



Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation

Advancing Free Trade
for Asia-Pacific Prosperity

APEC in Charts 2016

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.

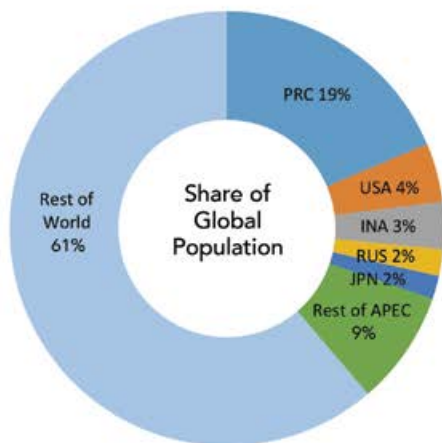
APEC in Charts was launched by the PSU in 2013 to provide a graphical overview of the APEC region's economic, trade, investment and policy-related performance. If you have any feedback, please write to us at email: psugroup@apec.org.



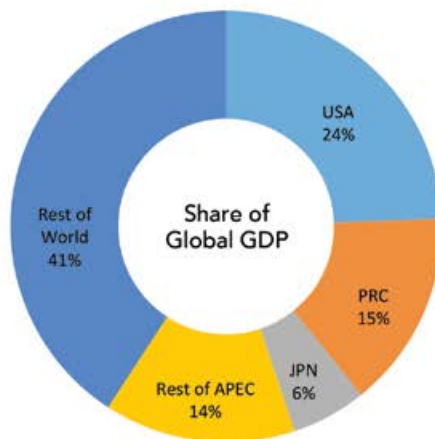
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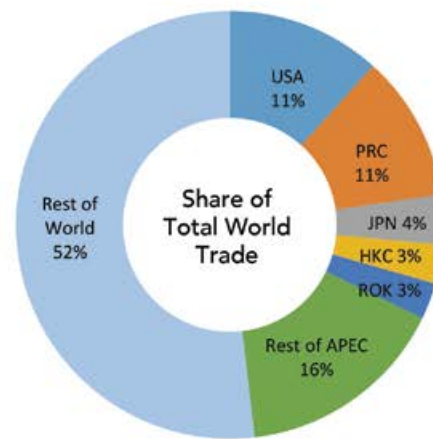
APEC in the Global Economy, 2015



The APEC region accounted for 39% of the world's population in 2015. China had the largest share with 19% of the world's population, followed by the United States with 4% and Indonesia with 3%.



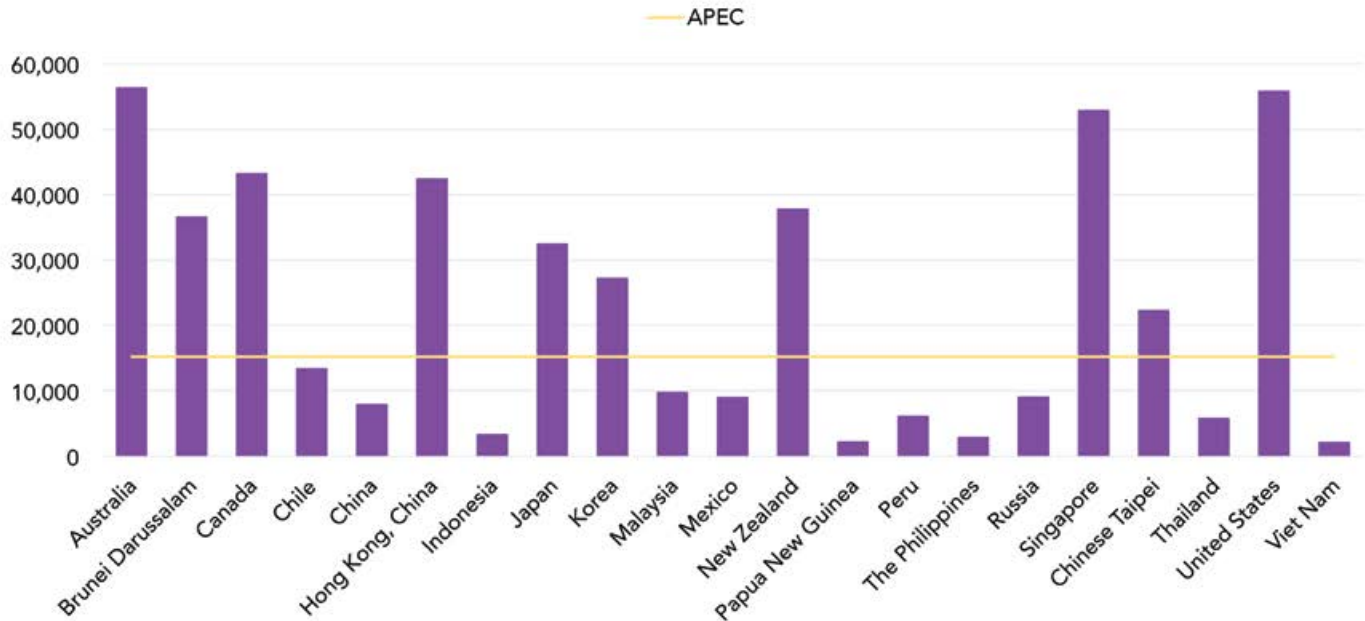
Two APEC economies, the United States and China, accounted for 39% of the world's total nominal GDP in 2015. Overall, APEC economies, valued at USD 43 trillion, accounted for 59% of the world's nominal GDP.



The APEC region's trade in merchandise goods and commercial services reached USD 20 trillion in 2015, which was almost half (48%) of the world's total trade. China; Japan; and the United States accounted for 26% of global trade.

APEC Macroeconomic Indicators

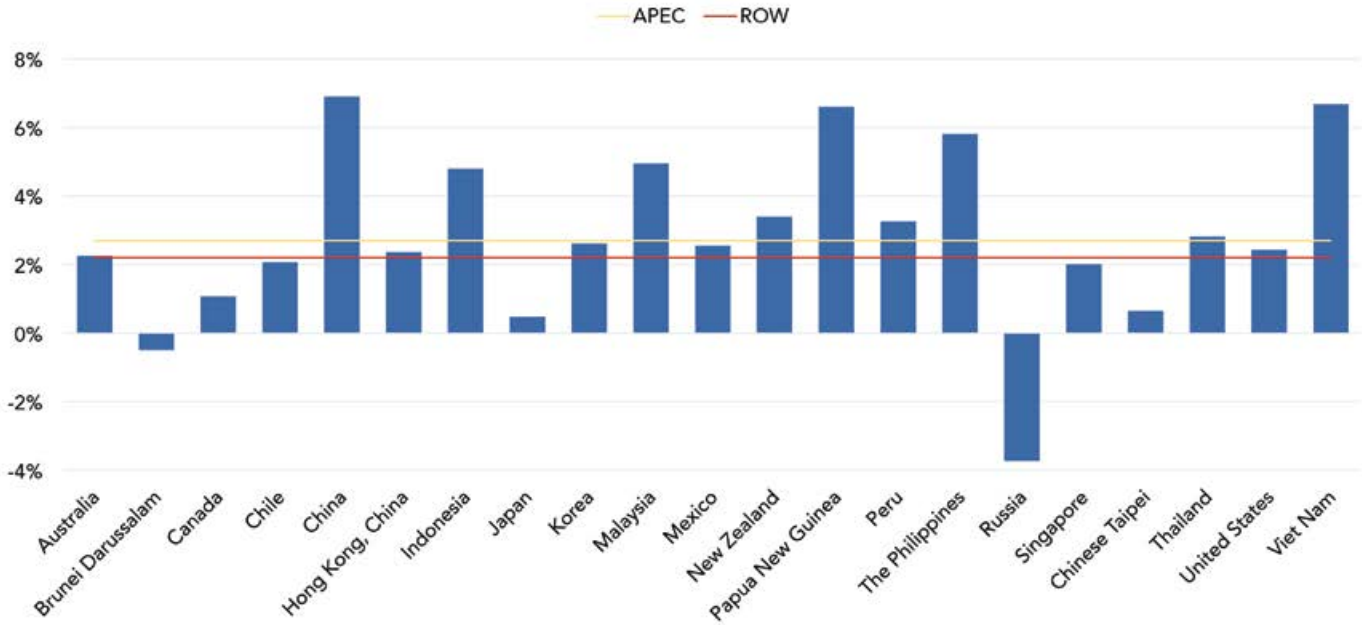
1.1 GDP Per Capita (current USD), 2015



In 2015, APEC's GDP per capita was equivalent to USD 15,262 and ranged from USD 2,111 to USD 56,328. It exceeded USD 50,000 in Australia; Singapore; and the United States, while it was below USD 5,000 for Indonesia; Papua New Guinea; the Philippines; and Viet Nam. This shows the wide variation in terms of economic development among APEC member economies.

APEC Macroeconomic Indicators

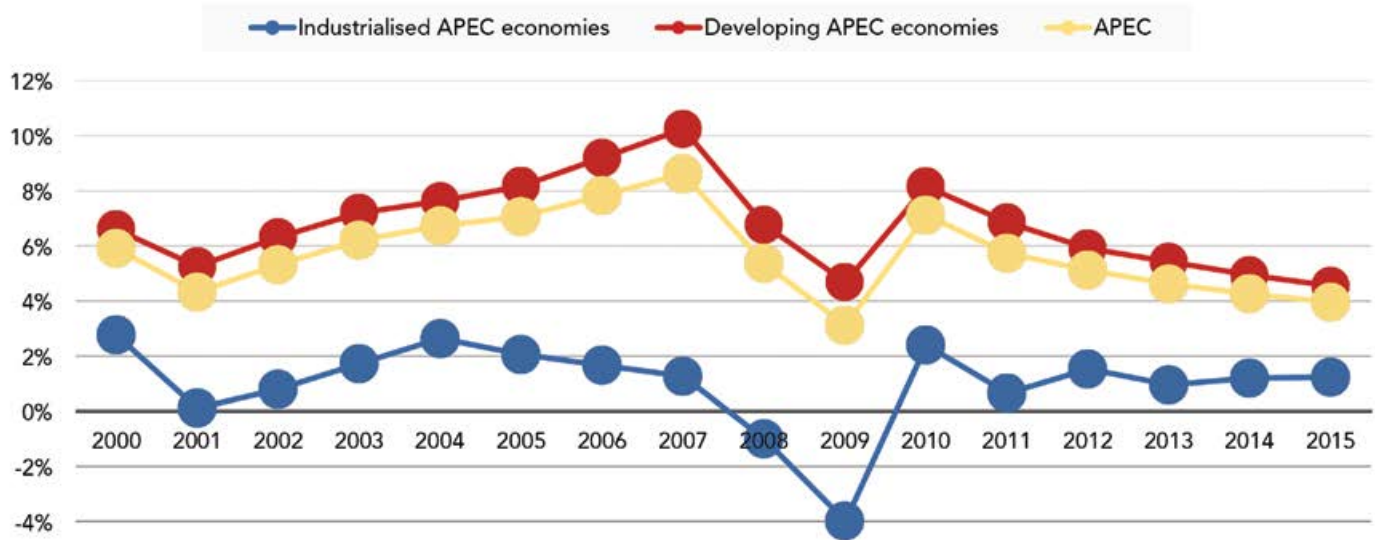
1.2 Real GDP Growth (annual percent), 2015



In 2015, the APEC region slightly outperformed the rest of the world (ROW) in terms of real GDP growth, growing 2.7% as compared to the ROW's 2.2% growth. However, real GDP growth in Brunei Darussalam and Russia contracted due to the impacts of declining oil prices.

APEC Macroeconomic Indicators

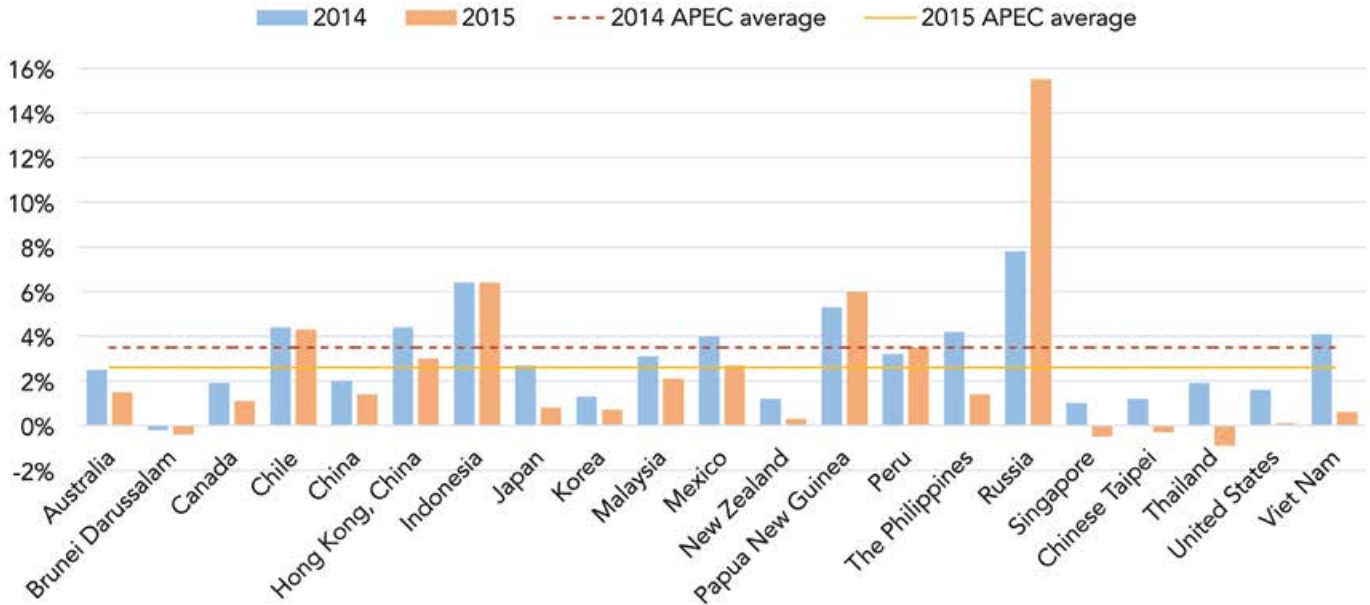
1.3 Real GDP Per Capita Growth Rates (annual percent), 2000-2015



Per capita GDP growth rates in APEC economies continued their downward trend in 2015, growing at 4.0% compared to 4.3% in 2014. Most of this downward trend has been due to a slowdown in per capita GDP growth rates in developing APEC economies, going down from 4.9% to 4.6% between 2014 and 2015. Meanwhile, per capita GDP growth rates of industrialised APEC economies are lower than those of developing economies, growing by 1.2% in 2015 (same as in 2014).

APEC Macroeconomic Indicators

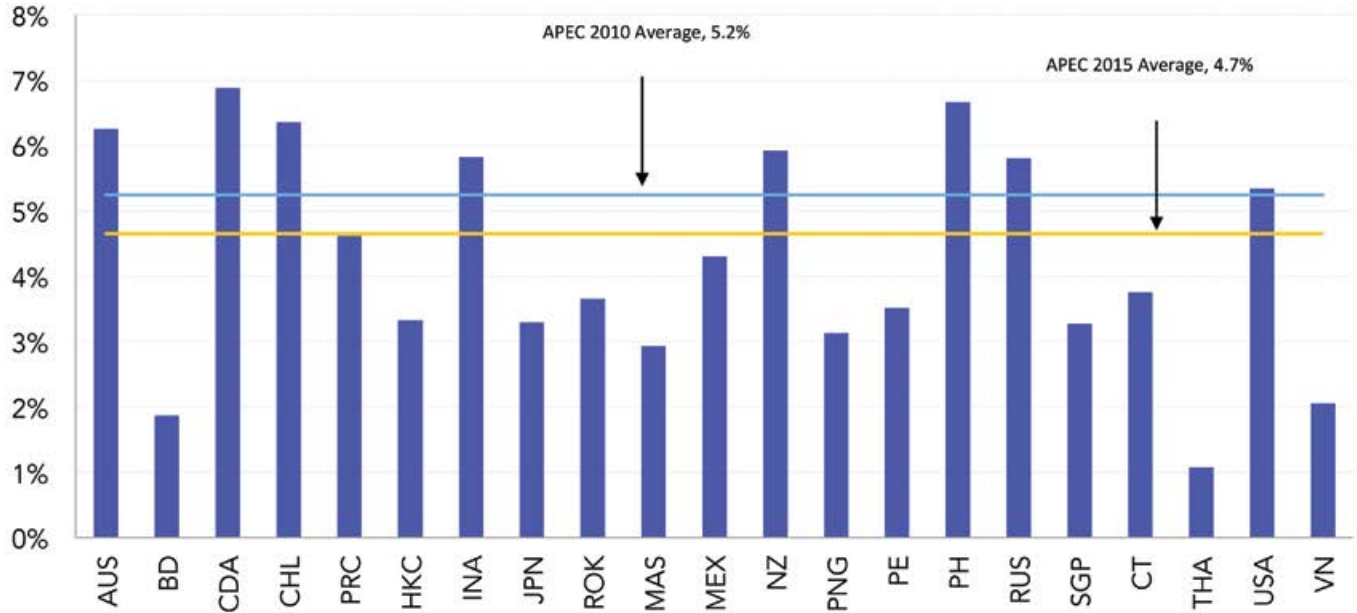
1.4 Consumer Price Inflation (percent), 2014-2015



Inflation rates in most APEC economies decreased in 2015 compared to 2014, except for Papua New Guinea; Peru; and Russia where inflation increased. Lower inflation rates in most APEC economies can be explained by weak demand recovery after the Global Financial Crisis as well as falling commodity prices in 2015.

APEC Macroeconomic Indicators

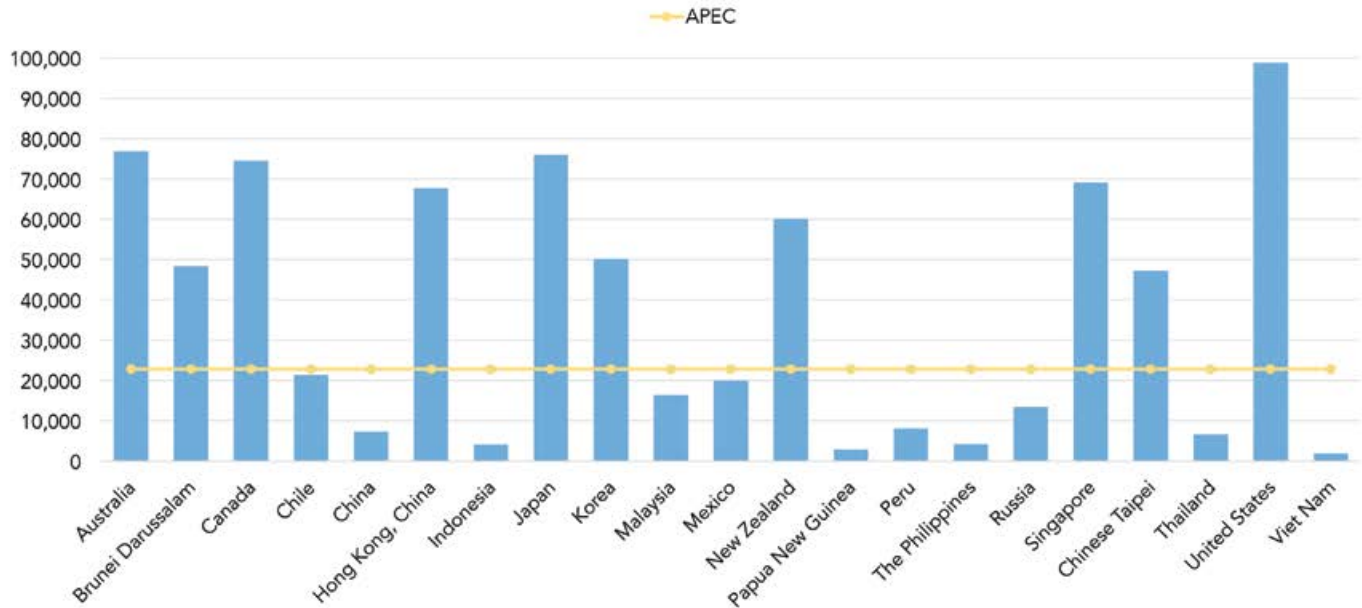
1.5 Unemployment Rate (percent), 2015



The unemployment rate in the APEC region averaged 4.7% in 2015, ranging from 1.1% in Thailand to 6.9% in Canada. Unemployment in the region has decreased from 5.2% in 2010, reflecting a modest recovery from the 2008 Global Financial Crisis.

APEC Macroeconomic Indicators

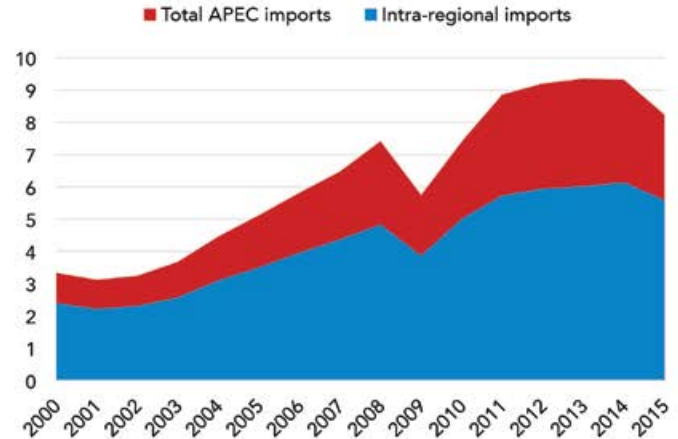
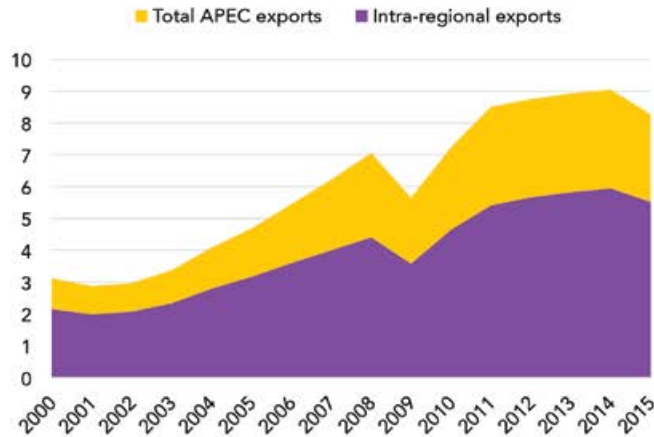
1.6 GDP Per Person Employed (2005 PPP USD), 2015



GDP per person employed, an indicator of labor productivity, was equivalent to USD 22,847 in the APEC region in 2015. This was 1.9% higher than the region's average labor productivity in 2014.

APEC Trade Indicators

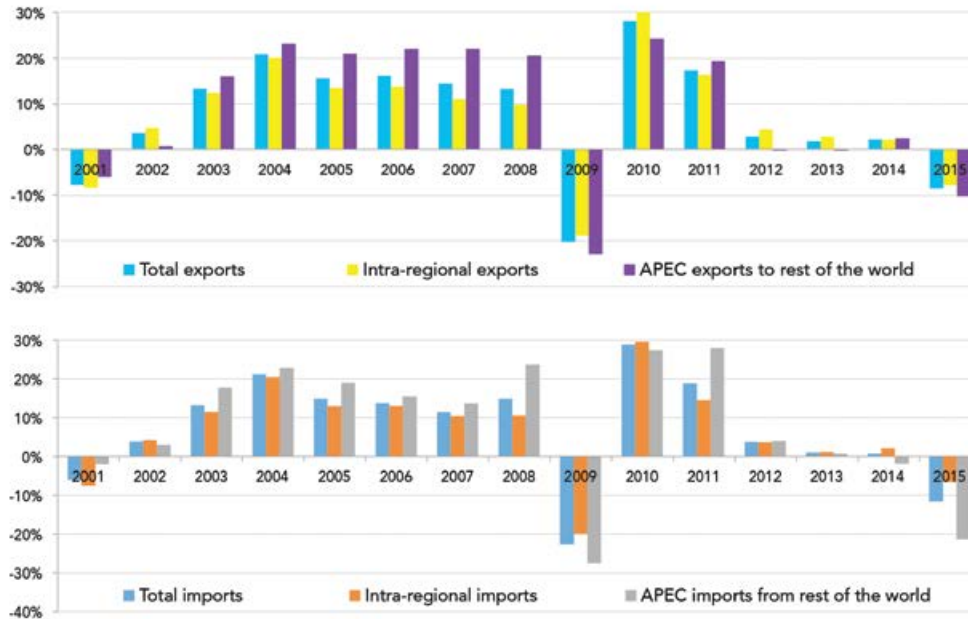
2.1 Value of APEC Merchandise Trade (USD trillion), 2000-2015



APEC total merchandise exports were valued at USD 8.3 trillion in 2015, down 8.6% from USD 9.1 trillion in 2014. Total merchandise imports also fell 11.6% in 2015 to USD 8.2 trillion from USD 9.4 trillion in 2014. The decline in merchandise trade value was mainly due to falling commodity prices in 2015. While both aggregate and intra-regional merchandise trade declined in 2015, the share of intra-regional exports rose from 65.7% in 2014 to 66.7% in 2015. Share of intra-regional imports also increased from 65.9% in 2014 to 67.9% in 2015.

APEC Trade Indicators

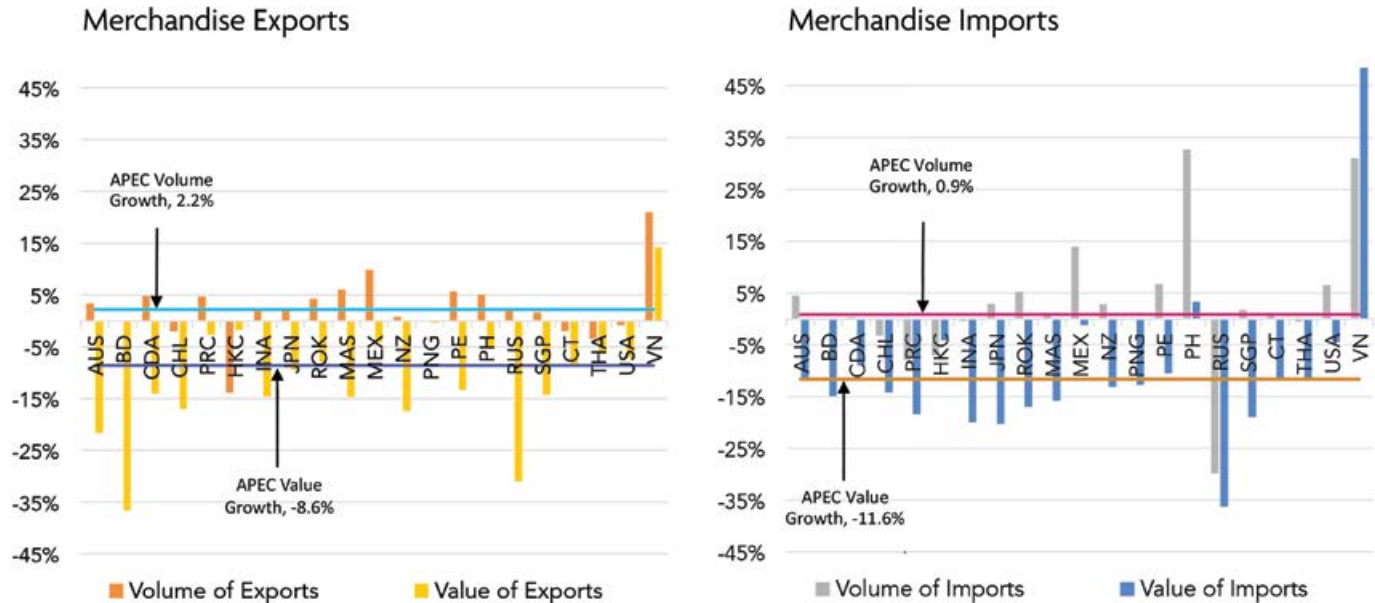
2.2 Nominal Merchandise Trade Growth in APEC (annual percent change), 2001-2015



Merchandise trade growth in the region continues its slowdown in recent years, with the nominal value of APEC's total exports contracting by 8.6% while total imports fell by 11.6% in 2015. Trade with the rest of the world and intra-regional trade declined significantly as compared to the previous year, with intra-regional exports decreasing 7.9% and intra-regional imports decreasing 6.5%.

APEC Trade Indicators

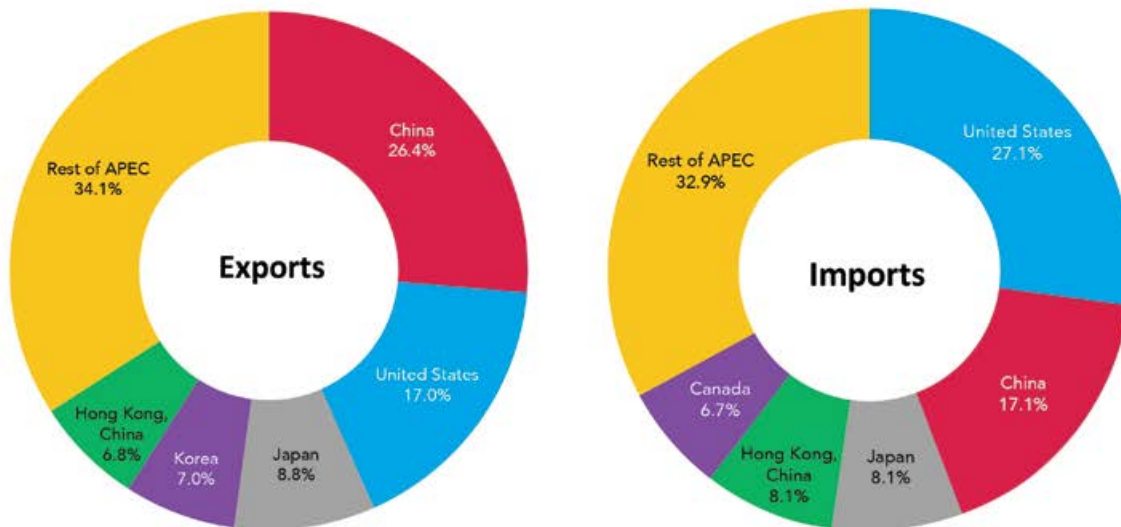
2.3 Trade Volume and Value Growth in APEC (annual percent change), 2015



Trade volume in the APEC region expanded slightly in 2015, with exports and imports growing 2.2% and 0.9%, respectively, relative to the previous year. This is in contrast to nominal trade value growth in APEC, where exports and imports contracted by 8.6% and 11.6%, respectively, in 2015. While growth in trade volume suggests increasing demand, the accompanying decline in trade value reflects declining commodity prices in 2015.

APEC Trade Indicators

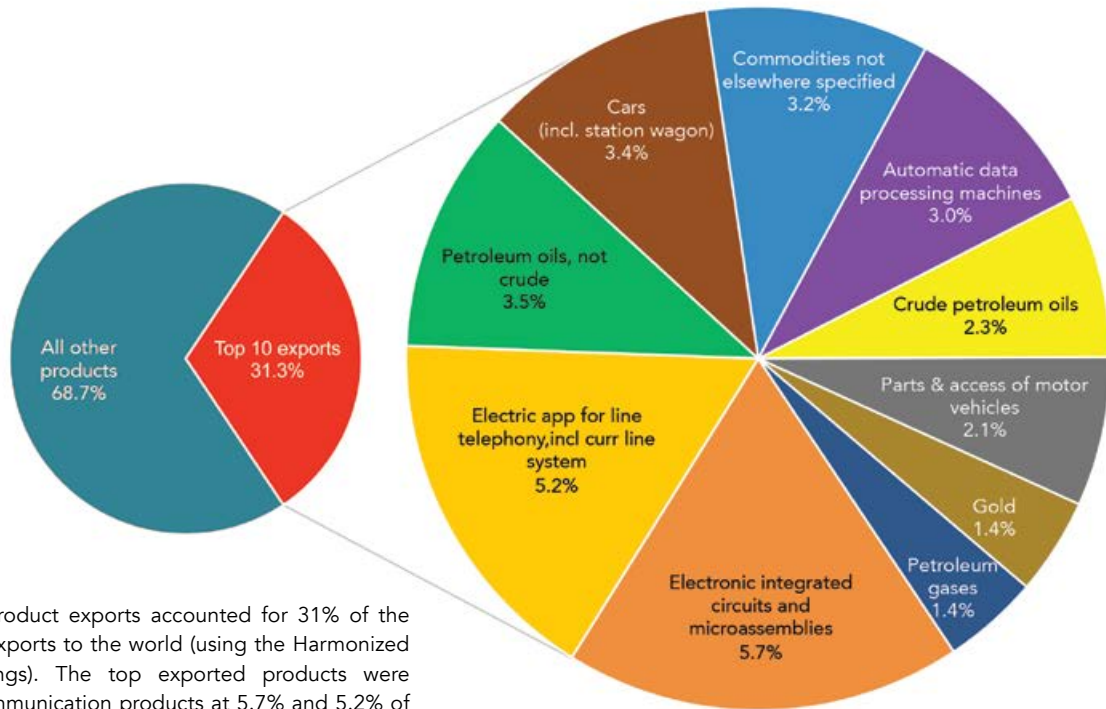
2.4 Share of Intra-regional Trade in APEC (percent share), 2015



APEC merchandise trade by the top 5 APEC exporters and importers accounted for about two-thirds of all trade by APEC member economies. In 2015, China was the largest exporter while the United States was the largest importer.

APEC Trade Indicators

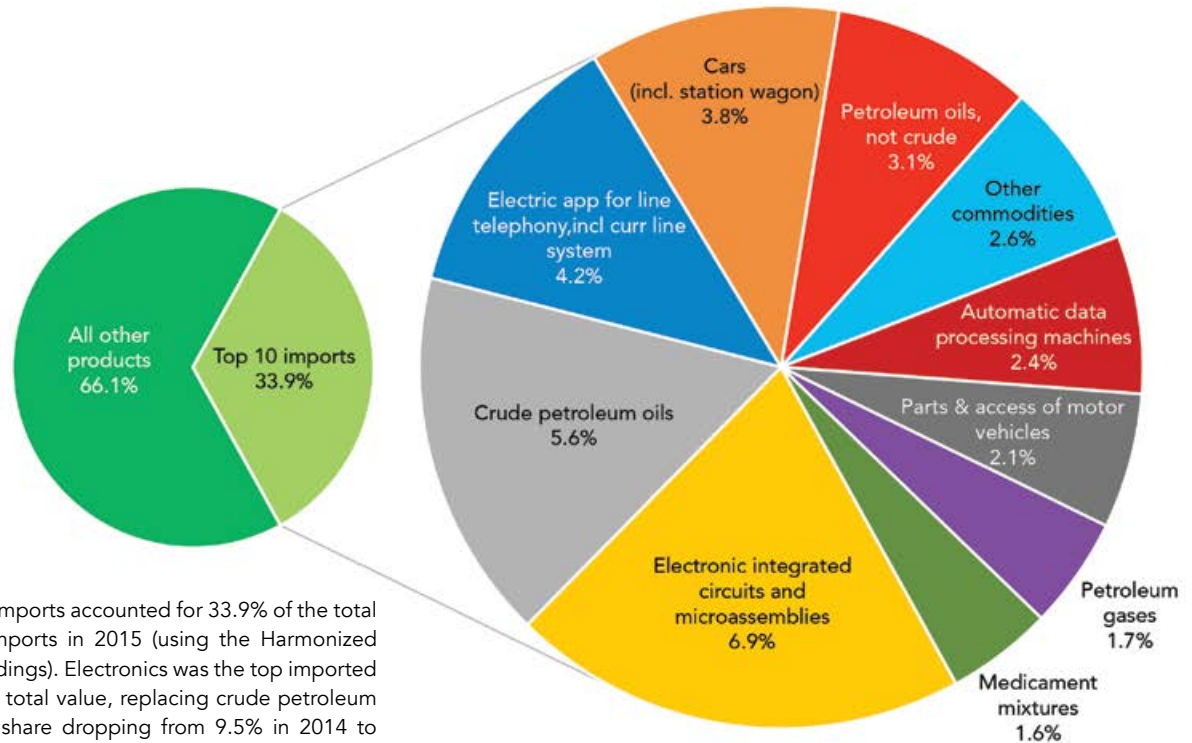
2.5 Top 10 Exports from APEC to the World by Value (percent share), 2015



In 2015, the top 10 product exports accounted for 31% of the total value of APEC's exports to the world (using the Harmonized System 4-digit headings). The top exported products were electronics and telecommunication products at 5.7% and 5.2% of total value, respectively. At third place was petroleum oils, with its share dropping from 5.0% in 2014 to 3.5% of total value in 2015.

APEC Trade Indicators

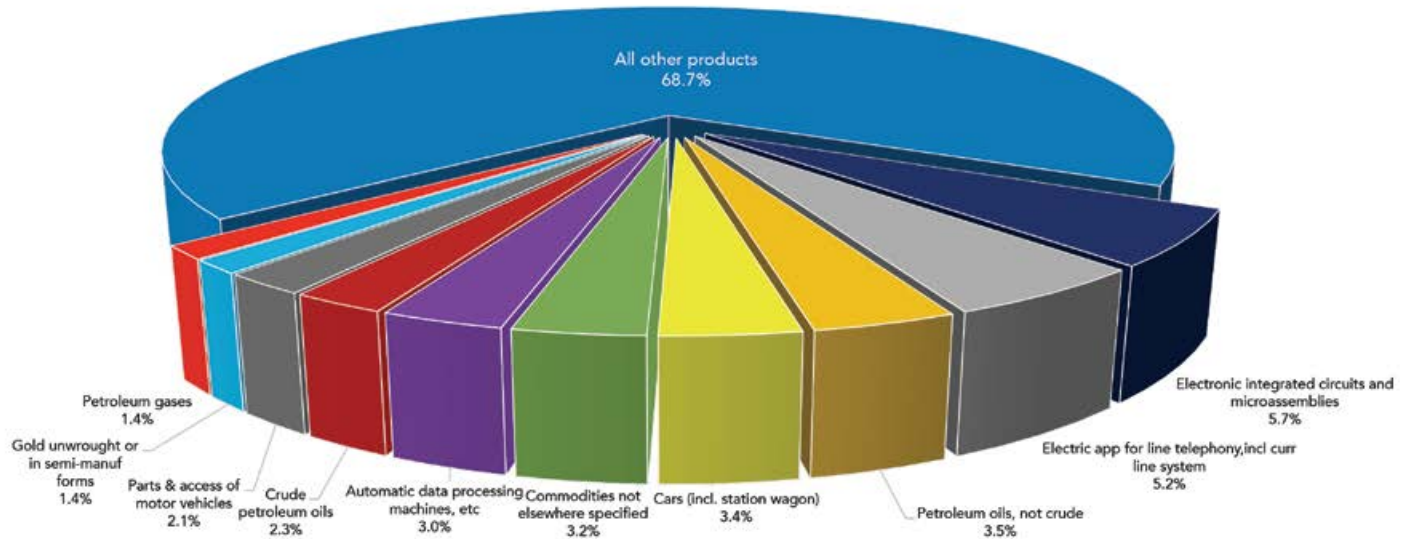
2.6 Top 10 Imports from the World to APEC by Value (percent share), 2015



The top 10 goods imports accounted for 33.9% of the total value of APEC's imports in 2015 (using the Harmonized System 4-digit headings). Electronics was the top imported product at 6.9% of total value, replacing crude petroleum oils which had its share dropping from 9.5% in 2014 to 5.6% of total value in 2015.

APEC Trade Indicators

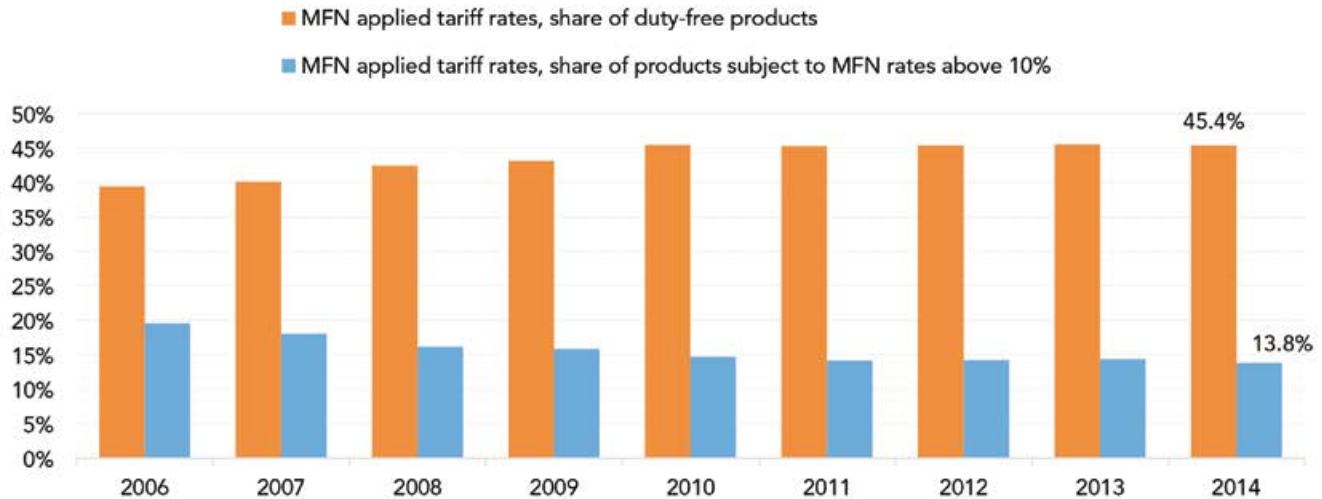
2.7 Top 10 Most Traded Products within APEC by Value (percent share), 2015



The top 10 most traded products within the APEC region accounted for 31.3% of all intra-regional trade in 2015 (using the Harmonized System 4-digit subheadings). Electronics, telecommunication and petroleum products were the top three most traded products within the region, at 5.7%, 5.2% and 3.5% of total intra-regional trade value.

APEC Trade Liberalization

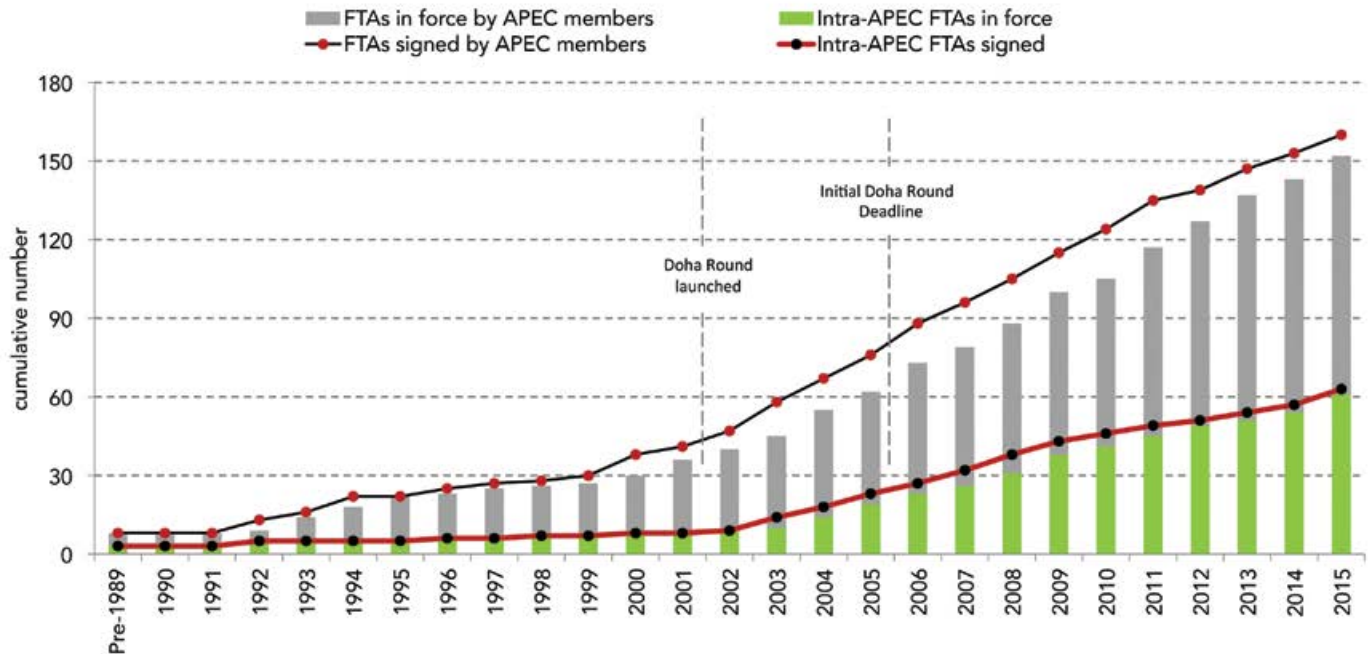
3.1 MFN Applied Tariff Rates above 10% and Duty-free (percent share), 2006-2014



The share of duty-free products within the APEC region increased from 39.4% in 2006 to 45.4% in 2014 (based on 6-digit subheadings). The share of products subject to MFN applied rates above 10% continued its steady decline to 13.8% in 2014 from 19.6% in 2006.

APEC Trade Liberalization

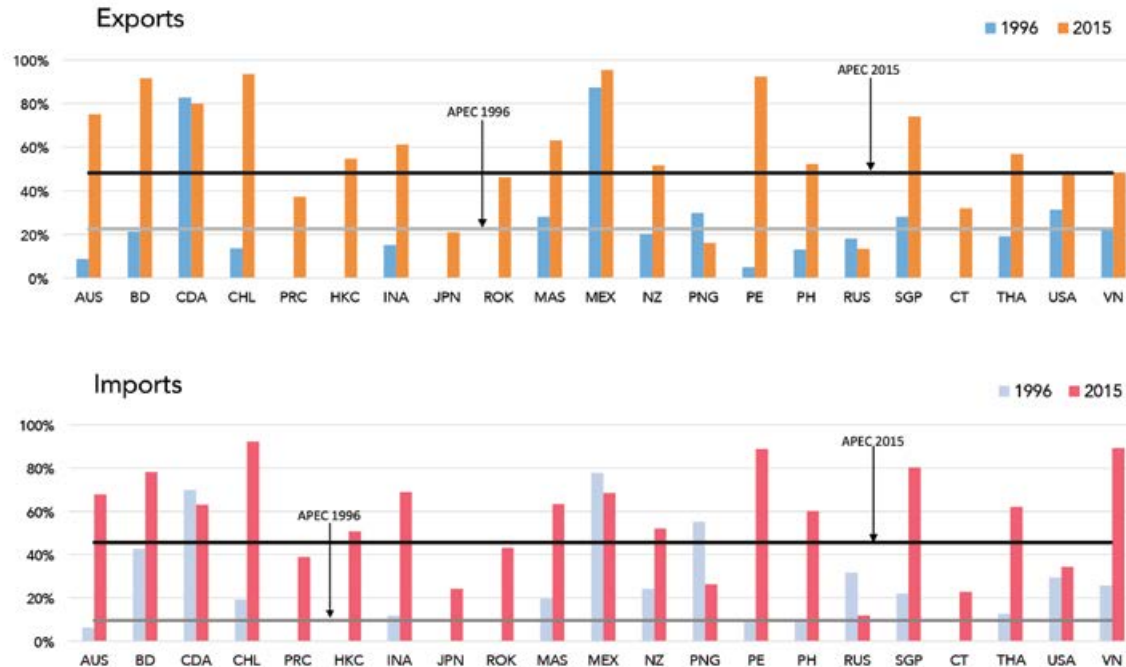
3.2 Free Trade Agreements in APEC (cumulative number), pre-1989-2015



The number of free trade agreements (FTAs) signed by APEC members continues to increase. As of 2015, APEC members have signed a total of 160 FTAs, of which 152 are still in force. Of the FTAs signed, 63 of them were signed with at least one other APEC member, with 61 still in force.

APEC Trade Liberalization

3.3 Share of Trade by Value Covered by FTA Partners (percent), 2015

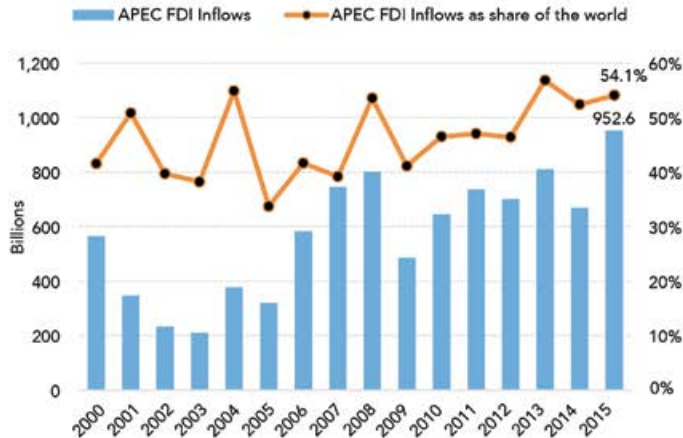


In 2015, 48.1% of total APEC exports was covered by FTA partners, which is significantly higher than the 1996 level of 22.6%. Meanwhile, total APEC imports covered by FTA partners rose more than fourfold to 45.6% in 2015 from 9.6% in 1996.

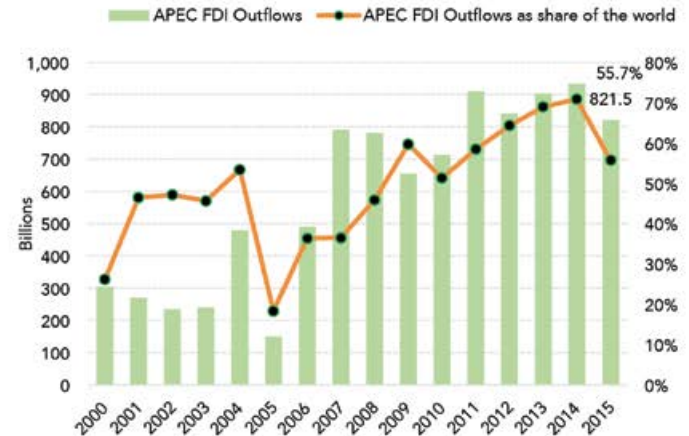
APEC Investment Indicators

4.1 FDI Inflows and Outflows in APEC (value in USD billion, share in percent), 2000-2015

Inflows



Outflows

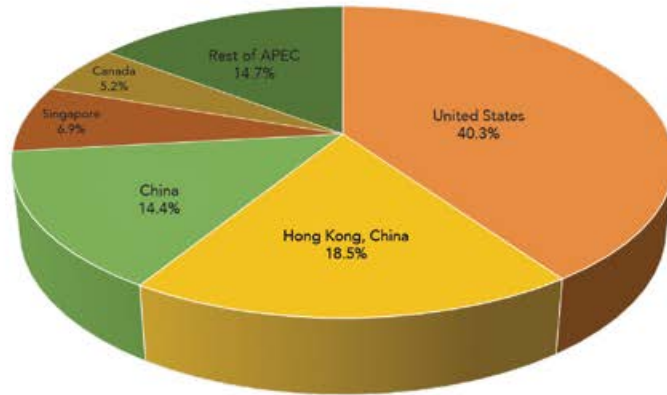


In 2015, USD 950 billion in foreign direct investments (FDI) flowed into the APEC region. As a share of global FDI, APEC'S FDI inflows increased to 54.1% in 2015. Meanwhile, FDI outflows from the region amounted to over USD 821 billion in 2015.

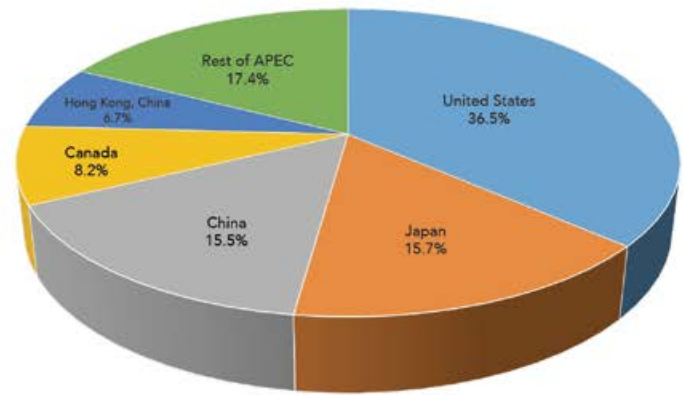
APEC Investment Indicators

4.2 Top 5 APEC FDI Hosts and Sources (percent share), 2015

APEC FDI Inflows



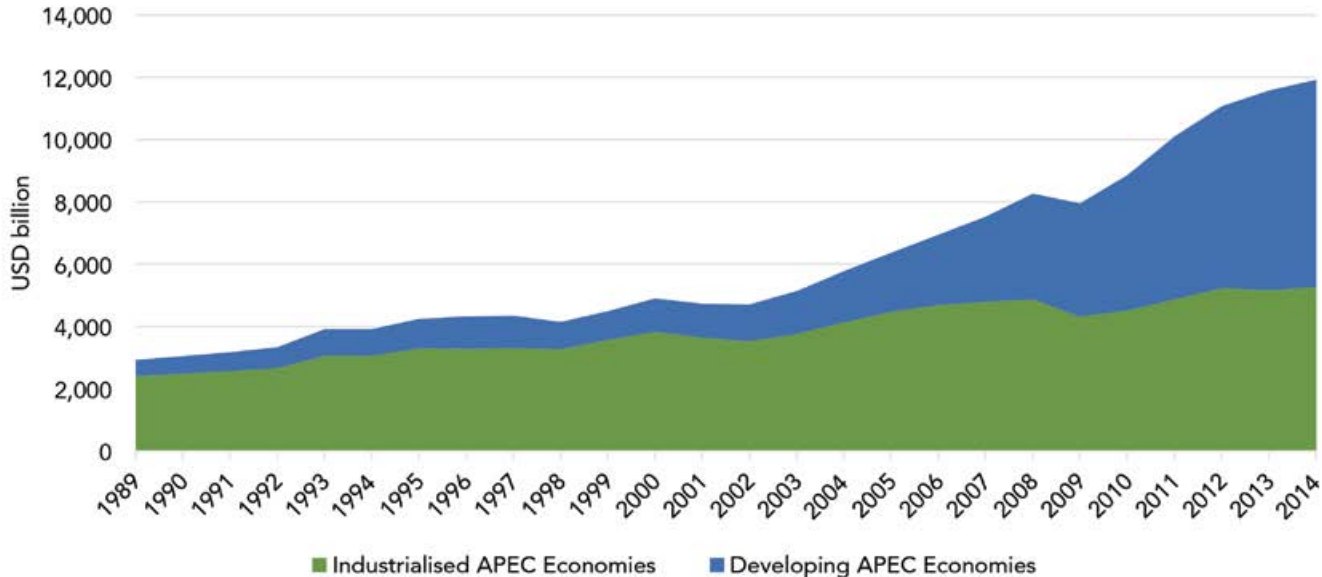
APEC FDI Outflows



In 2015, about 85% of all FDI inflows in the APEC region went to five member economies, with the United States receiving over 40% of FDI inflows in the region. This was followed by Hong Kong, China and China with 18.5% and 14.4%, respectively. Meanwhile, the United States; Japan; and China were the top three sources of FDI outflows from the region, contributing 36.5%, 15.7%, and 15.5% of FDI outflows, respectively.

APEC Investment Indicators

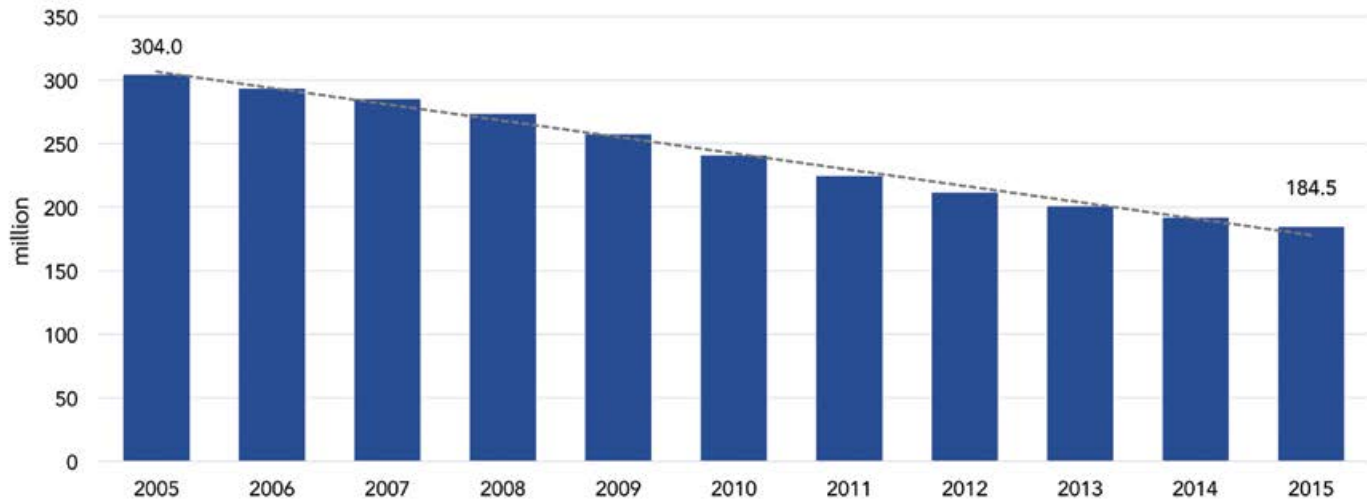
4.3 Gross Fixed Capital Formation in APEC (USD billion), 1989-2014



In 1989, developing economies composed 17.6% of gross fixed capital formation (GFCF) in the APEC region; by 2014 they accounted for 55.9%. APEC economies continue to expand in terms of fixed capital investments, with USD 11.9 trillion in GFCF investment in 2014, a quadruple increase from USD 2.9 trillion in 1989.

Indicators Related to APEC 2016 Priorities

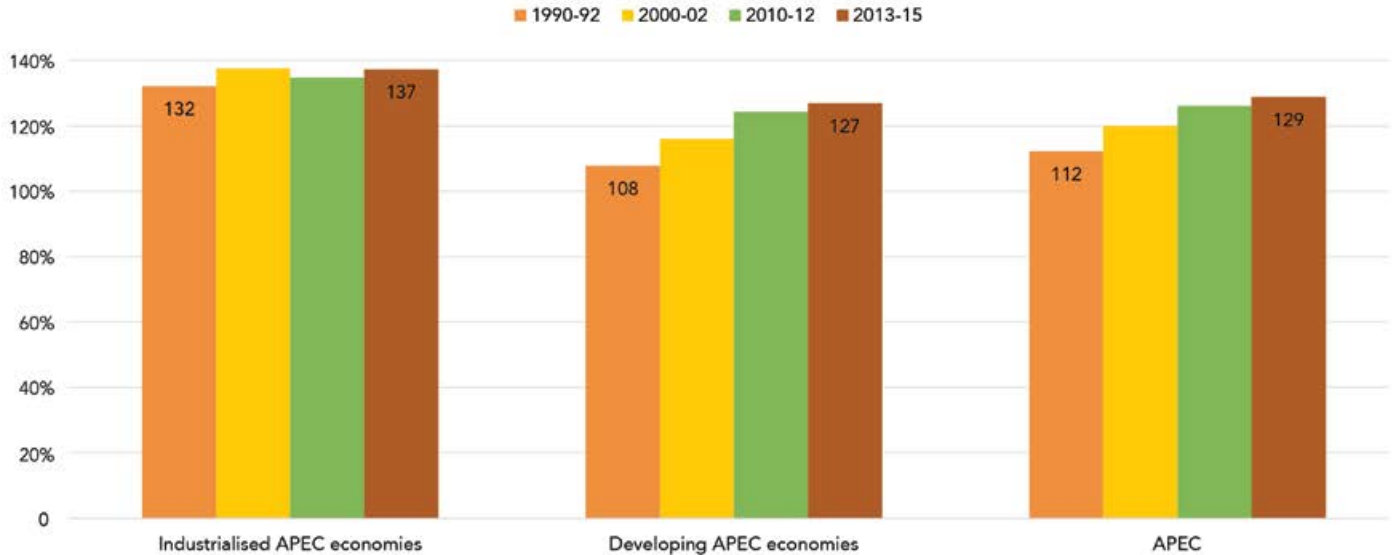
5.1 Number of People Undernourished (million), 2005-2015



In the past decade, almost 120 million people have been brought out of undernourishment in the APEC region. The number of undernourished people in APEC economies declined from 304 million in 2005 to 185 million in 2015.

Indicators Related to APEC 2016 Priorities

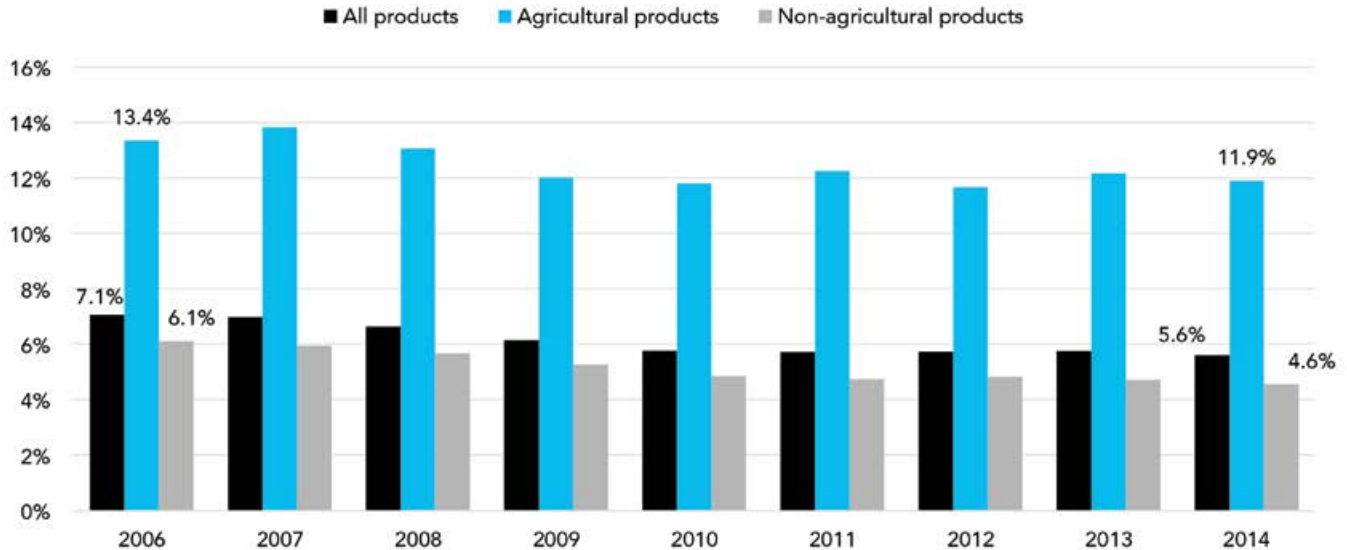
5.2 Average Dietary Energy Supply Adequacy (percent), 1990-1992 to 2013-2015



The average dietary energy supply adequacy (ADES) has been increasing in the APEC region. An ADES above 100% means food supply is adequate to meet food demand: ADES in the APEC region increased from 112% in 1990-1992 to 129% in 2013-2015.

Indicators Related to APEC 2016 Priorities

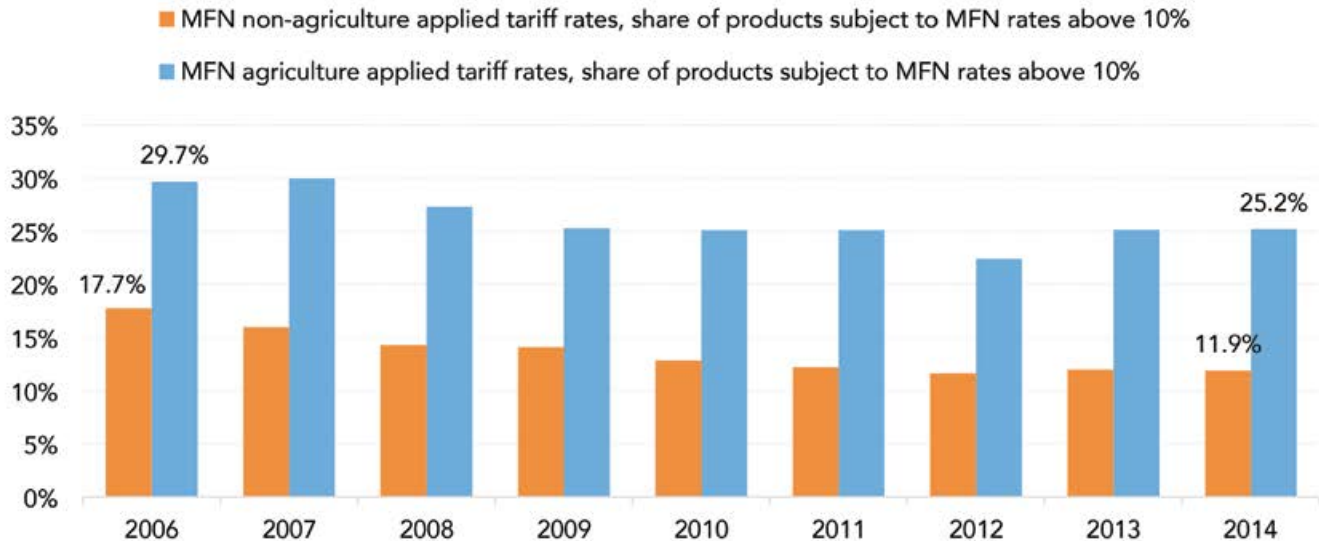
5.3. MFN Applied Agricultural Tariff Rates in APEC (simple average), 2006-2014



Higher tariffs continue to be imposed on agricultural products in the APEC region. The average MFN applied tariff rate for non-agricultural products in the APEC region stood at 4.6% in 2014; for agricultural products, the average tariff was equal to 11.9%, more than twice as high as that for non-agricultural products.

Indicators Related to APEC 2016 Priorities

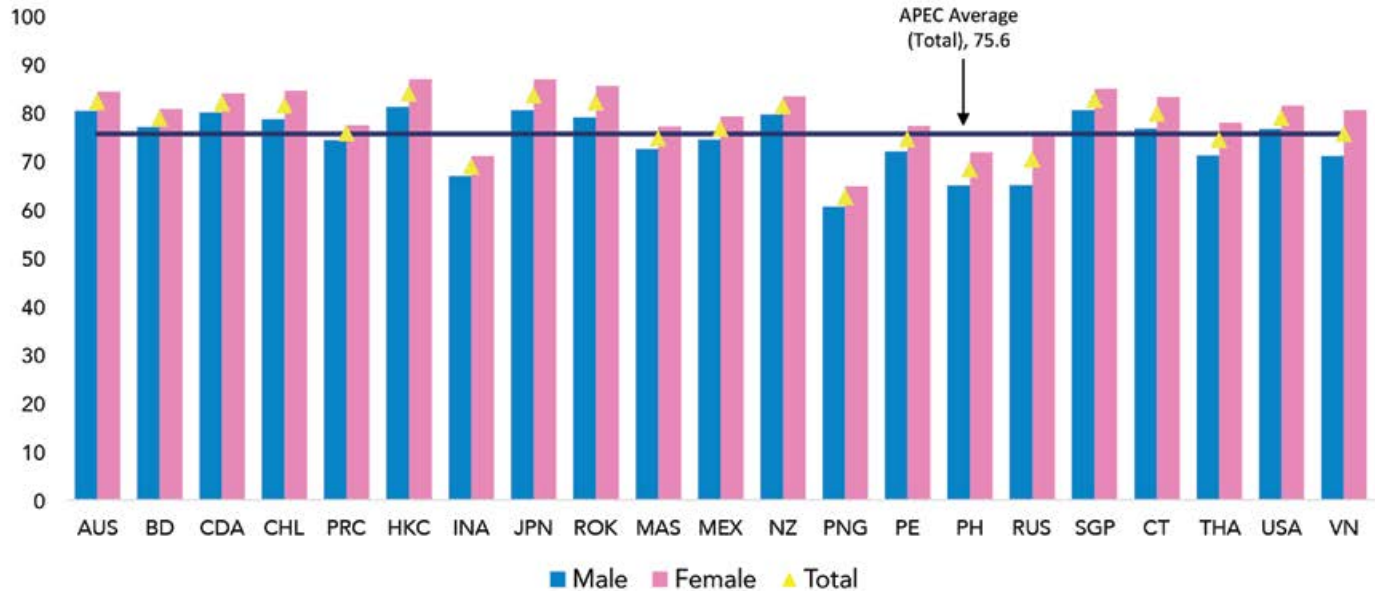
5.4. MFN Applied Agricultural Tariff Rates above 10% and Duty-free (percent share), 2006-2014



A higher proportion of agricultural tariff lines—25.2% as of 2014—was subject to MFN rates above 10%. The rate was less than half (11.9%) for non-agricultural products.

Indicators Related to APEC 2016 Priorities

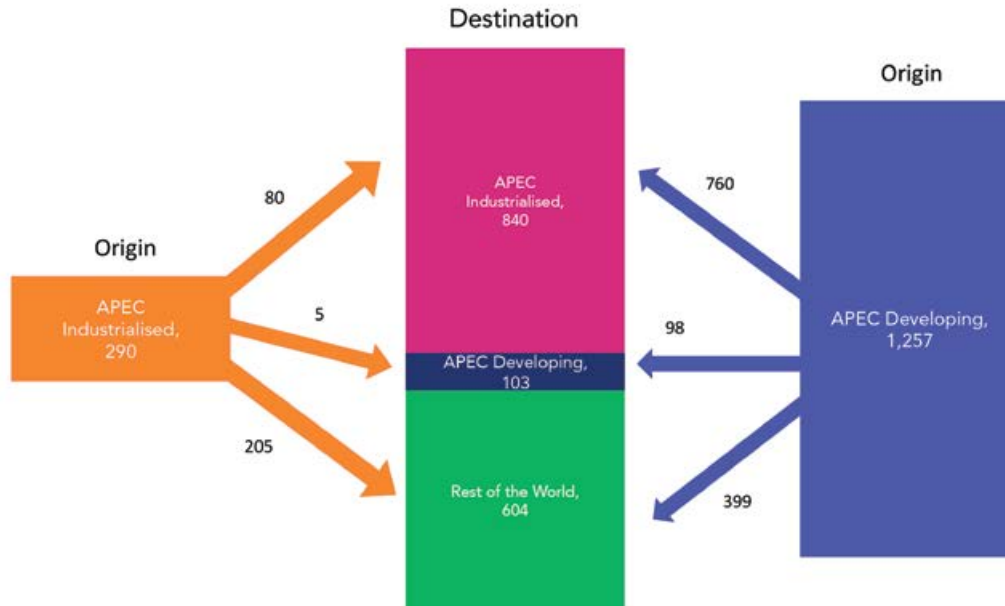
5.5. Life Expectancy at Birth (years), 2014



In 2014, average life expectancy in the APEC region was 75.6 years (78.0 years for females and 73.4 years for males), ranging from 62.6 years in Papua New Guinea to 84.0 years in Hong Kong, China.

Indicators Related to APEC 2016 Priorities

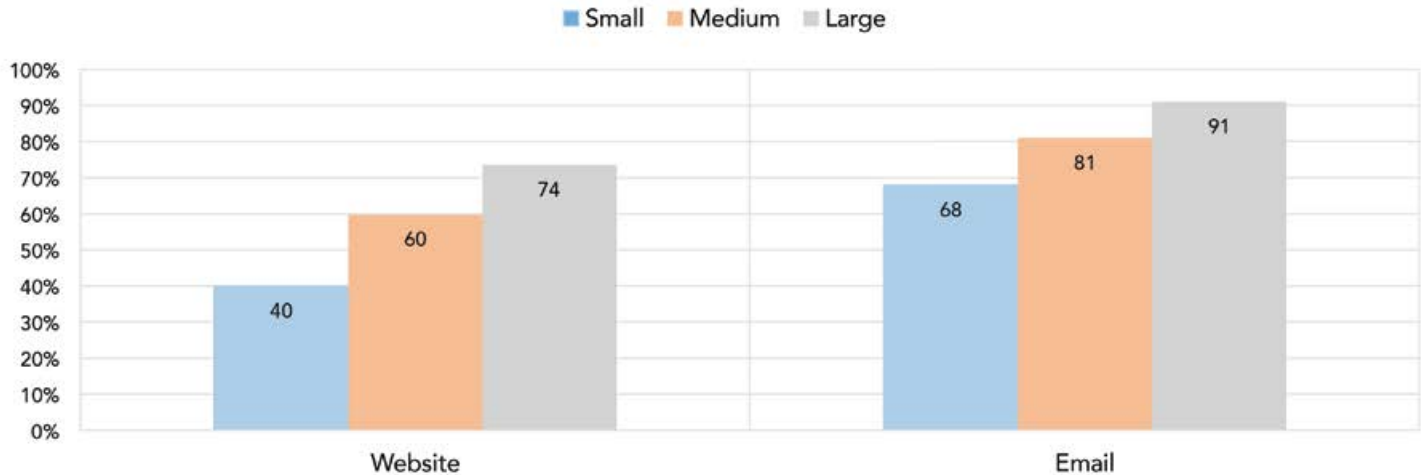
5.6. Global Flow of Tertiary-Level Students (thousands), 2014



There were over 1.5 million tertiary-level students from the APEC region who travelled outside of their home economies for further studies in 2014, of which around 943,000 studied in other APEC economies. About 81.3% of APEC international students came from developing economies while 18.7% came from industrialised economies. Most cross-border students from industrialised APEC economies chose to study in non-APEC economies, while over 60.5% of students from developing APEC economies preferred to study in schools in the industrialised APEC economies.

Indicators Related to APEC 2016 Priorities

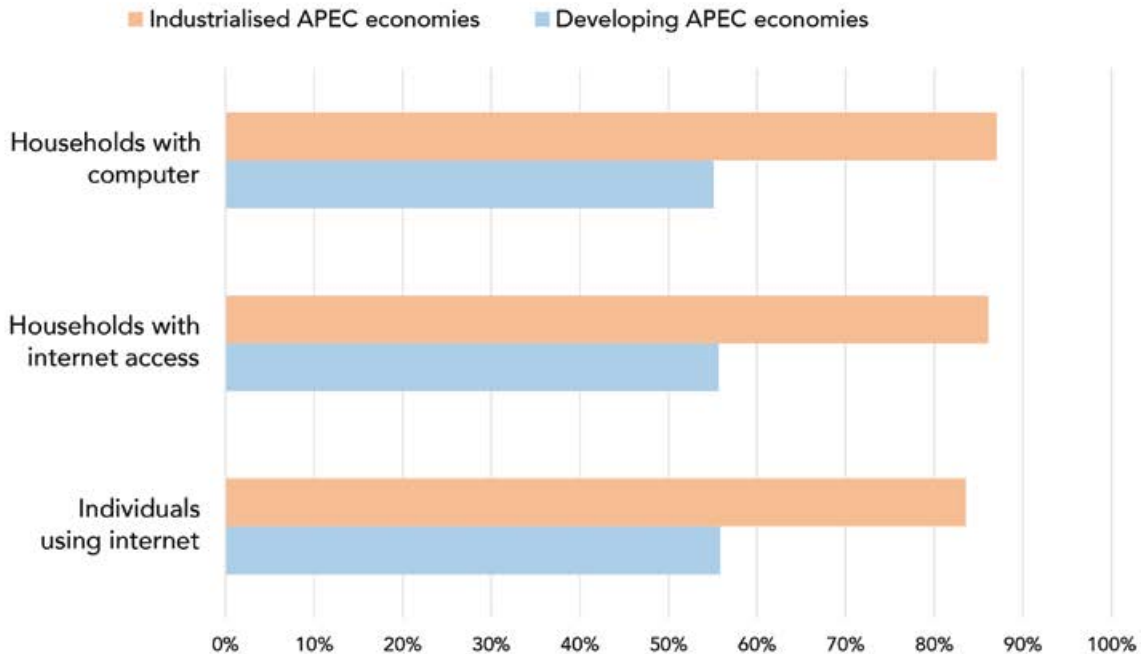
5.7 Firms having their own Website and using Emails by Firm Size (percent), 2012-2015



Smaller firms continue to have lower utilization of information technology. While 74% of large firms have their own website, only 40% and 60% of small and medium firms, respectively, have a website. On the other hand, although email usage is more prevalent than having a website, a lower proportion of SMEs use emails compared to larger firms.

Indicators Related to APEC 2016 Priorities

5.8 Individuals and Households with Internet and Computer Access (percent), 2015



A digital divide remains between APEC industrialised and developing economies in terms of access to ICT. While more than 80% of people and households in industrialised economies have access to a computer or the internet, less than 60% of households in developing economies have access to these technologies.

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, 2015

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

APEC Macroeconomic Indicators

1.1 GDP Per Capita (current USD), 2015

Note: 2014 data was used for Papua New Guinea.

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

1.2 Real GDP Growth (annual percent), 2015

Sources: World Bank, World Development Indicators; IMF, World Economic Outlook 2016 (Papua New Guinea); and Directorate General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics (Chinese Taipei).

1.3 Real GDP Per Capita Growth Rates (annual percent), 2000-2015

Sources: World Bank, World Development Indicators; IMF, World Economic Outlook 2016 (Papua New Guinea); and Directorate General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics (Chinese Taipei).

1.4 Consumer Price Inflation (percent), 2014-2015

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

1.5 Unemployment Rate (percent), 2015

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

Source: International Labor Organization.

1.6 GDP Per Person Employed (2005 PPP USD), 2015

Note: GDP per person employed is GDP (in 2005 PPP) divided by total employment.

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

APEC Trade Indicators

2.1 Value of APEC Merchandise Trade (USD trillion), 2000-2015

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

2.2 Nominal Merchandise Trade Growth in APEC (annual percent change), 2001-2015

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

2.3 Trade Volume and Value Growth in APEC (annual percent change), 2015

Note: Trade volume data for Brunei Darussalam and Papua New Guinea were unavailable.

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

2.4 Share of Intra-regional Trade in APEC (percent share), 2015

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

2.5 Top 10 Exports from APEC to the World by Value (percent share), 2015

Source: International Trade Centre, Trade Map.

2.6 Top 10 Imports from the World to APEC by Value (percent share), 2015

Source: International Trade Centre, Trade Map.

2.7 Top 10 Most Traded Products within APEC by Value (percent share), 2015

Source: International Trade Centre, Trade Map.

APEC Trade Liberalization

3.1 MFN Applied Tariff Rates above 10% and Duty-free (percent share), 2006-2014

Source: World Trade Organization, World Tariff Profiles.

3.2 Free Trade Agreements in APEC (cumulative number), pre-1989-2015

Sources: Economy sources; and World Trade Organization.

3.3 Share of Trade by Value Covered by FTA Partners (percent), 2015

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

APEC Investment Indicators

4.1 FDI Inflows and Outflows in APEC (value in USD billion, share in percent), 2000-2015

Source: United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

4.2 Top 5 APEC FDI Hosts and Sources (percent share), 2015

Source: United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

4.3 Gross Fixed Capital Formation in APEC (USD billion), 1989-2014

Sources: World Bank; and Directorate General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics (Chinese Taipei).

Indicators Related to APEC 2016 Priorities

5.1 Number of People Undernourished (million), 2005-2015

Note: Data covered Brunei Darussalam; Chile; China; Indonesia; Korea; Malaysia; Mexico; Peru; the Philippines; Thailand; and Viet Nam.

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization Statistics.

5.2 Average Dietary Energy Supply Adequacy (percent), 1990-1992 to 2013-2015

Note: Definition: Average Dietary Energy Supply Adequacy (ADES) is a food availability indicator. The indicator expresses the Dietary Energy Supply (DES) as a percentage of the Average Dietary Energy Requirement (ADER).

Average ADES were weighted by population. Data did not cover Brunei Darussalam; Hong Kong, China; Papua New Guinea; Singapore; and Chinese Taipei.

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization Statistics.

5.3 MFN Applied Agricultural Tariff Rates in APEC (simple average), 2006-2014

Source: World Trade Organization, World Tariff Profiles.

5.4 MFN Applied Agricultural Tariff Rates above 10% and Duty-free (percent share), 2006-2014

Source: World Trade Organization, World Tariff Profiles.

5.5 Life Expectancy at Birth (years), 2014

Sources: World Bank, World Development Indicators; and Ministry of the Interior (Chinese Taipei).

5.6 Global Flow of Tertiary-Level Students (thousands), 2014

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics.

5.7 Firms having their own Website and using Emails by Firm Size (percent), 2012-2015

Note: Firms are categorised according to number of employees: Small (5-19); Medium (20-99); Large (100+). Data were computed for the following economies with data available in the World Bank's Enterprise Surveys: China (2012); Indonesia (2015); Malaysia (2015); Papua New Guinea (2015); the Philippines (2015); Russia (2012); Thailand (2016); Viet Nam (2015).

Source: World Bank, Enterprise Surveys.

5.8 Individuals and Households with Internet and Computer Access (percent), 2015

Note: 2013 data was used for Chinese Taipei. There were no data on households with internet and computer access for Papua New Guinea.

Sources: International Telecommunication Union; World Economic Forum Network Readiness Index 2016; and Taiwan Network Information Center (Chinese Taipei).



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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