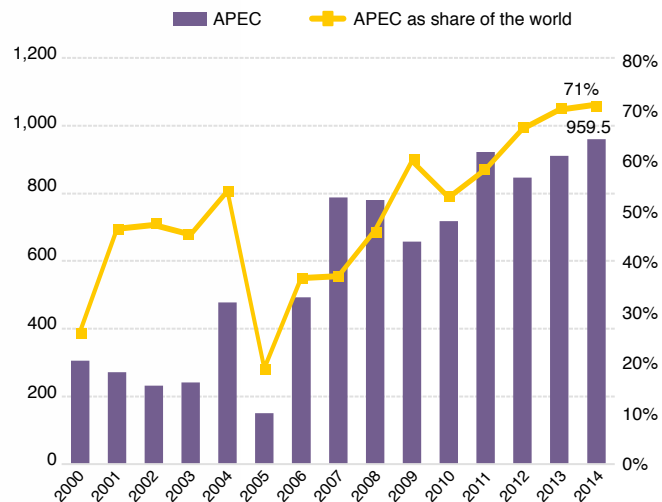
APEC Investment Indicators

4.1 FDI Inflows and Outflows in APEC (value in USD billion, share in percent), 2000 - 2014

Inflows



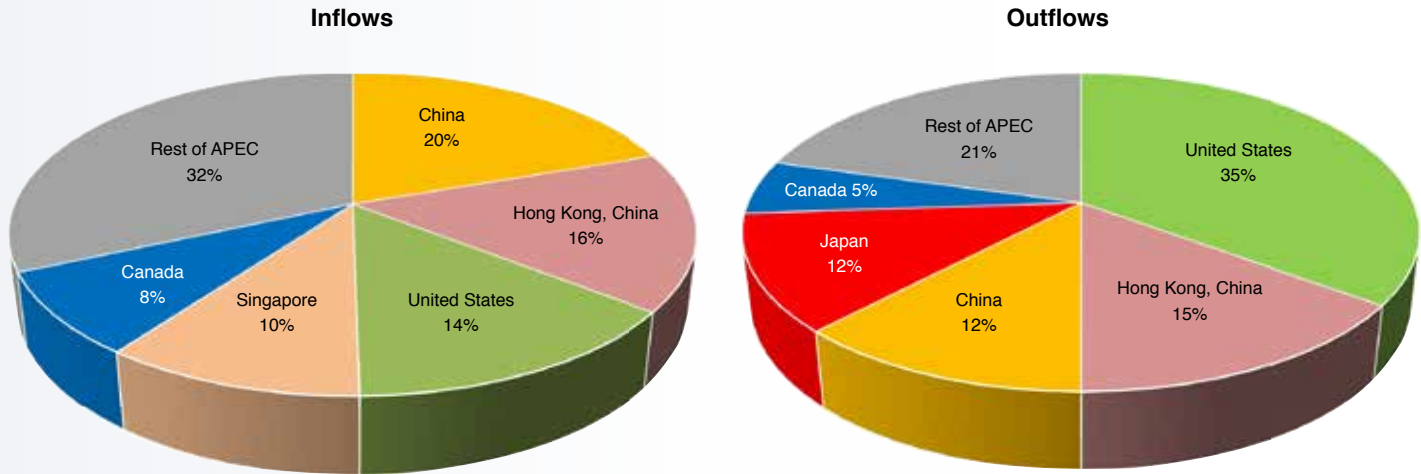
Outflows



In 2014, the APEC region experienced more outflows of foreign direct investments (FDI) at USD 960 billion compared to inflows of USD 652 billion. As a share of world FDI, APEC's inflows were also lower at 53% compared to 57% in 2013 while outflows increased minimally. The movement of FDI flows in 2014 was influenced by uncertainties on the timing and magnitude of the US monetary policy rate normalization as well as the uneven global economic recovery.

APEC Investment Indicators

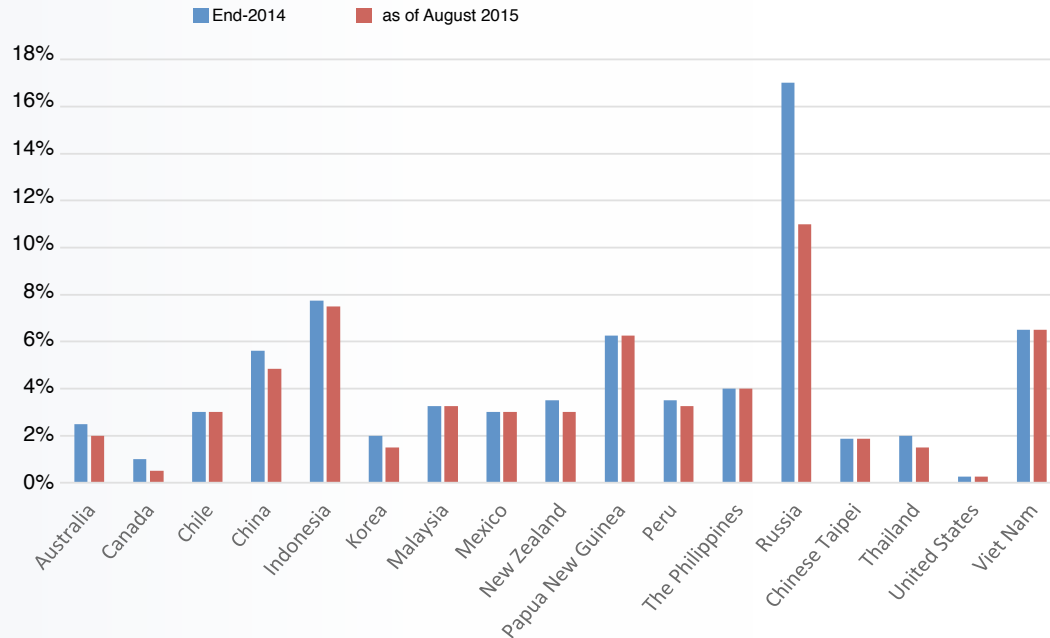
4.2 Top 5 APEC FDI Hosts and Sources (percent share), 2014



In 2014, about 68% of the inflows to the APEC region went to five member economies, equivalent to USD 446 billion, while 79% of the FDI outflows worth USD 761 billion came from five APEC members.

APEC Investment Indicators

4.3 Policy Rates (percent), 2014 - 2015



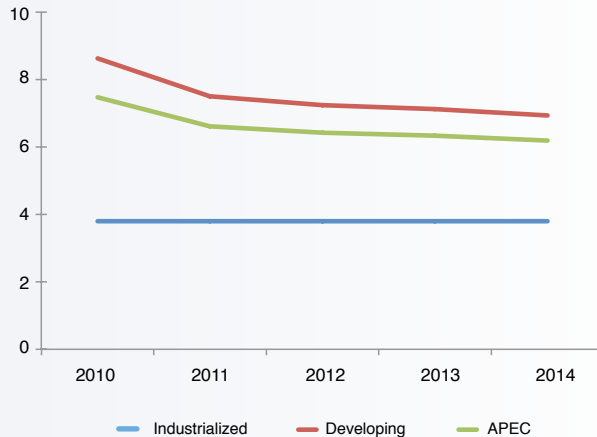
Monetary policy rates impact on investments by influencing the level and direction of interest rates. Low levels of interest rates via accommodative monetary policy settings, therefore, encourage investment spending.

Economies that use benchmark overnight interest rates as their main monetary policy levers have either maintained or reduced their policy rates as of August 2015 compared to end-2014 levels. Among the APEC members, nine economies opted to reduce their respective monetary policy rates while the rest kept their key interest rates steady. Interest rates were kept relatively low to support economies' growth requirements amid the uneven pace of global economic activity.

APEC Structural Indicators

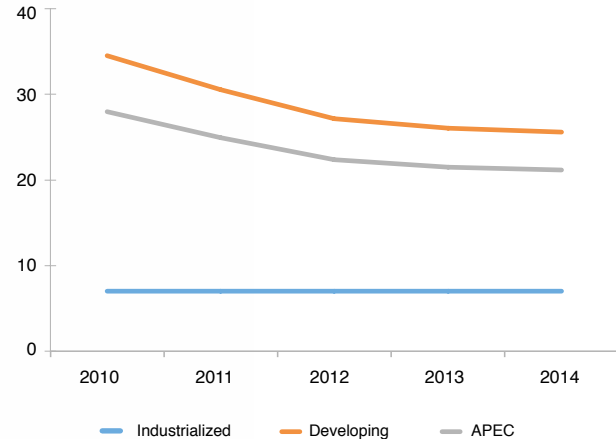
5.1 Doing Business in APEC (average), 2010 - 2014

Number of Procedures to Start a Business



On average, it takes 6 procedures to start a business in APEC economies in 2014. In industrialized APEC economies this average is 4 procedures, while it takes 7 procedures in developing economies.

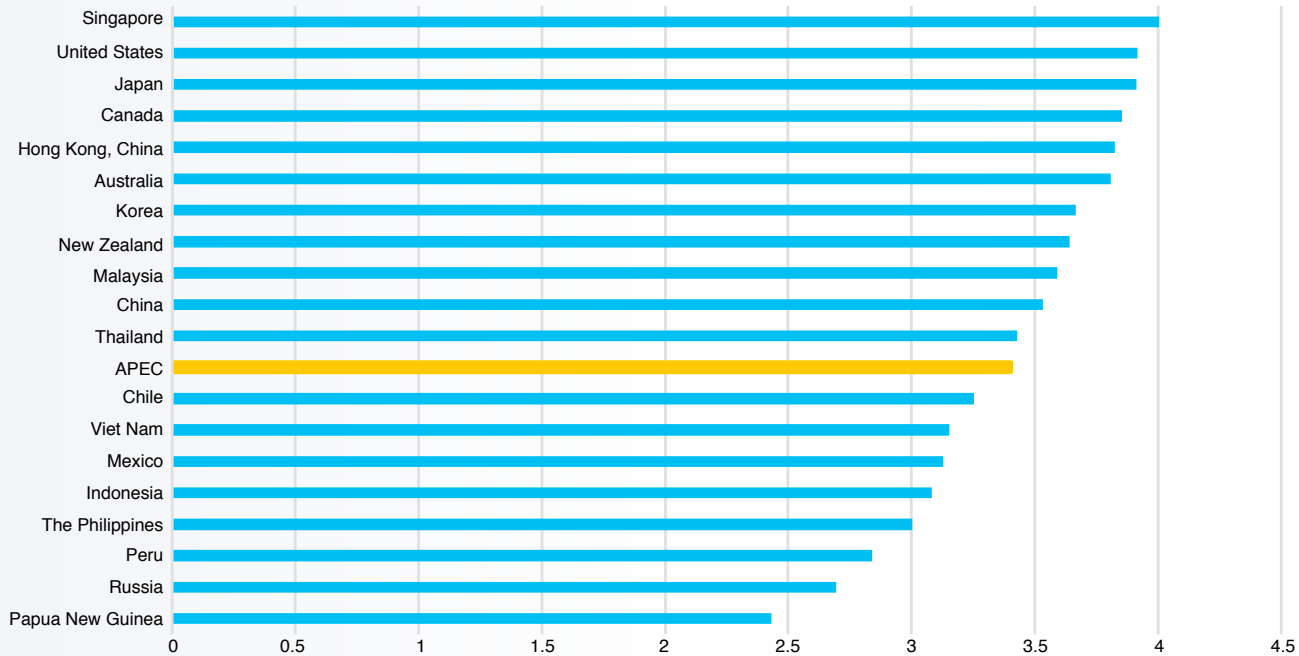
Number of Days to Start a Business



The average number of days to start a business in APEC went down from 28 days to 21 days between 2010 and 2014. It takes three times longer to start a business in developing economies than in industrialized economies: in 2014, it took 26 days to start a business in developing economies, compared with 7 days in industrialized economies.

APEC Structural Indicators

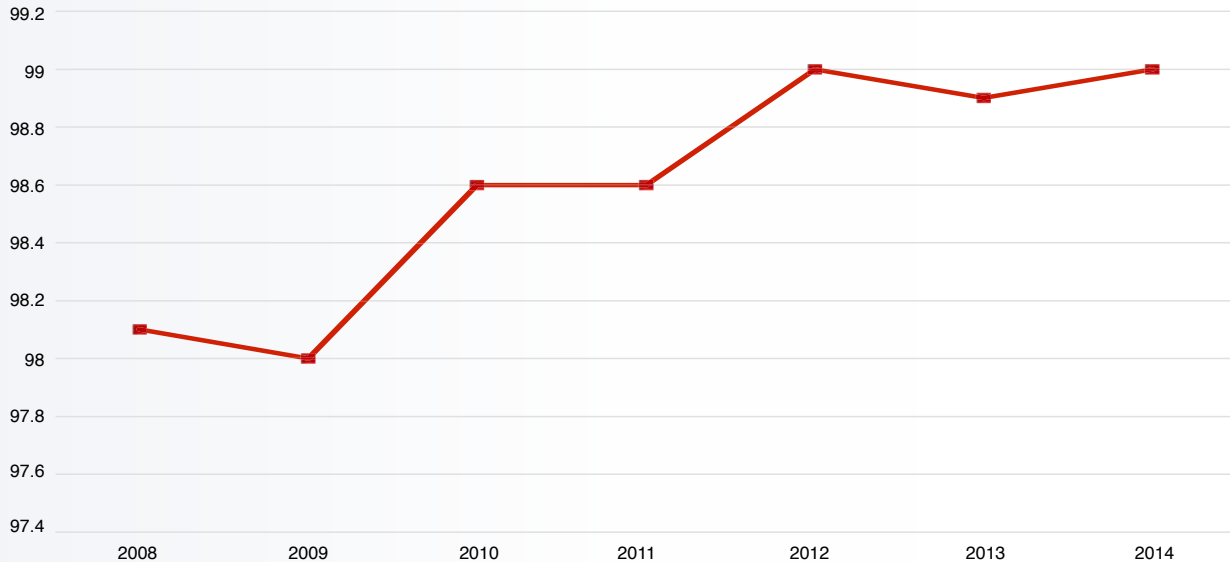
5.2 Logistics Performance Index (overall score), 2014



On average, APEC economies scored 3.4 (out of a best score of 5) on the Logistics Performance Index (LPI) in 2014. The LPI tracks economies' performance on customs, infrastructure, international shipments, logistics quality and competence, tracking and tracing, and timeliness.

APEC Structural Indicators

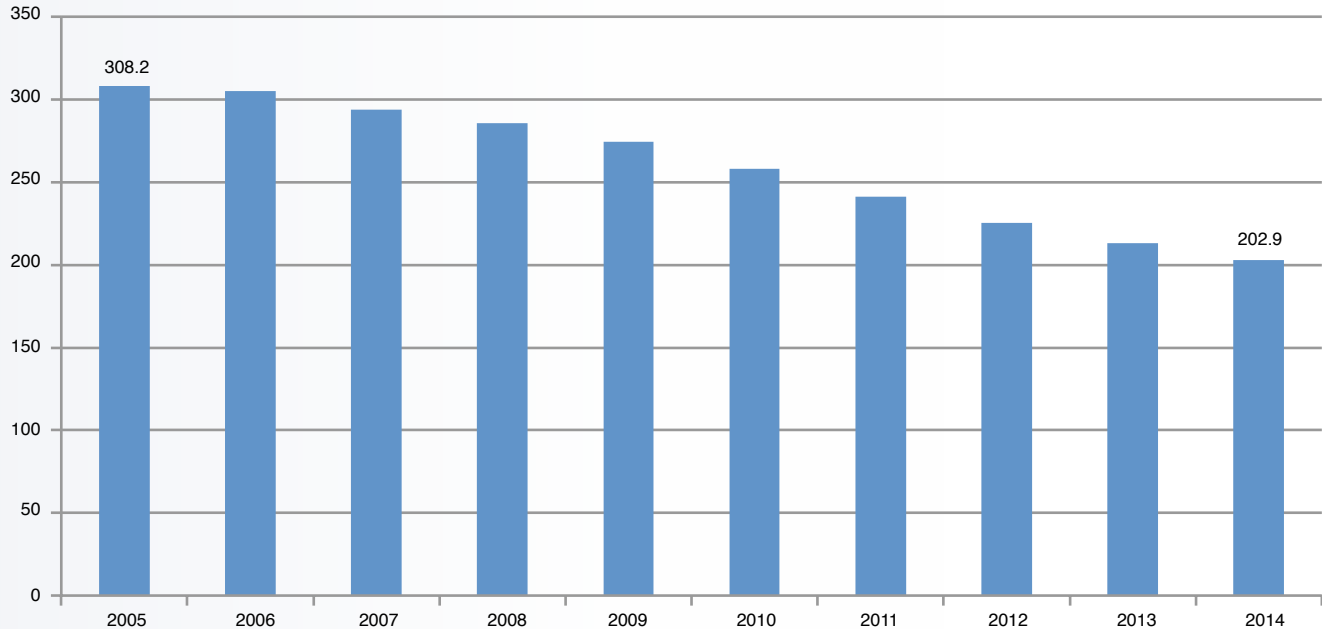
5.3 Women's Educational Attainment Relative to Men's (scale 0 - 100), 2008 - 2014



Women's educational attainment measures (on a scale of 0-100, with 100 as the highest) how close women are to achieving parity with men in terms of literacy; net primary school enrollment; net secondary school enrollment; and gross tertiary enrollment. The educational attainment of women in the APEC region has improved from 98.1 in 2008 to 99.0 in 2014, which is almost at par with the educational attainment of males in the region.

APEC Structural Indicators

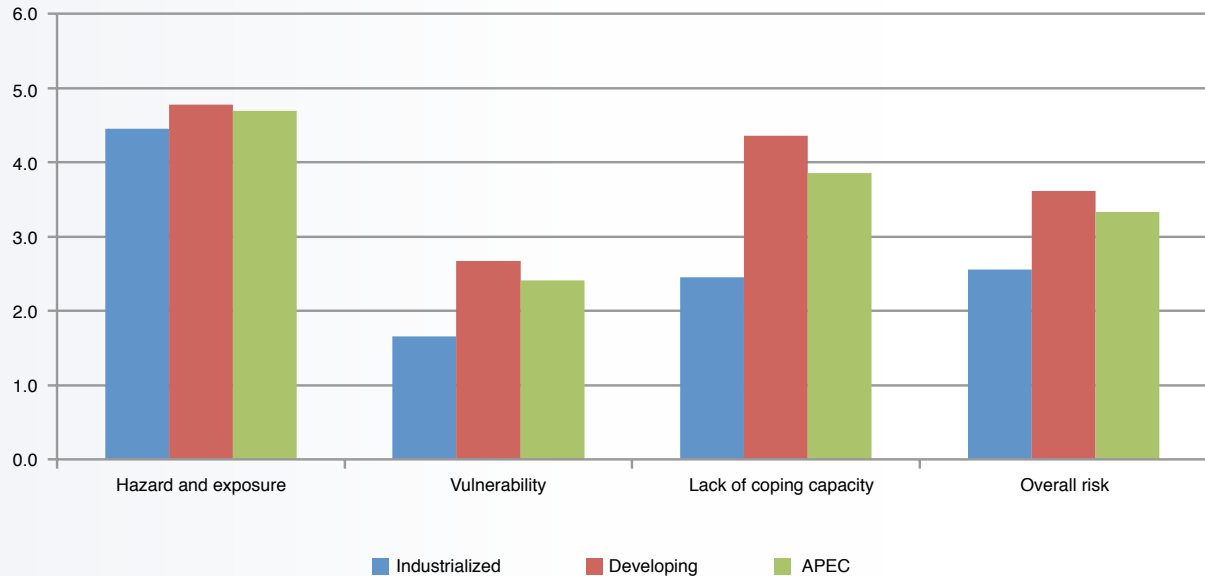
5.4 Number of People Undernourished (million), 2005 - 2014



In less than a decade, the number of undernourished people in APEC decreased by more than 100 million, from 308.2 million in 2005 to 202.9 million in 2014.

APEC Structural Indicators

5.5 Disaster Risk Exposure and Preparedness (index), 2015



While there is just a small gap between industrialized and developing economies in terms of hazard and exposure to disaster risk, there are larger gaps in terms of the population's vulnerabilities and capacity to cope with disasters. Although exposure to natural disasters is an accident of geography, policies can reduce socio-economic vulnerabilities and increase the capacity to cope with disasters.

APEC in the Global Economy, 2014

Sources: World Bank, World Development Indicators; Directorate General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics (Chinese Taipei); and World Trade Organization, Time Series on International Trade (accessed 22 September 2015).

APEC Macroeconomic Indicators

1.1 GDP Per Capita (current USD), 2014

Note: GDP per capita is calculated as GDP divided by the estimated midyear population.

Sources: World Bank, World Development Indicators; and Directorate General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics (Chinese Taipei) (accessed 10 September 2015).

1.2 Real GDP Growth (year-on-year percent change), 2014

Note: The real GDP growth of the APEC region reflects weighted growth.

Sources: World Bank, World Development Indicators; and Directorate General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics (Chinese Taipei) (accessed 10 September 2015).

1.3 Real GDP Per Capita Growth (year-on-year percent change), 2000-2014

Note: Real GDP based on 2005 USD. Average real GDP per capita growth rates for APEC and Rest of World are weighted by population.

Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators (accessed 10 September 2015).

1.4 Consumer Price Index (year-on-year percent change), 2013-2014

Sources: International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook (April 2015) Database; and Directorate General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics (Chinese Taipei) (accessed 10 September 2015).

1.5 Labor Force Participation Rate (percent), 2014

Sources: International Labor Organization, Economically Active Population Estimates and Projections (EAPAP), 1990-2020 Database (accessed 17 September 2015); and Directorate General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics (Chinese Taipei) (accessed 10 September 2015).

1.6 GDP Per Person Employed (in 2011 PPP), 2014

Note: GDP per person employed, computed as GDP divided by total employment, is shown in 2014 EKS dollars, in which GDP has been converted to the 2014 price level using updated 2011 Elteto-Köves-Szulc (EKS) purchasing power parities (PPP).

Source: The Conference Board Total Economy Database™, May 2015 (accessed 21 September 2015).

1.7 Stock Market Performance in APEC (index points, 1 January 2014 = 100), 1 January 2014-30 September 2015

Sources: S&P/ASX200 (Australia); S&P/TSX Composite (Canada); Santiago Stock Exchange IPSA (Chile); Shanghai Composite (China); Hang Seng (Hong Kong, China); IDX Composite (Indonesia); Nikkei 225 (Japan); KOSPI (Korea); FTSE KLCI (Malaysia); Mexican Bolsa IPC (Mexico); NZX 50 (New Zealand); ISBVL (Peru); PSEi (The Philippines); RTS (Russia); Straits Times (Singapore); TAIEX (Chinese Taipei); Dow Jones (United States); and Ho Chi Minh VSE (Viet Nam). Data were gathered from Thomson Reuters (accessed 1 October 2015).

APEC Trade Indicators

- 2.1 **Value of APEC Trade (USD trillion), 2000-2014**
Source: International Monetary Fund, Direction of Trade Statistics (accessed 10 September 2015).
- 2.2 **Nominal Trade Growth in APEC (annual percent change), 2000-2014**
Source: International Monetary Fund, Direction of Trade Statistics (accessed 10 September 2015).
- 2.3 **Share of Intra-regional Trade in APEC (percent share), 2014**
Source: International Monetary Fund, Direction of Trade Statistics (accessed 10 September 2015).
- 2.4 **Top 10 Exports from APEC to the World by Value (percent share), 2014**
Source: International Trade Centre, Trade Map (accessed 17 September 2015).
- 2.5 **Top 10 Imports from the World to APEC by Value (percent share), 2014**
Source: International Trade Centre, Trade Map (accessed 17 September 2015).
- 2.6 **Top 10 Most Traded Products in APEC by Value (percent share), 2014**
Source: International Trade Centre, Trade Map (accessed 17 September 2015).

APEC Trade Liberalization

- 3.1 **MFN Applied Tariff Rates in APEC (simple average), 2006-2013**
Source: World Trade Organization, World Tariff Profiles (accessed 17 September 2015).
- 3.2 **MFN Applied Tariff Rates above 10% and Duty-free (percent share), 2006-2013**
Source: World Trade Organization, World Tariff Profiles (accessed 17 September 2015).
- 3.3 **Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) in APEC (cumulative number), pre-1994-2014**
Source: Compiled from publicly available information by the APEC Policy Support Unit.
- 3.4 **Share of Trade by Value Covered by FTA Partners (percent), 2014**
Source: International Monetary Fund, Direction of Trade Statistics (accessed 3 July 2015).
- 3.5 **Non-Tariff Measures (NTMs) (year-end number), 2008-2013**
Source: World Trade Organization, Integrated Trade Intelligence Portal (I-TIP) (accessed 21 September 2015).

APEC Investment Indicators

4.1 FDI Inflows and Outflows in APEC (value in USD billion, share in percent), 2000-2014

Source: United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) (accessed 23 September 2015).

4.2 Top 5 APEC FDI Hosts and Sources (percent share), 2014

Source: United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) (accessed 23 September 2015).

4.3 Policy Rates (percent), 2014-2015

Sources: Reserve Bank of Australia (Australia); Bank of Canada (Canada); Central Bank of Chile (Chile); People's Bank of China (China); Bank Indonesia (Indonesia); Bank of Korea (Korea); Bank Negara Malaysia (Malaysia); Banco de Mexico (Mexico); Reserve Bank of New Zealand (New Zealand); Bank of Papua New Guinea (Papua New Guinea); Central Reserve Bank of Peru (Peru); Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (The Philippines); Bank of Russia (Russia); Central Bank of the Republic of China (Chinese Taipei); Bank of Thailand (Thailand); US Federal Reserve Bank (United States); and State Bank of Viet Nam (Viet Nam) (accessed 7 September 2015).

APEC Structural Indicators

5.1 Doing Business in APEC (average), 2010-2014

Source: World Bank and International Finance Corporation, Doing Business (accessed 17 September 2015).

5.2 Logistics Performance Index (overall score), 2014

Note: The index score ranges from 1 to 5, with a higher score representing better performance (1=low; 5=high).

Source: World Bank, Logistics Performance Index (accessed 17 September 2015).

5.3 Women's Educational Attainment Relative to Men's (scale 0-100), 2008-2014

Source: World Economic Forum (accessed 17 September 2015).

5.4 Number of People Undernourished (million), 2005-2014

Note: Data only cover China; Indonesia; Mexico; Peru; the Philippines; Thailand; and Viet Nam.

Sources: FAO Statistics; and APEC Policy Support Unit calculations.

5.5 Disaster Risk Exposure and Preparedness (index), 2015

Note: The risk index is taken from the Index For Risk Management (INFORM) developed by the IASC Task Team for Preparedness and Resilience and the European Commission. The disaster risk index incorporates data for 21 indicators covering (1) hazard and exposure to natural and man-made risks, (2) socioeconomic vulnerability and vulnerable groups, and (3) lack of coping capacity. Scores range from 0 (no risk) to 10 (high risk). No INFORM scores for Hong Kong, China and Chinese Taipei.

Sources: Index for Risk Management (INFORM), <http://www.inform-index.org>; and APEC Policy Support Unit calculations.

Abbreviations for APEC Member Economies

Australia (AUS); Brunei Darussalam (BD); Canada (CDA); Chile (CHL); China (PRC); Hong Kong, China (HKC); Indonesia (INA); Japan (JPN); Korea (ROK); Malaysia (MAS); Mexico (MEX); New Zealand (NZ); Papua New Guinea (PNG); Peru (PE); The Philippines (PHL); Russia (RUS); Singapore (SIN); Chinese Taipei (CT); Thailand (THA); United States (USA); and Viet Nam (VN).

StatsAPEC

StatsAPEC is APEC's statistics portal with data dating back to APEC's inception in 1989. It consists of the Key Indicators Database and the Bilateral Linkages Database. The Key Indicators Database includes over 120 GDP, trade, financial and socio-economic indicators, allowing for an analysis of trends across a number of topics. The Bilateral Linkages Database facilitates detailed analysis of trade and investment flows between APEC economies and within APEC. APEC aggregates are available for most indicators in StatsAPEC, making it easy to examine the region as a whole.

StatsAPEC is available at statistics.apec.org and is optimized for use on mobile devices.





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