APEC at 30

“What we are seeking to develop is a capacity for analysis and consultation on economic and social issues, not as an academic exercise but to help inform policy development by our respective governments.”

- AUSTRALIAN PRIME MINISTER ROBERT HAWKE, Seoul 1989

when he first introduced the idea for APEC

**FOUNDING PRINCIPLES**

*Openness*
Wider participation with transparent and non-discriminating economic policies

*Equality*
Mutually beneficial for all participants with differences in economic and political structures in mind

*Evolution*
Gradual, sustainable and pragmatic approaches to cooperation based on consensus building

**FIRST SEVEN PROJECTS**

Since the beginning, APEC’s agenda was not only about cross-border trade and investment, but also about inclusion, sustainability, and innovation.

- Review of Trade and Investment Data
- Trade Promotion
- Expansion of Investment and Technology Transfer
- Multilateral Human Resource Development
- Regional Energy Cooperation
- Marine Resource Conservation
- Telecommunications

**Since APEC was formed, the region’s economy has expanded by leaps and bounds**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Real GDP in the APEC Region</th>
<th>1990</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$23.5 trillion</td>
<td>$66.2 trillion</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Trade has been a key driver of growth, while new technologies have pushed the boundaries of the global economy**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Current Value of APEC Trade</th>
<th>1989</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$3.1 trillion</td>
<td>$24.0 trillion</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**This led to growing average incomes, vast reductions in poverty and a growing middle class**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Real Per Capita GDP in the APEC Region</th>
<th>1990</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$10,300</td>
<td>$22,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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But this growth has not been shared equally: long-term trends are towards widening income gaps

Between 1990 and 2015, average real monthly income per person among the poorest 5% of the population increased by $50, while it increased by almost $3,000 among the richest 5%.

Despite the use of more environment-friendly technologies, the region’s carbon footprint continues to grow.

When it was created, APEC took a holistic approach to economic policy cooperation that addressed both cross-border and behind-the-border issues. APEC met these challenges head-on through regional cooperation, multilateralism, and the incubation of new ideas.

APEC will need to strengthen the holistic and innovative spirit of 1989 if it is to step up to the challenges of the next 30 years.

The APEC Region

- AUSTRALIA
- BRUNEI DARUSSALAM
- CANADA
- CHILE
- PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
- HONG KONG, CHINA
- INDONESIA
- JAPAN
- REPUBLIC OF KOREA
- MALAYSIA
- MEXICO
- NEW ZEALAND
- PAPUA NEW GUINEA
- PERU
- THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
- RUSSIA
- SINGAPORE
- CHINESE TAIPEI
- THAILAND
- UNITED STATES
- VIET NAM

Founding Member
- 1991
- 1993
- 1994
- 1998

1989 APEC Created: Ministers meet in Canberra
1990 Ministers meet in Singapore
1991 Ministers meet in Korea
1992 Ministers meet in Bangkok
1993 First Leaders’ Meeting in the United States
1994 Indonesia: Establishing the Bogor Goals
1995 Japan: Setting the Osaka Action Agenda
1996 Philippines: “From Vision to Action”
1997 Canada: “Connecting the APEC Community”
1998 Malaysia: “Strengthening the Foundations for Growth”
1999 New Zealand: “The Anzacland Challenge”
2000 Brunei Darussalam: “Delivering to the Community”
2001 China: “Meeting New Challenges in the New Century”
2002 Mexico: “Expanding Benefits & Cooperation for Economic Growth”
2003 Thailand: “World of Differences, Partnerships for the Future”
2004 Chile: “One Community, One Future”
2005 Korea: “Towards One Community: Meet the Challenge, Make the Change”
2006 Viet Nam: “Toward a Dynamic Community for Sustainable Development & Prosperity”
2007 Australia: Strengthening Our Community, Building a Sustainable Future
2008 Peru: “A New Commitment to Asia-Pacific Development”
2009 Singapore: “Sustaining Growth, Connecting the Region”
2010 Japan: “Change and Action”
2011 United States: “Strengthening Regional Economic Integration, Expanding Trade, Promoting Green Growth”
2012 Russia: “Integrate to Grow, Innovate to Prosper”
2013 Indonesia: “Resilient Asia-Pacific Engine of Growth”
2014 China: “Shaping the Future through Asia-Pacific Partnership”
2016 Peru: “Quality Growth and Human Development”
2017 Viet Nam: “Creating a New Dynamism, Fostering a Shared Future”
2019 Chile: “Connecting People, Building the Future”

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