

The APEC Region
Trade and Investment
2000

incorporating the
Australian Supplement

Market Information and Analysis Unit
Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
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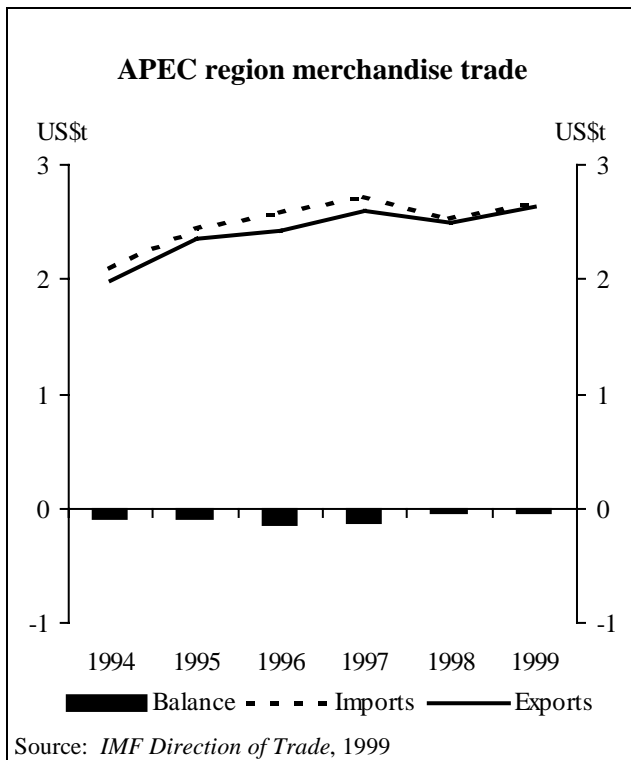
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The APEC Region Recent Trade Developments

Regional Patterns of trade

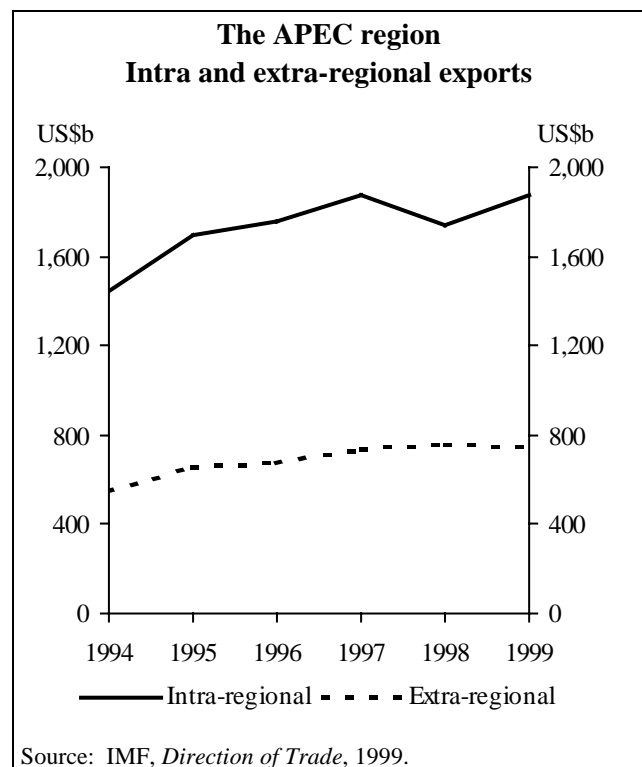
In 1999, merchandise exports from APEC members: Australia; Brunei; Canada; Chile; China; Hong Kong, China; Indonesia; Japan; the Republic of Korea; Malaysia; Mexico; New Zealand; Papua New Guinea; Peru; Philippines; Russian Federation; Singapore; Chinese Taipei; Thailand; the United States and Vietnam – were valued at US\$2.6 trillion¹. This accounted for 48 per cent of total world merchandise exports in 1999.



In 1999, APEC's total merchandise exports increased by 5 per cent to US\$2.6 trillion. Total world merchandise exports increased marginally in the same period. Between 1994 and 1999, APEC's merchandise exports increased by just under 5 per cent per annum, on average, while total world merchandise exports also increased by just under 5 per cent on average.

APEC's merchandise imports from the world increased by 6 per cent to US\$2.7 trillion in 1999, while total world merchandise imports increased by

2 per cent. Over the longer term, APEC's merchandise imports increased by 4 per cent per annum on average between 1994 and 1999 while total world merchandise imports increased by 5 per cent per annum on average. Much of APEC members' trade is intra-regional, due to geographical proximity and member's complementarities and linkages. In 1999, 72 per cent of APEC's merchandise trade was with other APEC members.



APEC's intra-regional merchandise exports have increased by an average 4 per cent per annum since 1994. APEC's intra-regional merchandise imports have increased by 5 per cent per annum on average since 1994.

Members of ASEAN7 have shown a higher intra-regional concentration of merchandise trade flows (particularly imports) than most other APEC members.

The United States continued to run a large merchandise trade deficit with APEC - in 1999 it was US\$255 billion. Other APEC members with

¹ IMF, *Direction of Trade*, 1999.

significant deficits in 1999 included Hong Kong, China (US\$23 billion)², and Australia (US\$5 billion). APEC members with significant merchandise trade surpluses with the APEC region in 1999 included Japan (US\$85 billion), Canada (US\$39 billion) China and Indonesia (both US\$20 billion).

APEC's trade with the members of ASEAN7 increased by 9 per cent in 1999. In the longer term, exports to ASEAN7 members have decreased by less than 1 per cent per annum on average, while imports have increased at 5 per cent per annum on average.

In terms of individual members' growth rates, APEC's exports to Mexico and Vietnam recorded the strongest increases between 1994 and 1999: 14 per cent and 11 per cent per annum, on average, respectively. Exports to the Philippines, USA, and Canada all increased by an average 8 per cent annually.

APEC's merchandise imports from the Philippines increased by an average 20 per cent annually between 1994 and 1999. Merchandise imports from Vietnam and Mexico also increased strongly, by 18 per cent and 15 per cent per annum on average, respectively, over this period. Merchandise imports from China also displayed strong growth, increasing by 8 per cent per annum on average.

ASEAN7

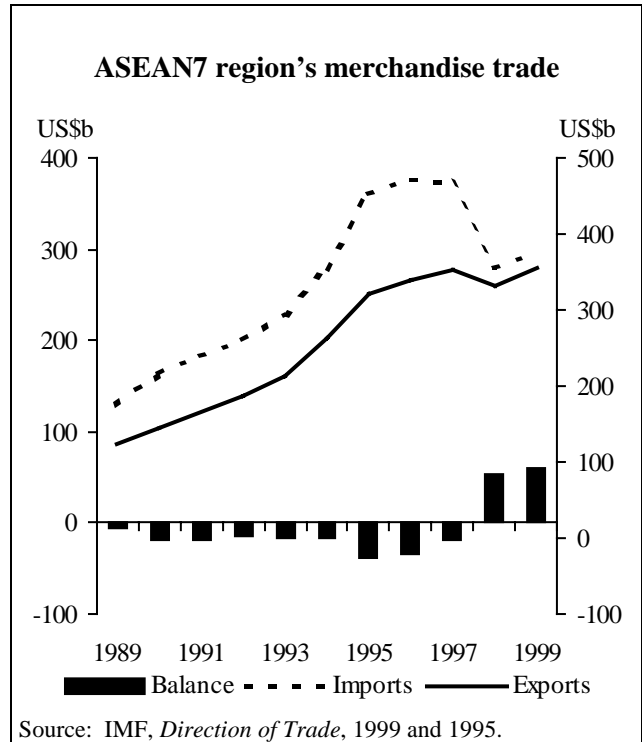
ASEAN7's merchandise trade increased by 6 per cent to US\$649.5 billion in 1999. Merchandise exports increased by 7 per cent to US\$355.0 billion, while merchandise imports increased by 5 per cent to US\$294.5 billion. In 1999, ASEAN7 had a merchandise trade surplus of US\$60.5 billion with the rest of the world, an increase on the surplus of US\$53.0 billion recorded in 1998.

Between 1994 and 1999, ASEAN7's merchandise exports increased by 5 per cent per annum on average, while merchandise imports decreased by an average 1 per cent per annum.

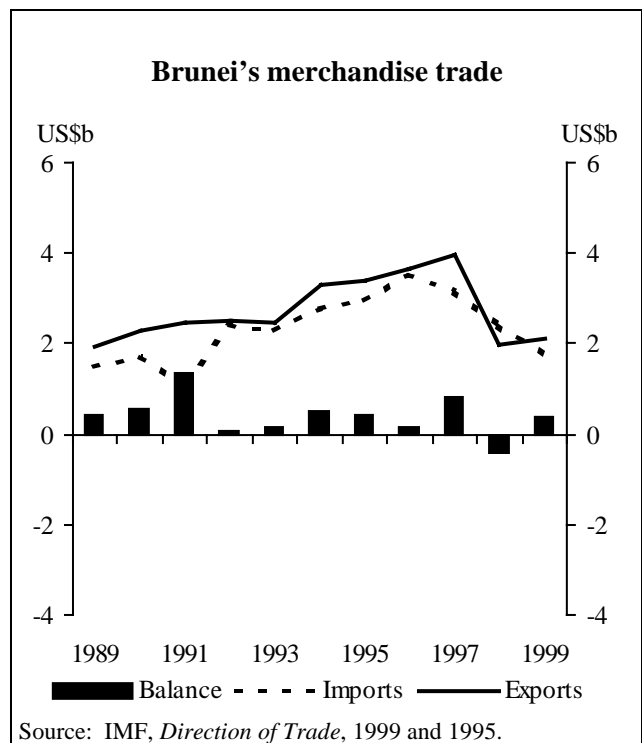
Between 1994 and 1999, ASEAN7's intra-regional (ie, other ASEAN7 members) exports increased by 2 per cent per annum on average. Intra-regional

exports accounted for 22 per cent of total merchandise exports in 1999.

ASEAN7's intra-regional merchandise imports have increased by an average 3 per cent per annum since 1994. In 1999, intra-regional imports accounted for 23 per cent of merchandise imports.



Brunei



Brunei's merchandise trade decreased by 12 per cent to US\$3.9 billion in 1999. Exports increased

² Hong Kong, China's deficit needs to be viewed in the light of its entrepot role for trade in the region.

by 7 per cent to US\$2.1 billion, while imports decreased by 28 per cent to US\$1.7 billion. In 1999, Brunei had a merchandise trade surplus of US\$385 million with the rest of the world.

Brunei's merchandise exports decreased by 10 per cent per annum, on average, between 1994 and 1999. Over the same period, merchandise imports decreased by an average 8 per cent annually.

Merchandise exports to ASEAN7 members accounted for 9 per cent of Brunei's total merchandise exports in 1999. Exports to ASEAN7 have decreased by an average 29 per cent annually between 1994 and 1999. Merchandise imports from ASEAN7 members accounted for 51 per cent of Brunei's total merchandise imports in 1999 and have decreased by an average 8 per cent per annum since 1993.

In 1999, 91 per cent of Brunei's merchandise exports were destined for APEC members. Exports to APEC have decreased by an average 12 per cent per annum between 1994 and 1999. Merchandise imports from APEC members accounted for 65 per cent of Brunei's total merchandise imports in 1999. Brunei's imports from other APEC members decreased by 13 per cent annually, on average, between 1994 and 1999.

Indonesia

Indonesia's merchandise trade decreased by 13 per cent to US\$72.7 billion in 1999. Exports decreased by 10 per cent to US\$48.7 billion, while imports decreased by 18 per cent to US\$24.0 billion. In 1999, Indonesia had a merchandise trade surplus of US\$24.7 billion with the rest of the world.

Indonesia's merchandise exports increased by 5 per cent per annum, on average, between 1994 and 1999. Over the same period, merchandise imports decreased by an average 7 per cent annually.

Merchandise exports to ASEAN7 members accounted for 17 per cent of Indonesia's total merchandise exports in 1999. Exports to ASEAN7 have increased by an average 9 per cent annually between 1994 and 1999. Merchandise imports from ASEAN7 members accounted for 20 per cent of Indonesia's total merchandise imports in 1999 and have increased by 11 per cent per annum, on average, since 1994.



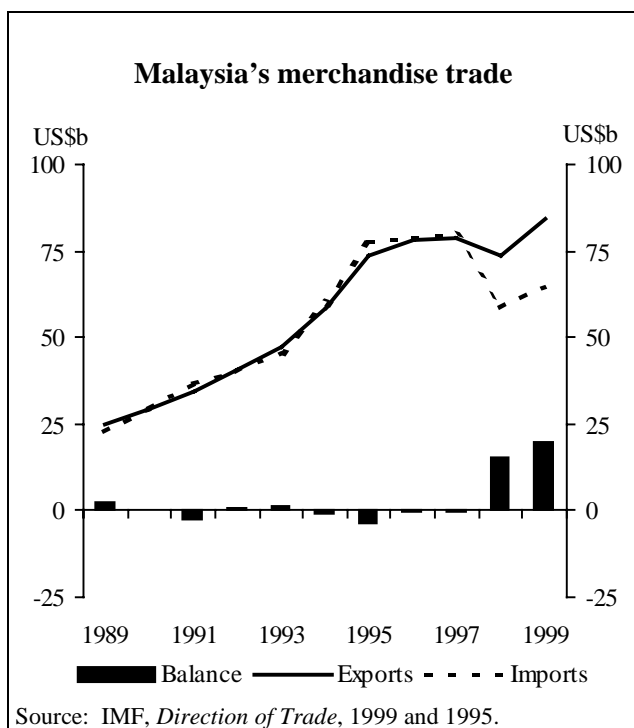
In 1999, 74 per cent of Indonesia's merchandise exports were to APEC members. Exports to APEC have increased by an average 3 per cent per annum between 1994 and 1999. Merchandise imports from APEC members accounted for 68 per cent of Indonesia's total merchandise imports in 1999 and decreased by an average 7 per cent annually between 1994 and 1999.

Malaysia

Malaysia's merchandise trade increased by 13 per cent to US\$149.5 billion in 1999. Exports increased by 15 per cent to US\$84.5 billion, while imports increased by 11 per cent to US\$64.9 billion. In 1999, Malaysia had a merchandise trade surplus of US\$19.6 billion with the rest of the world.

Malaysia's merchandise exports increased by 5 per cent per annum, on average, between 1994 and 1999. Over the same period, merchandise imports decreased by an average 1 per cent annually.

Exports to ASEAN7 members accounted for 24 per cent of Malaysia's total merchandise exports in 1999. Exports to ASEAN7 increased by 2 per cent annually, on average, between 1994 and 1999. Merchandise imports from ASEAN7 members accounted for 24 per cent of Malaysia's total merchandise imports in 1999 and have increased by 4 per cent per annum, on average, since 1994.



In 1999, 76 per cent of Malaysia's merchandise exports were to APEC members. Exports to APEC increased by an average 4 per cent per annum between 1994 and 1999. Merchandise imports from APEC members accounted for 83 per cent of Malaysia's total merchandise imports in 1999 and decreased by less than 1 per cent annually, on average, between 1994 and 1999.

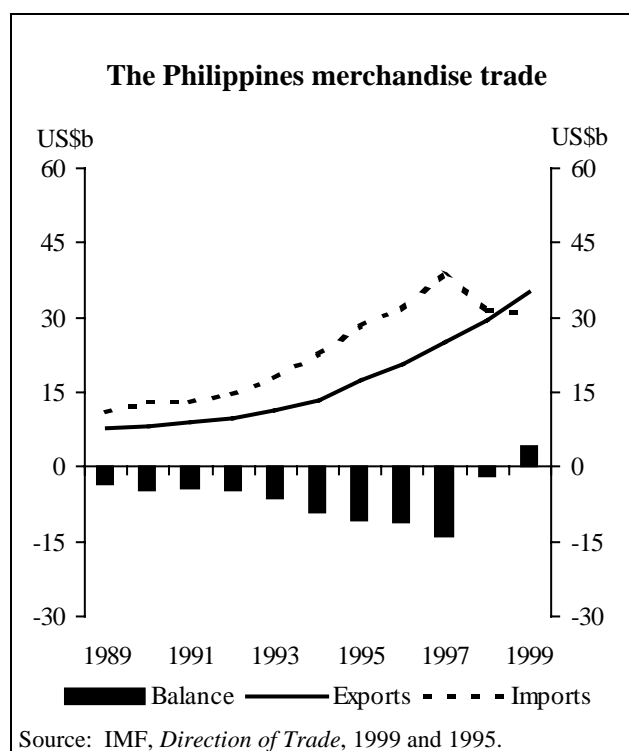
Philippines

The Philippines merchandise trade increased by 8 per cent to US\$65.8 billion in 1999. Exports increased by 19 per cent to US\$35.0 billion, while imports decreased by 2 per cent to US\$30.7 billion. In 1999, the Philippines had a merchandise trade surplus of US\$4.3 billion with the rest of the world, a turnaround of \$6.2 billion on the deficit recorded in 1998.

The Philippines merchandise exports increased by 21 per cent per annum on average between 1994 and 1999. Over the same period, merchandise imports increased by an average 6 per cent annually.

Exports to ASEAN7 members accounted for 14 per cent of the Philippines' total merchandise exports in 1999. Exports to ASEAN7 increased by an average 25 per cent annually between 1994 and 1999. Merchandise imports from ASEAN7 members accounted for 14 per cent of the Philippines' total merchandise imports in 1999 and

have risen by an average 13 per cent per annum since 1994.



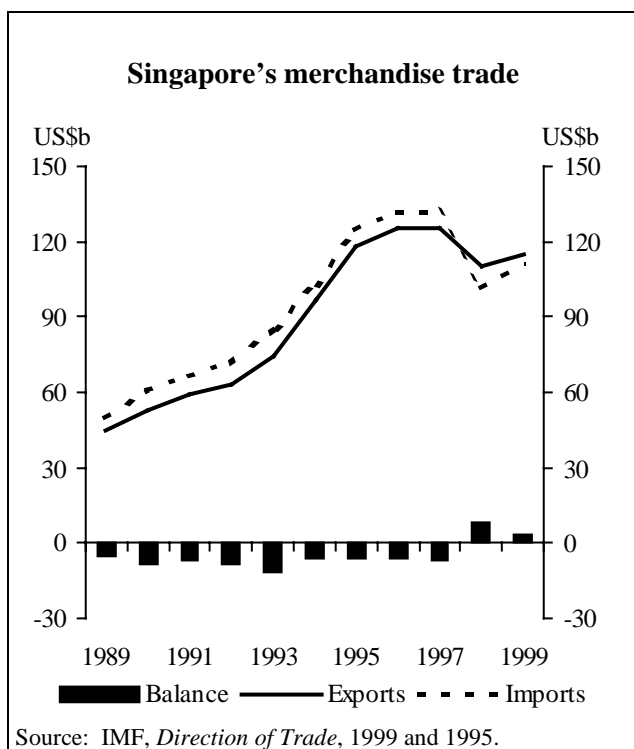
In 1999, 77 per cent of the Philippines' merchandise exports were to APEC members. Exports to APEC increased by an average 20 per cent per annum between 1994 and 1999. Merchandise imports from APEC members accounted for 81 per cent of the Philippines' total merchandise imports in 1999 and increased by an average 8 per cent annually between 1994 and 1999.

Singapore

Singapore's merchandise trade increased by 7 per cent to US\$225.7 billion in 1999. Exports rose by 4 per cent to US\$114.7 billion, while imports increased by 9 per cent to US\$111.1 billion. In 1999, Singapore had a merchandise trade surplus with the world of US\$3.6 billion, the second surplus in the last ten years.

Singapore's merchandise exports increased by an average 2 per cent per annum between 1994 and 1999. Over the same period, merchandise imports decreased by an average 1 per cent annually.

Exports to ASEAN7 members accounted for 27 per cent of Singapore's total merchandise exports in 1999. Exports to ASEAN7 decreased by an average 1 per cent annually between 1994 and 1999.



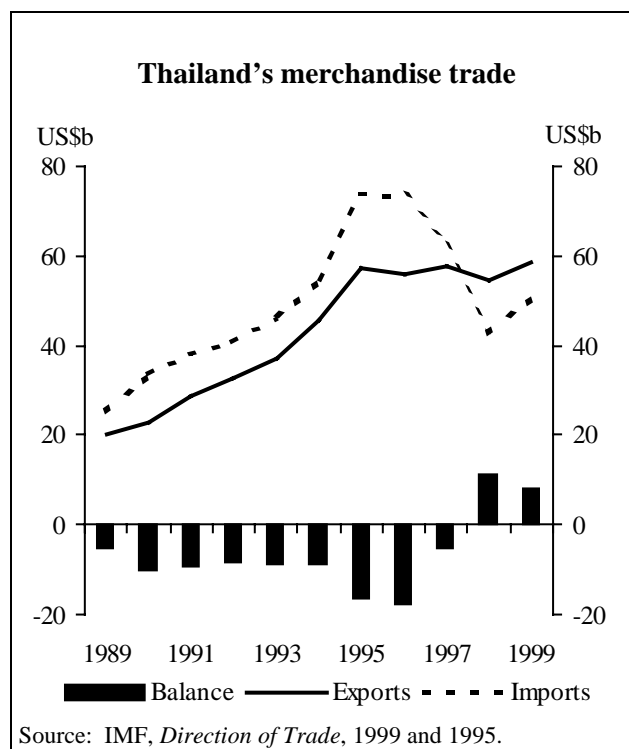
Imports from ASEAN7 members accounted for 28 per cent of Singapore's total merchandise imports in 1999 and have increased by an average 2 per cent per annum since 1994.

In 1999, 78 per cent of Singapore's merchandise exports were destined for APEC members. Exports to APEC increased by 1 per cent per annum, on average, between 1994 and 1999. Merchandise imports from APEC members accounted for 80 per cent of total merchandise imports in 1999 and decreased, by less than 1 per cent per annum on average, between 1994 and 1999.

Thailand

Thailand's merchandise trade increased by 11 per cent to US\$108.8 billion in 1999. Exports increased by 7 per cent to US\$58.4 billion, while imports increased by 17 per cent to US\$50.4 billion. In 1999, Thailand had a merchandise trade surplus with the world of US\$8.1 billion.

Thailand's merchandise exports increased by 3 per cent per annum, on average, between 1994 and 1999. Over the same period, merchandise imports decreased by an average 6 per cent per annum since 1994.

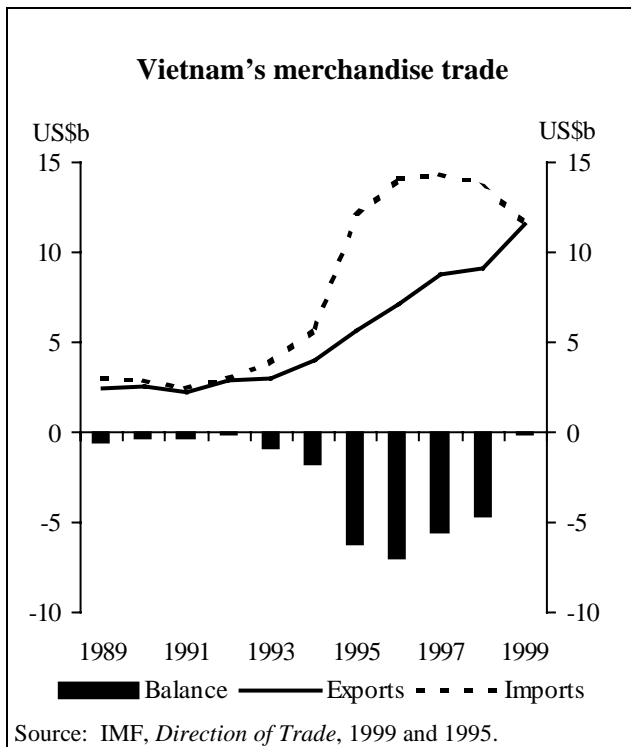


Exports to ASEAN7 members accounted for 17 per cent of Thailand's total merchandise exports in 1999. Exports to ASEAN7 decreased, by an average of less than one per cent annually between 1994 and 1999. Merchandise imports from ASEAN7 members accounted for 16 per cent of Thailand's merchandise imports in 1999 and have decreased by an average 2 per cent per annum since 1994.

In 1999, 70 per cent of Thailand's merchandise exports were destined for APEC members. Exports to APEC increased by an average 3 per cent per annum between 1994 and 1999. Merchandise imports from APEC members accounted for 71 per cent of total merchandise imports in 1999 and decreased by 6 per cent per annum, on average, between 1994 and 1999.

Vietnam

Vietnam's merchandise trade increased by 1 per cent to US\$23.2 billion in 1999. Exports increased by 26 per cent to US\$11.5 billion, while imports decreased by 16 per cent to US\$11.6 billion. In 1999, Vietnam had a small merchandise trade deficit with the world of US\$82 million.



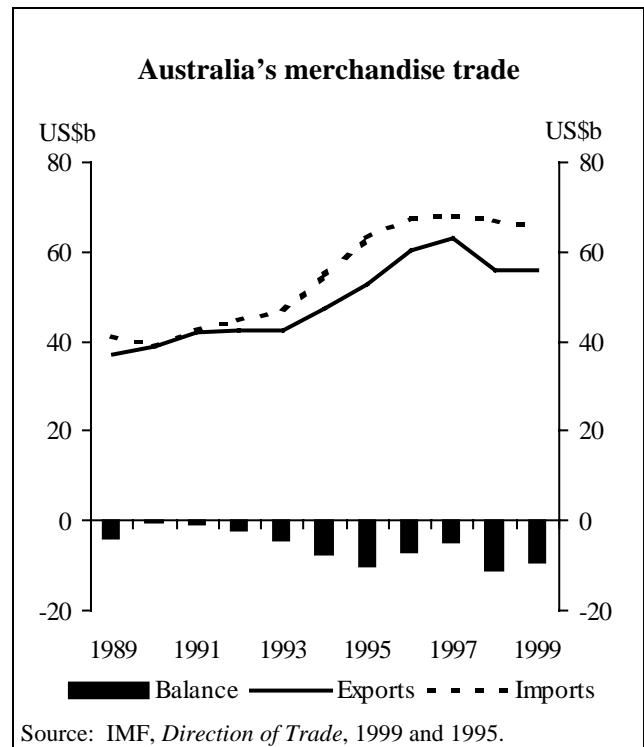
Vietnam's merchandise exports increased by 22 per cent per annum on average between 1994 and 1999. Over the same period, merchandise imports increased by an average 12 per cent annually.

Exports to ASEAN7 members accounted for 19 per cent of Vietnam's total merchandise exports in 1999. Exports to ASEAN7 increased by 23 per cent annually, on average, between 1994 and 1999. Merchandise imports from ASEAN7 members accounted for 27 per cent of Vietnam's merchandise imports in 1999 and have increased by an average 11 per cent per annum since 1994.

In 1999, 66 per cent of Vietnam's merchandise exports were destined for APEC members. Exports to APEC increased by an average 18 per cent per annum between 1994 and 1999. Merchandise imports from APEC members accounted for 83 per cent of total merchandise imports in 1999 and increased by an average 14 per cent annually between 1994 and 1999.

Australia

Australia's merchandise trade decreased by 1 per cent to US\$121.6 billion in 1999. Exports increased marginally to US\$56.1 billion, while imports decreased by 2 per cent to



US\$65.5 billion. In 1999, Australia had a merchandise trade deficit with the world of US\$9.4 billion.

Australia's merchandise exports increased by an average 3 per cent per annum between 1994 and 1999, while for the same period merchandise imports also increased by an average 3 per cent per annum.

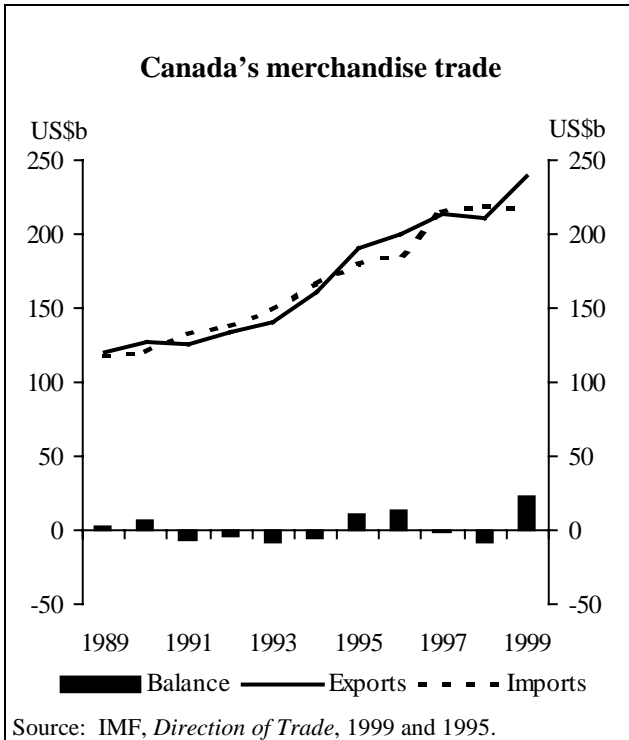
In 1999, 73 per cent of Australia's merchandise exports were to APEC members. Exports to APEC increased by an average 1 per cent per annum between 1994 and 1999. Japan was Australia's major individual export market, accounting for 19 per cent of total merchandise exports in 1999. Imports from the APEC region accounted for 70 per cent of Australian merchandise imports in 1999 and increased by an average 5 per cent per annum between 1994 and 1999. In 1999, Australia imported merchandise valued at US\$13.7 billion (21 per cent of total) from the United States and US\$8.8 billion (13 per cent of total) from Japan.

Canada

Canada's merchandise trade increased by 6 per cent to US\$454.3 billion in 1999. Exports increased by 13 per cent to US\$238.8 billion, while imports decreased by 2 per cent to US\$215.6 billion.

In 1999, Canada had a merchandise trade surplus with the world of US\$23.2 billion, a strong

turnaround of \$31.0 billion from a deficit of \$7.8 billion recorded in 1998 (43 per cent of this turnaround was due to an increase of \$13.3 billion in the trade surplus with the United States).

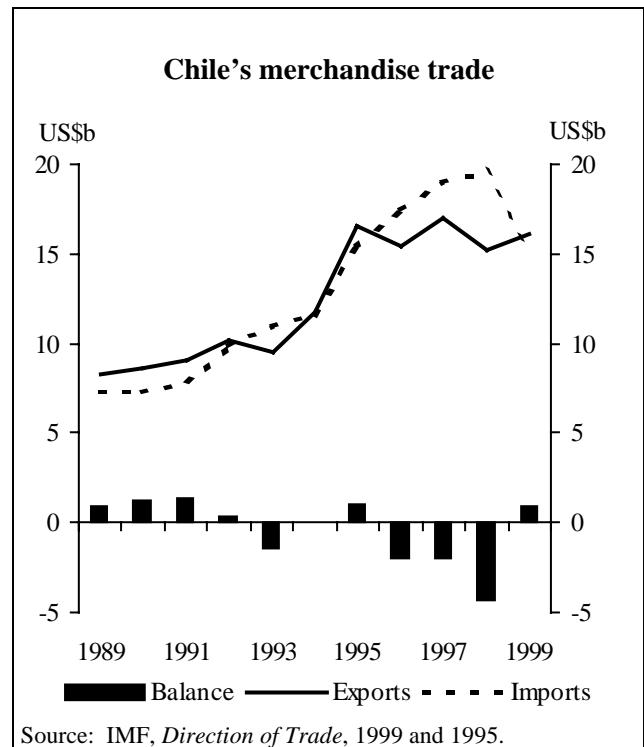


Canada's merchandise exports increased by an average 7 per cent per annum between 1994 and 1999. Over the same period, merchandise imports increased by an average 6 per cent annually.

In 1999, 92 per cent of Canada's merchandise exports were to APEC members, including exports to the United States valued at US\$205.0 billion, or 86 per cent of total exports. Exports to APEC increased by an average 7 per cent per annum between 1994 and 1999. Imports from the APEC region accounted for 84 per cent of Canadian merchandise imports in 1999 and increased by an average 8 per cent per annum between 1994 and 1999. In 1999, Canada imported merchandise valued at US\$144.4 billion (67 per cent of total) from the United States.

Chile

Chile's merchandise trade decreased by 10 per cent to be valued at US\$31.2 billion in 1999. Exports increased by 6 per cent to US\$16.1 billion, while imports decreased by 22 per cent to US\$15.1 billion.



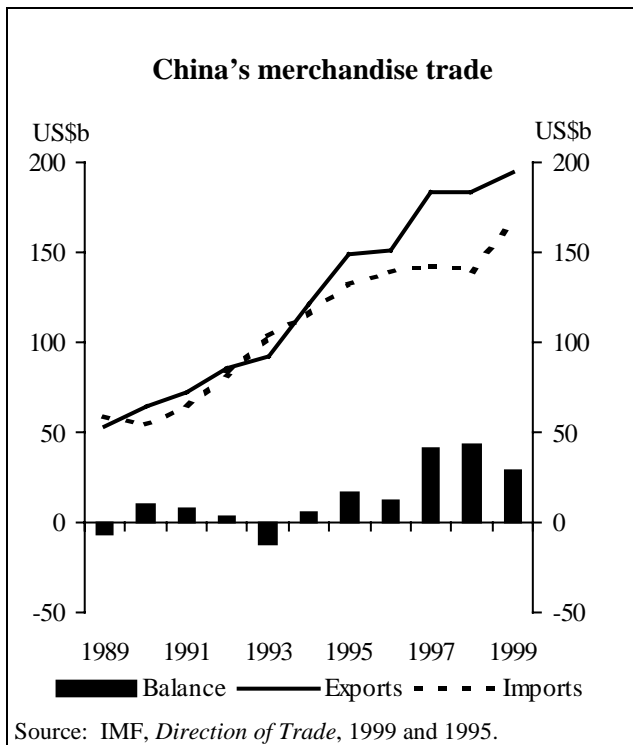
In 1999, Chile had a merchandise trade surplus with the world of US\$960 million.

Chile's merchandise exports increased by 4 per cent per annum on average between 1994 and 1999. Over the same period, merchandise imports increased by an average 6 per cent annually.

In 1999, 55 per cent of Chile's merchandise exports were to APEC members. Exports to APEC increased by an average 4 per cent per annum between 1994 and 1999. Imports from the APEC region accounted for 43 per cent of Chile's merchandise imports in 1999 and increased by an average 5 per cent per annum between 1994 and 1999.

China

China's merchandise trade increased by 11 per cent to US\$360.6 billion in 1999. Exports increased by 6 per cent to US\$194.9 billion, while imports increased by 18 per cent to US\$165.7 billion. In 1999, China had a merchandise trade surplus with the world of US\$29.2 billion.



China's merchandise exports increased by 10 per cent per annum on, average, between 1994 and 1999. Over the same period, merchandise imports increased by an average 6 per cent annually.

In 1999, 74 per cent of China's merchandise exports were to the APEC region. Exports to APEC increased by 8 per cent per annum on average between 1994 and 1999. Imports from the APEC region accounted for 75 per cent of China's merchandise imports in 1999 and increased by an average 6 per cent per annum between 1994 and 1999.

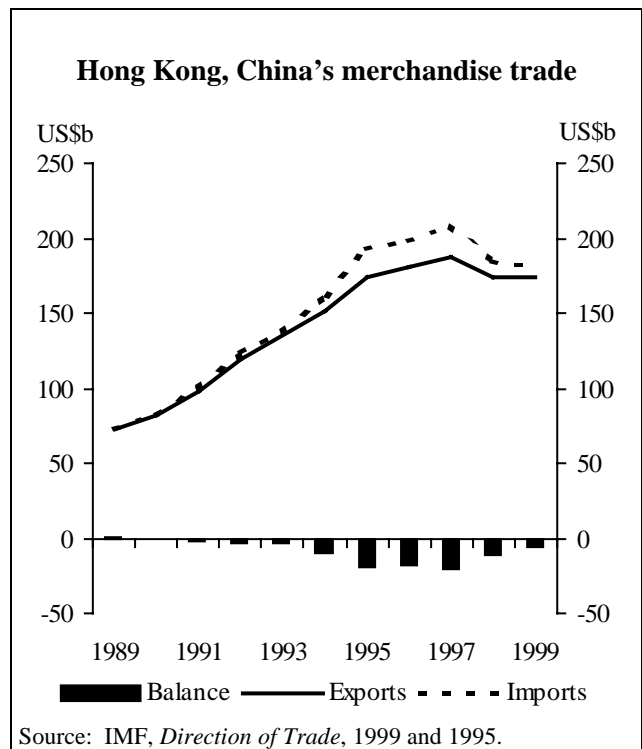
Hong Kong, China

Hong Kong's merchandise trade decreased by 1 per cent to US\$355.1 billion in 1999. Exports increased marginally to US\$174.4 billion, while imports decreased by 2 per cent to US\$180.7 billion. In 1999, Hong Kong had a merchandise trade deficit of US\$6.3 billion, down from US\$10.9 billion in 1998.

Hong Kong's merchandise exports increased by an average 2 per cent per annum between 1994 and 1999. Over the same period, merchandise imports increased by an average 1 per cent annually.

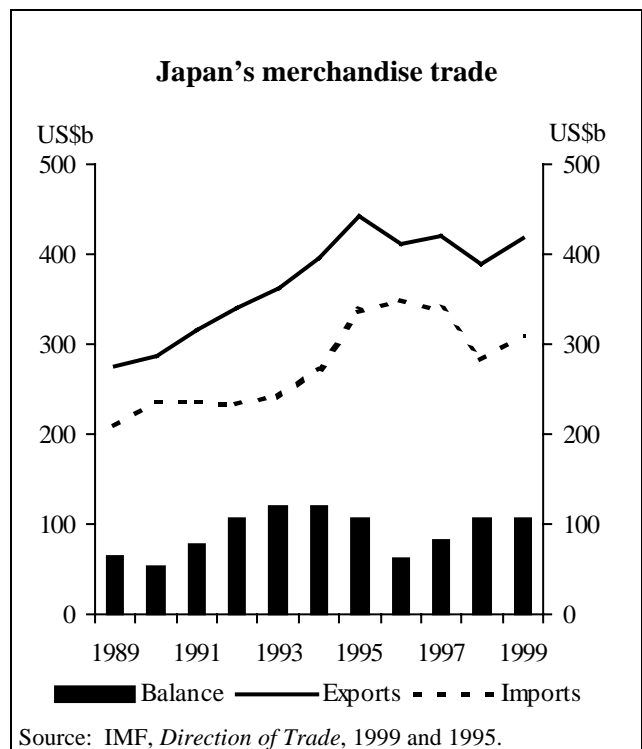
In 1999, 77 per cent of Hong Kong's merchandise exports were to APEC members. Exports to APEC increased by 2 per cent per annum on average

between 1994 and 1999. Imports from the APEC region accounted for 86 per cent of Hong Kong's



merchandise imports in 1999 and increased by an average 2 per cent per annum between 1994 and 1999.

Japan



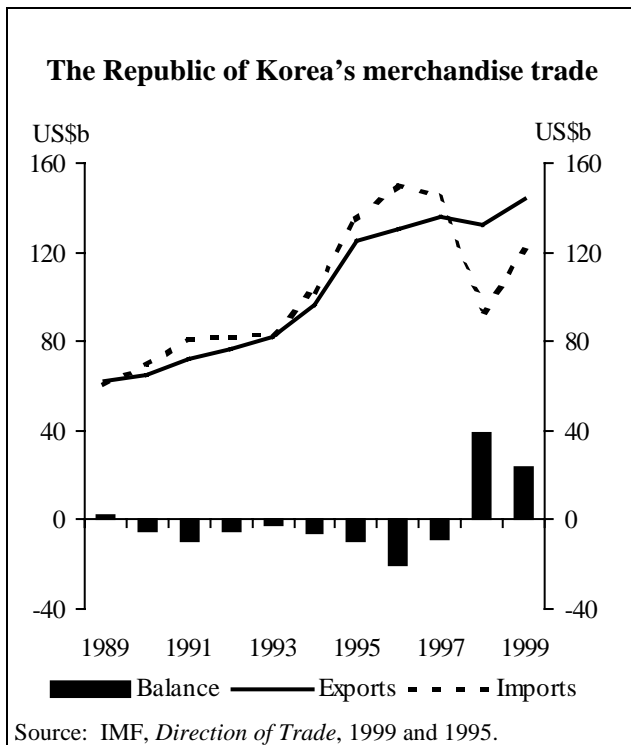
Japan's merchandise trade increased by 9 per cent to US\$727.6 billion in 1999. Exports increased by 8 per cent to US\$417.6 billion, while imports

increased by 10 per cent to US\$310.0 billion. In 1999, Japan's merchandise exports exceeded merchandise imports by US\$107.6 billion.

Japan's merchandise exports decreased, by an average of less than 1 per cent per annum, between 1994 and 1999. Over the same period, merchandise imports increased on average by less than 1 per cent annually.

In 1999, 73 per cent of Japan's merchandise exports were to APEC members. Exports to APEC decreased by just over 1 per cent per annum on average between 1994 and 1999. Imports from the APEC region accounted for 70 per cent of Japan's merchandise imports in 1999 and increased by just under 1 per cent per annum, on average, between 1994 and 1999.

Korea, Republic of



Korea's merchandise trade increased by 17 per cent to US\$263.4 billion in 1999. Exports increased by 9 per cent to US\$143.7 billion, while imports increased by a strong 28 per cent to US\$119.8 billion. In 1999, Korea had a merchandise trade surplus of \$23.9 billion.

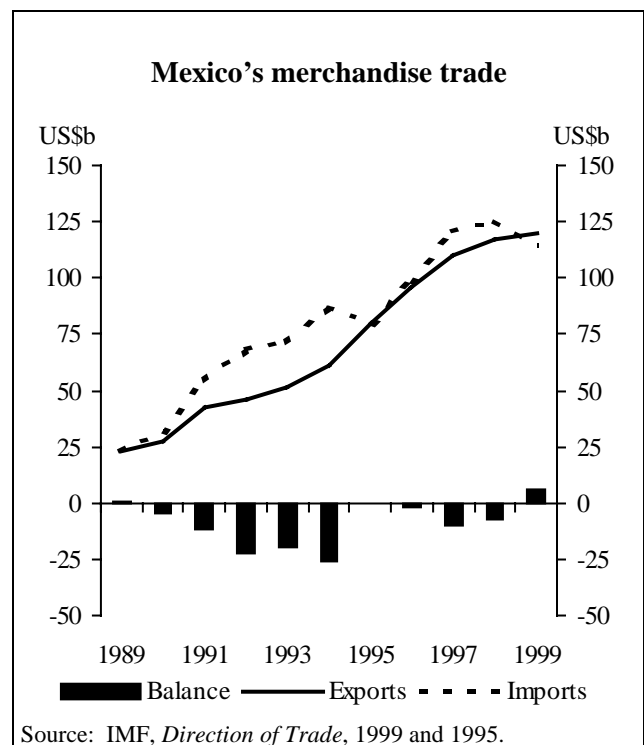
Korea's merchandise exports increased by 7 per cent per annum, on average, between 1994 and 1999. Over the same period, merchandise imports decreased by an average 1 per cent annually.

In 1999, 69 per cent of Korea's merchandise exports were destined for APEC members. Exports to APEC increased by 5 per cent per annum, on average, between 1994 and 1999. Imports from the APEC region accounted for 69 per cent of Korea's merchandise imports in 1999 and decreased by an average 1 per cent per annum between 1994 and 1999.

Mexico

Mexico's merchandise trade fell by 3 per cent to US\$234.6 billion in 1999. Exports increased by 2 per cent to US\$120.1 billion, while imports decreased by 9 per cent to US\$114.5 billion. In 1999, Mexico had a merchandise trade surplus of US\$5.6 billion, a turnaround from a deficit of US\$7.7 billion in 1998.

Mexico's merchandise exports increased by 14 per cent per annum, on average, between 1994 and 1999. Over the same period, merchandise imports increased by an average 9 per cent annually.

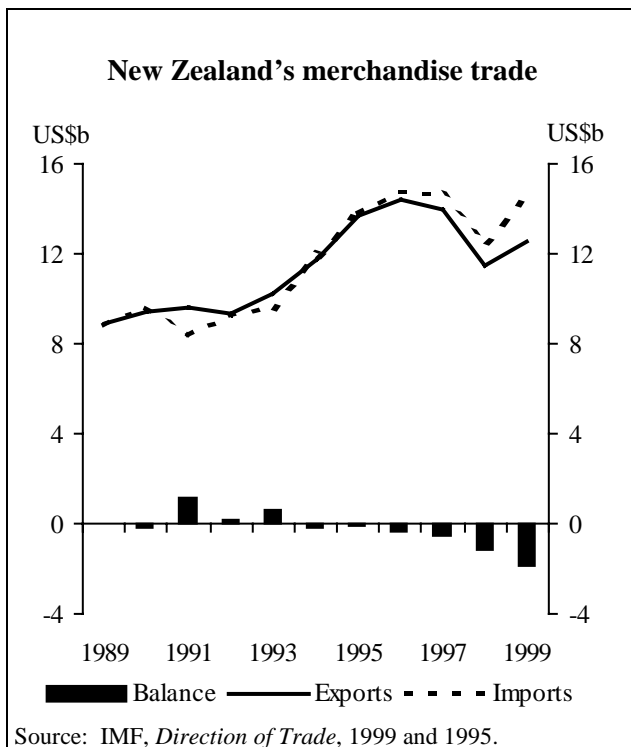


In 1999, 91 per cent of Mexico's merchandise exports were destined for APEC members (83 per cent to the United States). Exports to APEC increased by 15 per cent per annum, on average, between 1994 and 1999. Imports from the APEC region accounted for 86 per cent of Mexico's merchandise imports in 1999 (75 per cent from the United States) and increased by an average 11 per cent per annum between 1994 and 1999.

New Zealand

New Zealand's merchandise trade increased by 13 per cent to US\$27.1 billion in 1999. Exports increased by 9 per cent to US\$12.5 billion, while imports increased by 16 per cent to US\$14.6 billion. In 1999, New Zealand had a merchandise trade deficit of US\$2.1 billion with the rest of the world.

New Zealand's merchandise exports decreased by 1 per cent per annum, on average, between 1994 and 1999, while merchandise imports increased by an average 2 per cent per annum.

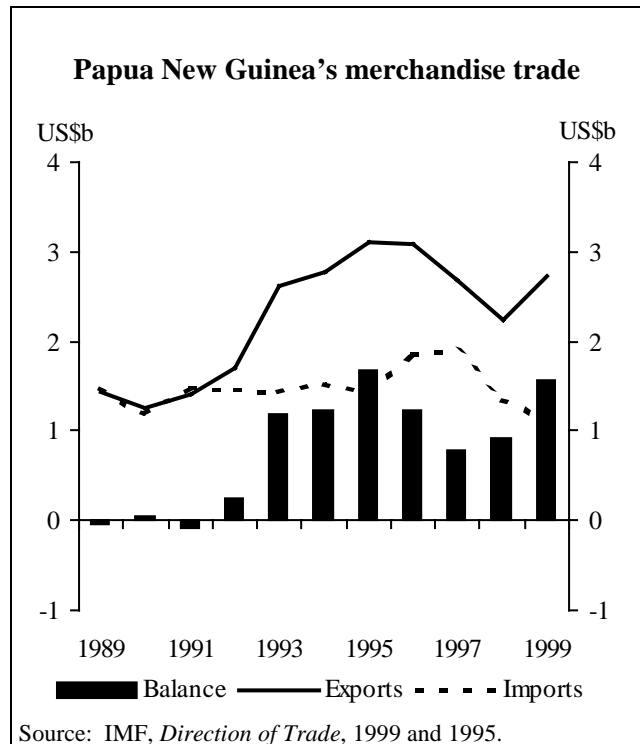


In 1999, 71 per cent of New Zealand's merchandise exports were to APEC members. Exports to APEC decreased by 2 per cent per annum, on average, between 1994 and 1999. Imports from the APEC region accounted for 73 per cent of New Zealand's imports in 1999 and increased by an average 2 per cent per annum between 1994 and 1999.

Papua New Guinea (PNG)

PNG's merchandise trade increased by 8 per cent to US\$3.9 billion in 1999. Exports increased by 21 per cent to US\$2.7 billion, while imports decreased by 14 per cent to US\$1.2 billion. In 1999, PNG had a merchandise trade surplus of US\$1.6 billion with the rest of the world.

PNG's merchandise exports decreased by 3 per cent per annum, on average, between 1994 and 1999, while merchandise imports decreased by an average 5 per cent per annum.

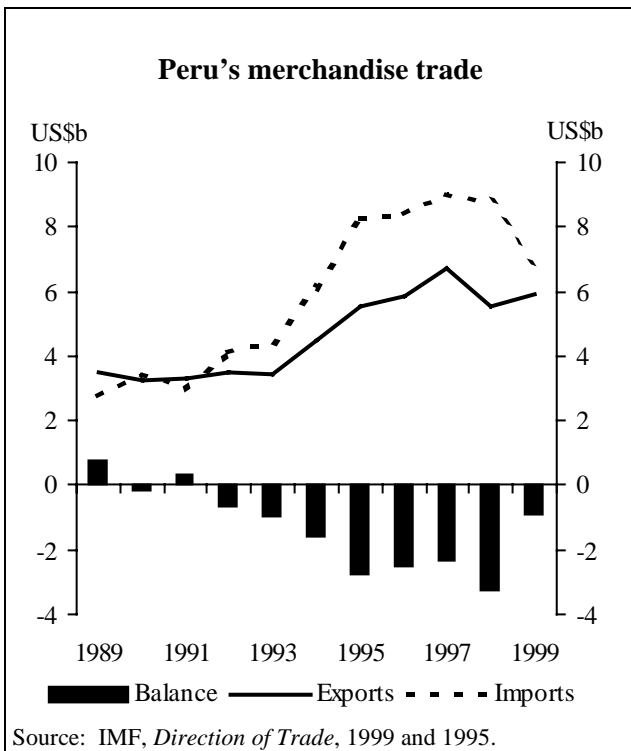


In 1999, 56 per cent of PNG's merchandise exports were to APEC members. Exports to APEC decreased by 9 per cent per annum on average between 1994 and 1999. Imports from the APEC region accounted for 93 per cent of PNG's merchandise imports in 1999 (53 per cent from Australia) and decreased by an average 4 per cent per annum between 1994 and 1999.

Peru

Peru's merchandise trade decreased by 11 per cent to US\$12.8 billion in 1999. Exports increased by 7 per cent to US\$5.9 billion, while imports decreased by 22 per cent to US\$6.8 billion. In 1999, Peru had a merchandise trade deficit of US\$891 million with the rest of the world.

Peru's merchandise exports increased by 4 per cent per annum, on average, between 1994 and 1999 and merchandise imports increased by an average 2 per cent per annum.



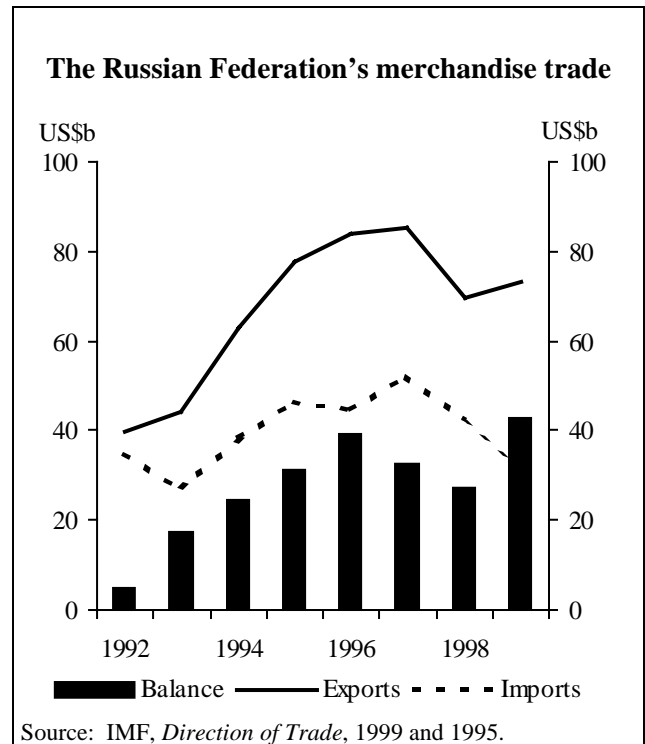
In 1999, 51 per cent of Peru's merchandise exports were to APEC members. Exports to APEC increased by 5 per cent per annum, on average, between 1994 and 1999. Imports from the APEC region accounted for 55 per cent of Peru's merchandise imports in 1999 and increased by an average 5 per cent per annum between 1994 and 1999.

Russian Federation

The Russian Federation's merchandise trade decreased by 8 per cent to US\$103.4 billion in 1999. Exports increased by 5 per cent to US\$73.1 billion, while imports decreased by 29 per cent to US\$30.3 billion. In 1999, the Russian Federation had a merchandise trade surplus of US\$42.8 billion with the rest of the world.

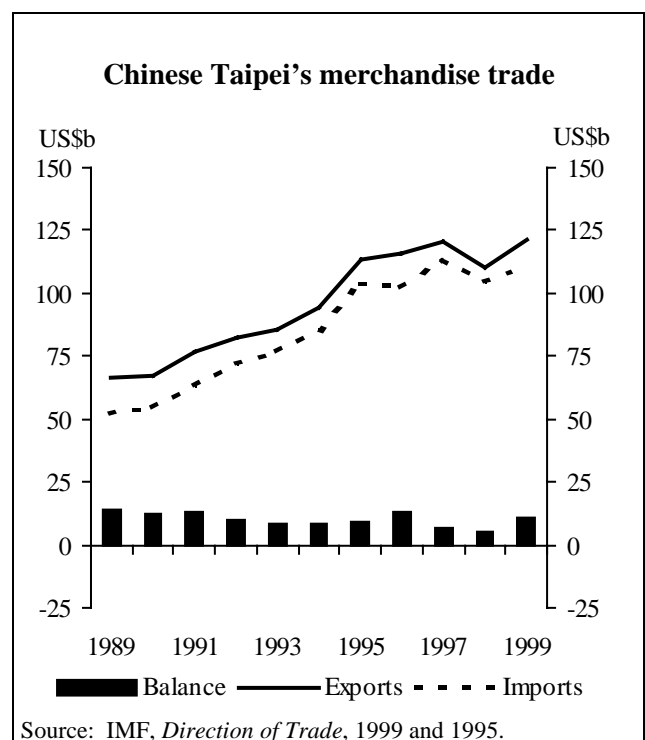
The Russian Federation's merchandise exports increased by 1 per cent per annum, on average, between 1994 and 1999 while merchandise imports decreased by an average 4 per cent per annum.

In 1999, 19 per cent of the Russian Federation's merchandise exports were to APEC members. Exports to APEC increased, by an average of less than one per cent per annum between 1994 and 1999. Imports from the APEC region accounted for 16 per cent of the Russian Federation's merchandise imports in 1999 and increased by an average of less than 1 per cent per annum between 1994 and 1999.



Chinese Taipei

Chinese Taipei's merchandise trade increased by 8 per cent to US\$232.1 billion in 1999. Exports increased by 10 per cent to US\$121.3 billion, while imports increased by 6 per cent to US\$110.8 billion. In 1999, Chinese Taipei had a merchandise trade surplus of US\$10.5 billion with the rest of the world, up from \$5.6 billion in 1998.



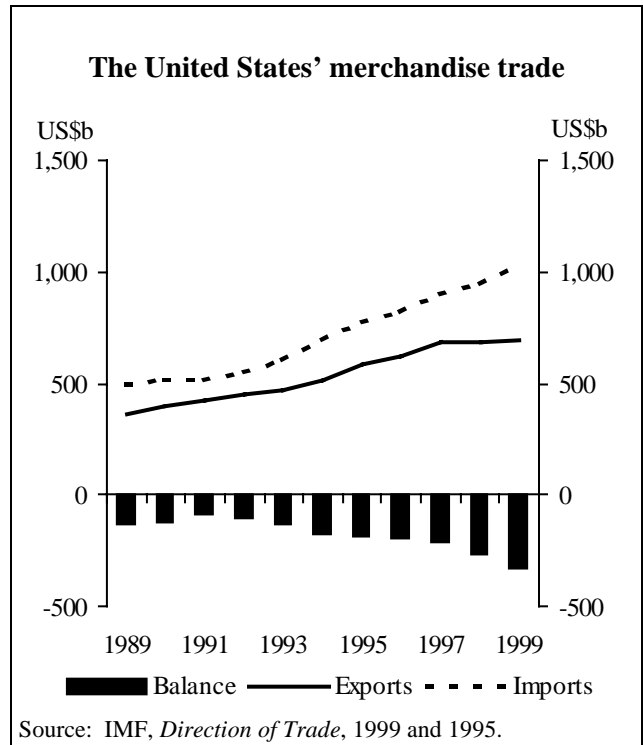
Between 1994 and 1999 Chinese Taipei's merchandise exports and imports both increased by an average 4 per annum.

In 1999, 77 per cent of Chinese Taipei's merchandise exports were to APEC members. Exports to APEC members increased by an average 3 per cent per annum between 1994 and 1999. Imports from the APEC region accounted for 77 per cent of Chinese Taipei's merchandise imports in 1999 and increased by an average 4 per cent per annum between 1994 and 1999.

United States

The United States' merchandise trade increased by 6 per cent to US\$1.7 trillion in 1999. Exports increased by 2 per cent to US\$692.8 billion, while imports increased by 8 per cent to US\$1.0 trillion. In 1999, the United States had a merchandise trade deficit of US\$331.9 billion with the rest of the world.

The United States' merchandise exports increased by 6 per cent per annum, on average, between 1994 and 1999 and merchandise imports increased by 8 per cent per annum on average.



In 1999, 63 per cent of the United States' merchandise exports were to APEC members. Exports to APEC members increased by an average 6 per cent per annum between 1994 and 1999. Imports from the APEC region accounted for 67 per cent of the United States' merchandise imports in 1999 and increased by an average 8 per cent per annum between 1994 and 1999.

TABLE A : PRINCIPAL EXPORT ITEMS OF EACH APEC MEMBER (a)

\$US millions and percentage change						
1. Australia	1998	1999		6. Indonesia	1998	1999
Coal	6,179	5,414	-12%	Natural gas	3,547	n.y.a
Non-monetary gold	4,807	3,101	-35%	Crude petroleum	3,349	n.y.a
Iron ore	2,508	2,305	-8%	Veneers plywood particle board	2,232	n.y.a
Aluminium	2,133	2,143	0%	Jewellery	1,660	n.y.a
Wheat	2,210	2,136	-3%	Coal	1,346	n.y.a
Total	55,938	56,058	0%	Total	54,341	48,665 -10%
2. Canada	1998	1999		7. Japan	1998	1999
Passenger motor vehicles	29,796	34,757	17%	Passenger motor vehicles	50,832	54,518 7%
Motor vehicle parts	8,678	10,211	18%	Integrated circuits	28,378	32,391 14%
Motor vehicles for transporting goods	6,142	9,330	52%	Telecommunications equipment	15,534	17,636 14%
Wood simply worked	8,163	9,198	13%	Other electronic machinery	13,415	15,771 18%
Paper & Paperboard	8,939	9,022	1%	Computer parts	14,595	14,948 2%
Total	211,355	238,778	13%	Total	387,955	417,610 8%
3. Chile	1998	1999		8. Republic of Korea	1998	1999
Copper	4,163	n.y.a		Integrated circuits	19,415	n.y.a
Copper ores	1,399	n.y.a		Passenger motor vehicles	8,604	n.y.a
Fruit and nuts fresh or dried	1,066	n.y.a		Ships boats & floating structures	8,014	n.y.a
Fish fresh chilled or frozen	921	n.y.a		Non-monetary gold	7,196	n.y.a
Pulp & waste paper	694	n.y.a		Telecommunications equipment	4,754	n.y.a
Total	15,216	16,098	6%	Total	132,256	143,685 9%
4. China	1998	1999		9. Malaysia	1998	1999
Clothing of textile fabrics	8,212	8,916	9%	Integrated circuits	13,927	17,096 23%
Footwear	8,390	8,538	2%	Computer parts	6,166	10,532 71%
Toys games & sporting goods	8,437	8,508	1%	Computers	5,388	6,374 18%
Telecommunications equipment	6,348	8,075	27%	Telecommunications equipment	3,743	4,124 10%
Computers	7,067	7,845	11%	Hard fixed vegetable fats & oils	4,421	3,784 -14%
Total	183,744	194,931	6%	Total	73,470	84,512 15%
5. China, Hong Kong	1998	1999		10. Mexico	1998	1999
Toys games & sporting goods	12,231	12,010	-2%	Passenger motor vehicles	10,975	n.y.a
Telecommunications equipment	9,946	10,470	5%	Crude petroleum	6,399	n.y.a
Integrated circuits	7,910	9,479	20%	Telecommunications equipment	5,375	n.y.a
Computer parts	8,099	8,284	2%	Equipment for distributing electricity	5,249	n.y.a
Clothing of textile fabrics	7,494	7,567	1%	Televisions	4,911	n.y.a
Total	173,693	174,403	0%	Total	117,494	120,138 2%

Source: United Nations data stored on DFAT STARS database. ABS data for Australia

(a) Market ranking is based on 1999. No commodity data is yet available for 1998 or 1999 for Brunei, Chinese Taipei, PNG and Vietnam.

TABLE A : PRINCIPAL EXPORT ITEMS OF EACH APEC MEMBER - CONT. (a)

\$US millions and percentage change								
11. New Zealand	1998	1999		15. Singapore	1998	1999		
Milk and cream	1,038	986	-5%	Integrated circuits	19,469	23,027	18%	
Meat (excl. bovine) f.c.f.	943	868	-8%	Computers	20,385	19,759	-3%	
Bovine meat f.c.f.	610	631	4%	Computer parts	9,853	10,093	2%	
Fruit and nuts fresh or dried	457	573	25%	Refined petroleum	7,850	8,684	11%	
Cheese and curd	520	484	-7%	Telecommunications equipment	4,821	5,128	6%	
Total	11,446	12,490	9%	Total	109,886	114,682	4%	
12. Peru	1998	1999		16. Thailand	1998	1999		
Non-monetary gold	954	1,192	25%	Computer parts	5,918	5,947	0%	
Copper	752	725	-3%	Integrated circuits	3,169	4,025	27%	
Animal feed	413	556	34%	Prepared seafood	1,876	2,010	7%	
Other ores	522	395	-24%	Rice	2,102	1,939	-8%	
Coffee and coffee substitutes	289	266	-8%	Computers	1,811	1,923	6%	
Total	5,522	5,932	7%	Total	54,489	58,423	7%	
13. The Philippines	1998	1999		17. United States	1998	1999		
Integrated circuits	12,925	n.y.a		Aircraft & parts	52,367	n.y.a		
Computers	2,411	n.y.a		Integrated circuits	40,156	n.y.a		
Computer parts	2,082	n.y.a		Motor vehicle parts	28,325	n.y.a		
Equipment for distributing electricity	1,105	n.y.a		Computers	25,835	n.y.a		
Telecommunications equipment	919	n.y.a		Telecommunications equipment	22,816	n.y.a		
Total	29,496	35,037	19%	Total	680,406	692,821	2%	
14. Russian Federation	1998	1999						
Natural gas	13,243	n.y.a						
Crude petroleum	9,456	n.y.a						
Aluminium	4,207	n.y.a						
Refined petroleum	4,163	n.y.a						
Silver platinum	2,171	n.y.a						
Total	69,730	73,092	5%					

Source: United Nations data stored on DFAT STARS database. ABS data for Australia

(a) Market ranking is based on 1999. No commodity data is yet available for 1998 or 1999 for Brunei, Chinese Taipei, PNG and Vietnam.

TABLE ONE : AUSTRALIA'S 15 LARGEST GROWING EXPORT COMMODITIES WITH THE APEC REGION FOR 1999-2000

Rank	SITC CODE	Commodity	Unit	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	% growth 1998-99 1999-00	Difference 1998-99 1999-00
1	3330	Petroleum oils	V \$A million	\$1,861	\$1,973	\$1,576	\$4,816	206%	\$3,240
			Q Litres (million)	10,984	13,189	12,147	18,969	56%	6,821
			A/V \$A per litre	\$0.17	\$0.15	\$0.13	\$0.25	96%	\$0.12
2	6841	Aluminium and aluminium alloys	V \$A million	\$2,082	\$2,763	\$2,771	\$3,252	17%	\$481
			Q Kg (million)	1,056.4	1,204.4	1333.9	1344.1	1%	10
			A/V \$A per kg	\$1.97	\$2.29	\$2.08	\$2.42	16%	\$0.34
3	7932	Ships boats and other vessels	V \$A million	\$646	\$201	\$101	\$565	459%	\$464
			Q No. of vessels	108	123	215	2013	836%	1,798.0
			A/V \$A	\$5,981,481	\$1,634,146	\$469,767	\$280,676	-40%	-\$189,092
4	6821	Copper refined and unrefined	V \$A million	\$274	\$298	\$317	\$635	100%	\$318
			Q	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
			A/V	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
5	2681	Wool greasy	V \$A million	\$1,048	\$969	\$651	\$923	42%	\$272
			Q Kg (million)	247.7	193.3	178.5	248.1	39%	69.6
			A/V \$A per kg	\$4.23	\$5.01	\$3.65	\$3.72	2%	\$0.07
6	6821	Rape colza and mustard seeds	V \$A million	\$91	\$170	\$343	\$583	70%	\$240
			Q Kg (million)	205.1	384.5	815.4	1731.6	112%	916.2
			A/V \$A per kg	\$0.44	\$0.44	\$0.42	\$0.34	-20%	-\$0.08
7	7812	Motor vehicles for the transport of persons	V \$A million	\$818	\$572	\$589	\$825	40%	\$236
			Q	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
			A/V	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
8	3344	Fuel oils nes	V \$A million	\$373	\$367	\$307	\$523	70%	\$216
			Q Litres (million)	2204.2	2190.6	2109.4	2229.7	6%	120.3
			A/V \$A per litre	\$0.17	\$0.17	\$0.15	\$0.23	61%	\$0.09
9	0112	Meat of bovine animals frozen	V \$A million	\$1,109	\$1,442	\$1,599	\$1,793	12%	\$194
			Q Kg (million)	514.0	574.0	625.6	612.9	-2%	-12.7
			A/V \$A per kg	\$2.16	\$2.51	\$2.56	\$2.93	14%	\$0.37
10	3425	Butane liquified	V \$A million	\$190	\$202	\$183	\$373	104%	\$190
			Q Tonnes (million)	0.69	0.87	0.84	0.89	6%	0.0
			A/V \$A per tonne	\$275.06	\$233.06	\$216.73	\$417.78	93%	\$201.04
11	7132	Internal combustion piston engines for propelling vehicles	V \$A million	\$256	\$329	\$199	\$368	85%	\$169
			Q No. of engines	165,633	194,730	109,497	236,446	116%	126,949
			A/V \$A per engine	\$1,546	\$1,690	\$1,817	\$1,556	-14%	-\$261
12	0111	Meat of bovine animals fresh or chilled	V \$A million	\$882	\$1,057	\$1,109	\$1,275	15%	\$166
			Q Kg (million)	193.8	208.7	215.0	232.0	8%	17.0
			A/V \$A per kg	\$4.55	\$5.07	\$5.16	\$5.50	7%	\$0.34
13	3421	Propane liquified	V \$A million	\$157	\$141	\$102	\$254	149%	\$152
			Q Tonnes (million)	0.59	0.58	0.47	0.62	32%	0.1
			A/V \$A per tonne	\$265.19	\$241.93	\$218.22	\$412.87	89%	\$194.65
14	0361	Crustaceans frozen	V \$A million	\$341	\$370	\$347	\$481	39%	\$134
			Q Kg (million)	15.5	16.2	15.3	17.1	12%	1.8
			A/V \$A per kg	\$21.94	\$22.88	\$22.68	\$28.06	24%	\$5.38
15	1121	Wine of fresh grapes	V \$A million	\$248	\$361	\$420	\$548	30%	\$128
			Q Litres (million)	56.7	74.7	80.5	95.8	19%	15.3
			A/V \$A per litre	\$4.37	\$4.83	\$5.22	\$5.72	10%	\$0.51
TOTAL EXPORTS TO APEC			V \$A million	59,686	64,229	61,363	71,204	16%	\$9,841

V = Value Q= Quantity A/V= Average value

n.a - Not available

Source: ABS data on the DFAT STARS Database

TABLE TWO : BREAKDOWN OF MOTOR VEHICLES INTO ITS LARGEST COMMODITES

Commodity	Unit	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	% growth 1998-99 1999-00	Difference 1998-99 1999-00
Motor vehicles for the transport of persons	V \$A million	\$818	\$572	\$589	\$825	40%	\$236
New assembled motor cars and vehicles with engine capacity exceeding 1 500 cc but not exceeding 3000 cc	V \$A million	\$174	\$115	\$78	\$90	15%	\$12
	Q No. of vehicles	8,571	5,469	3,930	4,617	17%	687
	A/V \$A	\$20,301	\$21,028	\$19,847	\$19,493	-2%	-\$354
New assembled motor cars and vehicles with engine capacity exceeding 3000 cc	V \$A million	\$595	\$435	\$477	\$587	23%	\$110
	Q No. of vehicles	22,905	16,483	17,635	22,433	27%	4,798
	A/V \$A	\$25,977	\$26,391	\$27,048	\$26,167	-3%	-\$882
Unassembled motor cars and vehicles with engine capacity exceeding 1 500 cc but not exceeding 3000 cc	V \$A million	\$22	\$6	\$11	\$73	564%	\$62
	Q No. of vehicles	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
	A/V \$A	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a

V = Value Q= Quantity A/V= Average value

Source: ABS data on the DFAT STARS Database

TABLE THREE : BREAKDOWN OF COPPER REFINED AND UNREFINED COPPERS INTO ITS LARGEST COMMODITY

Commodity	Unit	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	% growth 1998-99 1999-00	Difference 1998-99 1999-00
Copper refined and unrefined	V \$A million	\$274	\$298	\$317	\$635	100%	\$318
Refined copper	V \$A million	\$272	\$297	\$312	\$632	103%	\$320
	Q Tonne (million)	0.10	0.10	0.13	0.23	84%	0
	A/V \$A per tonne	\$2,702	\$2,913	\$2,492	\$2,748	10%	\$256

V = Value Q= Quantity A/V= Average value

Source: ABS data on the DFAT STARS Database