



Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation

Advancing Free Trade
for Asia-Pacific Prosperity



APEC

in Charts 2017



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; the 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 PSU 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@appec.org.

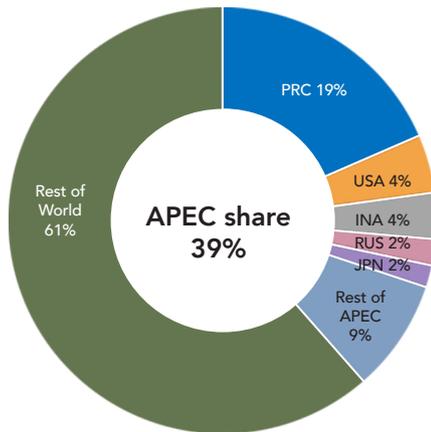


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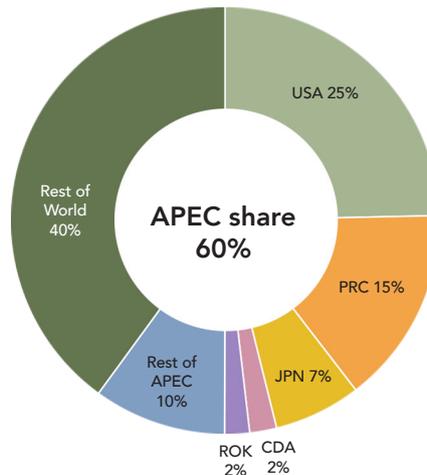
APEC in the Global Economy, 2016

Global Population



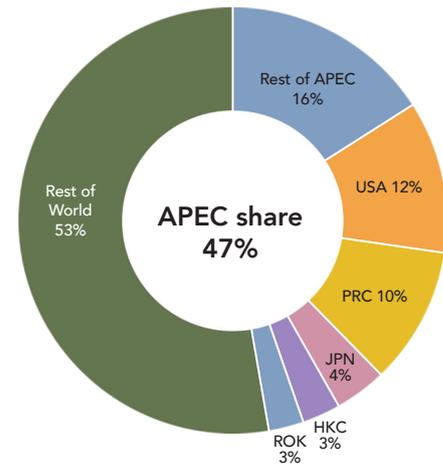
APEC economies are home to an estimated 2.9 billion people, accounting for 39% of the global population in 2016. In the APEC region, China had the largest share with 19% of the world population, followed by the United States and Indonesia with 4% each.

Global GDP



The APEC region had a combined nominal GDP of USD 45 trillion in 2016, accounting for 60% of the global GDP. Among the APEC economies, the United States and China accounted for 40% of the world's GDP.

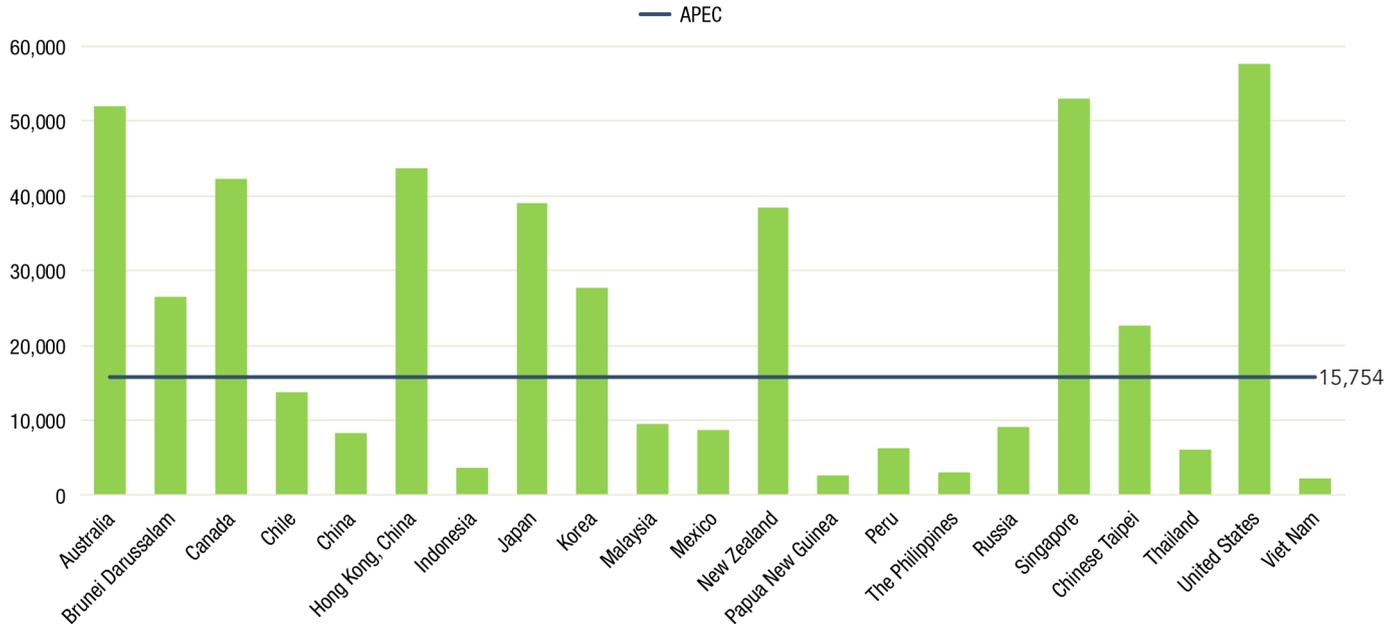
Global Trade



In 2016, the APEC region accounted for 47% of global trade in goods and services with a value of USD 20 trillion. The United States; China; and Japan accounted for approximately a fourth of global trade in 2016.

APEC Macroeconomic Indicators

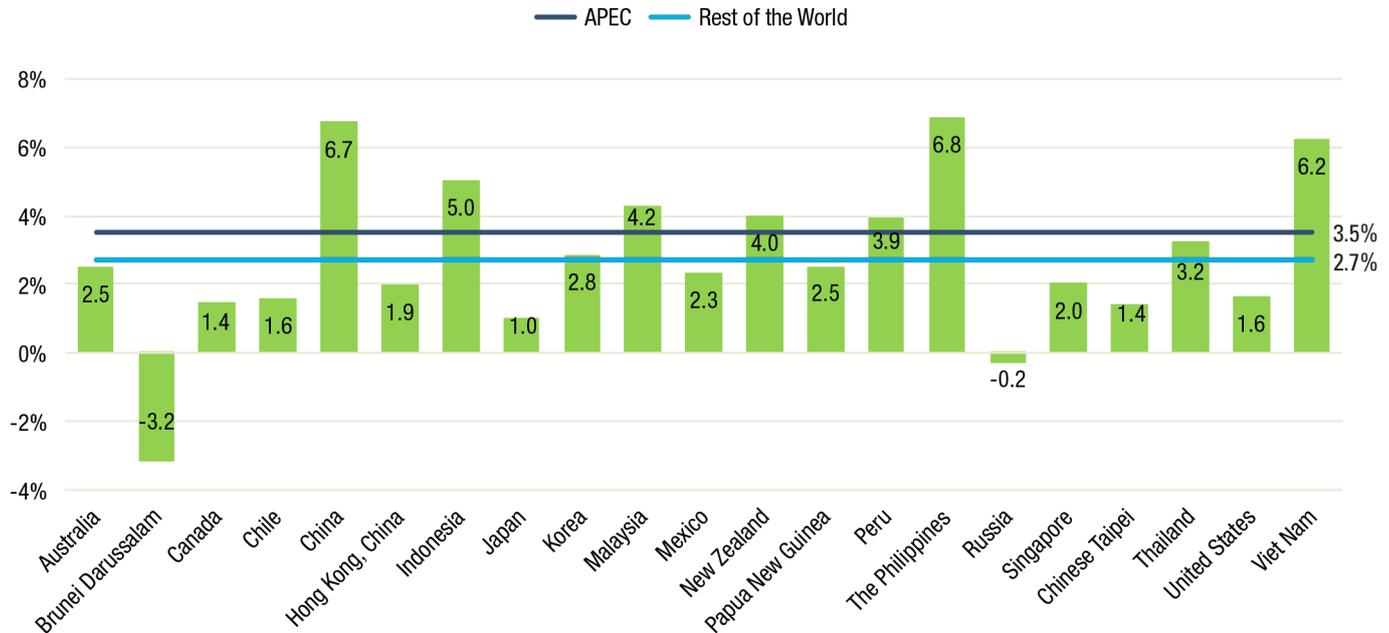
1.1 GDP Per Capita (current USD), 2016



APEC's GDP per capita for 2016 was USD 15,754 and ranged between USD 2,173 to USD 57,436. There was a wide variation with Australia; Singapore; and the United States having a GDP per capita above USD 50,000 and Indonesia; Papua New Guinea; the Philippines; and Viet Nam having a GDP per capita below USD 5,000.

APEC Macroeconomic Indicators

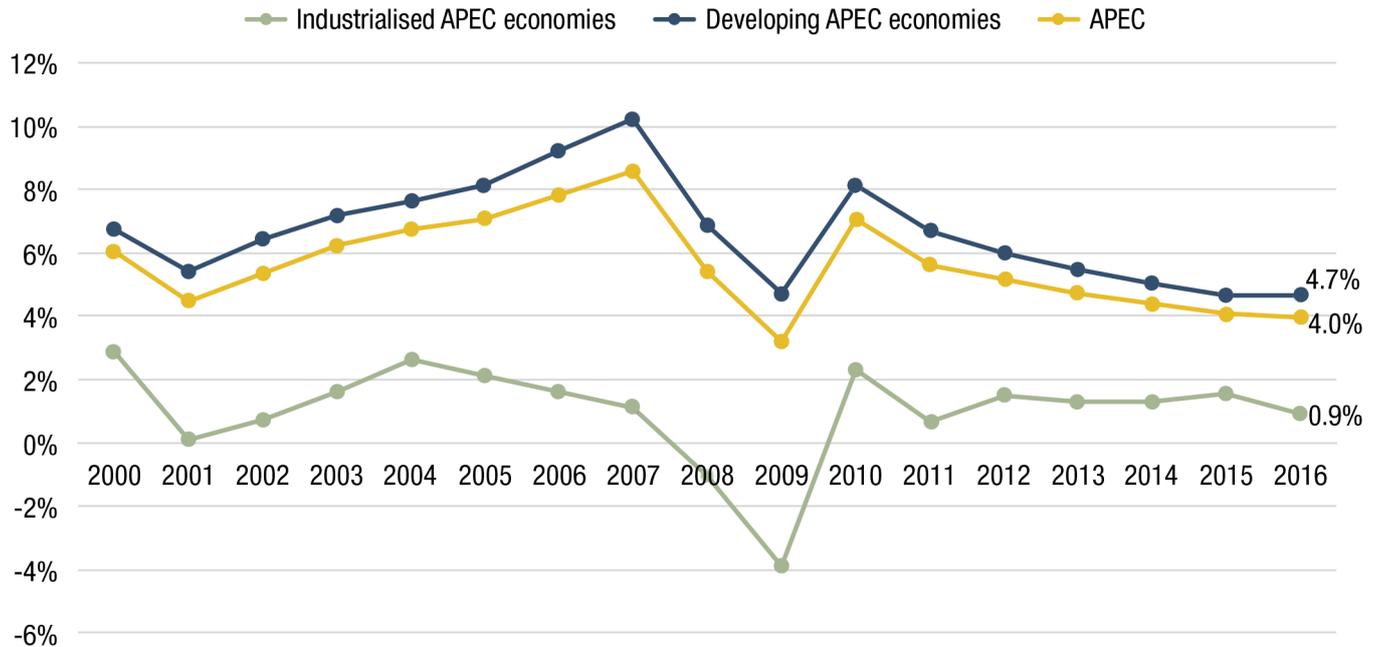
1.2 Real GDP Growth (annual percent), 2016



The APEC region had a higher GDP growth rate compared to the rest of the world in 2016, growing at 3.5% while the growth rate for the rest of the world was 2.7%. However, Brunei Darussalam and Russia experienced contracted GDP growth during this period due to the impact of declining commodity prices.

APEC Macroeconomic Indicators

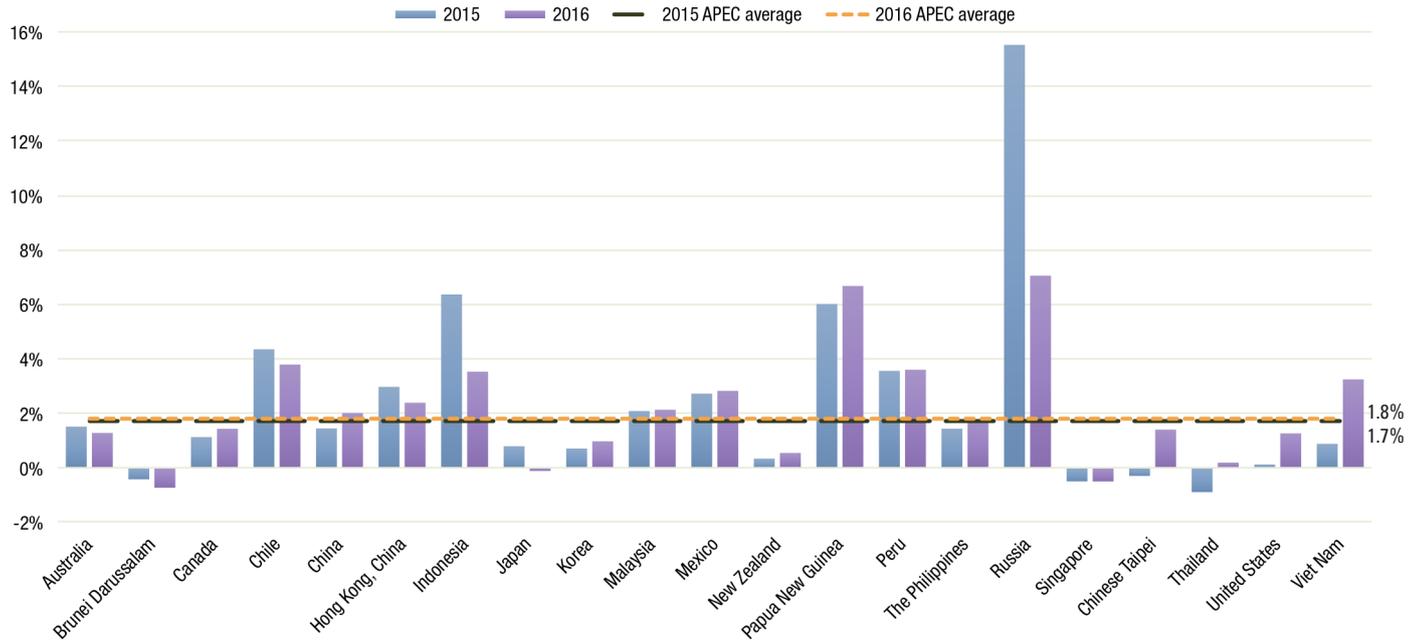
1.3 Real GDP Per Capita Growth Rates (annual percent), 2000-2016



Per capita GDP growth rates have been declining since 2010 and continued to do so until 2016. Per capita GDP in APEC grew 4.0% in 2016, slightly down from 4.1% in 2015.

APEC Macroeconomic Indicators

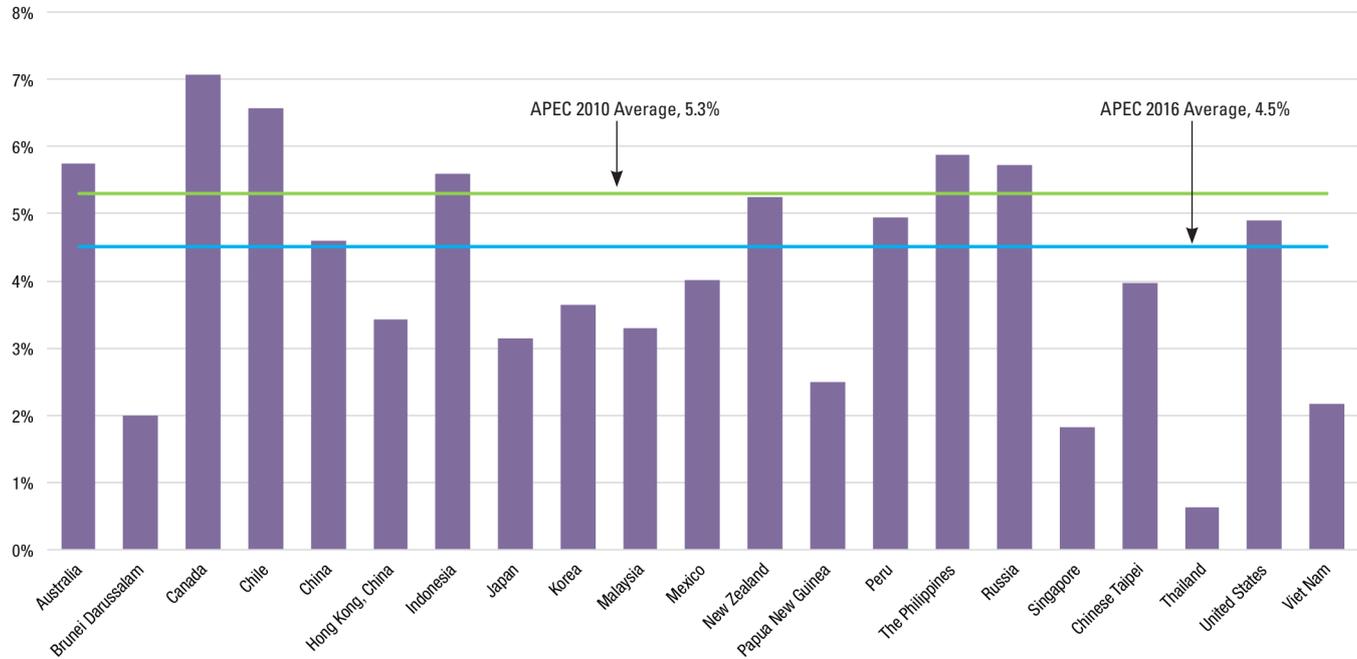
1.4 Consumer Price Inflation (percent), 2015-2016



The average inflation in the APEC region increased slightly from 1.7% to 1.8% between 2015 and 2016. Inflation rates were higher in 2016 compared to 2015 for most economies except Australia; Brunei Darussalam; Chile; Hong Kong, China; Indonesia; Japan; and Russia.

APEC Macroeconomic Indicators

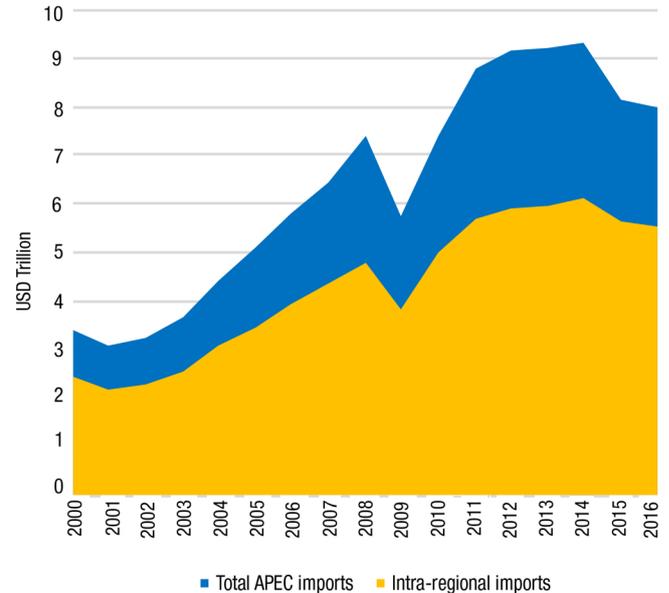
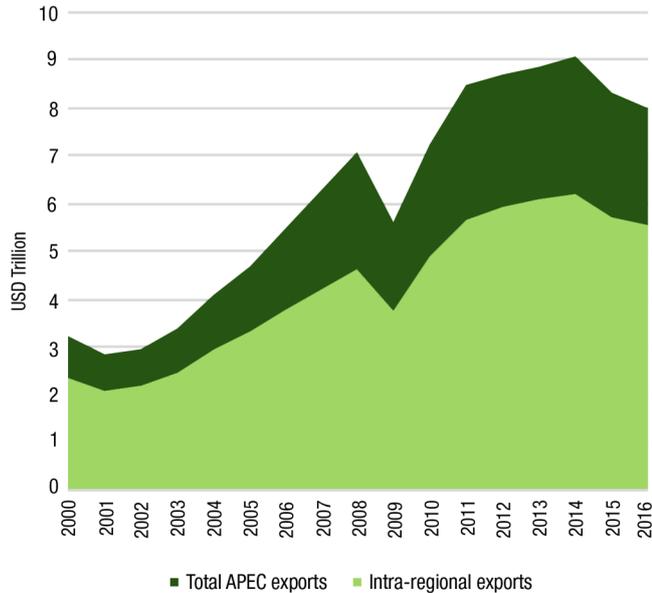
1.5 Unemployment Rate (percent), 2016



The unemployment rate in the APEC region decreased from 5.3% to 4.5% during the period between 2010 and 2016, reflecting a recovery from the Global Financial Crisis. The 2016 unemployment rate ranged from 0.6% in Thailand to 7.0% in Canada.

APEC Trade Indicators

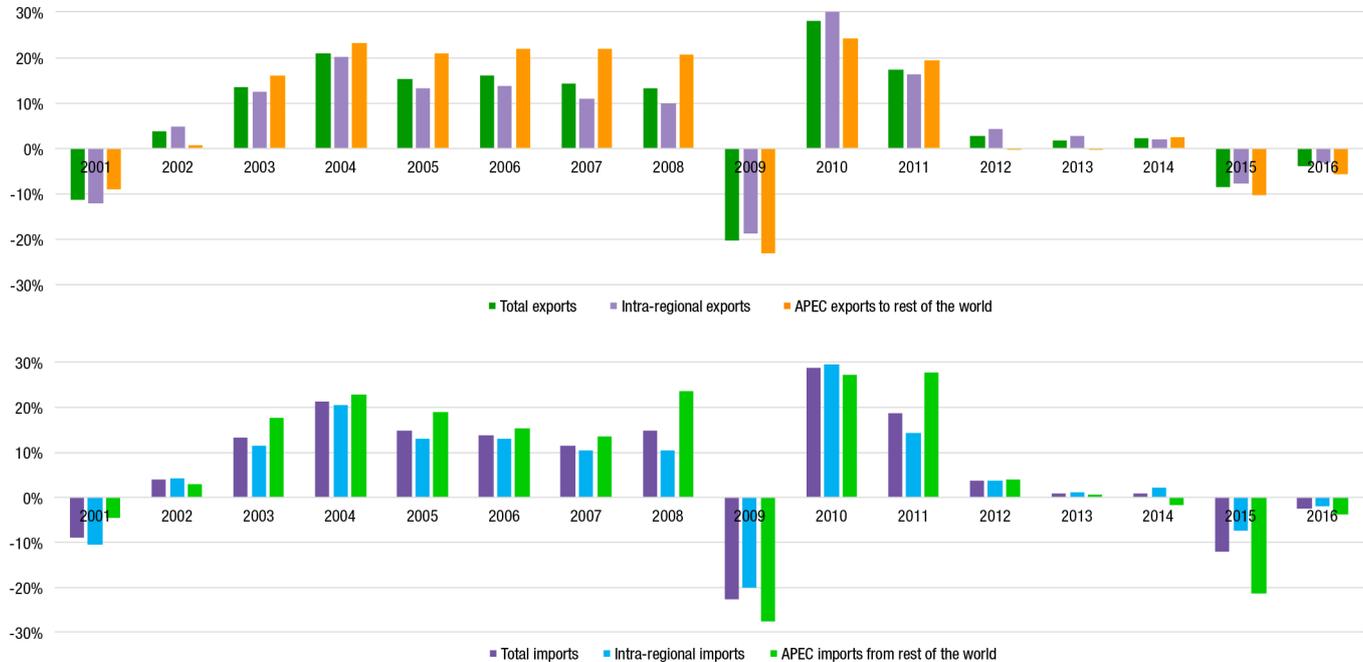
2.1 Value of APEC Merchandise Trade (USD trillion), 2000-2016



Both APEC exports and imports reached USD 8 trillion in 2016, a slight slowdown from trade figures recorded in 2015. In addition, intra-APEC trade accounted for almost 70% of exports and imports of APEC economies.

APEC Trade Indicators

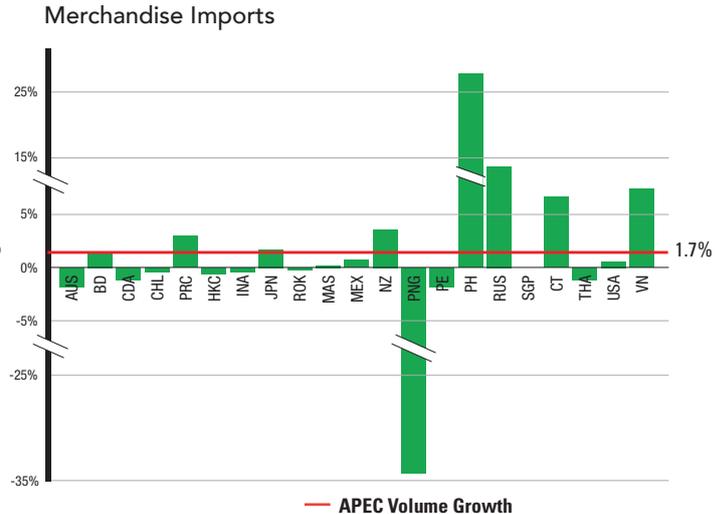
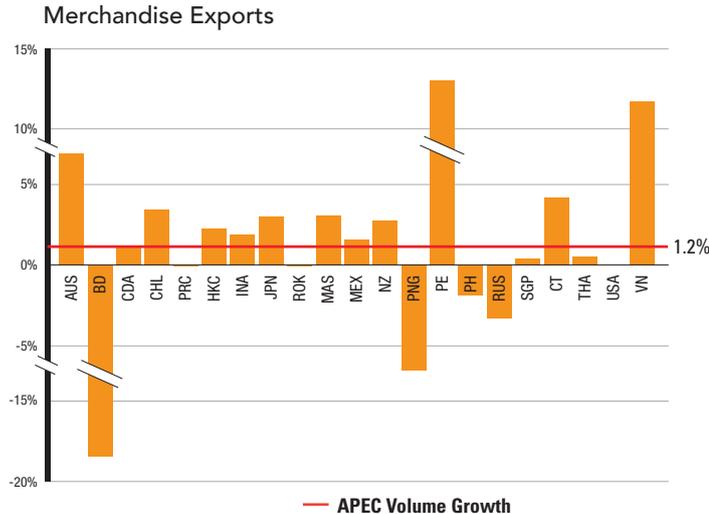
2.2 Nominal Merchandise Trade Growth in APEC (annual percent change), 2001-2016



Trade continued to contract in 2016, with both total exports and imports recording growth rates of -3.9% and -2.5%, respectively. That said, growth rates in 2016 were a slight improvement from those recorded in 2015.

APEC Trade Indicators

2.3 Trade Volume Growth in APEC (annual percent change), 2016

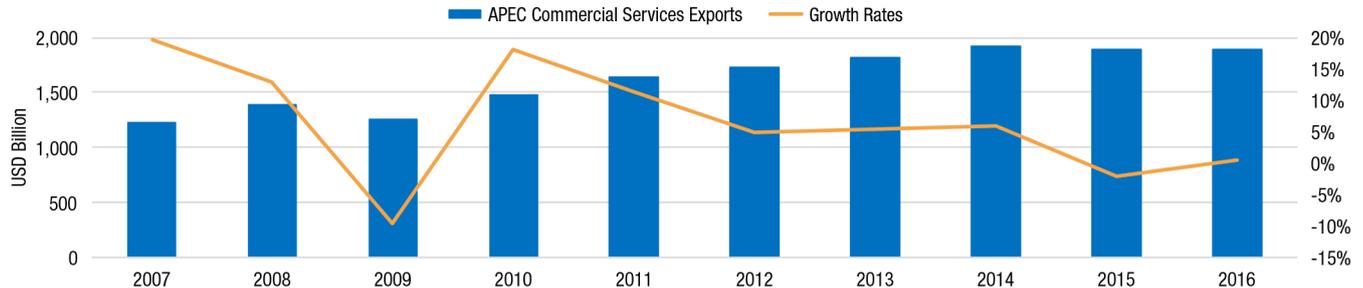


While trade values contracted in the APEC region in 2016, trade volumes continued to grow during the same period. APEC exports volume grew by 1.2% while imports volume grew by 1.7% despite concurrent contractions in exports and imports values due to falling commodity prices.

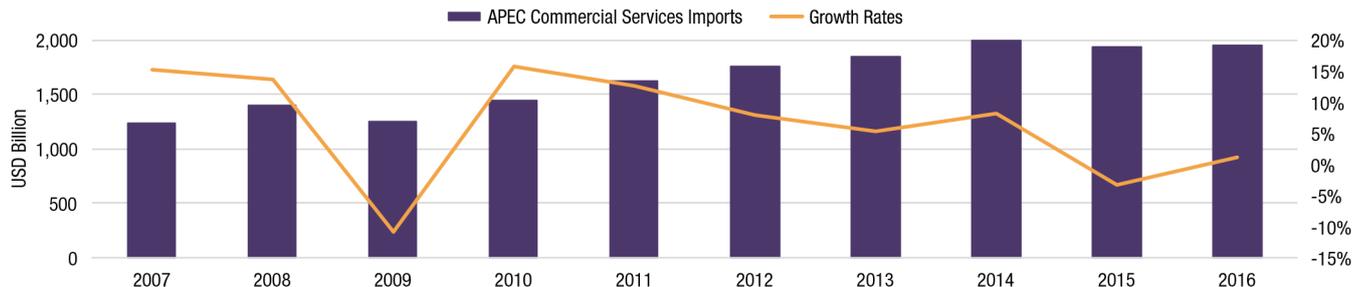
APEC Trade Indicators

2.4 Value of Commercial Services Trade in APEC (value in USD billion, percent change), 2007-2016

Commercial Services Exports



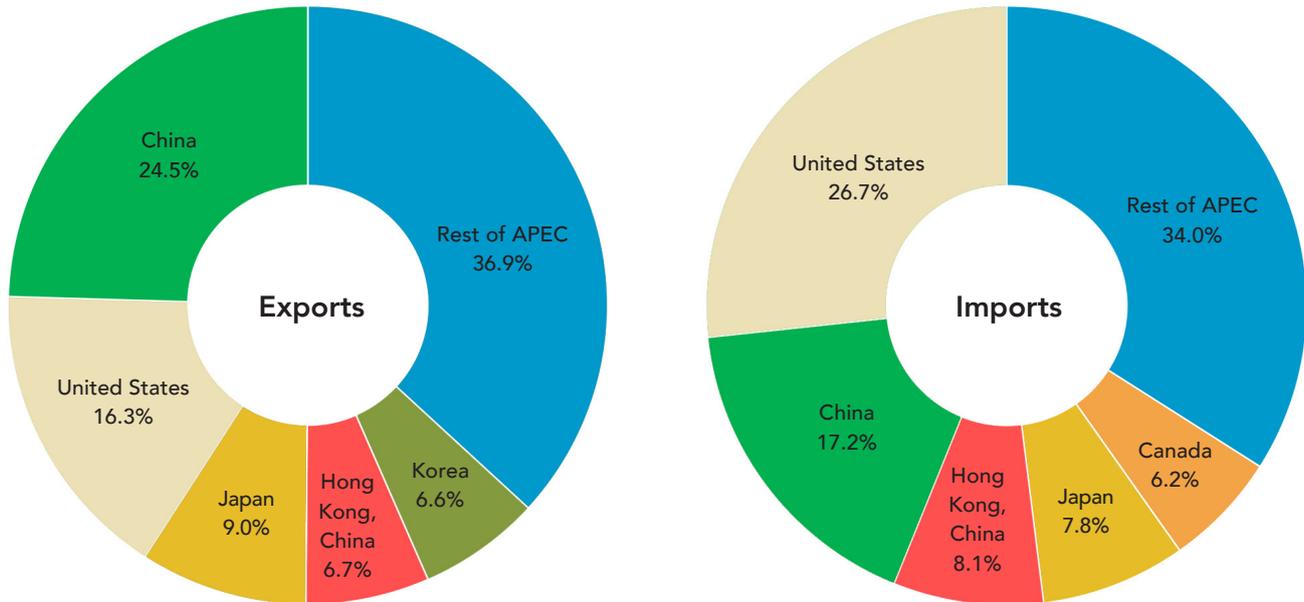
Commercial Services Imports



APEC commercial services exports in 2016 were valued at USD 1.9 trillion, growing 0.5% from the previous year. Meanwhile, commercial services imports were valued at USD 2.0 trillion, growing 1.0% from 2015.

APEC Trade Indicators

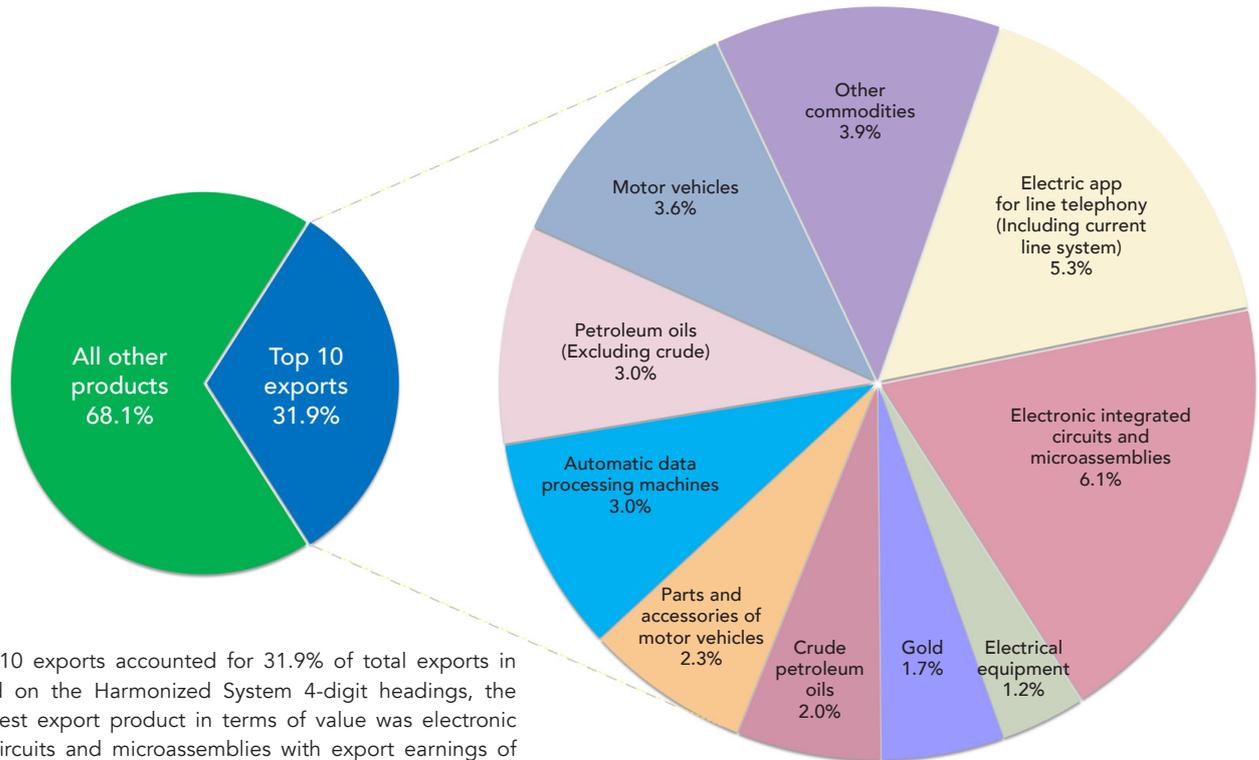
2.5 Share of Intra-regional Trade in APEC (percent share), 2016



Almost 70% of APEC exports and imports were intra-regional. China; Japan; and the United States were the top 3 intra-regional exporters in 2016, while China; Hong Kong, China; and the United States were the top 3 intra-regional importers.

APEC Trade Indicators

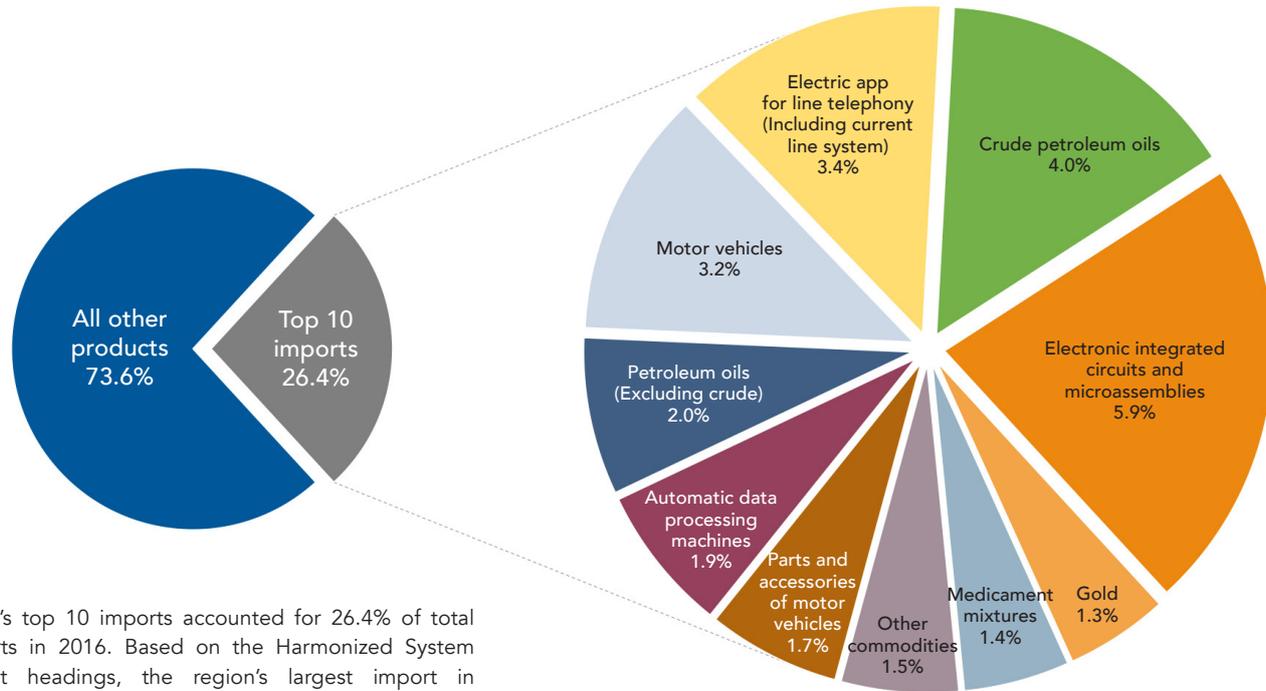
2.6 Top 10 Exports from APEC to the World by Value (percent share), 2016



APEC's top 10 exports accounted for 31.9% of total exports in 2016. Based on the Harmonized System 4-digit headings, the region's largest export product in terms of value was electronic integrated circuits and microassemblies with export earnings of USD 489.1 billion accounting for 6.1% of total exports.

APEC Trade Indicators

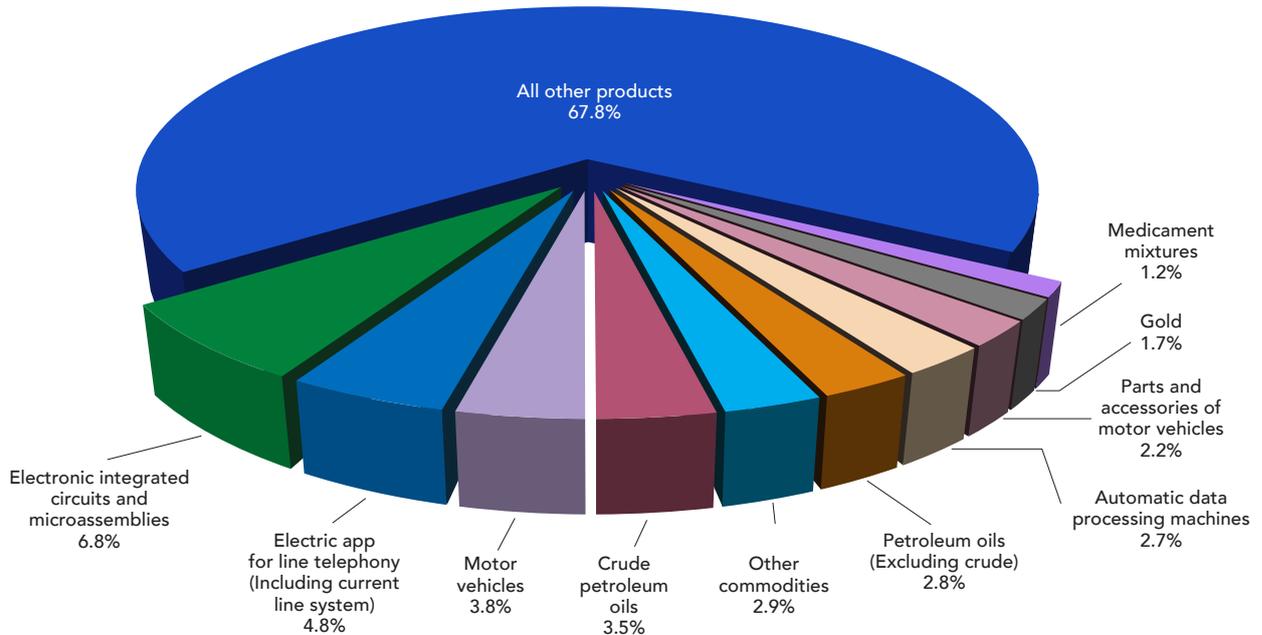
2.7 Top 10 Imports from the World to APEC by Value (percent share), 2016



APEC's top 10 imports accounted for 26.4% of total imports in 2016. Based on the Harmonized System 4-digit headings, the region's largest import in terms of value was electronic integrated circuits and microassemblies with an import value of USD 591.9 billion accounting for 5.9% of total imports.

APEC Trade Indicators

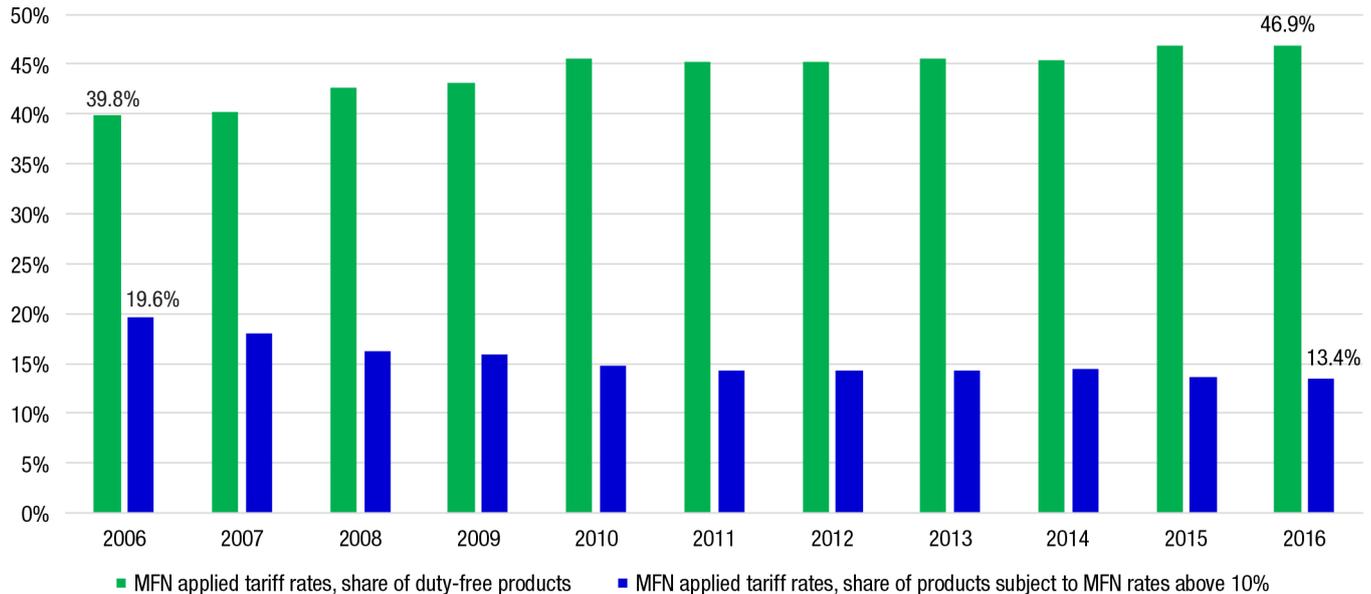
2.8 Top 10 Most Traded Products within APEC by Value (percent share), 2016



The top 10 products most traded accounted for 32.2% of all trade within the region in 2016. Electronic integrated circuits and microassemblies remained as the most traded product within the APEC region with its exports share growing from 5.7% in 2015 to 6.8% in 2016.

APEC Trade Liberalization

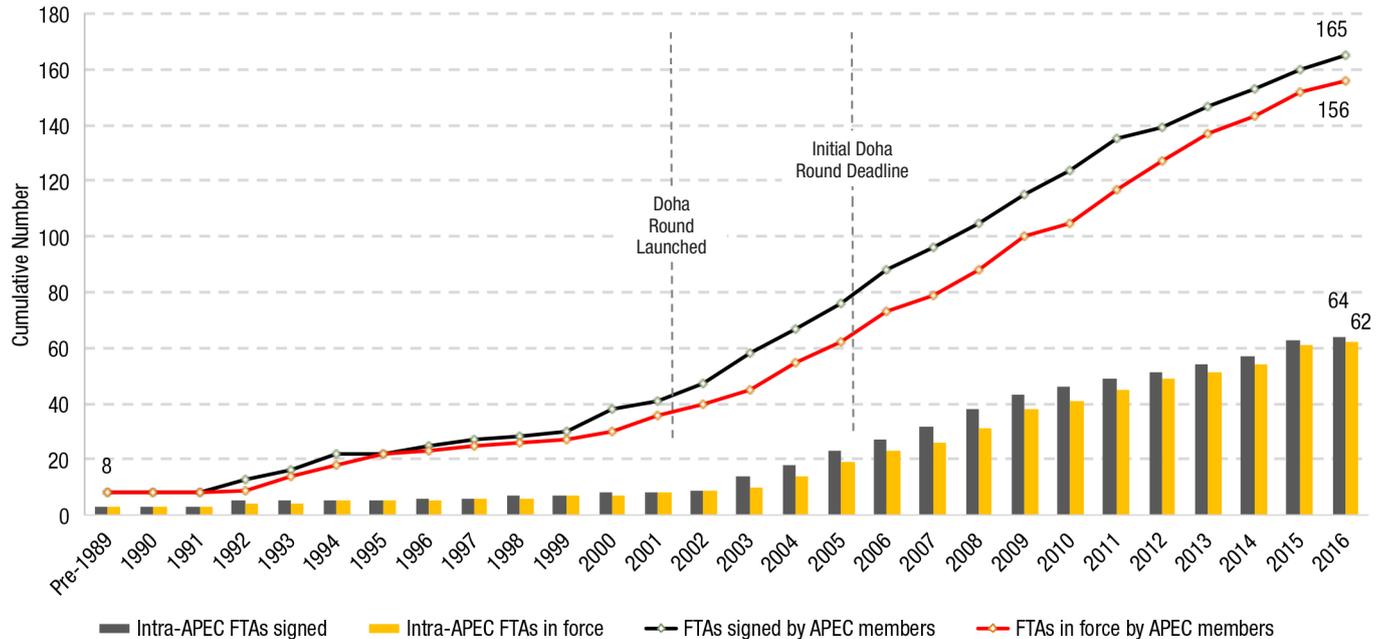
3.1 MFN Applied Tariff Rates above 10% and Duty-free (percent share), 2006-2016



The share of duty-free products increased steadily from 39.8% in 2006 to 46.9% in 2016. The share of products with Most Favored Nation (MFN) applied rates above 10% showed a declining trend from 19.6% in 2006 to 13.4% in 2016.

APEC Trade Liberalization

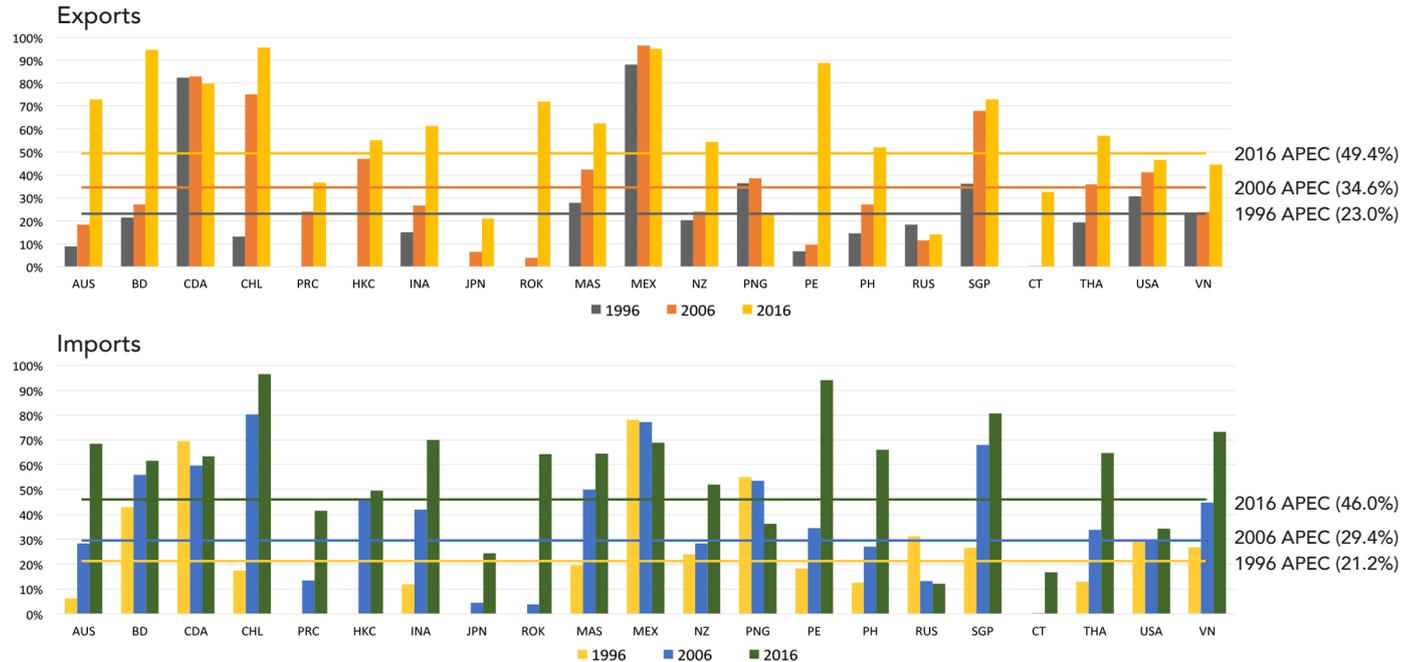
3.2 FTAs in APEC (cumulative number), pre-1989-2016



Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) have proliferated since the 1990s and increased pace after the 2000s. This was particularly noted at the start of 2005 after the initial Doha Round deadline was not met. As of 2016, 156 out of the 165 agreements signed by APEC economies had been enforced, 62 of which were intra-APEC FTAs.

APEC Trade Liberalization

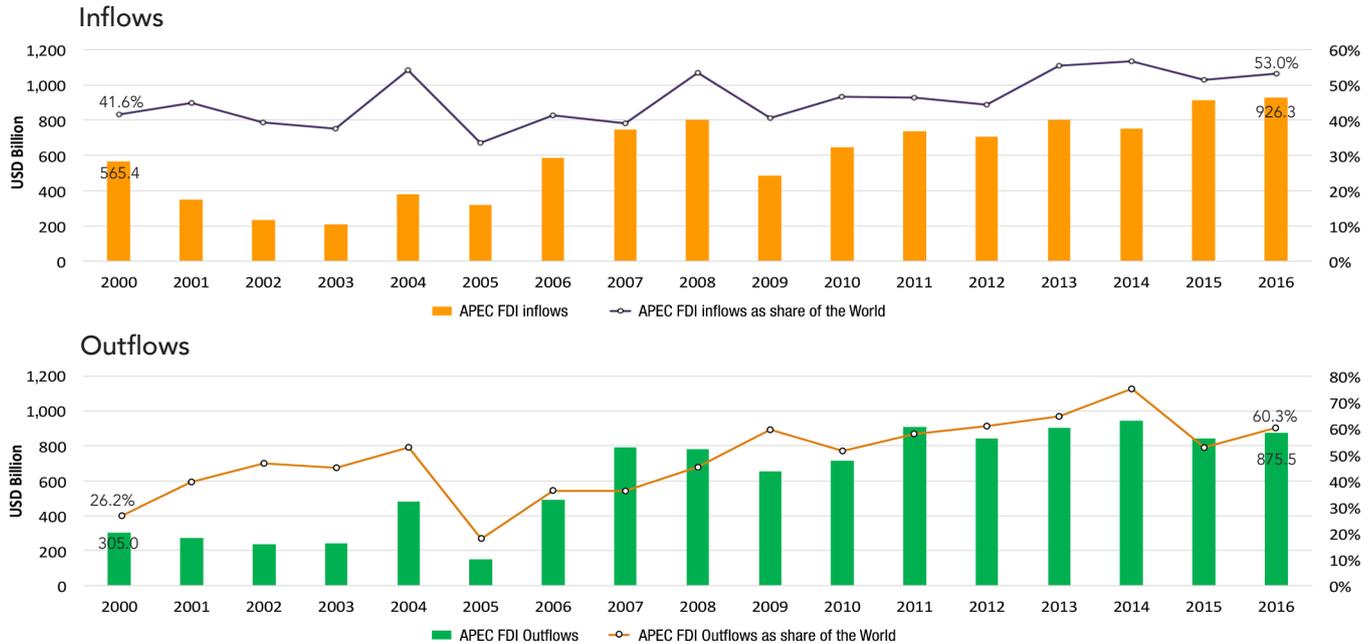
3.3 Share of Trade by Value Covered by FTA Partners (percent), 2016



As of 2016, 49.4% of all APEC export trade relationships and 46.0% of all import trade relationships were covered by FTA agreements. This is an improvement from 2006 where only 34.6% of export and 29.4% of import trade relationships were covered.

APEC Investment Indicators

4.1 FDI Inflows and Outflows in APEC (value in USD billion, share in percent), 2000-2016

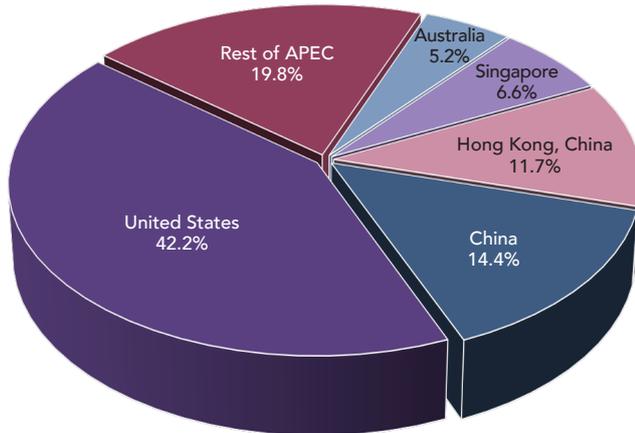


In 2016, Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflows into the APEC region accounted for 53.0% of all world inflows with a value of USD 926 billion. In addition, inflows grew by 1.4% between 2015 and 2016. For FDI outflows, 60.3% of total world outflows were attributed to APEC economies with a value of USD 876 billion.

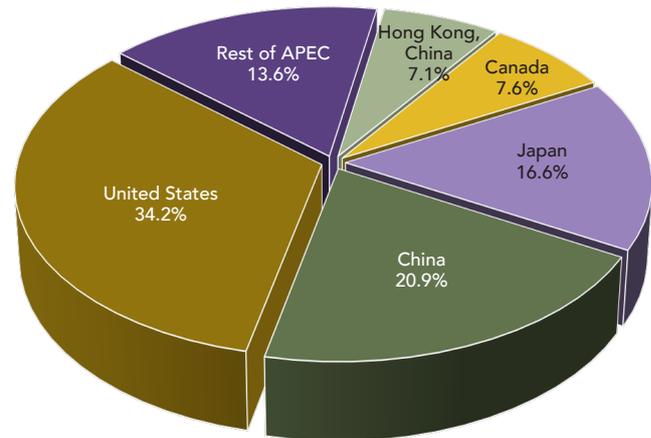
APEC Investment Indicators

4.2 Top 5 APEC FDI Hosts and Sources (percent share), 2016

APEC FDI Inflows



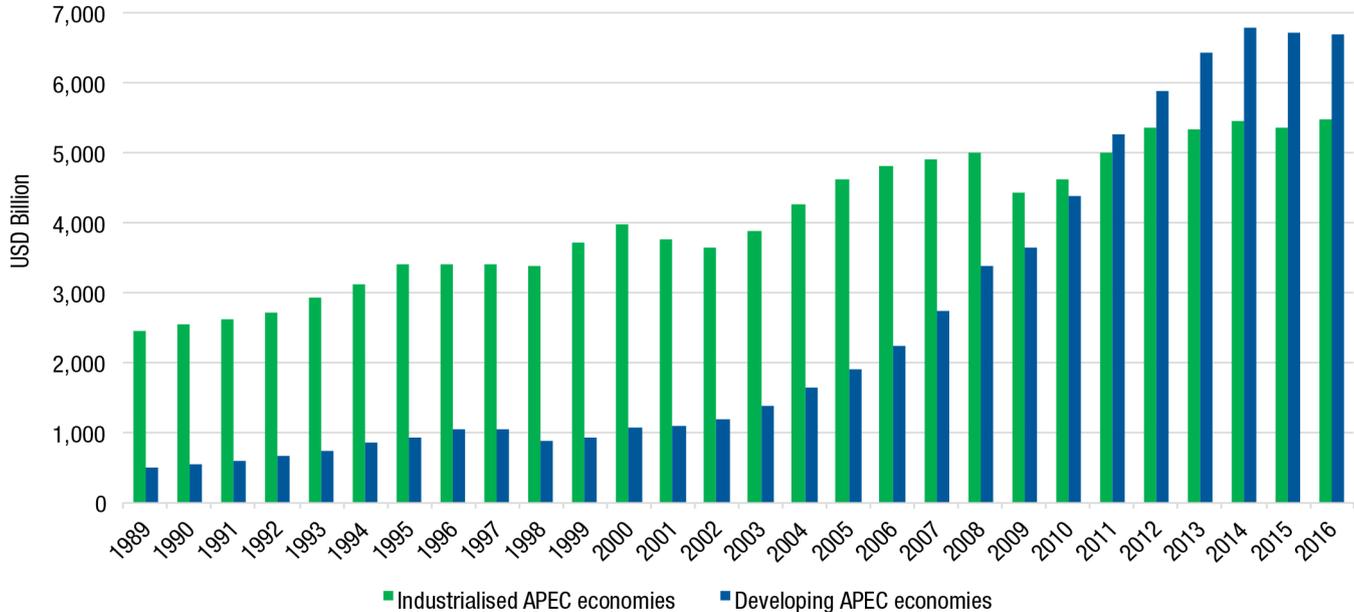
APEC FDI Outflows



The top 5 APEC economies with the largest FDI inflows accounted for 80.2% of total APEC FDI inflows in 2016, while the top 5 economies with the largest FDI outflows accounted for 86.4% of total APEC outflows. The United States led both categories accounting for 42.2% and 34.2% of total APEC FDI inflows and outflows, respectively.

APEC Investment Indicators

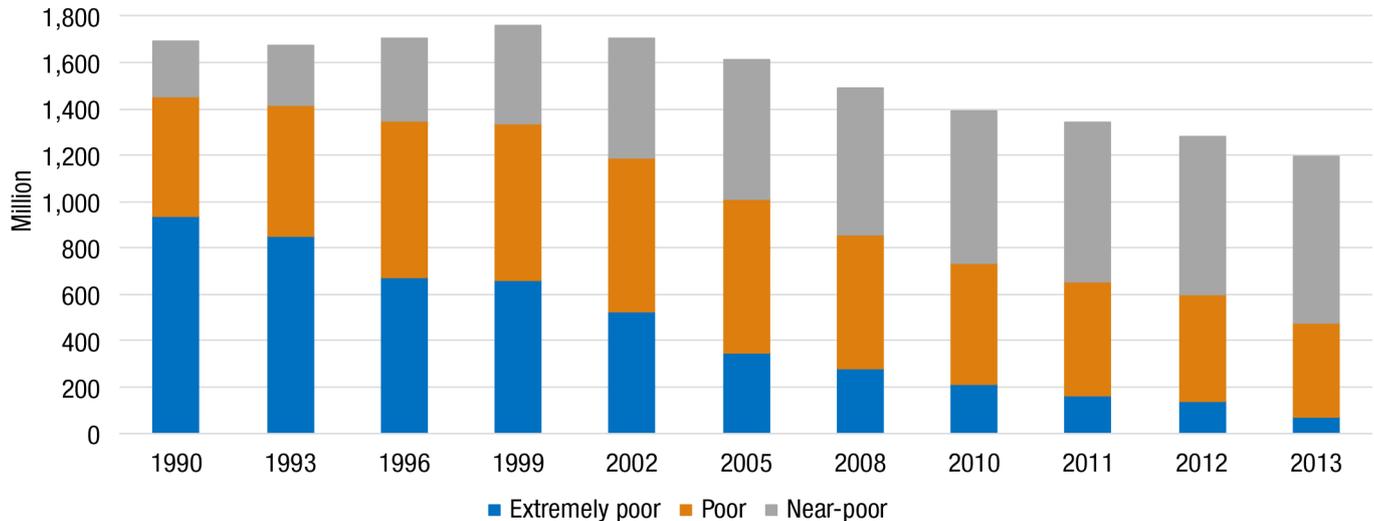
4.3 Gross Fixed Capital Formation in APEC (USD billion), 1989-2016



Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) measures the investment in physical assets by the public and private sectors. It is net of fixed asset disposals but does not account for depreciation. Total GFCF for APEC economies have steadily increased from USD 3.0 trillion in 1989 to USD 12.2 trillion in 2016. As of 2011, GFCF in developing APEC economies have exceeded those of industrialised APEC economies and in 2016 recorded a GFCF value of USD 6.7 trillion.

APEC Indicators Related to 2017 Theme

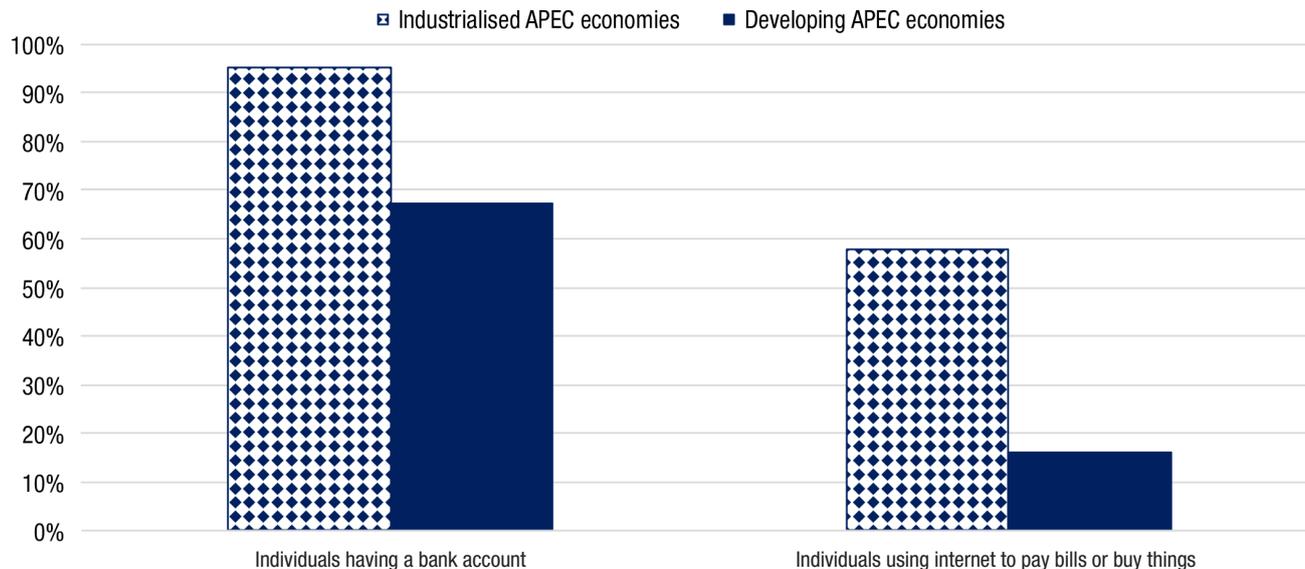
5.1 Inclusive Growth: Number of People Living in Poverty or Near-Poverty (million), 1990-2013



In 1990, there were 1.5 billion people in developing APEC economies who were either poor or extremely poor; by 2013, this number had fallen to 475.2 million. On the other hand, the number of those who are considered near-poor—i.e., just living above the poverty line and vulnerable to returning to poverty conditions—had risen from 241.1 million in 1990 to 720.3 million in 2013. Overall, the number of extremely poor, poor and near-poor people in developing APEC economies fell by almost 500 million people during the period.

APEC Indicators Related to 2017 Theme

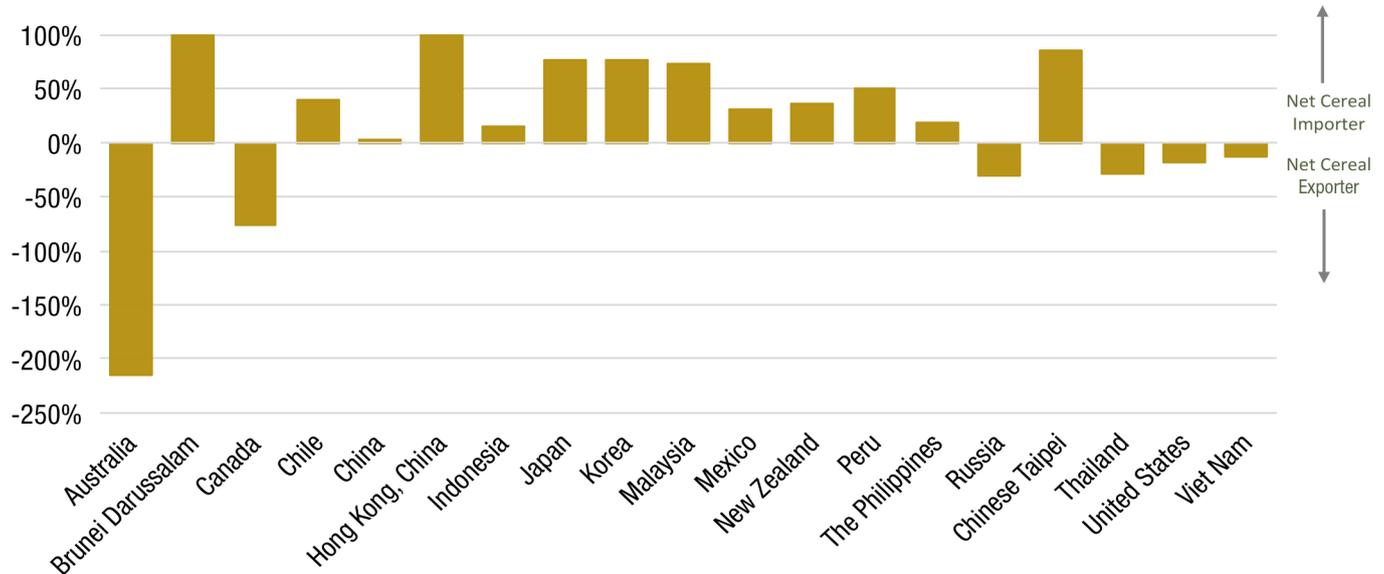
5.2 Digital Age: Individuals Having a Bank Account and Using Internet to Pay Bills or Buy Things (percent), 2014



The APEC region still faces challenges in promoting e-commerce. Having access to financial services is a key enabler of participating in e-commerce. While almost all adults in industrialised APEC economies have bank accounts, only about two-thirds do so in developing economies. Despite the proliferation of mobile and broadband internet in the region, only 16.0% of adults in developing APEC economies used the internet to pay bills or purchase goods in 2014, compared with 57.8% in industrialised economies.

APEC Indicators Related to 2017 Theme

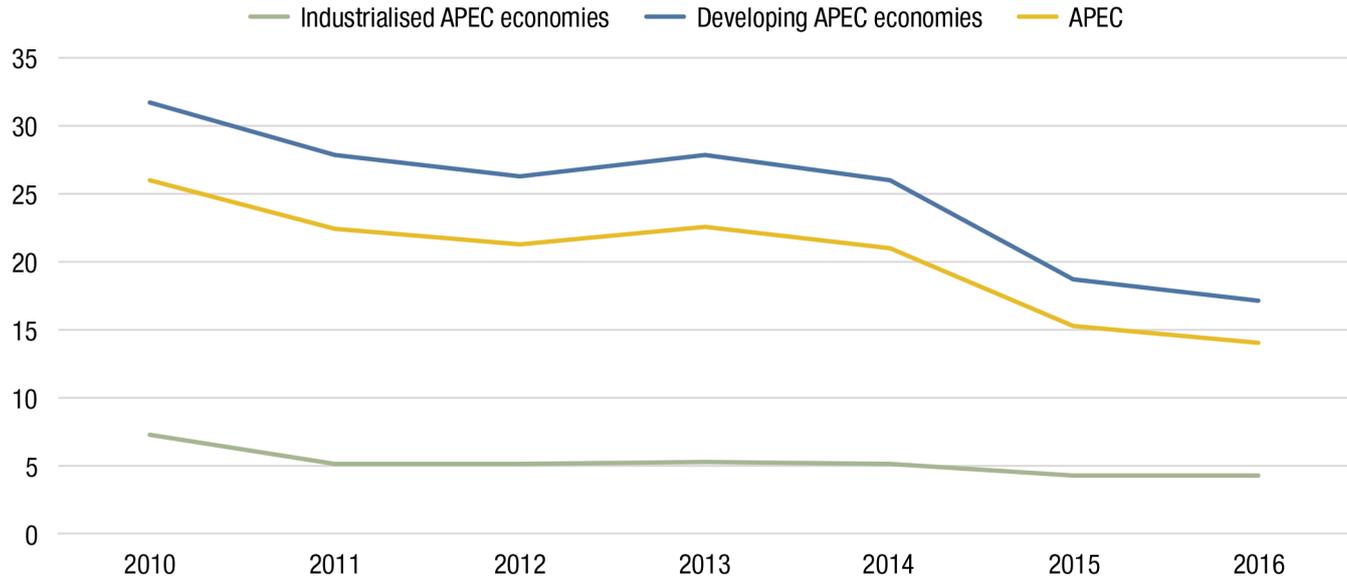
5.3 Food Security: Cereal Import Dependency Ratio (percent), 2011-2013



The cereal import dependency ratio shows the proportion of cereals consumed in an economy that are imported (negative values indicate that an economy is a net exporter of cereals). The majority of APEC economies are net importers of cereal, with at least two economies (Brunei Darussalam and Hong Kong, China) importing nearly all their cereal consumption. On the other hand, six APEC economies are net exporters of cereals, with Australia exporting more than twice their domestic consumption of cereals. These data show that food trade contributes to ensuring food security in the APEC region.

APEC Indicators Related to 2017 Theme

5.4 Ease of Doing Business: Number of Days to Start a Business (average), 2010-2016



The average number of days to start a business in APEC decreased from 26 days in 2010 to 14 days in 2016. This illustrates improvement in the efficiency of business regulations among the APEC economies. Industrialised APEC economies have the fastest time to start a business with an average of 4 days in 2016 as compared to 17 days in developing APEC economies.

Industrialised and Developing APEC Economies

Industrialised APEC Economies: Australia; Canada; Japan; New Zealand; and the United States.

Developing APEC Economies: Brunei Darussalam; Chile; China; Hong Kong, China; Indonesia; Korea; Malaysia; Mexico; Papua New Guinea; Peru; the Philippines; Russia; Singapore; Chinese Taipei; Thailand; and Viet Nam.

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 (PH); Russia (RUS); Singapore (SGP); Chinese Taipei (CT); Thailand (THA); the United States (USA); and Viet Nam (VN).

APEC in the Global Economy, 2016

Sources: World Bank, World Development Indicators; International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook 2017; United States of America International Trade Administration, 2016 Trade Statistics; World Trade Organization, Time Series of International Trade; Ministry of Economic Affairs, Bureau of Foreign Trade (Chinese Taipei); and Directorate General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics (Chinese Taipei).

APEC Macroeconomic Indicators

1.1 GDP Per Capita (current USD), 2016

Sources: World Bank, World Development Indicators; International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook 2017; and Directorate General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics (Chinese Taipei).

1.2 Real GDP Growth (annual percent), 2016

Source: International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook 2017.

1.3 Real GDP Per Capita Growth Rates (annual percent), 2000-2016

Sources: World Bank, World Development Indicators; International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook 2017; and Directorate General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics (Chinese Taipei).

1.4 Consumer Price Inflation (percent), 2015-2016

Note: For Chinese Taipei base year is 2011=100; for all other economies base year is 2010=100.

Sources: International Monetary Fund; and Directorate General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics (Chinese Taipei).

1.5 Unemployment Rate (percent), 2016

Note: The unemployment rate is the proportion of the labor force that is not employed.

Source: International Labor Organization.

APEC Trade Indicators

2.1 Value of APEC Merchandise Trade (USD trillion), 2000-2016

Sources: International Monetary Fund, Direction of Trade Statistics; and Ministry of Finance, External Trade Statistics (Chinese Taipei).

2.2 Nominal Merchandise Trade Growth in APEC (annual percent change), 2001-2016

Sources: International Monetary Fund, Direction of Trade Statistics; Ministry of Finance, External Trade Statistics (Chinese Taipei); and Ministry of Economic Affairs, Bureau of Foreign Trade (Chinese Taipei).

2.3 Trade Volume Growth in APEC (annual percent change), 2016

Note: The volume index uses the previous year as the base, so a value of 100 would indicate no change in volume from the previous year. APEC average is weighted by trade value.

Source: World Trade Organization.

2.4 Value of Commercial Services Trade in APEC (value in USD billion, percent change), 2007-2016

Source: World Trade Organization.

2.5 Share of Intra-regional Trade in APEC (percent share), 2016

Sources: International Monetary Fund, Direction of Trade Statistics; and Ministry of Finance, External Trade Statistics (Chinese Taipei).

2.6 Top 10 Exports from APEC to the World by Value (percent share), 2016

Source: International Trade Centre, Trade Map.

2.7 Top 10 Imports from the World to APEC by Value (percent share), 2016

Source: International Trade Centre, Trade Map.

2.8 Top 10 Most Traded Products within APEC by Value (percent share), 2016

Source: International Trade Centre, Trade Map.

APEC Trade Liberalization

3.1 MFN Applied Tariff Rates above 10% and Duty-free (percent share), 2006-2016

Source: World Trade Organization, World Tariff Profiles.

3.2 FTAs in APEC (cumulative number), pre-1989-2016

Sources: Economy sources; and World Trade Organization.

3.3 Share of Trade by Value Covered by FTA Partners (percent), 2016

Sources: International Monetary Fund, Direction of Trade Statistics; Ministry of Finance, External Trade Statistics (Chinese Taipei); and Ministry of Economic Affairs, Bureau of Foreign Trade (Chinese Taipei).

APEC Investment Indicators

4.1 FDI Inflows and Outflows in APEC (value in USD billion, share in percent) 2000-2016

Source: United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, World Investment Report 2017.

4.2 Top 5 APEC FDI Hosts and Sources (percent share), 2016

Source: United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, World Investment Report 2017.

4.3 Gross Fixed Capital Formation in APEC (USD billion), 1989-2016

Note: Data for Papua New Guinea was unavailable for the period of 2005 to 2016.

Sources: World Bank, World Development Indicators; World Bank, Global Economic Monitor; and Directorate General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics (Chinese Taipei).

APEC Indicators Related to 2017 Theme

5.1 Inclusive Growth: Number of People Living in Poverty or Near-Poverty (million), 1990-2013

Note: Data covered Chile; China; Indonesia; Malaysia; Mexico; Papua New Guinea, Peru, the Philippines; Russia; Thailand; and Viet Nam. People living in extreme poverty are those subsisting on USD 1.80 per person per day (in 2011 PPP terms). People living in poverty are those subsisting on USD 1.81 to USD 3.80 per person per day (in 2011 PPP terms). People living in near-poverty are those subsisting on USD 3.81 to USD 7.60 per person per day (in 2011 PPP terms).

Source: World Bank, PovcalNet database.

5.2 Digital Age: Individuals Having a Bank Account and Using Internet to Pay Bills or Buy Things (percent), 2014

Note: Definition: individuals having a bank account is the percentage of respondents who report having an account (by themselves or together with someone else) at a bank or another type of financial institution. Individuals using internet to pay bills or buy things is the percentage of respondents who report paying bills or making purchases online using the internet.

The individuals having a bank account and using internet to pay bills or buy things were weighted by population. Data did not cover Brunei Darussalam; and Papua New Guinea.

Source: World Bank, Global Financial Inclusion.

5.3 Food Security: Cereal Import Dependency Ratio (percent), 2011-2013

Note: Cereal import dependency ratio tells how much of the available domestic food supply of cereals has been imported and how much comes from the economy's own production. Negative values indicate that the economy is a net cereal exporter.

There was no data for Papua New Guinea and Singapore.

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization database.

5.4 Ease of Doing Business: Number of Days to Start a Business (average), 2010-2016

Sources: World Bank, World Development Indicators and Doing Business Report 2011-2017.



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.



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

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