



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

Advancing Free Trade
for Asia-Pacific **Prosperity**

APEC IN CHARTS 2025

POLICY SUPPORT UNIT

The 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) is 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 is an annual publication of the PSU that provides an overview of APEC's population, GDP and trade within the global economy, and charts the region's macroeconomic performance. It also offers insights into key indicators reflecting the three economic drivers of the APEC Putrajaya Vision 2040, as well as the APEC priorities for the year.

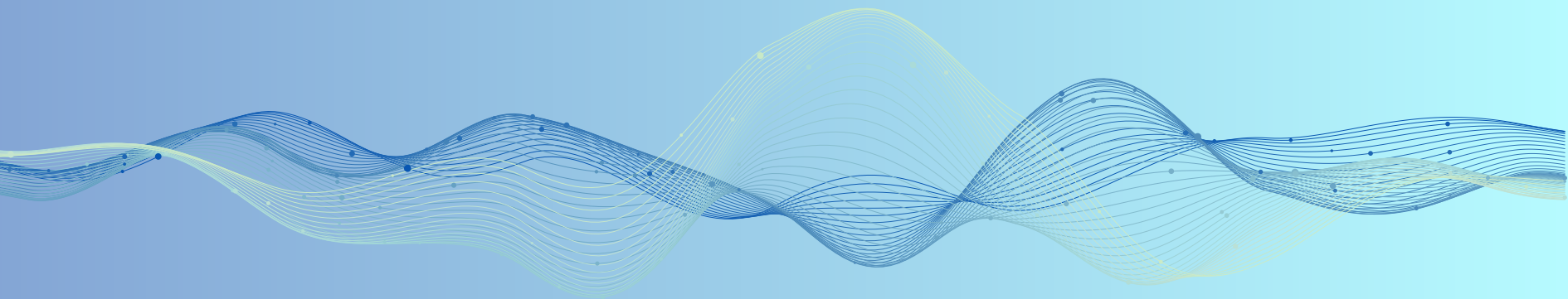


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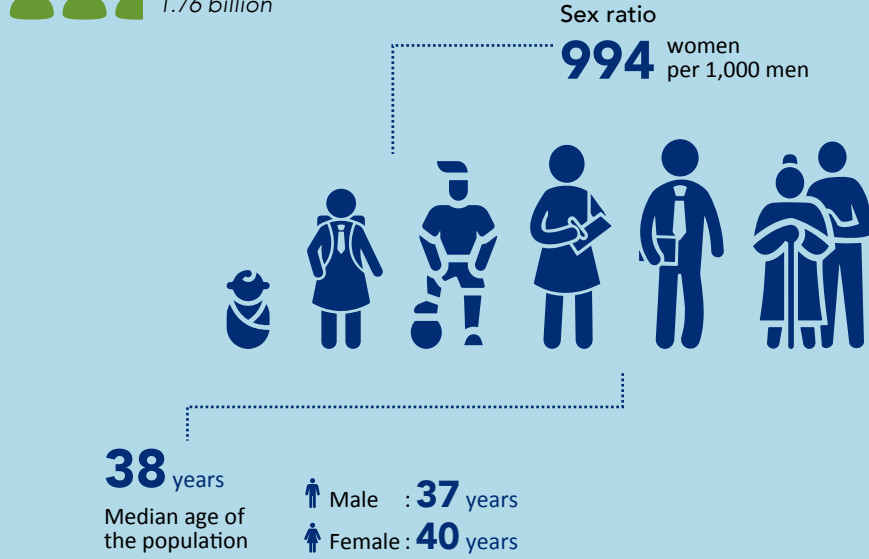
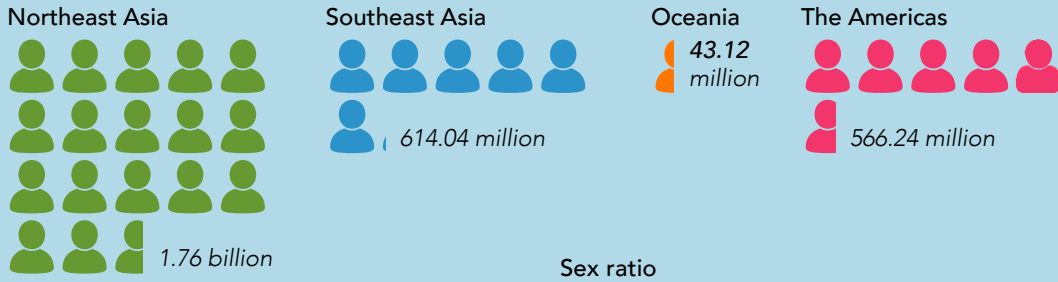
APEC IN THE GLOBAL ECONOMY 2024

The 21 APEC member economies remain pivotal in influencing the global economy. Together, they make up a substantial share of the world's population, GDP and trade.

37% of the world's population in 2024

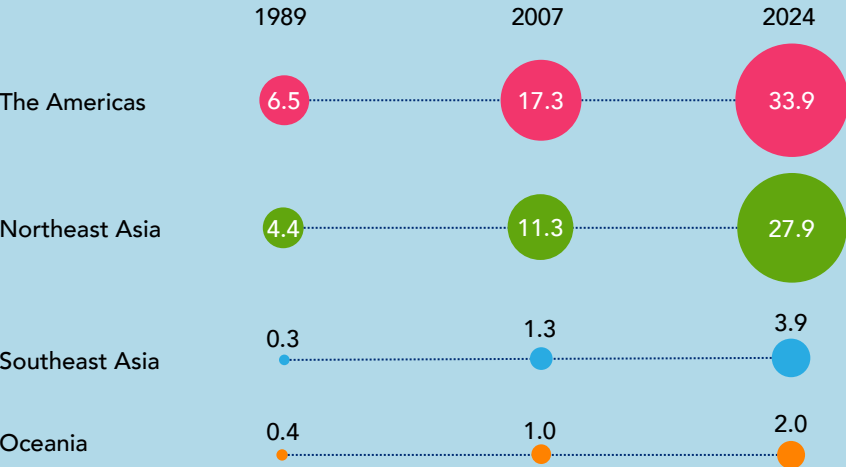
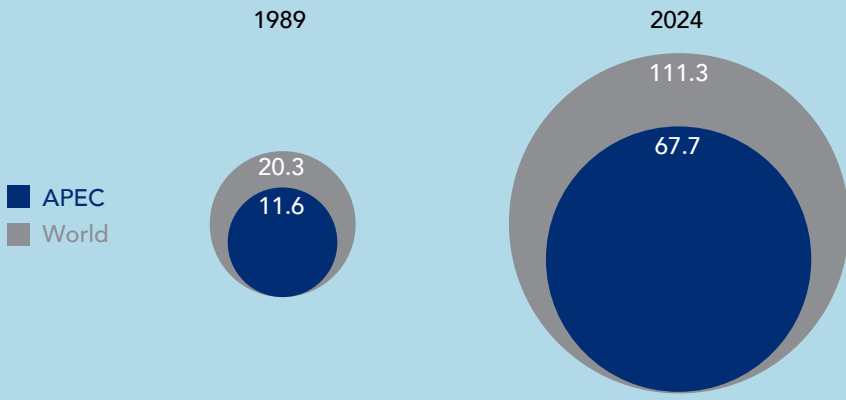
POPULATION, 2024
each symbol represents 100 million people

2,982,577,294 inhabitants



61% of global GDP in 2024

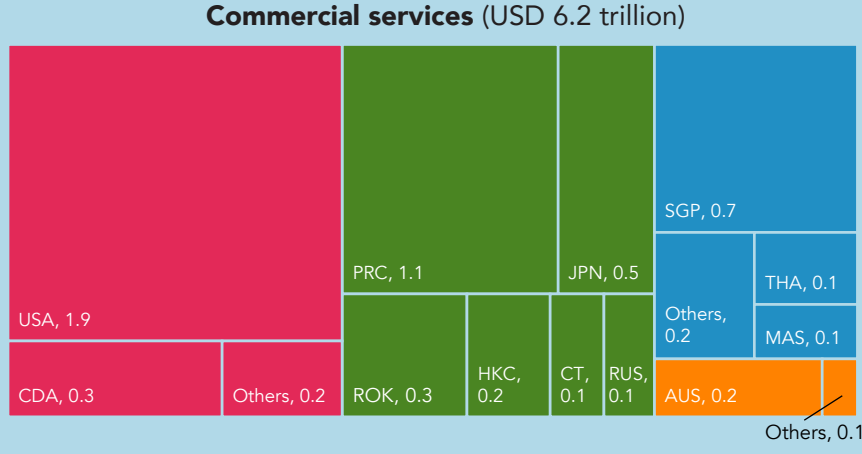
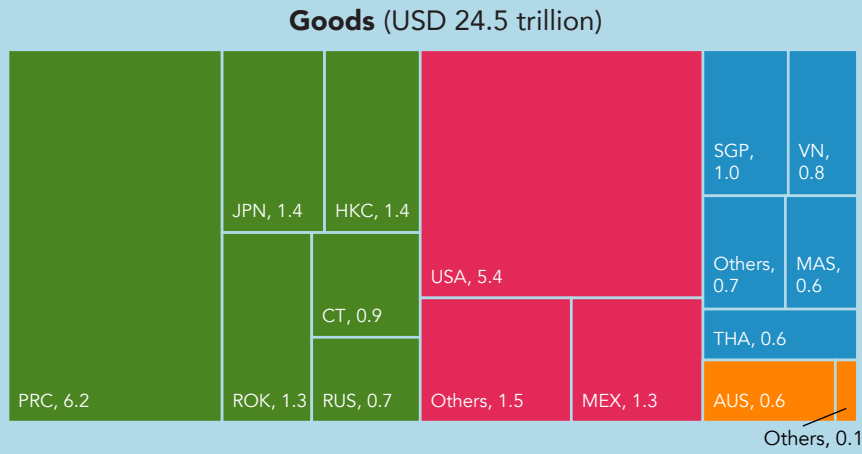
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT, 1989–2024
nominal USD trillion



46% of global trade in goods and commercial services in 2024

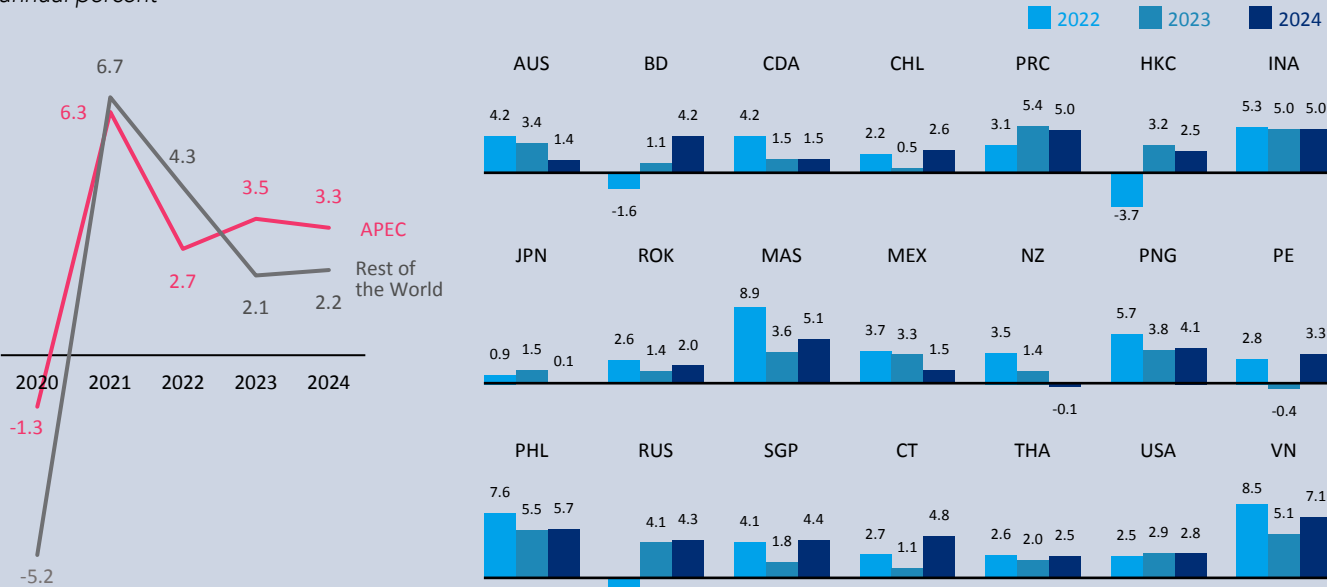
TRADE IN GOODS AND COMMERCIAL SERVICES, 2024
USD trillion

■ Northeast Asia ■ Southeast Asia ■ Oceania ■ The Americas



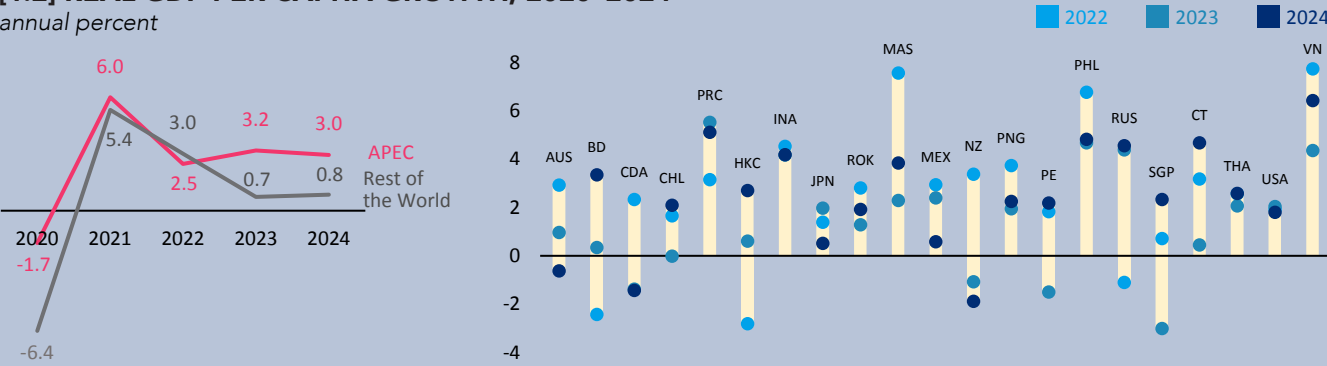
[1.1] REAL GDP GROWTH, 2020–2024

annual percent



[1.2] REAL GDP PER CAPITA GROWTH, 2020–2024

annual percent

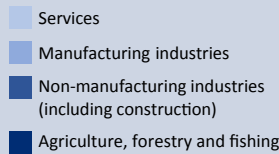


[1.3] VALUE-ADDED CONTRIBUTIONS OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES, 2004–2024

percent

A. APEC-wide

(percent of APEC’s nominal GDP)

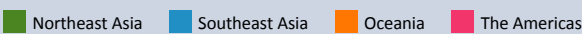


Note: The percentages in Panel A do not add up to 100 percent as other non-sectoral components such as taxes, subsidies and statistical discrepancies in GDP calculations are not shown here.

The economic sectoral structure of APEC as a whole has largely remained the same in the past twenty years, dominated by services which accounted for about two-thirds of the region’s GDP. Notably, within APEC, Northeast Asian economies play a leading role in the manufacturing sector, while the Americas are more prominent in the services sector.

B. Subregional contributions

(percent of APEC-wide total value added of the respective activities)



APEC Macroeconomic Indicators

GROWTH IN THE APEC REGION

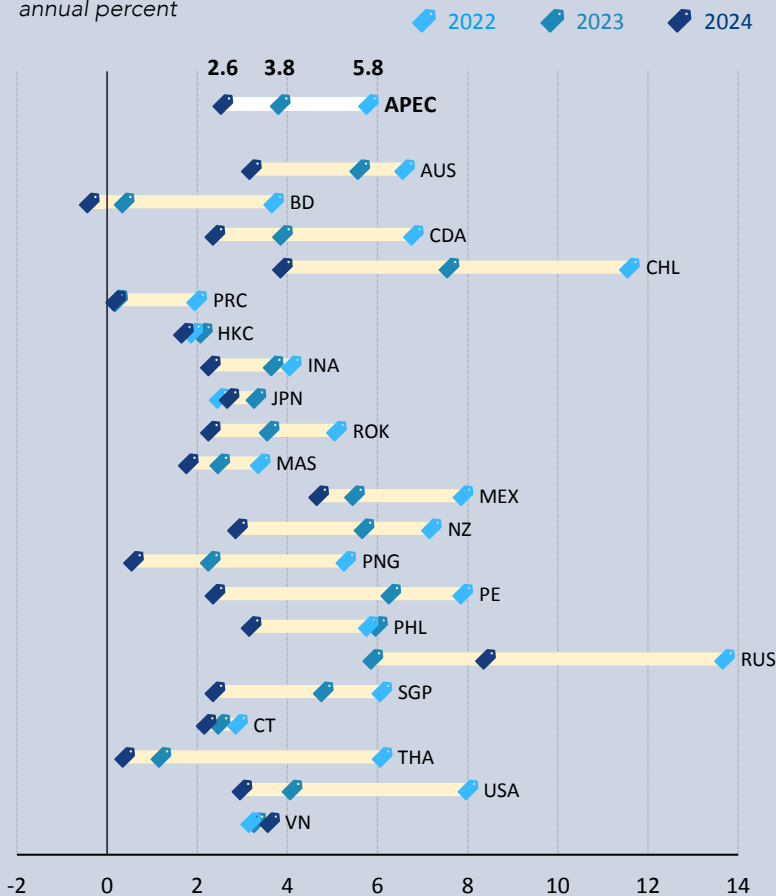
The APEC region continues to demonstrate resilience and adaptability in the face of global uncertainties, maintaining relatively strong economic growth.

DECREASING INFLATION AND DEPRECIATING CURRENCIES

Consumer price inflation decreased in the APEC region, from 3.8% in 2023 to 2.6% in 2024. Most APEC economies saw lower inflation and three economies saw their inflation rates hover over just above 0%. Even as inflation eased, currencies in most economies were losing value.

[1.4] CONSUMER PRICE INFLATION, 2022–2024

annual percent

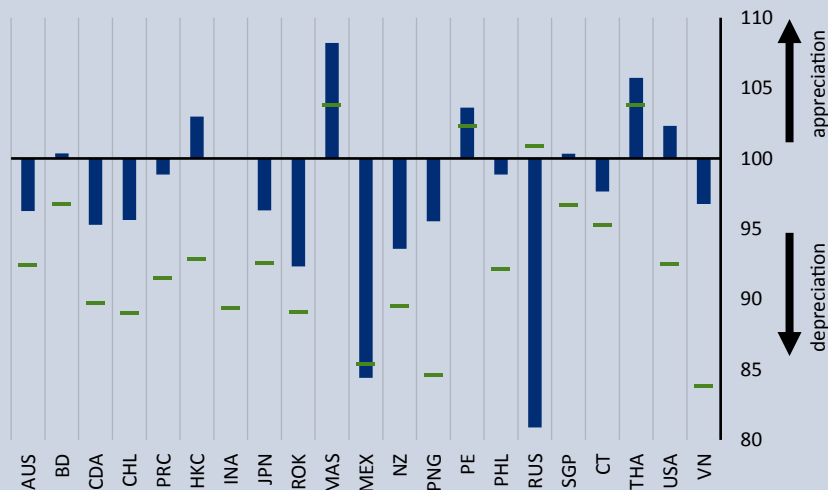


[1.5] EXCHANGE RATES AGAINST THE IMF SDR, JANUARY 2024–SEPTEMBER 2025

index, January 2024 = 100

January–December 2024

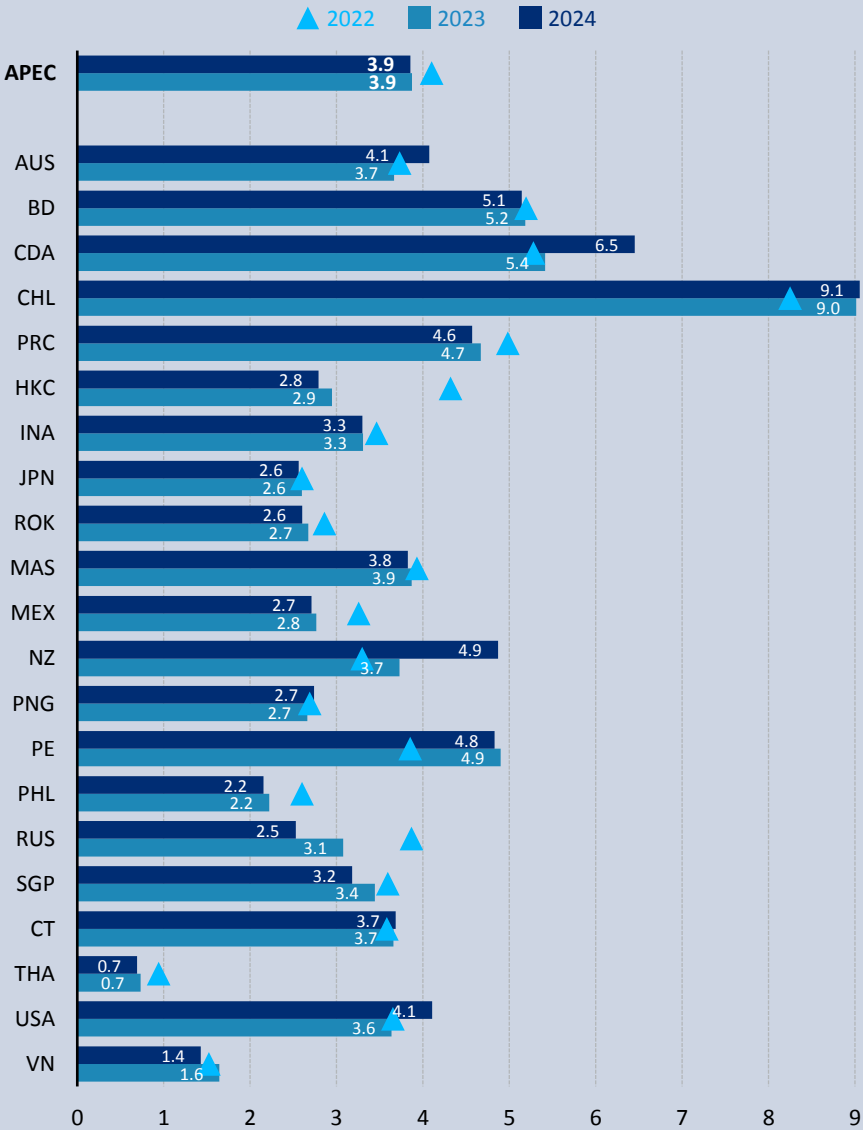
September 2025



Currencies of APEC economies have depreciated on average by 2.6% against the IMF Special Drawing Rights (SDR) at the end of 2024 compared to January 2024, losing value in all but eight economies. This trend has continued, with the currencies depreciating a further 4.2% between December 2024 and early September 2025.

[1.6] UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, 2022–2024

percent



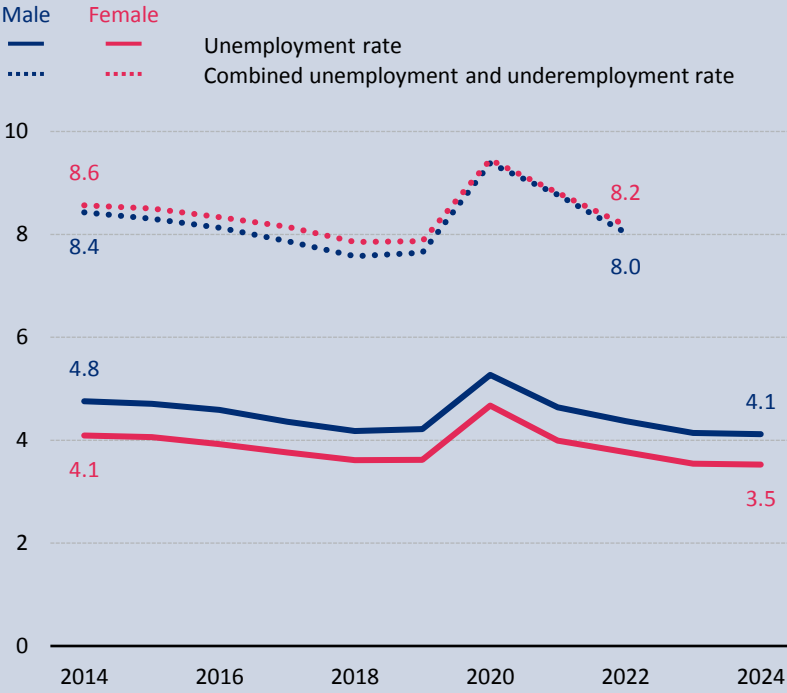
APEC Macroeconomic Indicators

THE LABOUR MARKET

Unemployment in APEC has remained broadly stable in the past years, staying at 3.9% in 2024. Relative to 2023, rates in most APEC economies dropped or remained unchanged in 2024. However, the relatively low rates mask the issue of the underemployed (those currently employed but are willing to work more hours). Indeed, the combined underemployment and unemployment rate is twice the unemployment rate.

[1.7] UNEMPLOYMENT AND UNDEREMPLOYMENT RATES, 2014–2024

percent



APEC Trade and Investment

TRADE IN THE APEC REGION

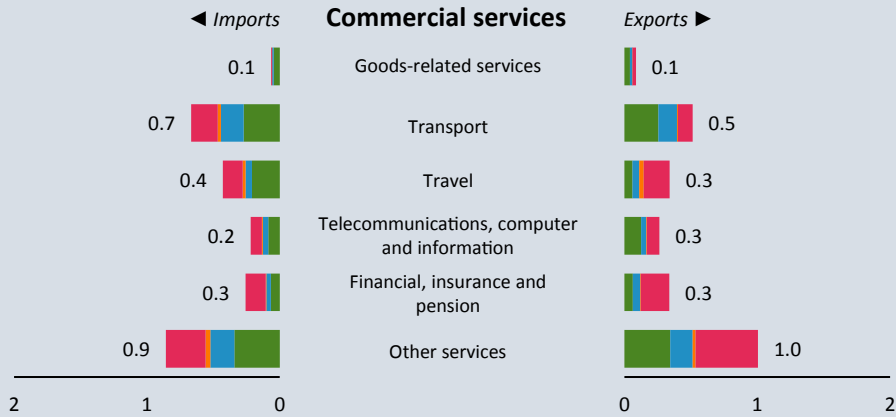
The APEC region continues to see strong growth in its share of global trade, in both goods and services.

[2.1] EXPORTS AND IMPORTS BY MAIN CATEGORIES, 2021–2023

USD billion, average annual values over the period



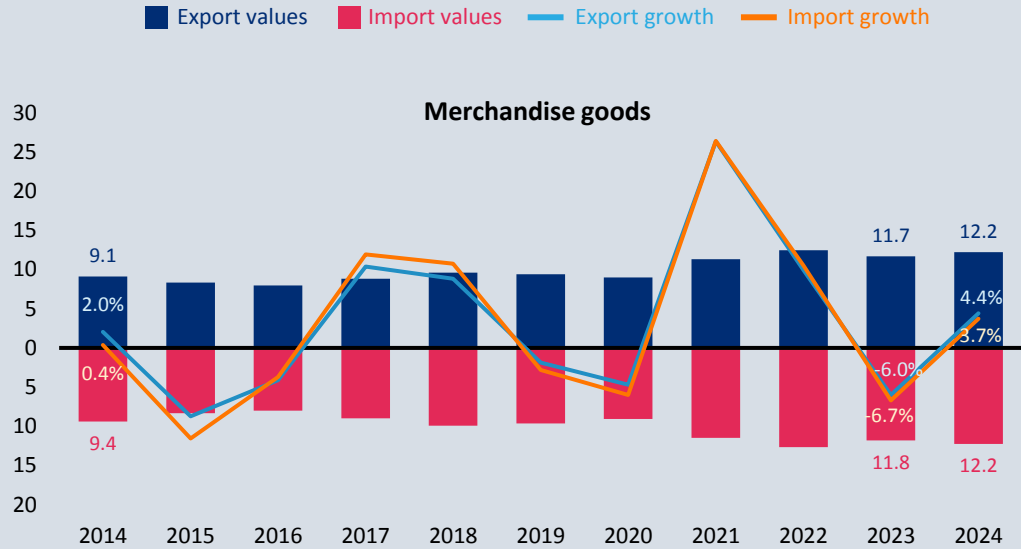
Between 2021 and 2023, manufactured products formed the bulk of APEC’s trade with contributions of more than 70.0% of the region’s annual exports and imports. Economies in the Americas were the largest traders of agricultural products. Meanwhile, Northeast Asian economies were the biggest traders of manufactured products and the largest importers of fuels and mining products.



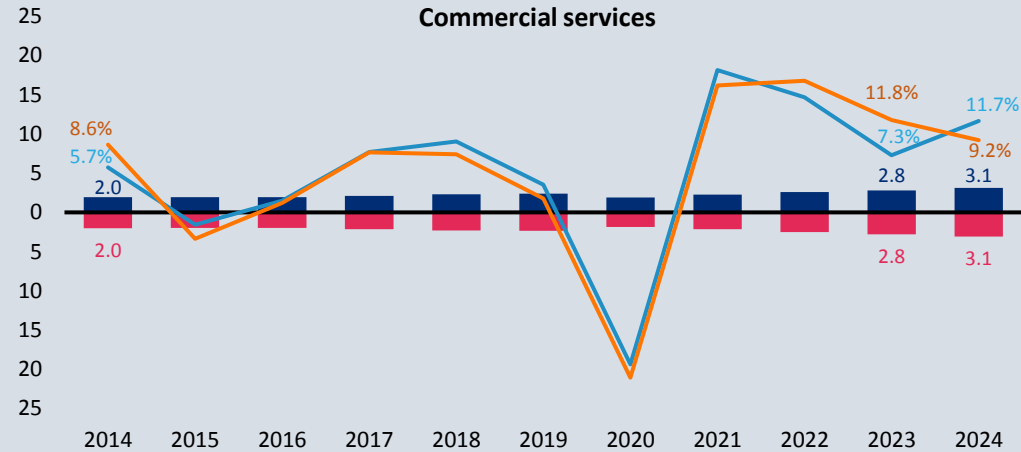
Trade in transport services on average constituted about 20.1% and 26.7% of the region's services exports and imports, respectively, between 2021 and 2023. Trade in transport services was dominated by Northeast Asian economies while economies in the Americas formed the bulk of trade in travel services and in financial, insurance and pension services.

[2.2] MERCHANDISE AND COMMERCIAL SERVICES TRADE VALUES AND GROWTH, 2014–2024

USD trillion and annual percent



Merchandise goods trade contributed to about 81.4% of APEC’s annual trade in the past decade. In 2024, the region’s merchandise exports and imports were each valued at USD 12.2 trillion. These represent a 4.4% growth in merchandise exports and a 3.7% growth in imports compared to 2023. APEC’s share in global merchandise trade slightly rose from 48.8% in 2023 to 49.7% in 2024.



Commercial services trade contributed to about 18.6% of APEC’s annual trade in the past decade. In 2024, the region’s commercial services exports and imports were each valued at USD 3.1 trillion. These represent an 11.7% growth in commercial services exports and a 9.2% growth in imports compared to 2023. APEC’s share in global commercial services trade slightly rose from 36.4% in 2023 to 36.9% in 2024.

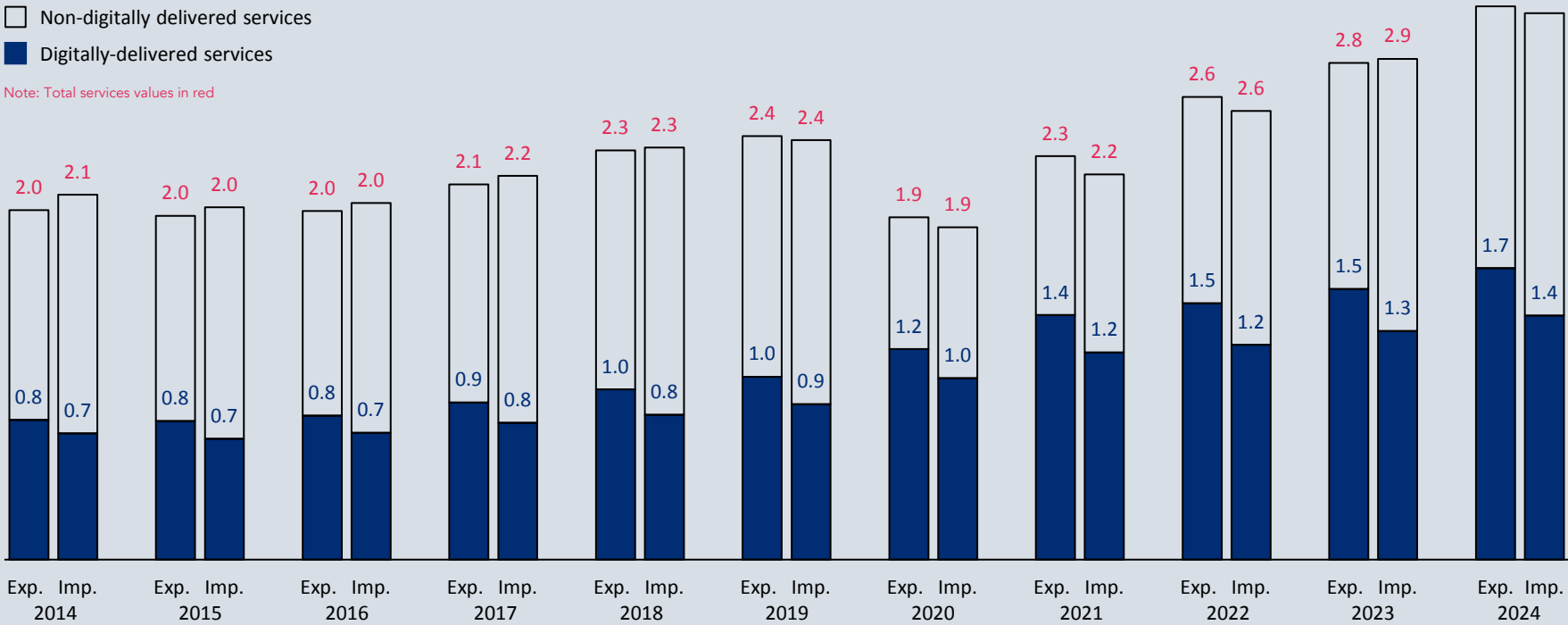
APEC Trade and Investment

A MORE DIGITALISED SERVICES TRADE IN APEC

Digital services trade has increasingly become more prominent in the APEC region. In 2024, exports and imports of digitally-delivered services reached a combined value of USD 3.1 trillion, doubling from a decade ago. Nonetheless, growth in this area has moderated compared to the surge seen in overall services trade following the COVID-19 pandemic. On average, the annual growth rates of digitally-delivered services exports and imports lagged behind those of total services by 4.2 and 5.5 percentage points, respectively, between 2021 and 2024.

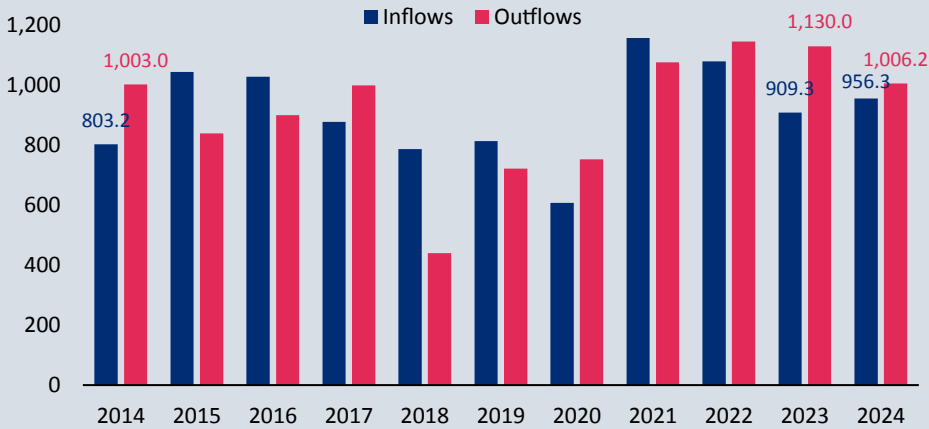
[2.3] TRADE IN DIGITALLY-DELIVERED SERVICES, 2014–2024

USD trillion



[2.4] FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT FLOWS, 2014–2024

USD billion

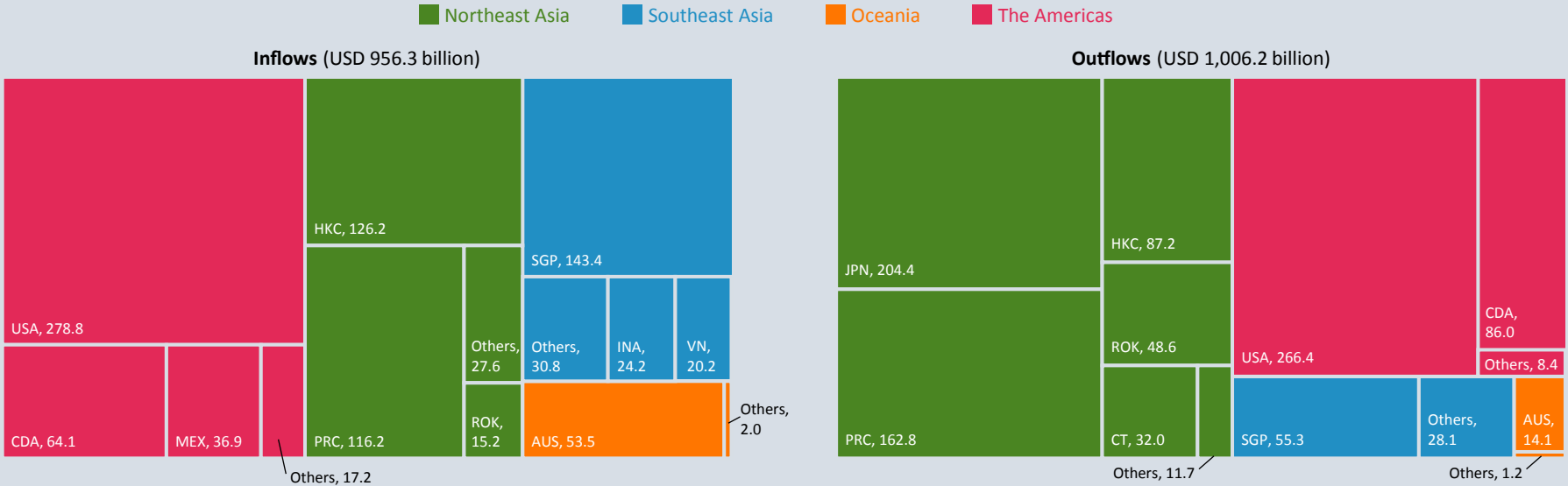


APEC Trade and Investment
FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT

In 2024, APEC’s FDI inflows rose by 5.2% while outflows fell by 11.0% compared to 2023. The region accounted for over three-fifths of global FDI flows. The United States was both the largest recipient (29.2% of APEC inflows) and the largest source (26.5% of APEC outflows). Singapore ranked as the second-largest recipient with 15.0% of APEC inflows, while Japan was the second-largest source, contributing 20.3% of APEC outflows. Overall, the FDI flows were concentrated in Northeast Asia and the Americas.

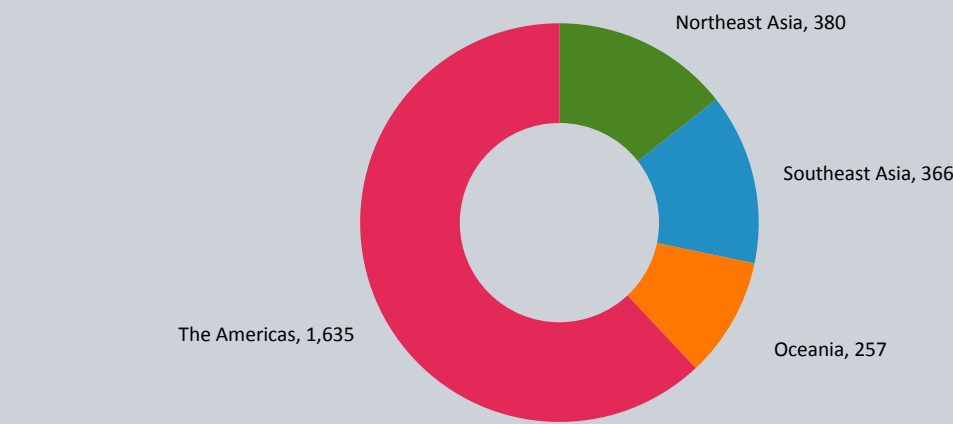
[2.5] FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT FLOWS BY SUBREGION, 2024

USD billion



[3.1] ACTIVE DATA CENTRES, SEPTEMBER 2025

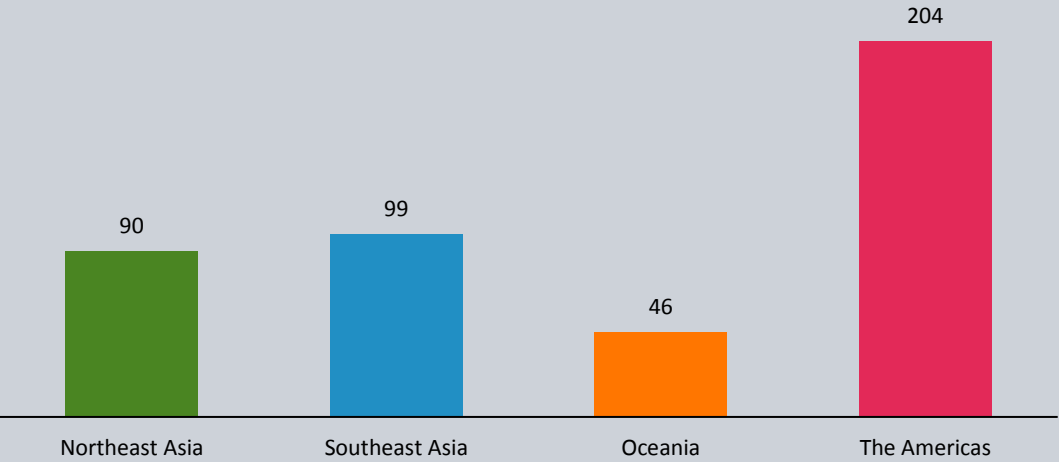
number of data centres



As critical ICT infrastructure, data centres house computing and storage resources that facilitate shared access to applications and data. As of September 2025, there are 2,638 active data centres across the APEC region, with about three-fifths located in the Americas.

[3.2] ACTIVE INTERNET EXCHANGE POINTS, SEPTEMBER 2025

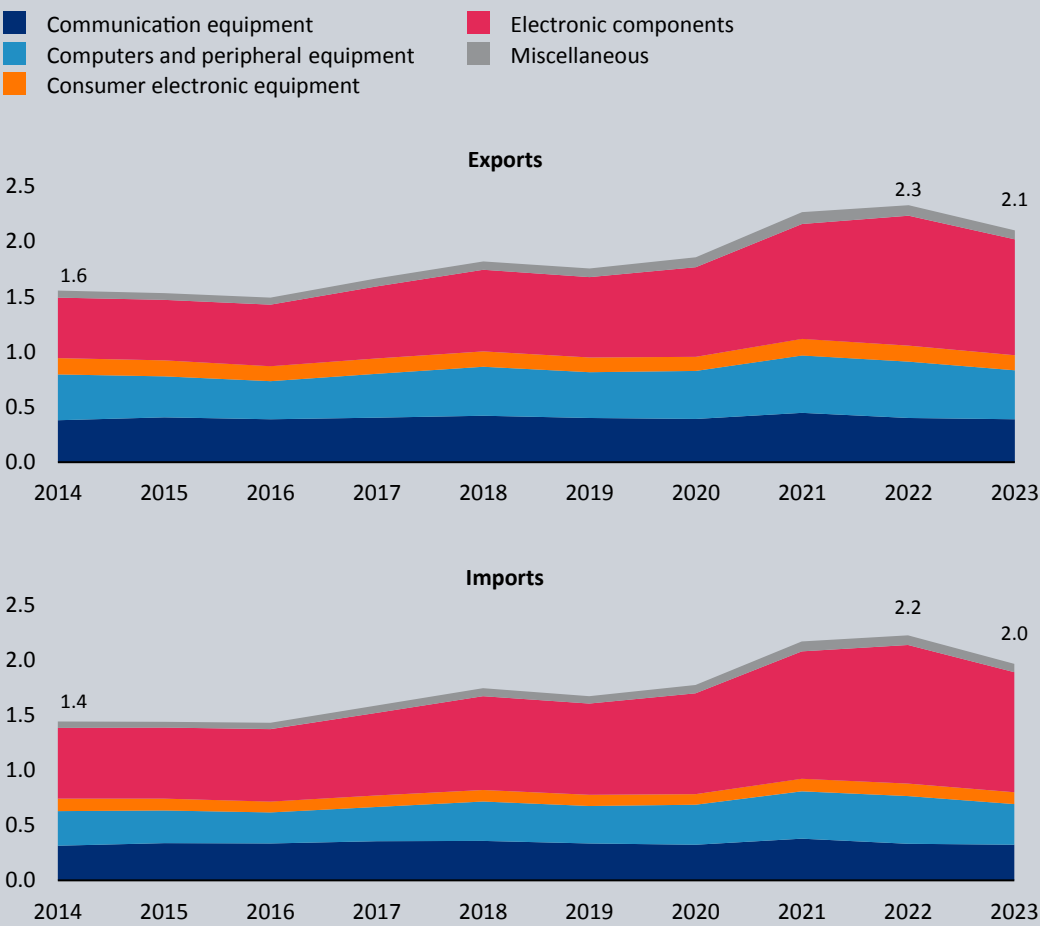
number of IXPs



Internet exchange points (IXPs), usually located in data centres, allow networks to exchange data directly, helping to make internet traffic faster, cheaper and simpler. As of September 2025, APEC economies have, on average, 21 active IXPs per economy.

[3.3] CROSS-BORDER TRADE IN ICT GOODS BY CATEGORY, 2014–2023

USD trillion



The value of exports of ICT goods reached USD 2.1 trillion in 2023, 9.9% lower than in 2022 while imports also decreased by 11.7% to USD 2.0 trillion. Since 2020, electronic components have made up more than 43% of the annual exports of ICT goods, while contributing to more than half of the imports.

APEC Innovation and Digitalisation
ICT AS AN ENABLER

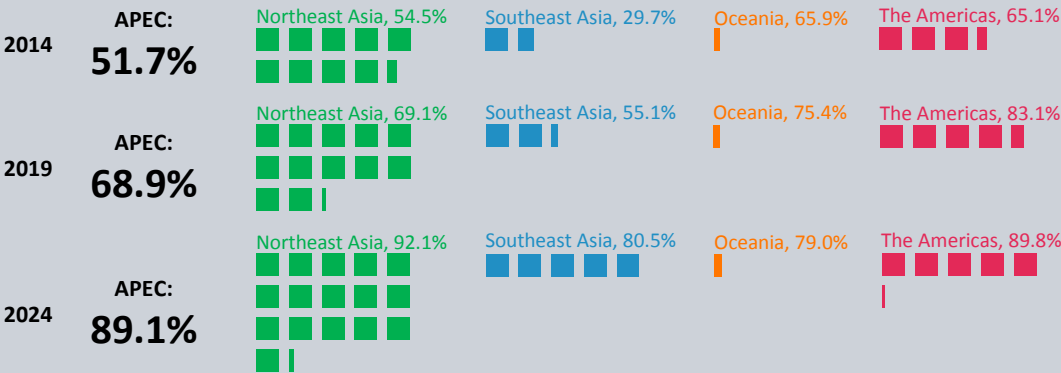
Economies are investing in Information and Communication Technology (ICT) infrastructure, which is increasingly becoming a key engine of economic growth in the digital age. Trade in ICT products provides the essential equipment and tools necessary for digitalisation.

APEC Innovation and Digitalisation

EXPANDING USE OF THE INTERNET

[3.4] INDIVIDUALS USING THE INTERNET, 2014–2024

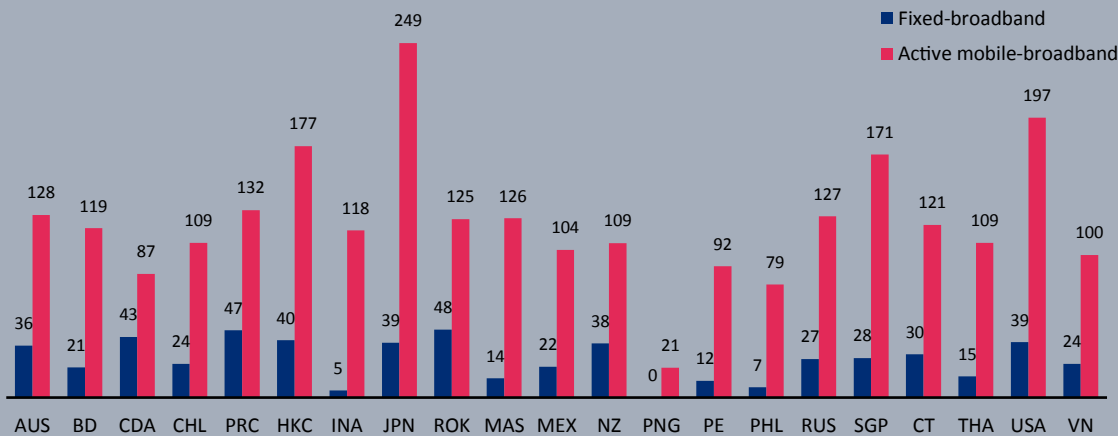
percent of region's and subregions' population; each box represents 100 million people



More people than ever are accessing the internet in the APEC region. In 2024, 89.1% of the region's population used the internet, compared to 51.7% in 2014 – an increase of 1.2 billion people. The growth was especially notable in Asian economies where ICT infrastructure has expanded rapidly.

[3.5] BROADBAND SUBSCRIPTIONS, 2024

number of subscriptions per 100 people



Across the APEC region, people rely far more on mobile broadband than fixed lines, with Japan showing the highest uptake at nearly 250 subscriptions per 100 people. Subscriptions to fixed broadband services, meanwhile, remain below 50 per 100 people in all APEC economies.

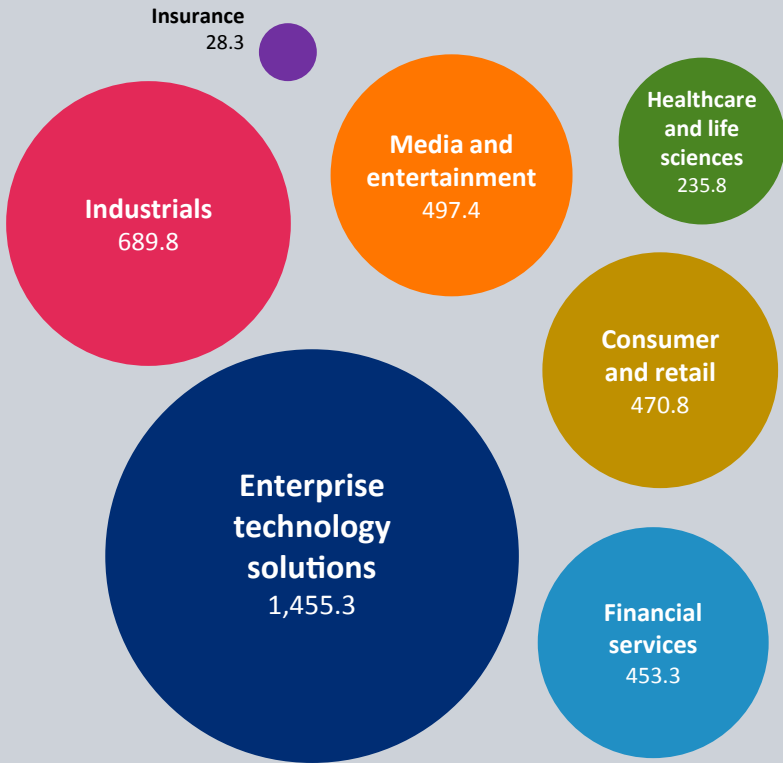
APEC Innovation and Digitalisation

THE UNICORNS

Unicorns, startups valued at over a billion US Dollars, are powerful drivers of innovation. They transform industries through groundbreaking products and business models, drawing in substantial investment and top-tier talent. There are at least 971 unicorns in the APEC region, with a total valuation of USD 3.8 trillion, making up 75.3% of all identified unicorns and 82.6% of global unicorn valuation. Nearly two-fifths of these are companies offering enterprise technology solutions.

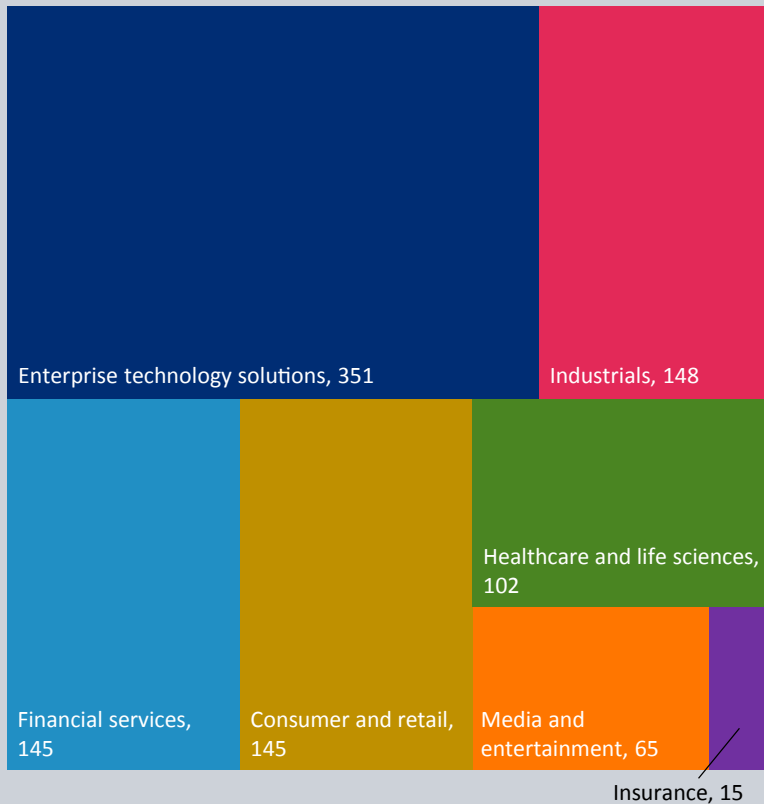
[3.6] VALUATIONS OF UNICORNS BY INDUSTRY, JULY 2025

USD billion



[3.7] NUMBER OF UNICORNS BY INDUSTRY, JULY 2025

number of companies



APEC Strong, Balanced, Secure,
Sustainable and Inclusive Growth

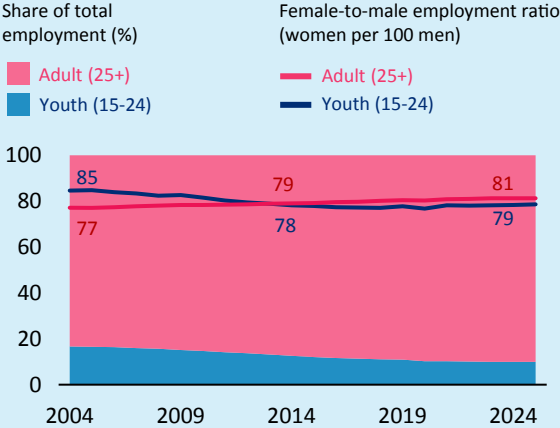
A LABOUR MARKET THAT WORKS FOR ALL

The APEC region is home to a diverse and dynamic labour force across its member economies.

[4.1] CHARACTERISTICS OF THE EMPLOYED POPULATION, 2004–2024

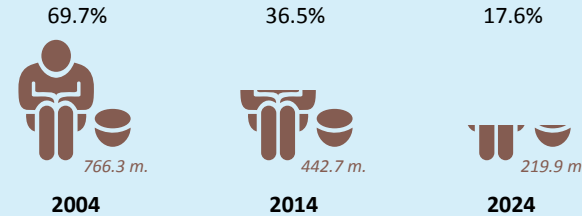
percent of total employment and million people

Age and sex composition



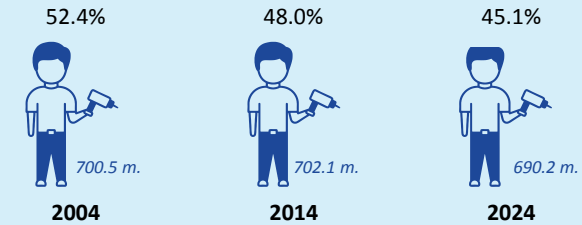
The share of youth workers in total employment consistently declined in the past two decades, from 16.7% in 2004 to 9.9% in 2024. The female-to-male employment ratio among adults rose steadily from 77 women per 100 men to 81 during the same period, while the same ratio for youths declined by 6 percentage points.

Working poor



The number of working poor, those who are working but are living on below USD 6.85 per person per day, shrunk significantly, by 71.3%, in the last twenty years.

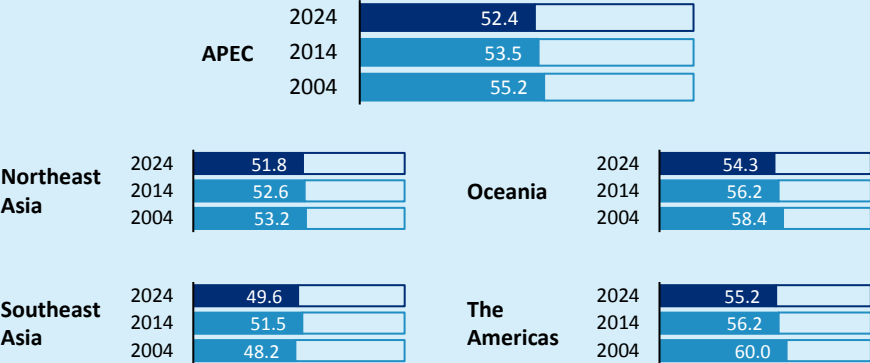
Informal employment



The informal employment rate decreased by 7.3 percentage points between 2004 and 2024, equivalent to a reduction of 10.3 million people working in informal arrangements.

[4.2] LABOUR INCOME SHARE IN GDP, 2004–2024

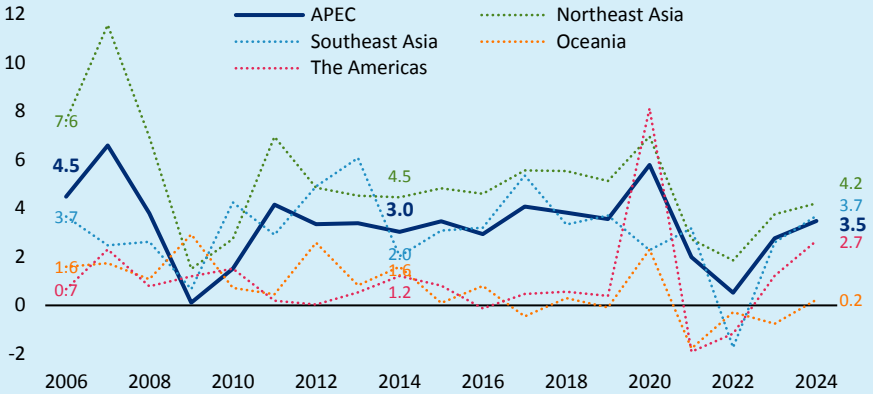
percent



Labour income share across APEC consistently declined, falling by 1.7 percentage points from 2004 to 2014 and by 1.1 percentage points from 2014 to 2024. This trend is seen across most subregions, except in Southeast Asia. Meanwhile, APEC’s labour productivity, measured as growth in output per hour worked, rebounded nearly five-fold in the two years after the pandemic. The increase of 3.5% in 2024 marked the highest value since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020. This was driven by robust growth in Northeast Asia.

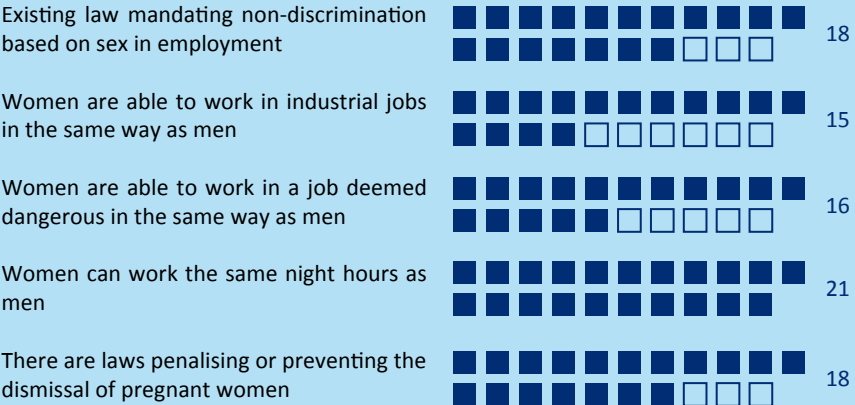
[4.3] GROWTH IN OUTPUT PER HOUR WORKED, 2006–2024

annual percent



[4.4] LAWS ON WOMEN PARTICIPATION IN THE WORKFORCE, 2023

number of economies



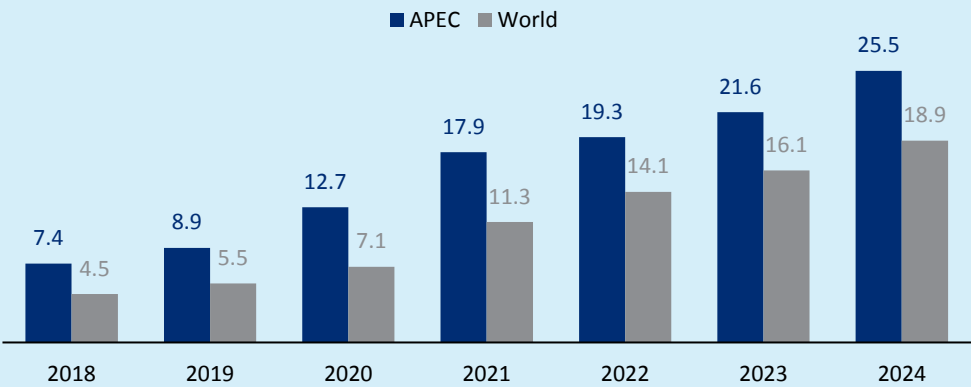
All 21 APEC economies have enacted laws that allow equal night work hours for both women and men. However, the adoption rate for laws promoting non-discrimination in employment based on sex, as well as those protecting pregnant women from dismissal, remains at 85.7% of APEC economies. Additionally, six economies have yet to allow women to work in industrial jobs on the same terms as men, and five have yet to do so for hazardous jobs.

APEC Strong, Balanced, Secure, Sustainable and Inclusive Growth

EV ADOPTION IN APEC OUTPACES THE WORLD

[4.5] SHARE OF ELECTRIC VEHICLES (EVs) IN TOTAL MOTOR VEHICLE SALES, 2018–2024

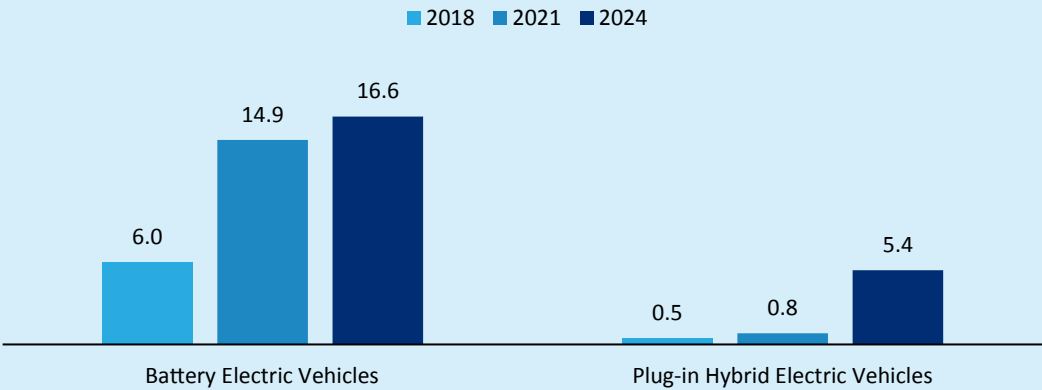
percent



EV sales in the APEC region have consistently grown over the years, rising from a mere 7.4% of the region’s total motor vehicle sales to 25.5% in seven years. APEC remains a leading market, with the region’s EV market share outpacing the global share on average by 5.1 percentage points during that period. In absolute terms, 22.0 million EVs were sold in the region in 2024.

[4.6] NUMBER OF EVs SOLD BY POWERTRAIN TYPE, 2018–2024

million vehicles



A closer look at the powertrain types reveals that Battery EVs (BEVs) consistently dominated EV sales. However, its market share has declined recently, as sales of Plug-in Hybrid EVs increased in 2024, reducing BEVs’ share from 92.7% of total EV sales in 2018 to 75.4% in 2024. Besides these two types, a very small market of Fuel Cell EVs also exists, making up about 0.1% of EV sales in 2024.

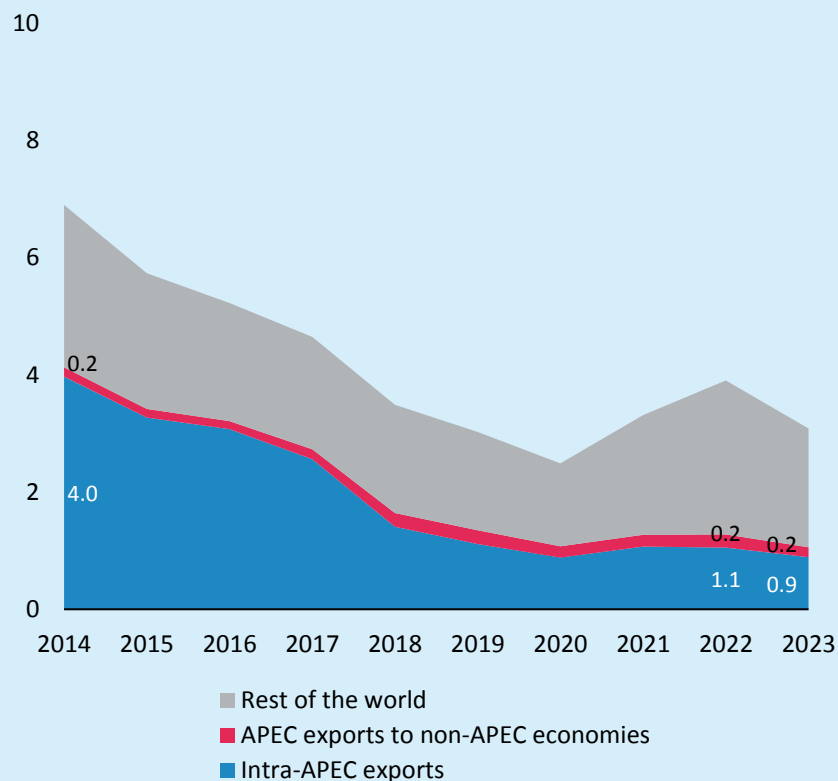
CURBING THE PLASTIC WASTE TRADE

Over the past decade, trade in plastic waste and scrap in APEC has declined sharply, with exports and imports down by 74.4% and 86.4%, respectively. The narrowing gap between reported exports and imports suggests improved monitoring at both origin and destination points.

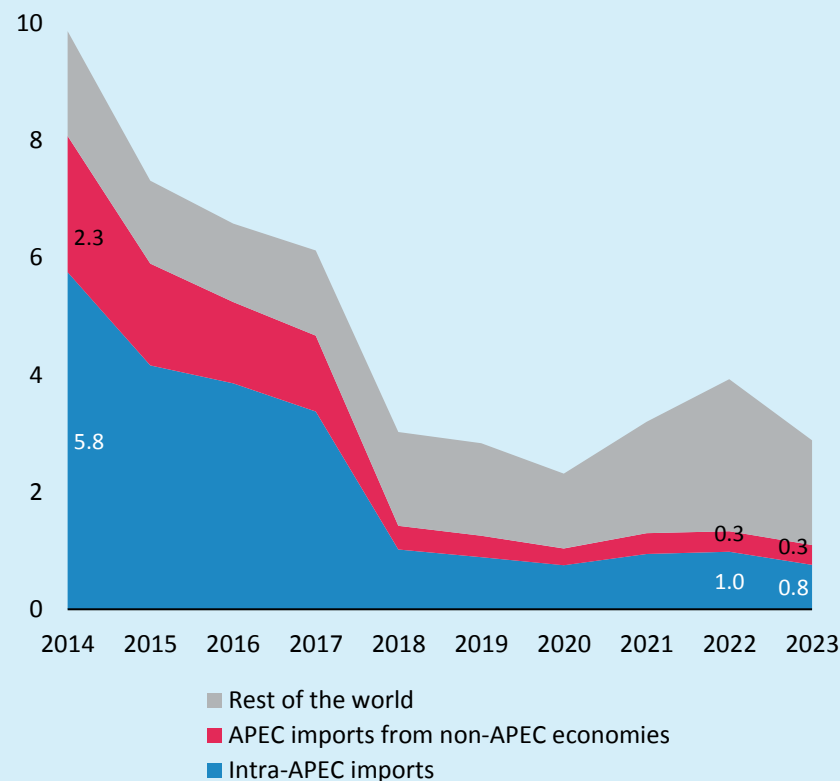
[4.7] REPORTED TRADE IN PLASTIC WASTE AND SCRAP, 2014–2023

USD billion

Exports

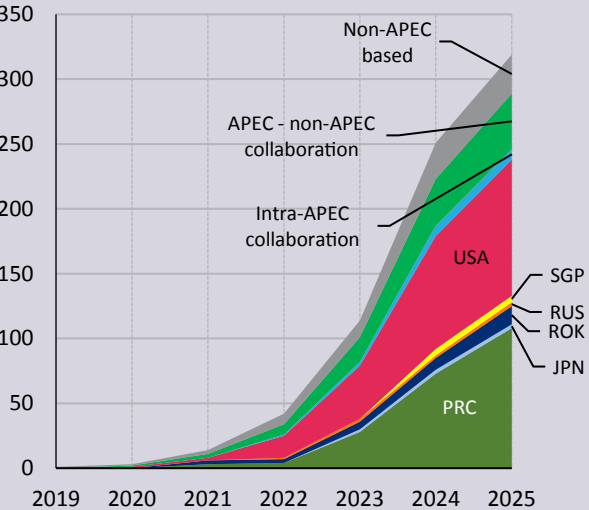


Imports



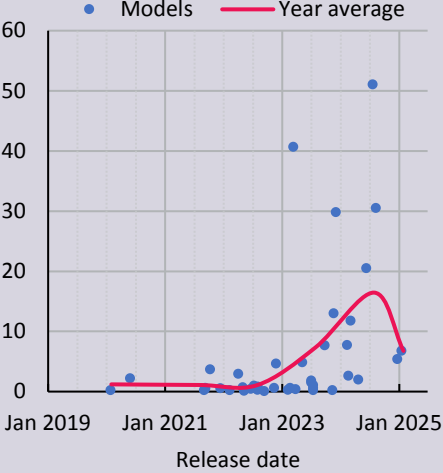
[5.1] RELEASED LARGE-SCALE AI MODELS, 2019–JULY 2025

cumulative number of confirmed models



[5.2] COST OF TRAINING LARGE-SCALE AI MODELS, 2019–JULY 2025

USD million



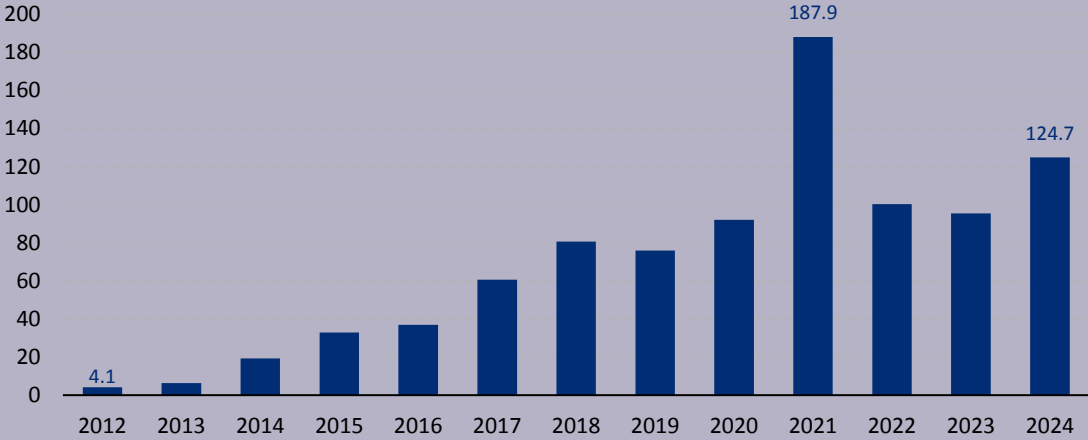
Note: Information on the cost of training is based on 41 large-scale models with available cost data.

The number of large-scale models released with the involvement of organisations based in the APEC region has surged in recent years, reaching 289 models so far and representing 90.6% of models published globally. The majority of these models are created by organisations based in a few APEC economies.

The cost of training models has also increased significantly. Based on models with available cost information, those released in 2024 cost on average USD 16.5 million to train, twice the average in 2023.

[5.3] VENTURE CAPITAL INVESTMENTS IN AI AND DATA STARTUPS, 2012–2024

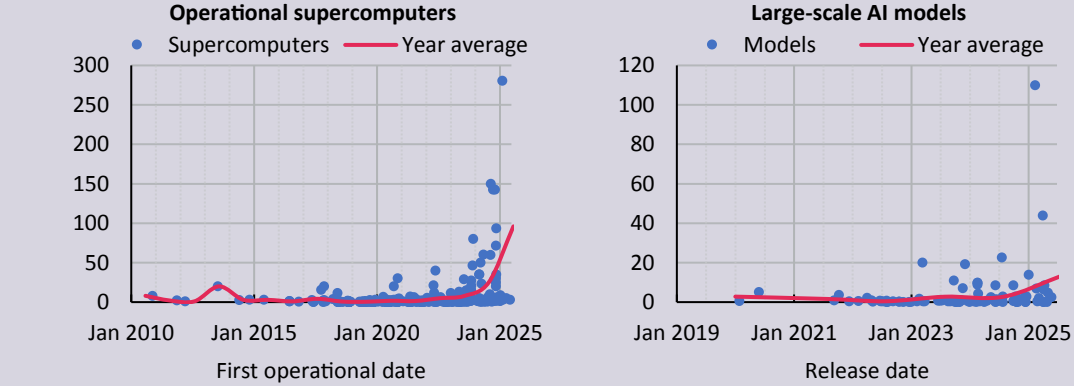
USD billion



Venture capital investments in AI and data-driven startups in the APEC region have grown since 2012. There was a sharp rise in funding, peaking in 2021 at about USD 187.9 billion, followed by a dip and recovery in 2024 to reach USD 124.7 billion. The average size per investment also more than tripled from USD 6.6 million in 2014 to USD 23.9 million in 2024. This trend reflects increasing investor confidence in AI technologies and their transformative potential across industries.

[5.4] ENERGY DEMAND OF AI SUPERCOMPUTERS AND LARGE-SCALE AI MODELS, 2010–SEPTEMBER 2025

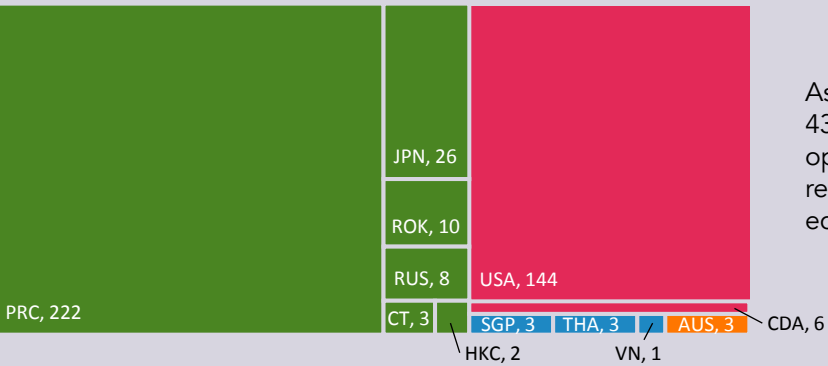
megawatt



Note: Information on energy demand for supercomputers is based on 364 out of 431 operational supercomputers with available data. Information on power draw of large-scale AI models is based on 94 out of 289 models with available data.

The amount of computational power used to train models in the APEC region has significantly increased as models become more advanced, with extensive consequences for energy demand. The average power demand for training a large-scale AI model in the region is 13.4 MW per model in 2025, a considerable rise from 2.7 MW in 2024. AI supercomputers are also becoming more energy intensive, with those launched in 2025 having an average power capacity of 96.0 MW per supercomputer, a 280.1% increase from the 2024 average.

[5.5] NUMBER OF AI SUPERCOMPUTERS, JULY 2025



As of July 2025, there are 431 AI supercomputers in operation in the APEC region, spread across 12 economies.

APEC 2025 Priorities
**THE PROMISE
OF ARTIFICIAL
INTELLIGENCE**

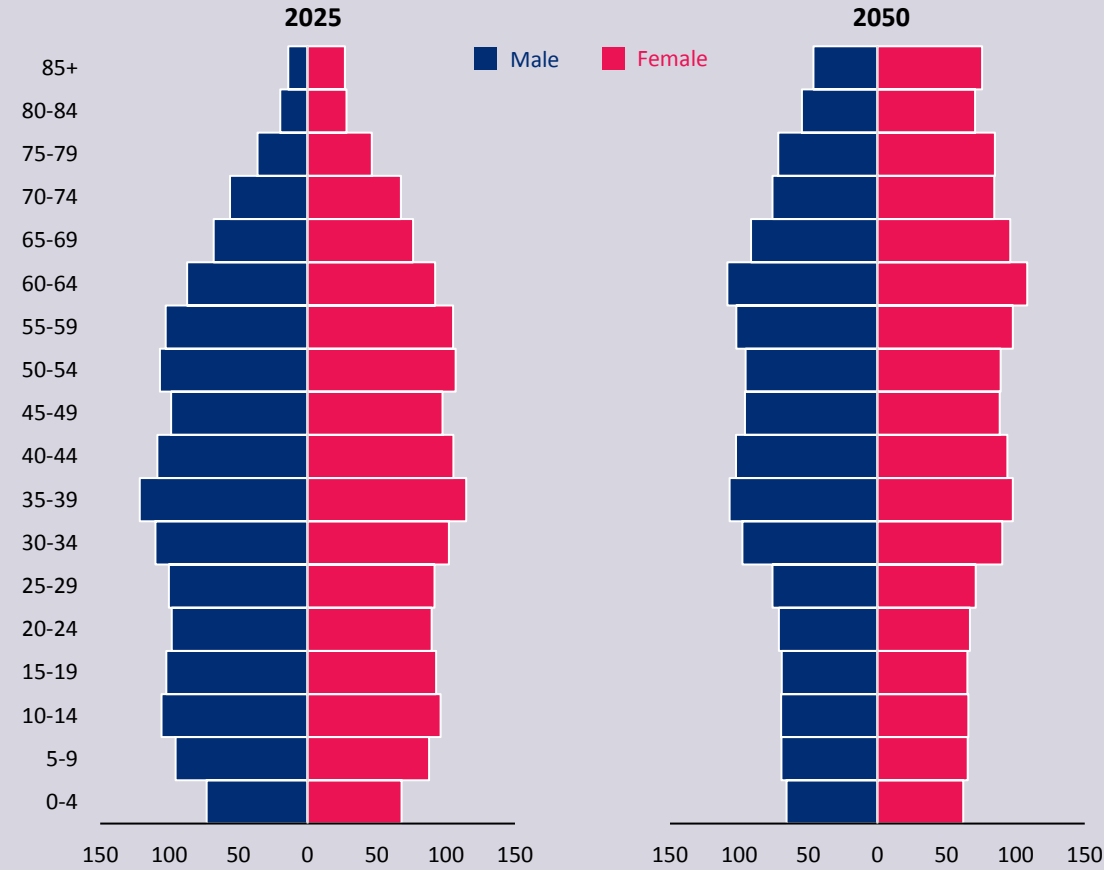
More models are trained and released in the APEC region as more AI-related investments pour in. However, significant resource consumption, particularly electricity, could pose risks to the region.

APEC 2025 Priorities

DEMOGRAPHIC SHIFTS

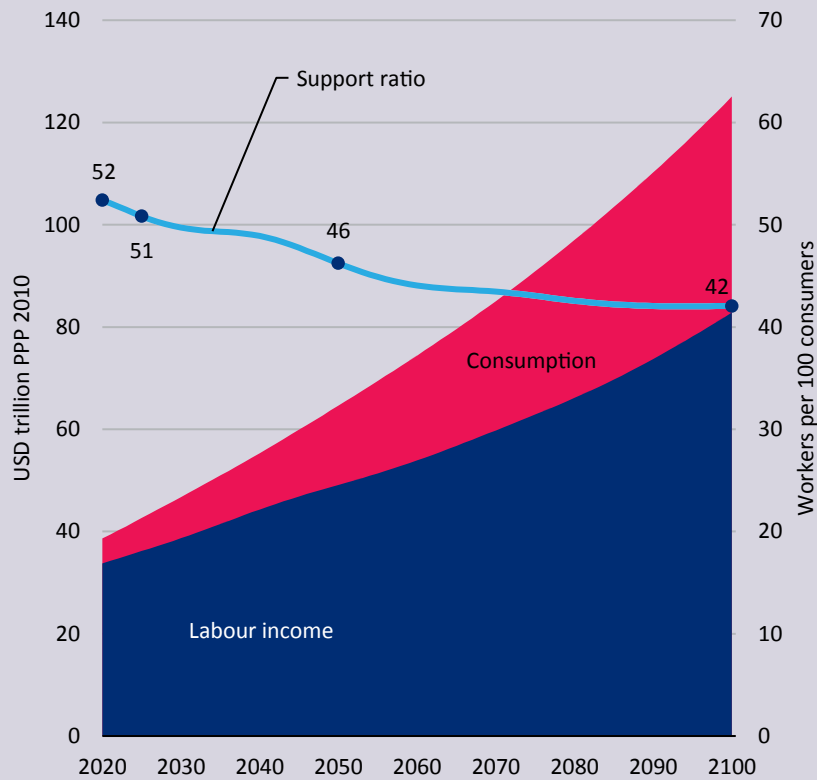
The APEC region is undergoing seismic demographic shifts, characterised by falling fertility rates and ageing populations.

[5.6] PROJECTED POPULATION PYRAMID, 2025 AND 2050
million people



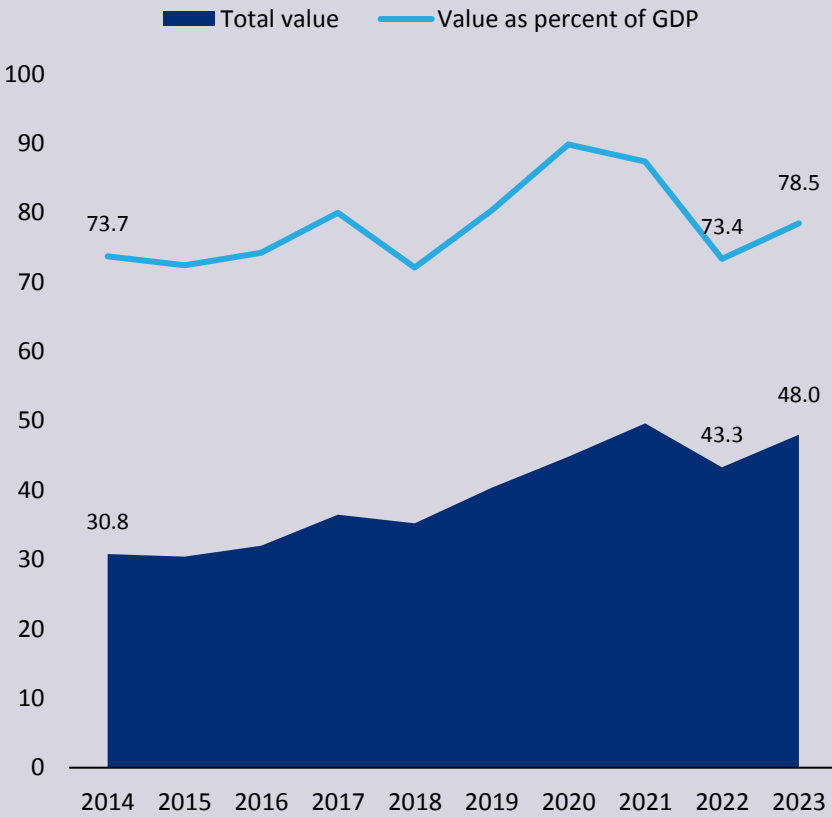
As the median age rises and the fertility rate declines, the age distribution of APEC’s population will change significantly. By 2050, it is projected that there would be 313 million more elderly – those aged 65 years and above – and 369 million fewer people younger than 65 compared with 2025. This would push the old-age dependency ratio from 22 elderly for every 100 working-age individuals in 2025, to 42 in 2050.

[5.7] PROJECTED AGGREGATE CONSUMPTION, LABOUR INCOME AND SUPPORT RATIO, 2020–2100
USD trillion PPP 2010 and workers per 100 consumers



As the population ages, there would be fewer productive workers to support expanding consumption needs. The number of effective workers per 100 effective consumers, also known as the economic support ratio, is projected to decrease from 51 workers per 100 consumers in 2025, to 46 in 2050 and 42 in 2100. This would exacerbate the gap between labour income and consumption, with projected labour income deficits of 24.0% and 33.8% of total consumption needs by 2050 and 2100, respectively.

[5.8] ASSETS OF PENSION PROVIDERS, 2014–2023
USD trillion and percent of nominal GDP



The ability of pension systems to accumulate assets in excess of its pension payment liabilities is important in ensuring adequate provision of retirement income. In 2023, pension providers in the APEC region held a total of USD 48.0 trillion in assets, 10.8% higher than in 2022. In the past decade, pension fund assets in APEC grew on average by 5.4% per year.

Data Notes

APEC Economies by Geographic Subregion

Northeast Asia: China; Hong Kong, China; Japan; Korea; Russia; and Chinese Taipei.

Southeast Asia: Brunei Darussalam; Indonesia; Malaysia; the Philippines; Singapore; Thailand; and Viet Nam.

Oceania: Australia; New Zealand; and Papua New Guinea.

The Americas: Canada; Chile; Mexico; Peru; and the United States.

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

Note

Numbers and percentages may not add up exactly due to rounding. Differences between percentage changes in the text and chart are due to rounding of chart figures.

APEC in the Global Economy 2024

Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators; Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics (Chinese Taipei); UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA), World Population Prospects 2024;

International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Economic Outlook April 2025; and World Trade Organization (WTO), Time Series on International Trade.

APEC Macroeconomic Indicators

1.1 Real GDP Growth, 2020–2024

Note: Aggregates are real GDP-weighted average.

Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators; IMF, World Economic Outlook April 2025; and Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics (Chinese Taipei).

1.2 Real GDP per Capita Growth, 2020–2024

Note: Aggregates are population-weighted average.

Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators; IMF, World Economic Outlook April 2025; and Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics (Chinese Taipei).

1.3 Value-Added Contributions of Economic Activities, 2004–2024

Note: Value-added is estimated by taking the total value of output produced and deducting the total value of intermediate consumption of goods and services to produce that output. Value-added and GDP data in current USD are used to compute the aggregates. Agriculture, forestry and fishing corresponds to International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) (Rev. 4) divisions 01-03. Non-manufacturing industries (including

construction) correspond to ISIC (Rev. 4) divisions 05-09 and 35-43. Manufacturing industries correspond to ISIC (Rev. 4) major division C. Data for all activities in Canada for 2024 are carried over from 2021. Data for all activities in Hong Kong, China; Japan; and Korea for 2024 are carried over from 2023. Data for all activities in New Zealand for 2024 are carried over from 2022. Data for Services in Papua New Guinea for 2004 are carried back from 2006. Data for manufacturing industries in Viet Nam for 2004 are carried back from 2005. Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators; IMF, World Economic Outlook April 2025; and Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics (Chinese Taipei).

1.4 Consumer Price Inflation, 2022–2024

Note: Figures shown are the rate of changes in the average consumer price index. The APEC aggregate is a simple average of economies' inflation rates.

Source: IMF, World Economic Outlook April 2025.

1.5 Exchange Rates against the IMF SDR, January 2024–September 2025

Note: Index is based on the amount of IMF Special Drawing Rights (SDRs) needed for one local currency unit. End-of-month monthly data are shown. Data for September 2025 are as of 8 September 2025.

Source: Google, Google Finance (accessed 9 September 2025).

1.6 Unemployment Rate, 2022–2024

Note: The unemployment rate is the proportion of unemployed persons as a percentage of total labour force. The APEC aggregate is a labour-force weighted average.

Source: International Labour Organization (ILO), ILOSTAT database.

1.7 Unemployment and Underemployment Rates, 2014–2024

Note: See data notes for indicator 1.6 for the definition of unemployment rate. The underemployment rate is the proportion of all persons in employment whose working time in all jobs was less than a specified hours threshold, who were able to work additional hours, and wanted to work additional hours given an opportunity for more work. The combined unemployment and underemployment rate is the share of the labour force that is either unemployed or underemployed. Data for combined unemployment and underemployment rate are not available for 2023 and 2024. The APEC aggregates are labour-force weighted averages.

Source: ILO, ILOSTAT database.

APEC Trade and Investment

2.1 Exports and Imports by Main Categories, 2021–2023

Note: Figures shown are the average annual values of exports and imports of all APEC economies with the World between 2021 and 2023, inclusive of both years. Merchandise

products are grouped according to the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) Rev. 3. Commercial services sectors are grouped according to the Extended Balance of Payments Services Classification (EBOPS) 2010. Data for category “Goods-related services” are not available for Chile; Peru; Thailand; and Viet Nam. Source: WTO, Time Series on International Trade.

2.2 Merchandise and Commercial Services Trade Values and Growth, 2014–2024

Source: WTO, Time Series on International Trade.

2.3 Trade in Digitally-Delivered Services, 2014–2024

Note: Digitally-delivered services are those that can be delivered and are actually delivered remotely through computer networks. Non-digitally delivered services are estimated by taking the total services and deducting digitally-delivered services. Total services include both commercial and government services not included elsewhere.

Source: WTO, Global Services Trade Data Hub.

2.4 Foreign Direct Investment Flows, 2014–2024

Note: FDI inflows and outflows data for Papua New Guinea; the Philippines; and Chinese Taipei are on asset/liability basis. FDI inflows and outflows data for Viet Nam are on asset/liability basis since 2021. Singapore FDI outflows data are on asset/liability basis. Data on FDI outflows are not available for Brunei Darussalam.

Source: UN Trade and Development (UNCTAD), World Investment Report 2025.

2.5 Foreign Direct Investment Flows by Subregion, 2024

Note: See data notes for indicator 2.4 for the calculation method and data coverage.

Source: UNCTAD, World Investment Report 2025.

APEC Innovation and Digitalisation

3.1 Active Data Centres, September 2025

Note: Figures cover data centres from operators and services providers offering colocation, cloud and connective services, excluding enterprise and government data centres.

Source: Internet Society, Internet Society Pulse (accessed 11 September 2025).

3.2 Active Internet Exchange Points, September 2025

Note: An internet exchange point (IXP) is a physical space where different internet infrastructure companies interconnect their networks to exchange internet traffic directly.

Source: Internet Society, Internet Society Pulse (accessed 11 September 2025).

3.3 Cross-Border Trade in ICT Goods by Category, 2014–2023

Note: ICT goods are products primarily intended to fulfil or enable the function of information processing and communication by electronic means, including transmission and display. The list of ICT goods is defined using the Harmonised

System (HS) 2007, with the latest adaption to HS 2017 consisting of 93 goods defined at the 6-digit level. To maintain comparability across years, APEC aggregates do not include data for Papua New Guinea; Russia; and Viet Nam due to unavailable information in some years.
Source: UNCTAD, Digital Economy Database.

3.4 Individuals Using the Internet, 2014–2024

Note: This indicator covers individuals who used the Internet at least once in the last three months, either via a fixed or mobile network. The APEC aggregate is a population-weighted average.
Source: International Telecommunication Union (ITU), ITU DataHub (accessed 19 August 2025).

3.5 Broadband Subscriptions, 2024

Note: Fixed-broadband subscriptions refer to high-speed access to the public internet (a TCP/IP connection), at downstream speeds equal to, or greater than, 256 kbits/s. Mobile-broadband subscriptions cover actual subscribers of handset-based and computer-based (USB/dongles) mobile-broadband services that allow access to the internet. Data on both subscriptions for Japan for 2024 are carried over from 2023. Data on fixed-broadband subscriptions for Papua New Guinea for 2023 and 2024 are carried over from 2022.
Source: ITU, ITU DataHub (accessed 22 July 2025).

3.6 Valuations of Unicorns by Industry, July 2025

Note: This indicator covers privately-owned

startup companies with a valuation over USD 1 billion and headquartered in APEC economies. Valuations are based on reported or estimated valuations linked to funding rounds and investor activity. Information presented is as of 3 July 2025.
Source: CB Insights, Unicorn Tracker.

3.7 Number of Unicorns by Industry, July 2025

Note: See data notes for indicator 3.6.
Source: CB Insights, Unicorn Tracker.

APEC Strong, Balanced, Secure, Sustainable and Inclusive Growth

4.1 Characteristics of the Employed Population, 2004–2024

Note: Based on November 2024 ILO Modelled Estimates. The employed population comprises all those of working age who, during a short reference period, were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit. This includes those who had a job but were temporarily absent during the short reference period. The working poor are employed people who live in households that fall below the International Poverty Line of USD 6.85 per person per day (2021 PPP). Informal employment covers individuals who are self-employed or employed in informal sector enterprises, those who are engaged in the production of goods exclusively for own final use by their household, as well as contributing family workers and employees holding informal jobs regardless of the formal status of the enterprise that they work for.
Source: ILO, ILOSTAT database.

4.2 Labour Income Share in GDP, 2004–2024

Note: Based on May 2025 ILO Modelled Estimates. APEC and subregion aggregates are GDP-weighted averages.
Source: ILO, ILOSTAT database.

4.3 Growth in Output per Hour Worked, 2006–2024

Note: Based on November 2024 ILO Modelled Estimates. Output is measured in constant USD (2021 PPP). APEC and subregion aggregates are total hours worked-weighted averages.
Source: ILO, ILOSTAT database.

4.4 Laws on Women Participation in the Workforce, 2023

Note: Industrial jobs particularly cover employments in the mining, construction, manufacturing, energy, water, agriculture and transportation industries. Jobs deemed dangerous capture a broad and subjective category of jobs deemed “hazardous”, “arduous” or “morally inappropriate”.
Source: World Bank, Women, Business and the Law 2024; and APEC PSU, The APEC Women and the Economy Dashboard 2025.

4.5 Share of Electric Vehicles (EVs) in Total Motor Vehicle Sales, 2018–2024

Note: This indicator covers two-wheeled and three-wheeled vehicles, cars, vans, trucks and buses that run on any of the following powertrain types: battery, plug-in hybrid and fuel cell. Aggregates are total vehicle sales-weighted

averages. Data are not available for Brunei Darussalam; Hong Kong, China; Papua New Guinea; Peru; the Philippines; Singapore; and Chinese Taipei.

Source: International Energy Agency (IEA), Global Electric Vehicle Outlook 2025.

4.6 Number of EVs Sold by Powertrain Type, 2018–2024

Note: See data notes for indicator 4.5 for details on the vehicle types and economies covered. Battery EVs are powered solely by electricity from a battery pack and do not have an internal combustion engine (ICE). Plug-in Hybrid EVs (PHEVs) are vehicles that combine an ICE and an electric motor which uses energy stored in a larger battery pack that can be recharged by plugging into an external power source. PHEVs include Extended-Range EVs which have a gasoline or other fuel-powered range extender as a generator to recharge the battery pack to extend the vehicle's overall range of electricity-only drive. Fuel Cell EVs are powered by an electric motor for which the electricity is provided by an onboard fuel cell.

Source: IEA, Global Electric Vehicle Outlook 2025.

4.7 Reported Trade in Plastic Waste and Scrap, 2014–2023

Note: Figures are based on the values of trade in HS 2017 code 3915 (waste, parings and scrap, of plastics) as reported by economies. Data on export for Papua New Guinea are not available for all years while import data are not available for

2014–2018 and 2022–2023. Data for Russia are not available for 2022–2023.

Source: World Bank, World Integrated Trade Solution; and UN, UN Comtrade database.

APEC 2025 Priorities

5.1 Released Large-Scale AI Models, 2019–July 2025

Note: Large-scale AI models are models trained with at least 10^{23} floating-point operations (FLOP). This indicator covers confirmed models, that is, those with publicly available training details. Models are assigned to economies according to where the organisations involved in their creation are based. When models are created by multiple organisations based in different economies, they are assigned as “collaboration” models. Models that were developed but not publicly announced are not covered by this indicator. Data are as of 12 August 2025.

Source: Epoch AI, Parameter, Compute and Data Trends in Machine Learning (accessed 12 August 2025).

5.2 Cost of Training Large-Scale AI Models, 2019–July 2025

Note: See data notes for indicator 5.1 for details on confirmed large-scale AI models. This indicator covers models created with the involvement of at least one organisation based in the APEC region. From this list, only models with reported or estimated training cost data are selected. The year average line shows the simple average of the training cost of such models released within a

particular year. Data are as of 12 August 2025.

Source: Epoch AI, Parameter, Compute and Data Trends in Machine Learning (accessed 12 August 2025).

5.3 Venture Capital Investments in AI and Data Startups, 2012–2024

Note: This indicator covers only privately-owned startup companies. An AI firm researches and delivers all or part of an AI system or researches and delivers products and services that rely significantly on AI systems. A data firm provides solutions for large volumes of data, through data gathering, storing or analysis. Financial investment deals reported as being secondary stock purchase, mergers, or add-ons are excluded from this indicator. Data for Brunei Darussalam; Hong Kong, China; and Papua New Guinea are not available. Data are as of 30 July 2025.

Source: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), OECD.AI Policy Observatory Live Data.

5.4 Energy Demand of AI Supercomputers and Large-Scale AI Models, 2010–September 2025

Note: See data notes for indicator 5.1 for details on confirmed large-scale AI models. AI supercomputers are those that are used for training or serving neural network models. Supercomputer power capacity refers to the peak power capacity of the system. This indicator covers models created with the involvement of at least one organisation based in the APEC region and supercomputers located in APEC economies.

Only models and supercomputers with reported or estimated energy demand/capacity data are presented. Models and supercomputers with no publicly available information are not covered by this indicator. The year average lines show the simple average of the energy demand/capacity within a particular year. Data for AI models are as of 12 August 2025. Data for AI supercomputers are as of 14 August 2025.

Source: Epoch AI, Parameter, Compute and Data Trends in Machine Learning (accessed 12 August 2025); and Epoch AI, Data on AI Supercomputers (accessed 14 August 2025).

5.5 Number of AI Supercomputers, July 2025

Note: See data notes for indicator 5.4 for details on AI supercomputers. This indicator covers only supercomputers located in APEC economies. Data are as of 14 August 2025.

Source: Epoch AI, Data on AI Supercomputers (accessed 14 August 2025).

5.6 Projected Population Pyramid, 2025 and 2050

Note: Figures shown are based on the medium projections.

Source: UN DESA, World Population Prospects 2024.

5.7 Projected Aggregate Consumption, Labour Income and Support Ratio, 2020–2100

Note: The projected consumption and labour income profiles incorporate age variation in labour force participation, hours worked, unemployment, and wages. Labour income is estimated by age group and includes both earnings and an estimate of the value of work by the self-employed and unpaid family workers. Consumption includes all public and private consumption allocated to individuals and the age groups to which they belong. All values are expressed in constant USD (2010 PPP) and estimates are provided by the NTA Network. Population estimates are based on the medium projections in UN World Population Prospects 2022.

Source: NTA Network, NTA Indicators (accessed 14 August 2025).

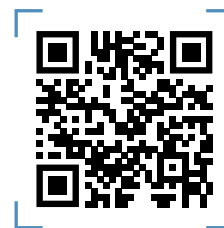
5.8 Assets of Pension Providers, 2014–2023

Note: The total amount of investments of pension providers is used as a proxy for the total amount of their assets. Data for Brunei Darussalam; the Philippines; Russia; Chinese Taipei; Thailand; and Viet Nam are not available.

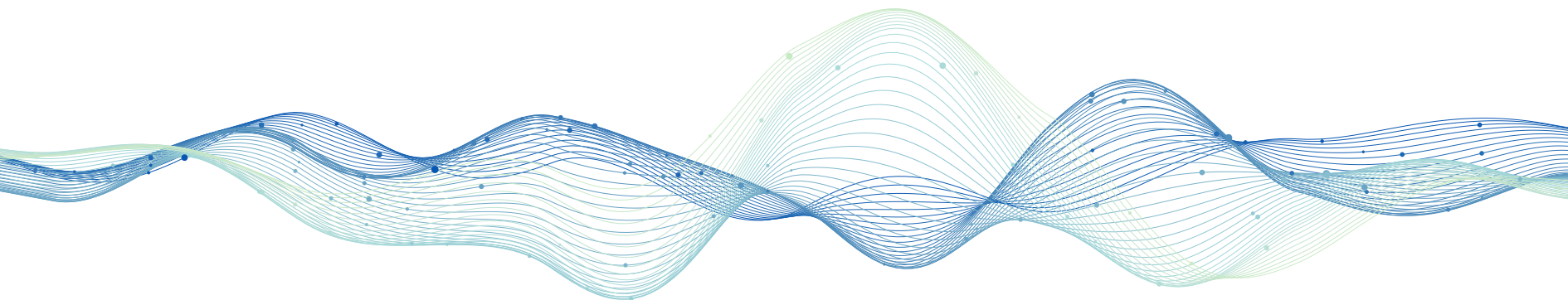
Source: OECD, Global Pension Statistics.

StatsAPEC is a statistics portal managed by the PSU. It provides annual data from 1989 to the present for all APEC member economies, as well as aggregates for APEC and the world. The portal comprises two databases. The Key Indicators Database contains over 120 GDP, trade, financial and socioeconomic indicators, enabling an analysis of trends across a wide range of topics. The Bilateral Linkages Database facilitates detailed analysis of bilateral trade flows between APEC economies and within the region.

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