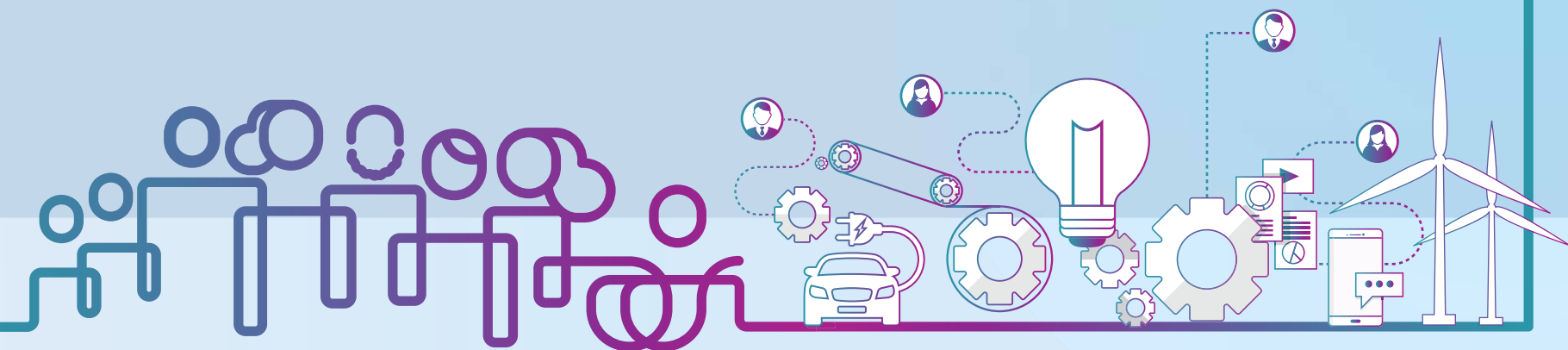




Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation

Advancing Free Trade
for Asia-Pacific Prosperity

APEC in Charts 2023



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.

APEC Policy Support Unit (PSU) was set up 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 priorities-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, 2022



21

member
economies



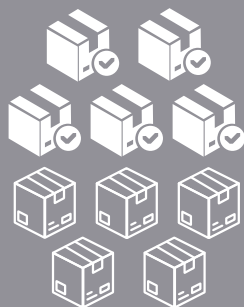
2.96 billion
people

37%
global population



USD 62 trillion
in nominal GDP

62%
global GDP

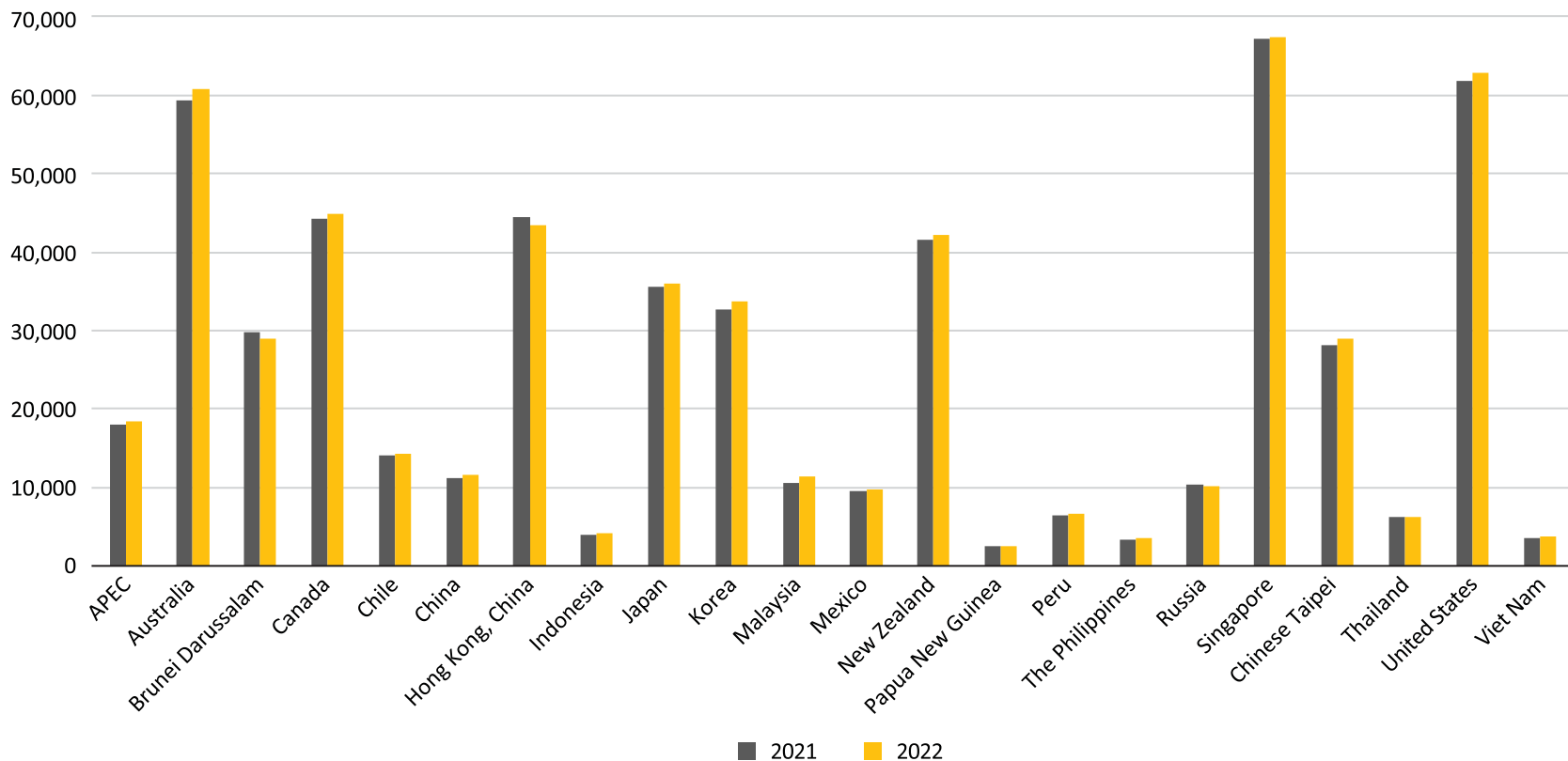


USD 30 trillion
trade in goods and
commercial services

47%
global trade

APEC Macroeconomic Indicators

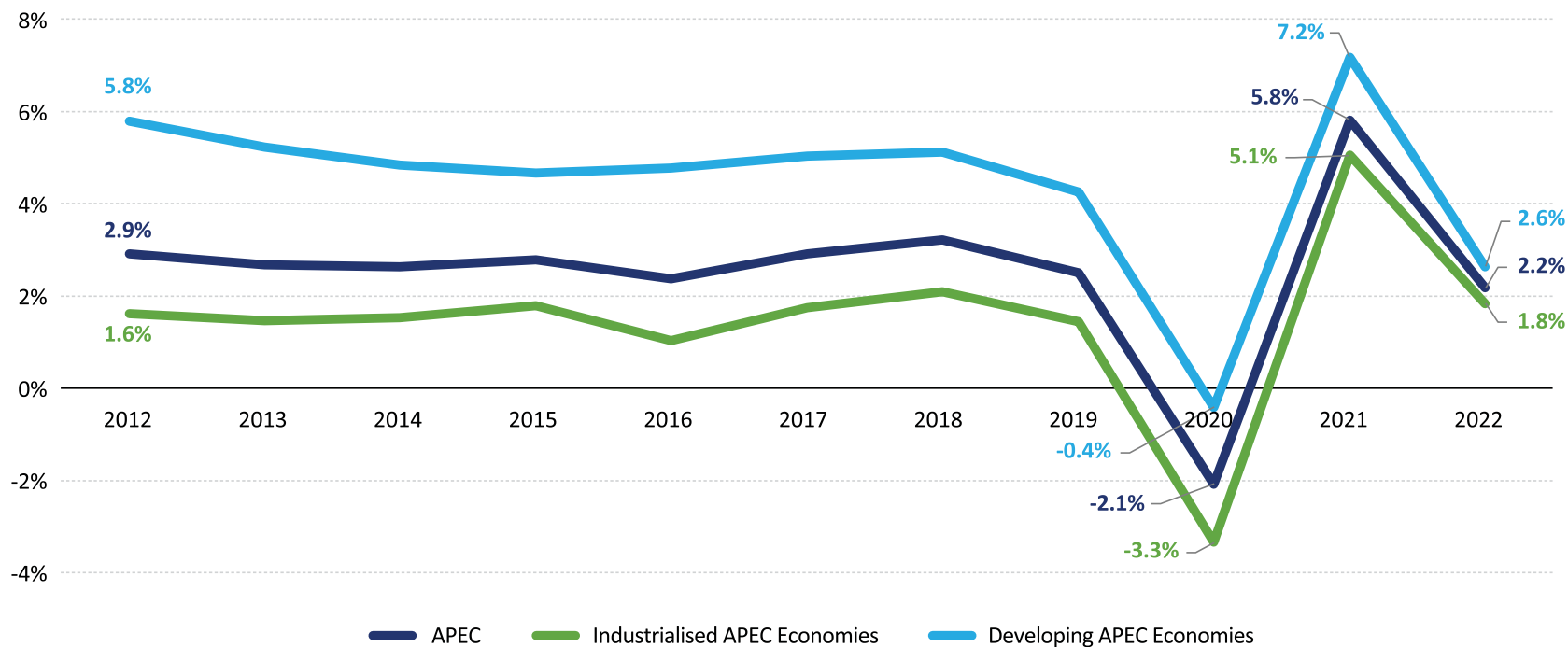
1.1 Real GDP per Capita (constant 2015 USD), 2021–2022



The average real GDP per capita in the APEC region increased by 2.2% in 2022, from USD 17,995 to USD 18,386. Most APEC economies recorded modest increases in real GDP per capita compared to 2021, while Brunei Darussalam; Hong Kong, China; and Russia reported lower real GDP per capita in 2022. The gap in real GDP per capita between APEC members remains significant, ranging from USD 2,471 to USD 67,360.

APEC Macroeconomic Indicators

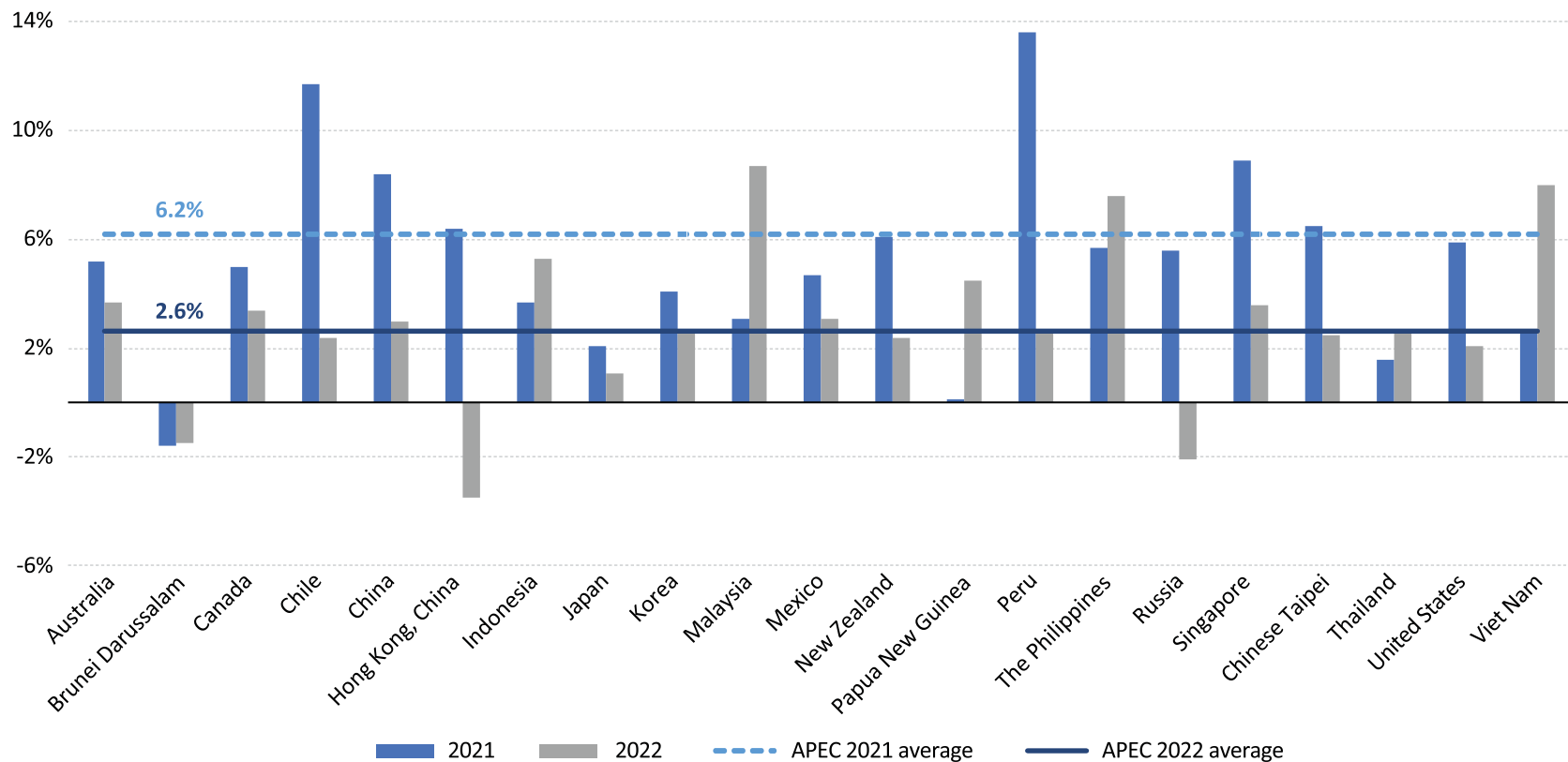
1.2 Real GDP per Capita Growth (annual percent), 2012–2022



In 2022, real GDP per capita growth moderated across industrialised and developing APEC economies, due to the unwinding of massive fiscal support and widespread policy rate hikes aimed at reining in inflation. Among industrialised APEC economies, the per capita real GDP growth rate decelerated from 5.1% in 2021 to 1.8% in 2022. In parallel, developing APEC economies also experienced a moderation in per capita real GDP growth from 7.2% in 2021 to 2.6% in 2022.

APEC Macroeconomic Indicators

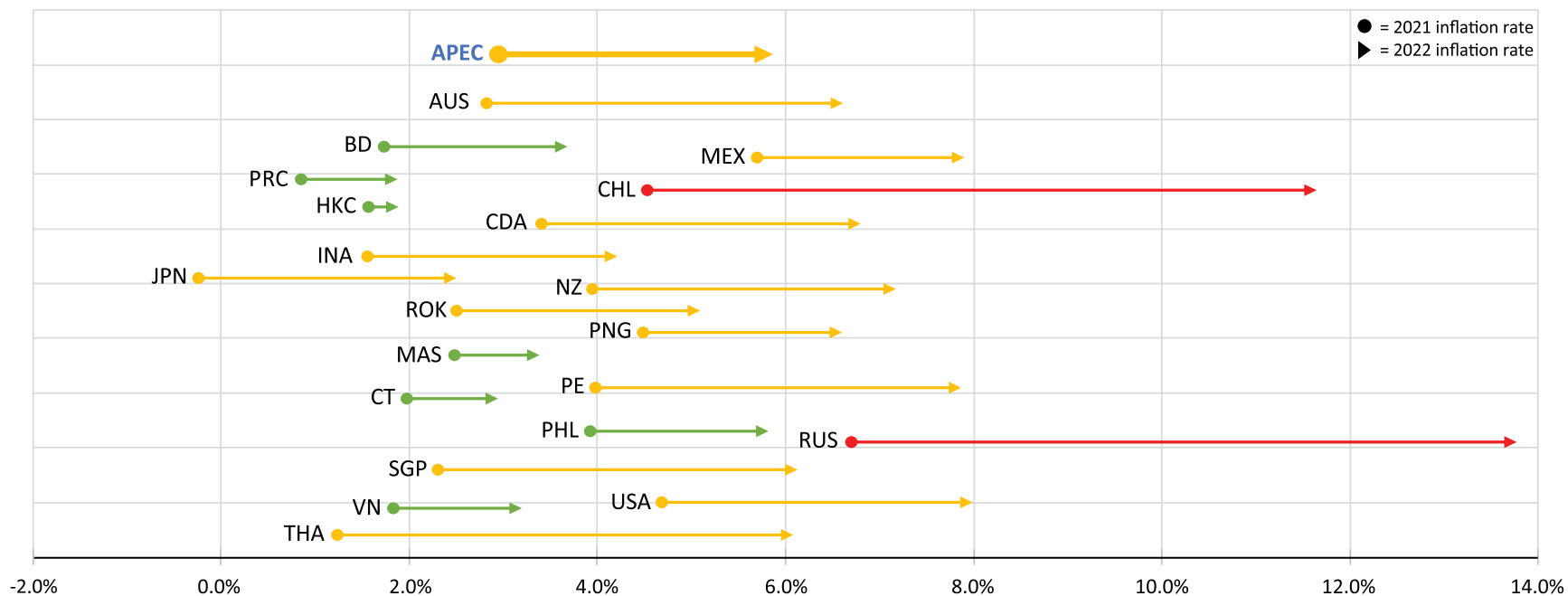
1.3 Real GDP Growth (annual percent), 2021–2022



Economic recovery slowed down in APEC in 2022, with real GDP growth decelerating from 6.2% in 2021 to 2.6% in 2022. Only six economies registered higher real GDP growth in 2022 compared to 2021, namely, Indonesia; Malaysia; Papua New Guinea; the Philippines; Thailand; and Viet Nam. Among them, Malaysia achieved the highest real GDP growth of 8.7%, followed by Viet Nam (8.0%) and the Philippines (7.6%).

APEC Macroeconomic Indicators

1.4 Consumer Price Inflation (percent), 2021 and 2022



Note: arrows in green indicate increases of under 2 percentage points; arrows in yellow indicate increases of between 2–5 percentage points; and arrows in red indicate increases of more than 5 percentage points.

Inflation in APEC averaged 5.9% in 2022, higher than the 2021 average of 2.9%. All APEC economies recorded higher inflation rates in 2022 compared to 2021.

APEC Macroeconomic Indicators

1.5 Unemployment Rate (percent), 2021–2022

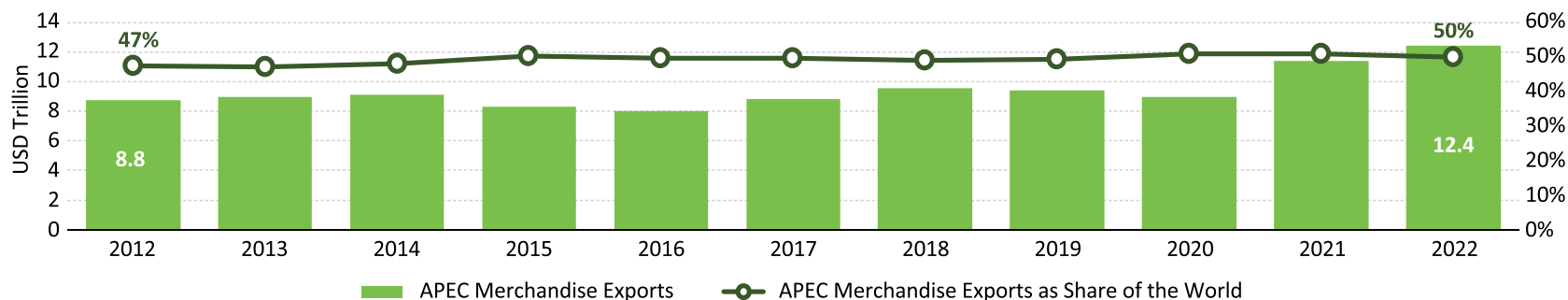


In 2022, as the labour market continued its recovery, 20 out of the 21 APEC economies reported lower unemployment rates compared to 2021. Throughout the APEC region, the average unemployment rate for 2022 settled at 4.1%, an improvement from the average rate of 4.3% observed in 2021. In both 2021 and 2022, APEC recorded lower unemployment rates than the world average rates of 6.2% and 5.8%, respectively.

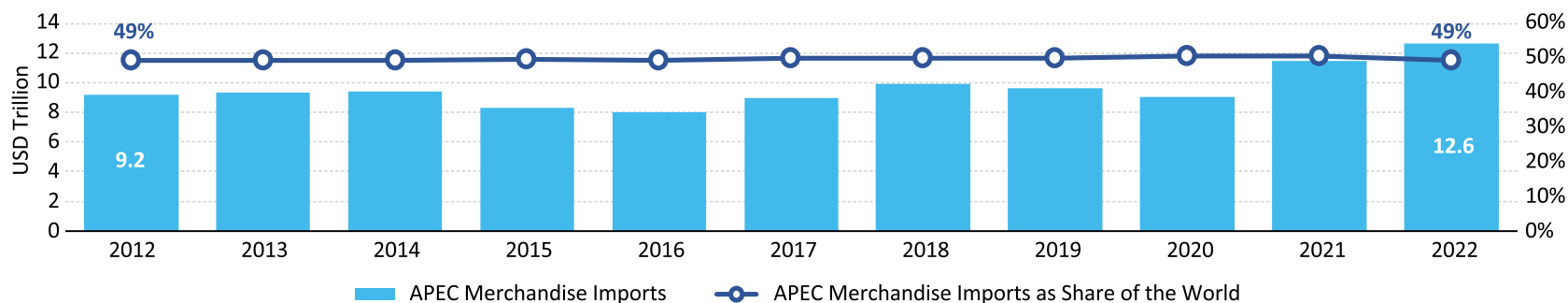
APEC Trade and Investment

2.1 Merchandise Trade Value in APEC (USD trillion) and Share of the World (percent), 2012–2022

Exports



Imports

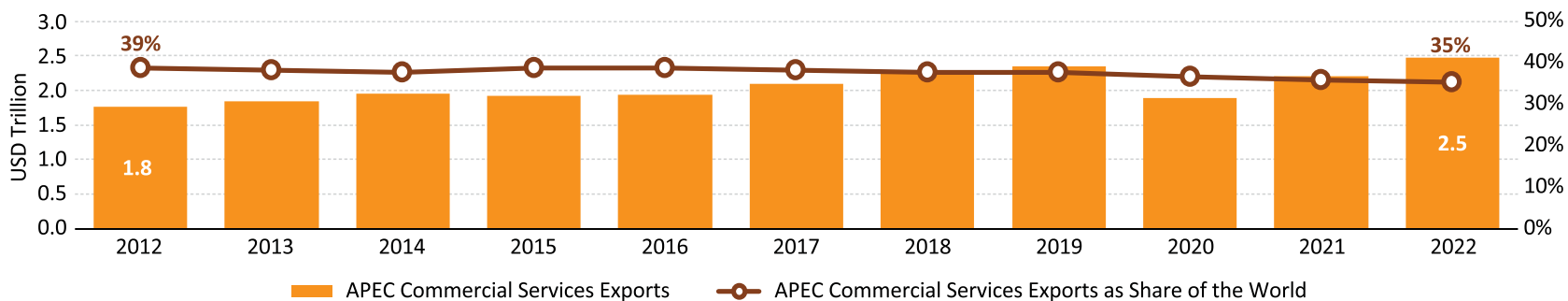


APEC merchandise trade continued its recovery in 2022. Merchandise exports rose from USD 11.4 trillion in 2021 to USD 12.4 trillion in 2022, a substantial 9.3% growth. Similarly, APEC merchandise imports increased from USD 11.5 trillion to USD 12.6 trillion, reflecting a 10.2% increase. The APEC region represented around half of the world's merchandise exports and imports in 2022.

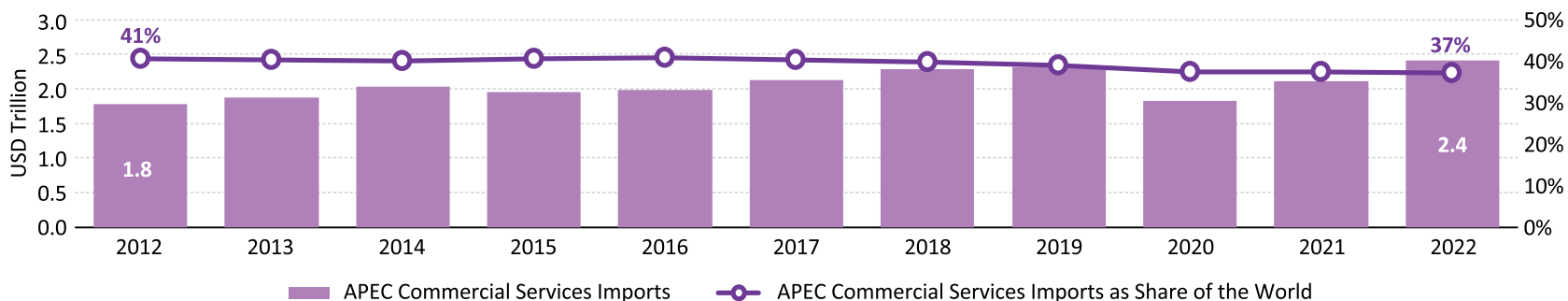
APEC Trade and Investment

2.2 Commercial Services Trade Value in APEC (USD trillion) and Share of the World (percent), 2012–2022

Exports



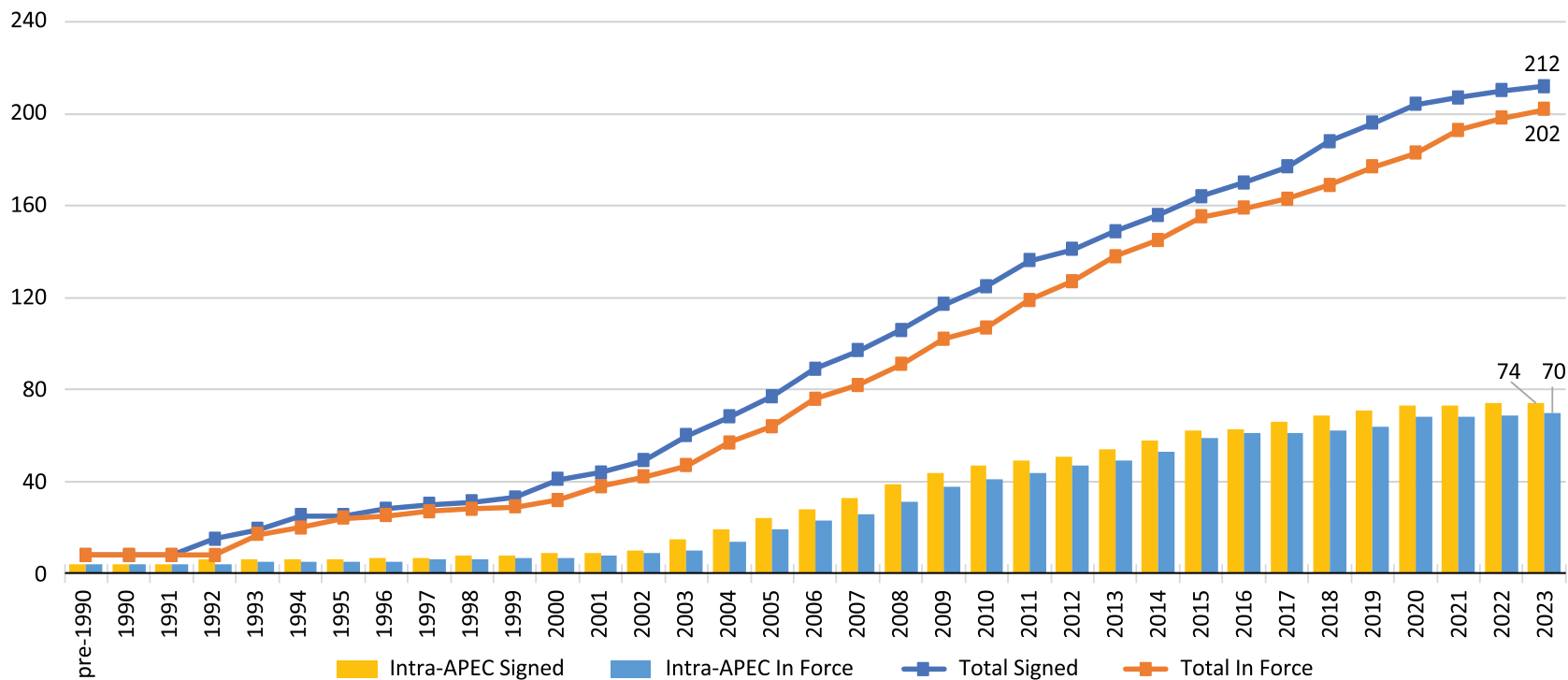
Imports



Commercial services exports and imports registered double-digit growth between 2021 and 2022. Commercial services exports climbed 12.5%, from USD 2.2 trillion to USD 2.5 trillion. Likewise, commercial services imports increased from USD 2.1 trillion to USD 2.4 trillion, reflecting an upswing equivalent to 13.8%. The APEC region contributed more than a third of the global commercial services trade in 2022.

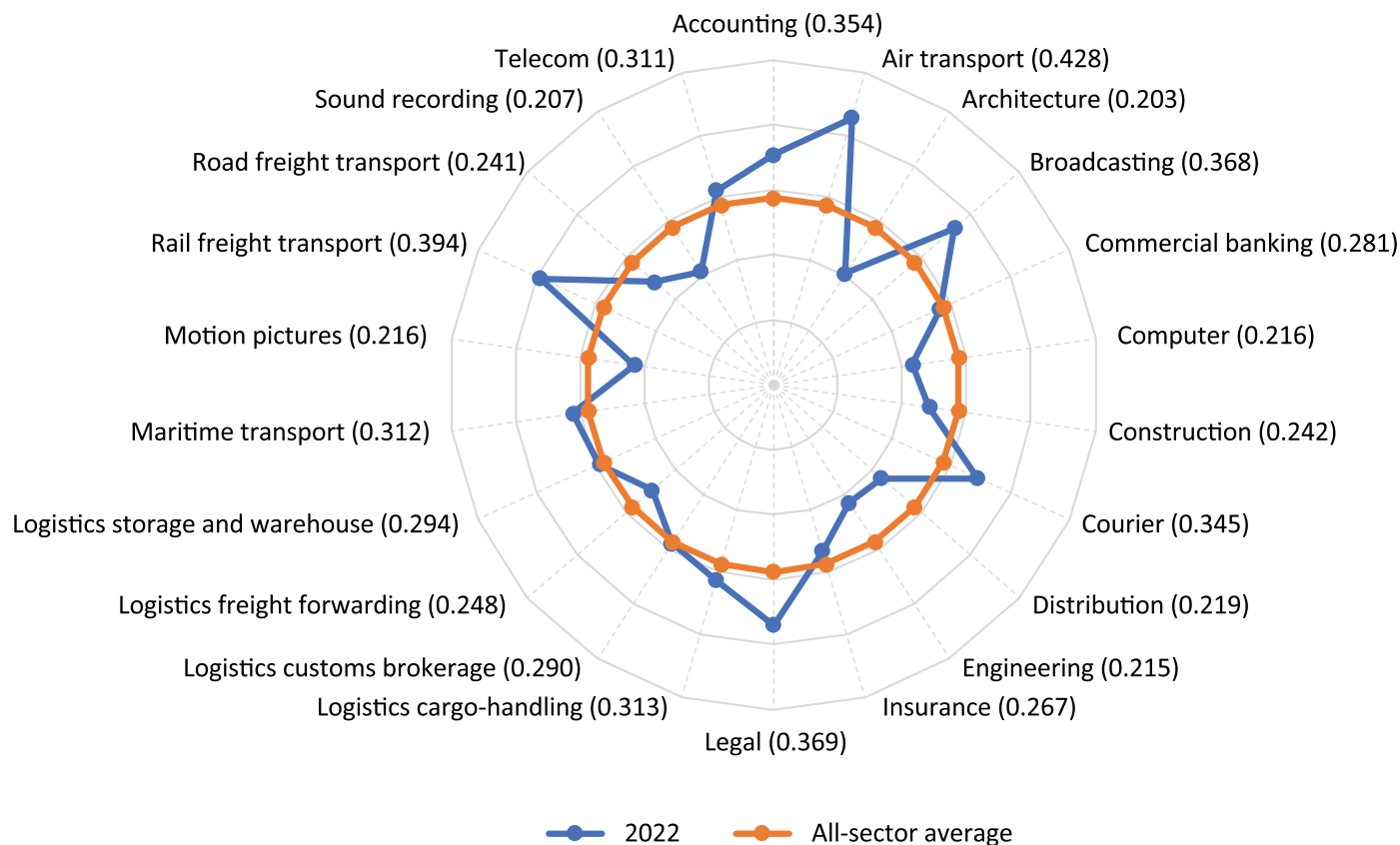
APEC Trade and Investment

2.3 Free Trade Agreements in APEC (cumulative number), pre-1990–July 2023



As of July 2023, APEC economies have cumulatively signed a total of 212 free trade agreements (FTAs). Among these, 202 FTAs are in force. Meanwhile, APEC economies have signed a total of 74 intra-APEC FTAs (i.e., involving at least two APEC economies), which represents 34.9% of the total FTAs signed by APEC.

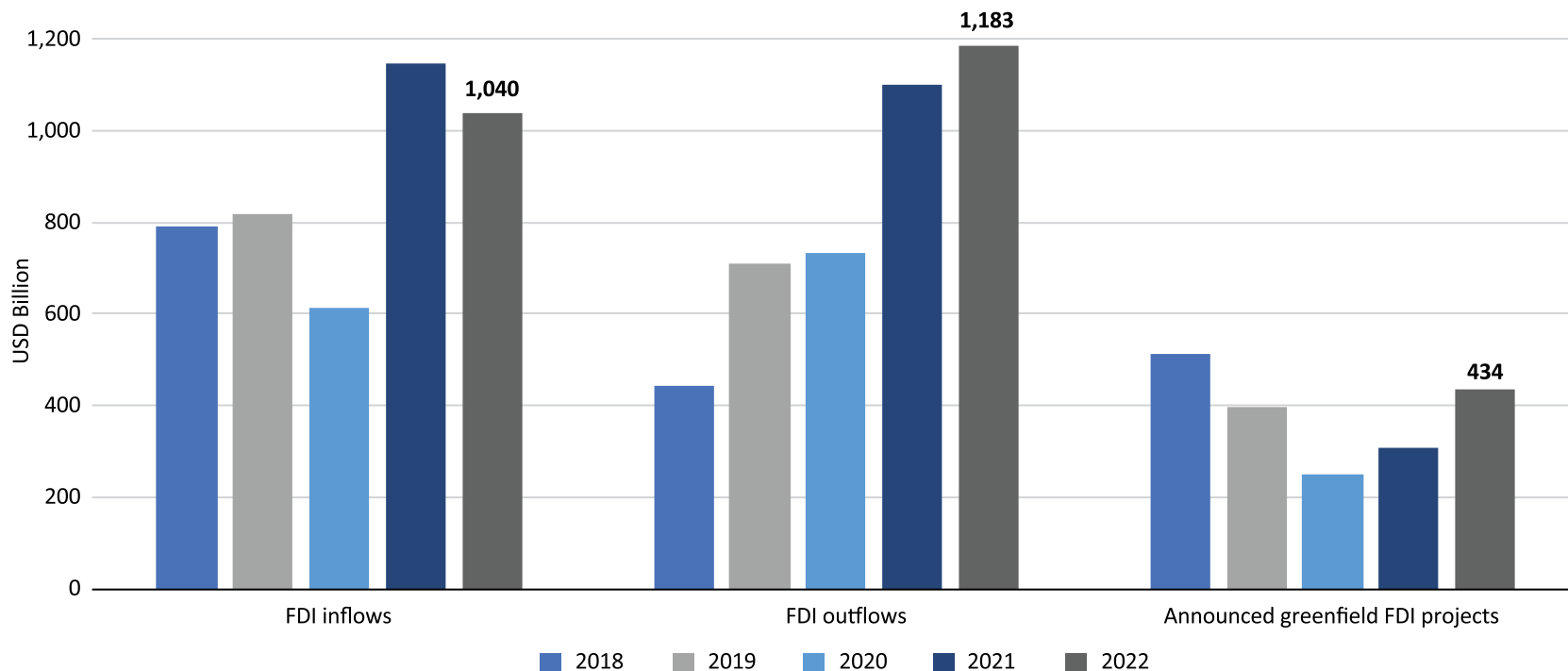
2.4 APEC Average Services Trade Restrictiveness Index by Sector (score), 2022



In 2022, the region recorded an average APEC Index score of 0.287 across all services sectors (a score of 1 being the most restrictive and 0 being the least restrictive). Among the 22 sectors surveyed, 11 sectors were more restrictive than the all-sector average. These sectors are accounting, air transport, broadcasting, courier, legal, logistics cargo-handling, logistics customs brokerage, logistics storage and warehouse, maritime transport, rail freight transport, and telecommunications.

APEC Trade and Investment

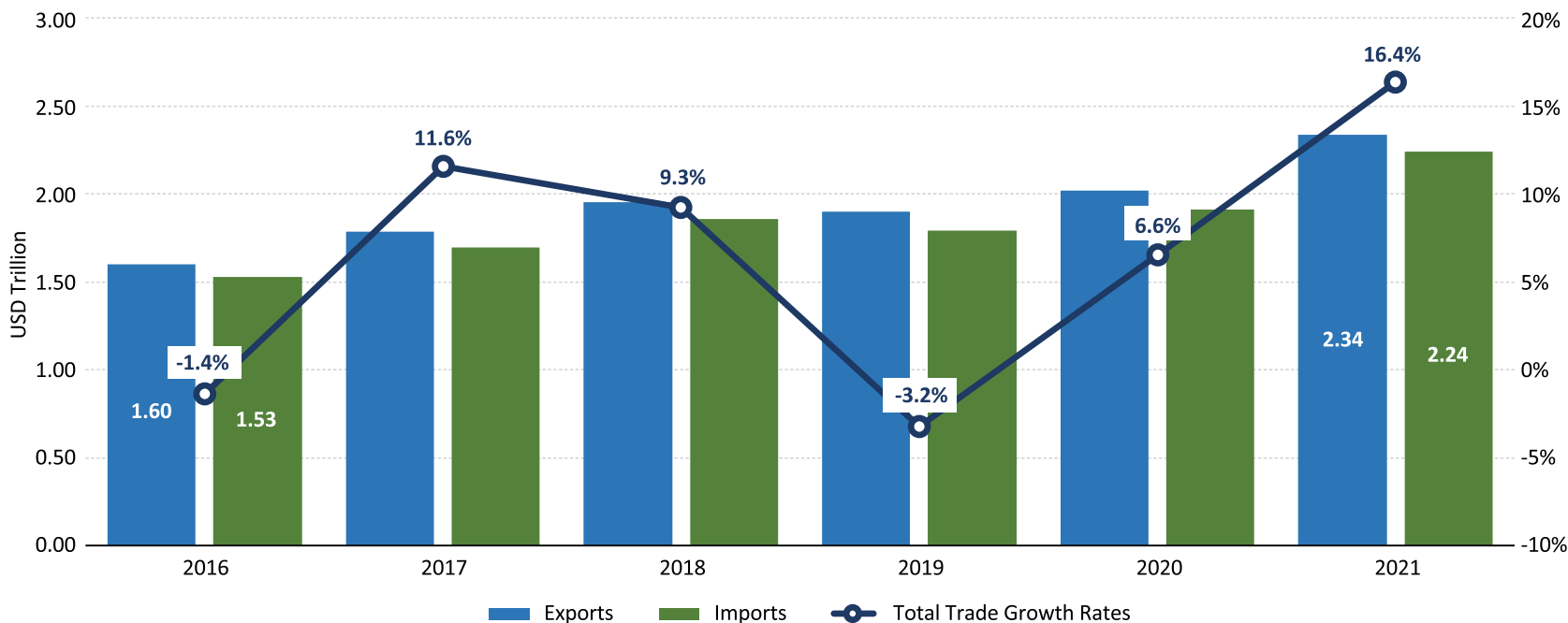
2.5 APEC FDI and Greenfield Investment (USD billion), 2018–2022



After rebounding strongly in 2021, Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflows to APEC shrank by 9% in 2022, to USD 1.0 trillion. In contrast, greenfield investment in APEC maintained its growth momentum from the recovery in 2021 to reach USD 434 billion, while FDI outflows also increased to USD 1.2 trillion during the same period.

APEC Innovation and Digitalisation

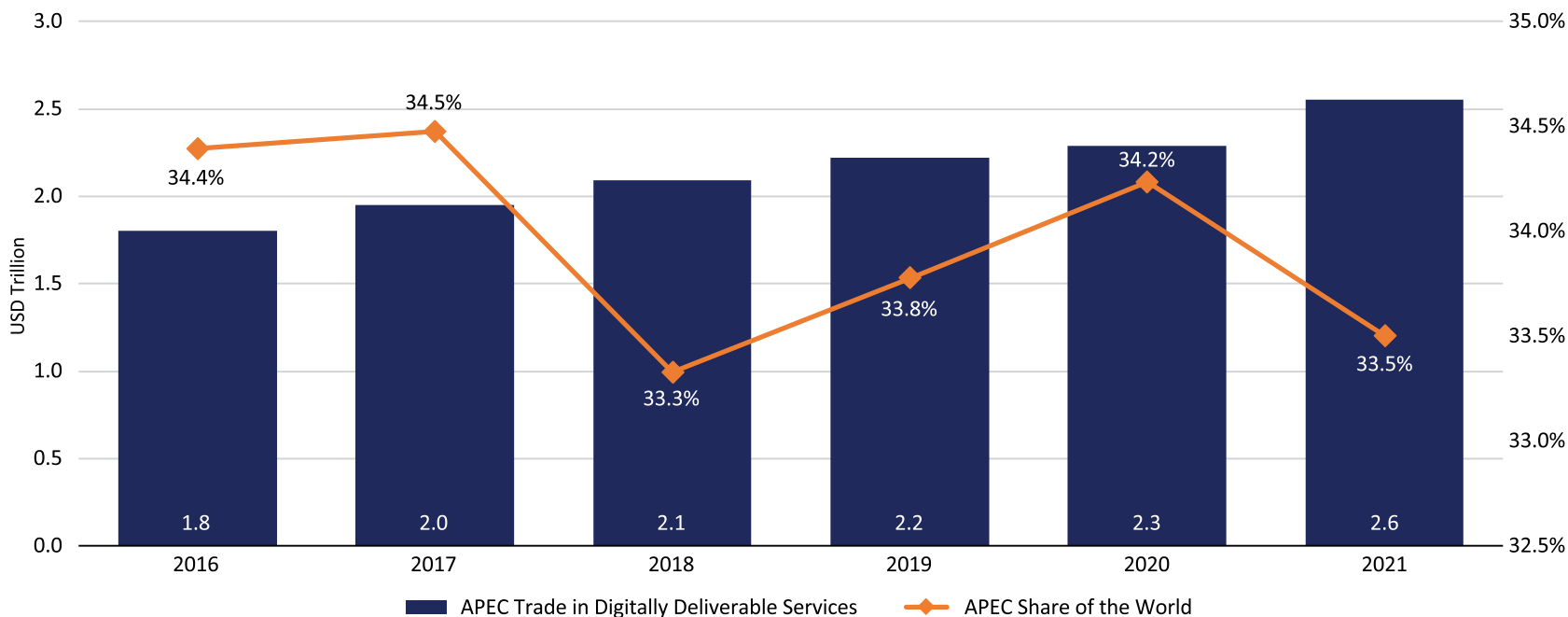
3.1 Trade in Information and Communication Technology Goods in APEC (value in USD trillion, growth rates in percent), 2016–2021



From 2016 to 2021, the value of information and communication technology (ICT) goods exports in APEC, which include items such as computers and peripheral equipment, communication equipment, consumer electronic equipment, and electronic components, increased from USD 1.6 trillion to USD 2.3 trillion, while imports also climbed from USD 1.5 trillion to USD 2.2 trillion. The year-on-year growth rate for total ICT goods trade surged from 6.6% in 2020 to 16.4% in 2021.

APEC Innovation and Digitalisation

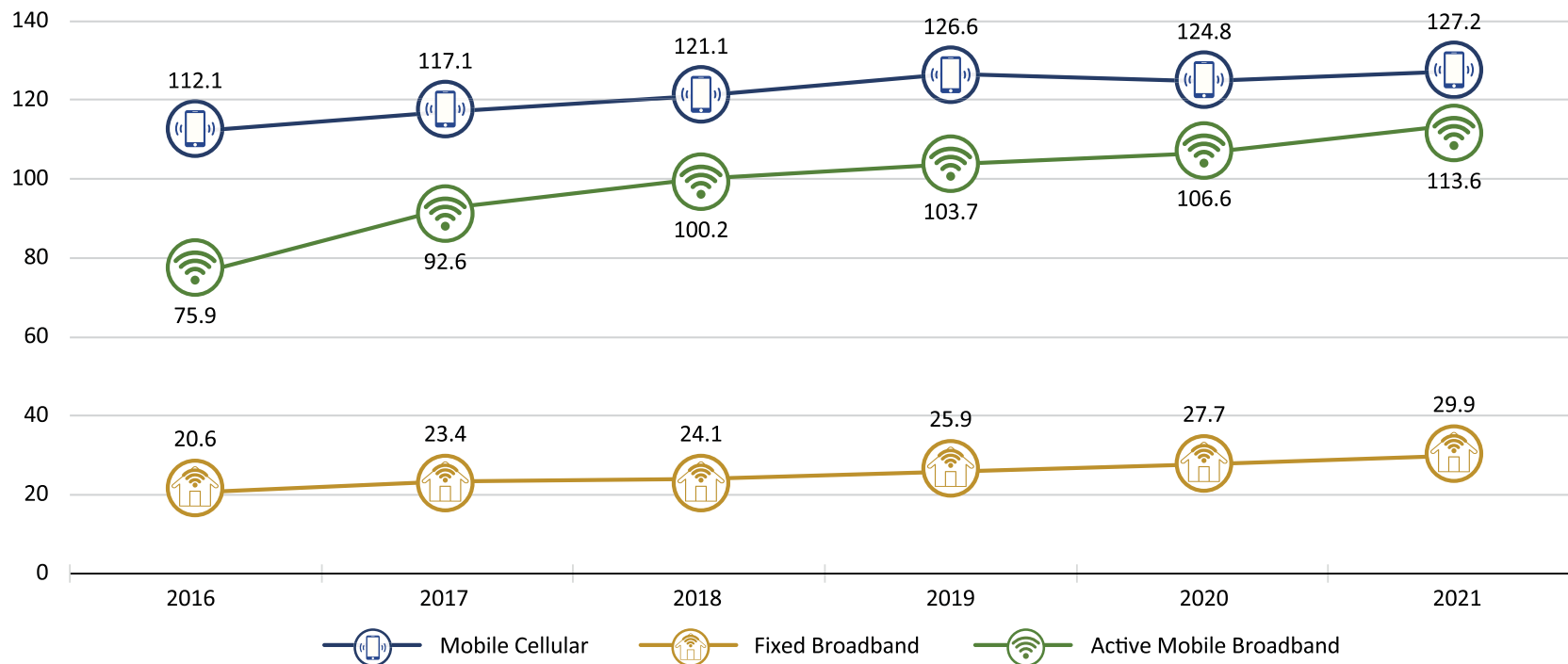
3.2 Trade in Digitally Deliverable Services in APEC (USD trillion) and Share of the World (percent), 2016–2021



APEC total trade in digitally deliverable services (DDS) has increased in value from USD 1.8 trillion in 2016 to USD 2.6 trillion in 2021, a 41.8% increase in just half a decade. However, APEC's share of world trade in DDS has fallen slightly from 34.4% in 2016 to 33.5% in 2021, signifying that DDS trade in the rest of the world is growing faster compared to APEC.

APEC Innovation and Digitalisation

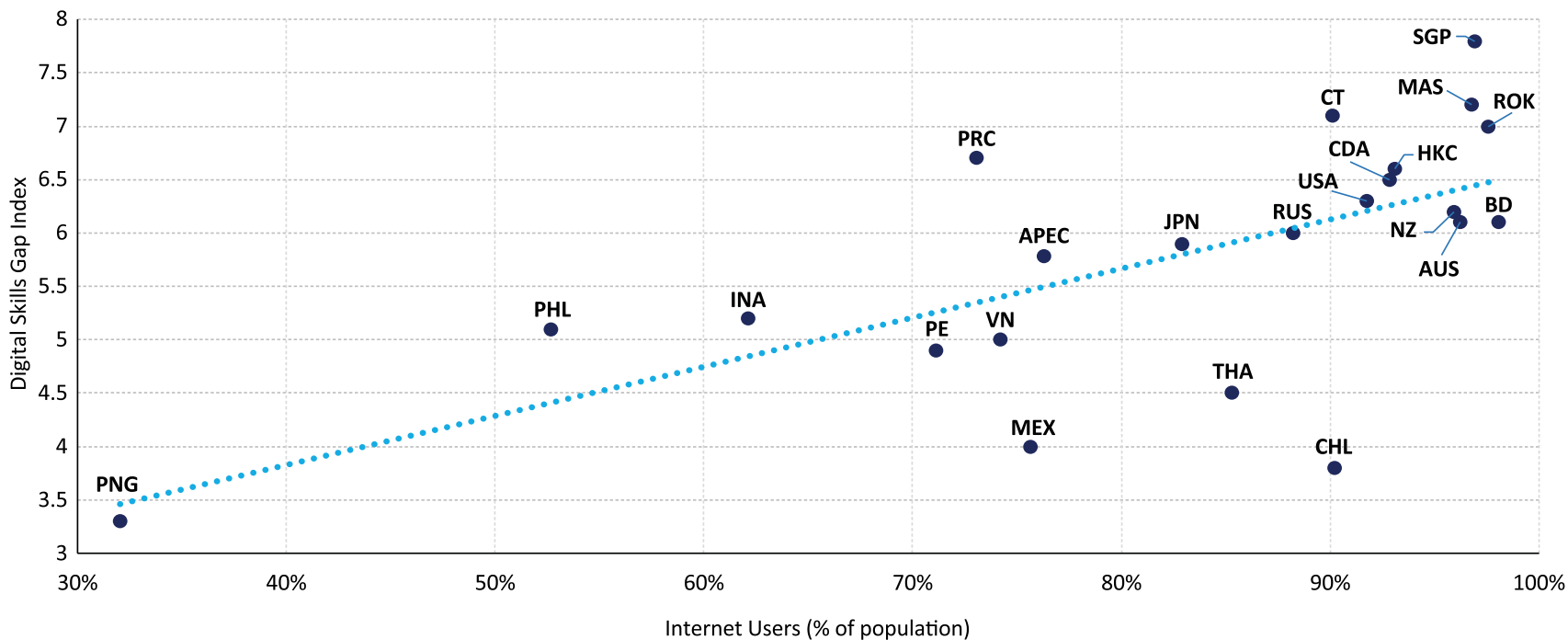
3.3 Telecommunication Services Subscriptions in APEC (per 100 inhabitants), 2016–2021



Between 2016 and 2021, APEC registered an increase in subscriptions across all three types of telecommunication services. For fixed broadband, subscriptions per 100 inhabitants rose from 20.6 in 2016 to 29.9 in 2021, whereas active mobile broadband subscriptions jumped from 75.9 to 113.6 during the same period. Meanwhile, mobile cellular subscriptions per 100 inhabitants increased from 112.1 in 2016 to 127.2 in 2021.

APEC Innovation and Digitalisation

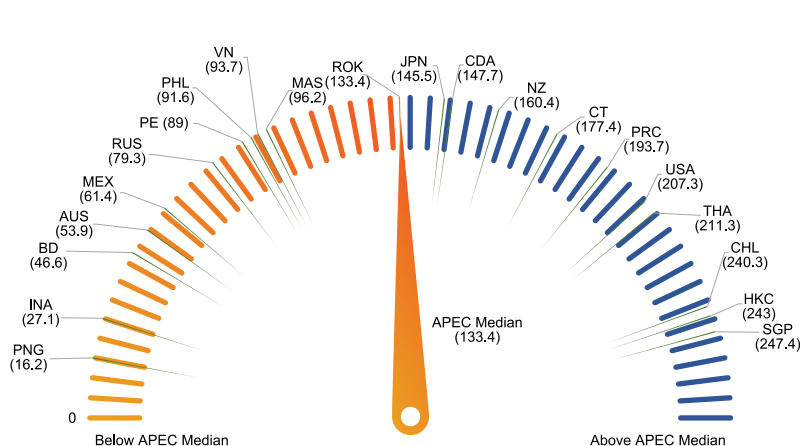
3.4 Internet Users and Digital Skills in APEC, 2021



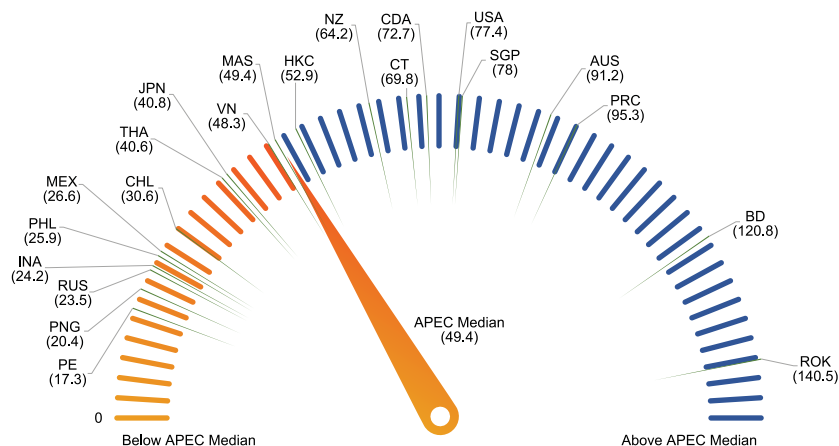
In 2021, almost eight out of 10 individuals in the APEC region used the Internet at least once in the past three months. At the same time, APEC economies demonstrated strong performance in the digital skills institutions pillar of the Digital Skills Gap Index (DSGI), with eight economies ranking among the Global Top 20. The DSGI serves as a summary measure of key pillars of digital skills, encompassing digital skills institutions, digital responsiveness, government support, supply, demand and competitiveness, data ethics and integrity, and research intensity. The DSGI score ranges from 0 to 10, where 10 indicates the best performance. The positive association between internet users and digital skills within APEC illustrates how access to the internet and the acquisition of digital skills are closely intertwined.

APEC Innovation and Digitalisation

3.5 Internet Broadband Speed in APEC, July 2023



Fixed Broadband (Mbps)

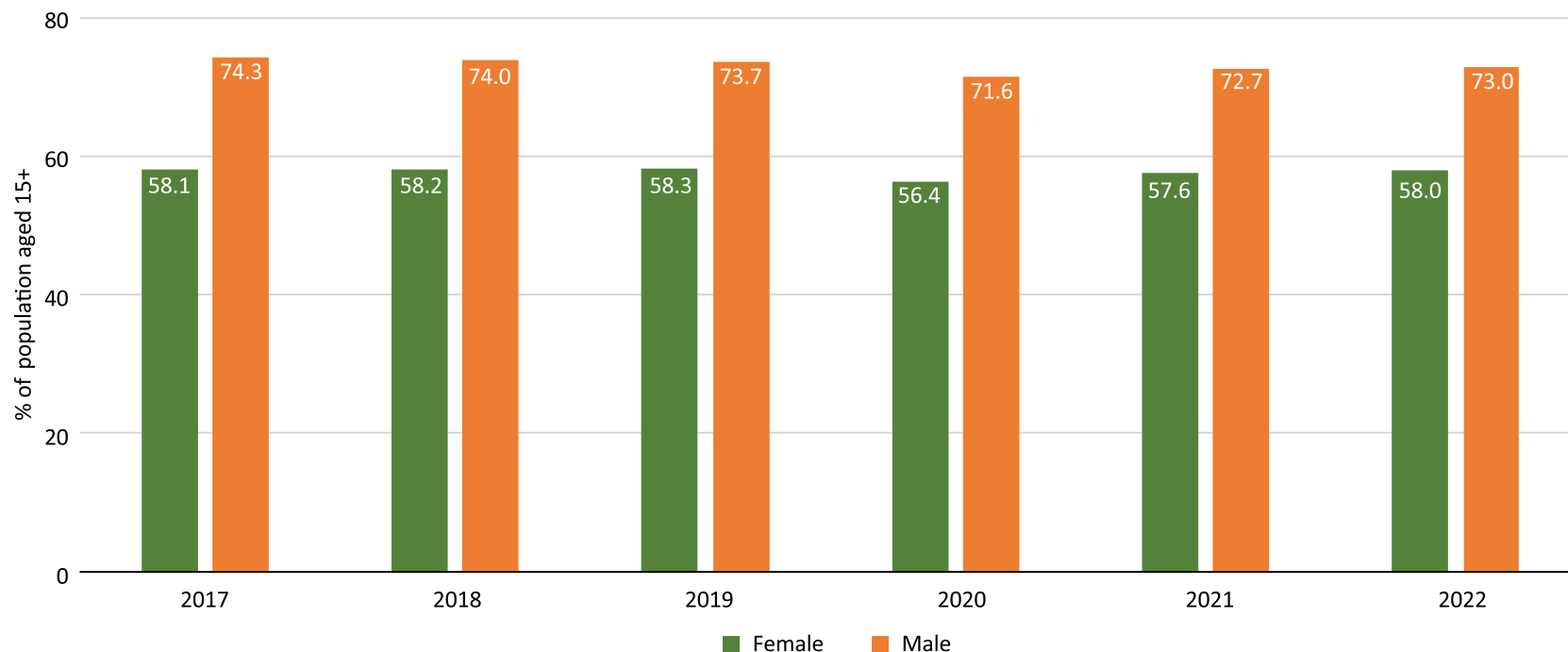


Mobile Broadband (Mbps)

In July 2023, 11 APEC economies experienced fixed broadband speeds surpassing 100 megabits per second. The median fixed broadband download speed in the APEC region was 133.4 megabits per second. On the other hand, mobile broadband exhibited generally slower performance, with a median download speed of 49.4 megabits per second.

APEC Strong, Balanced, Secure, Sustainable and Inclusive Growth

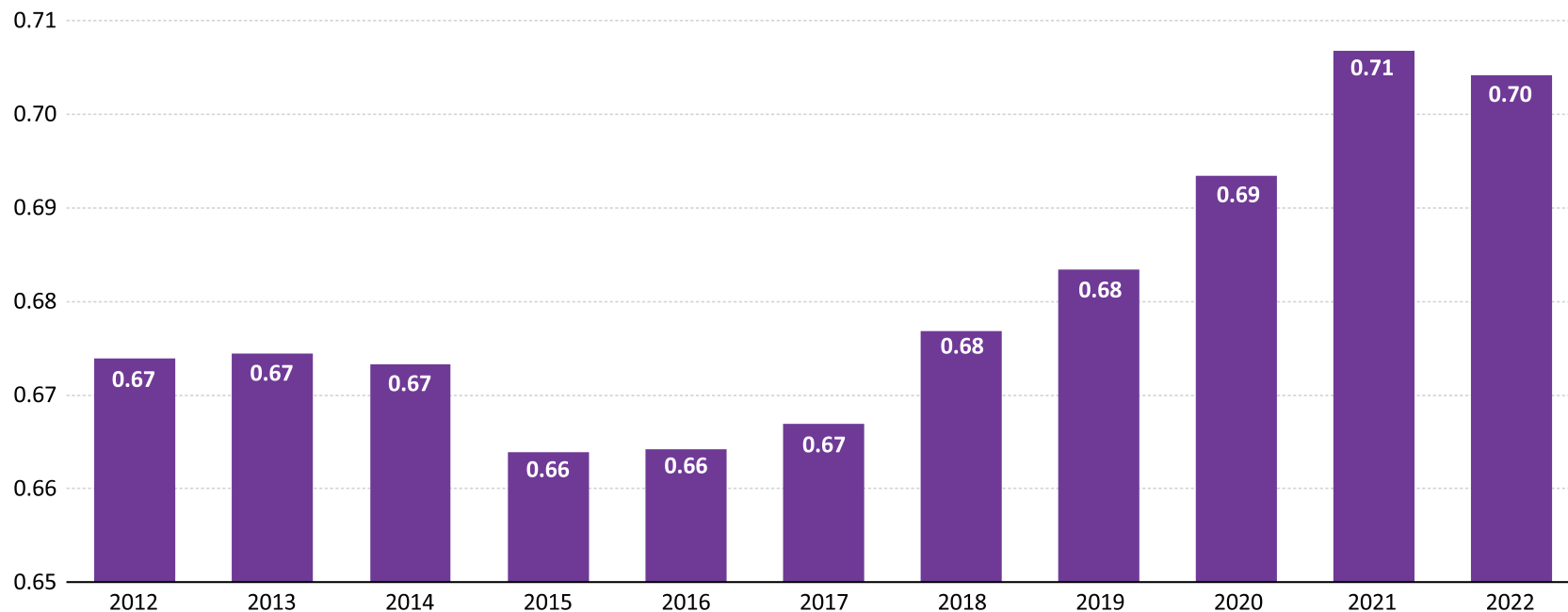
4.1 Labour Force Participation by Sex in APEC (% of population aged 15+), 2017–2022



Among those aged 15+ in 2022, 73% of the male population and 58% of the female population participated in APEC's labour force. For both sexes, these percentages were relatively lower compared to the level in 2017. Notwithstanding, the gap between the male and the female population has narrowed from 16.2 percentage points in 2017 to 15 percentage points in 2022.

APEC Strong, Balanced, Secure, Sustainable and Inclusive Growth

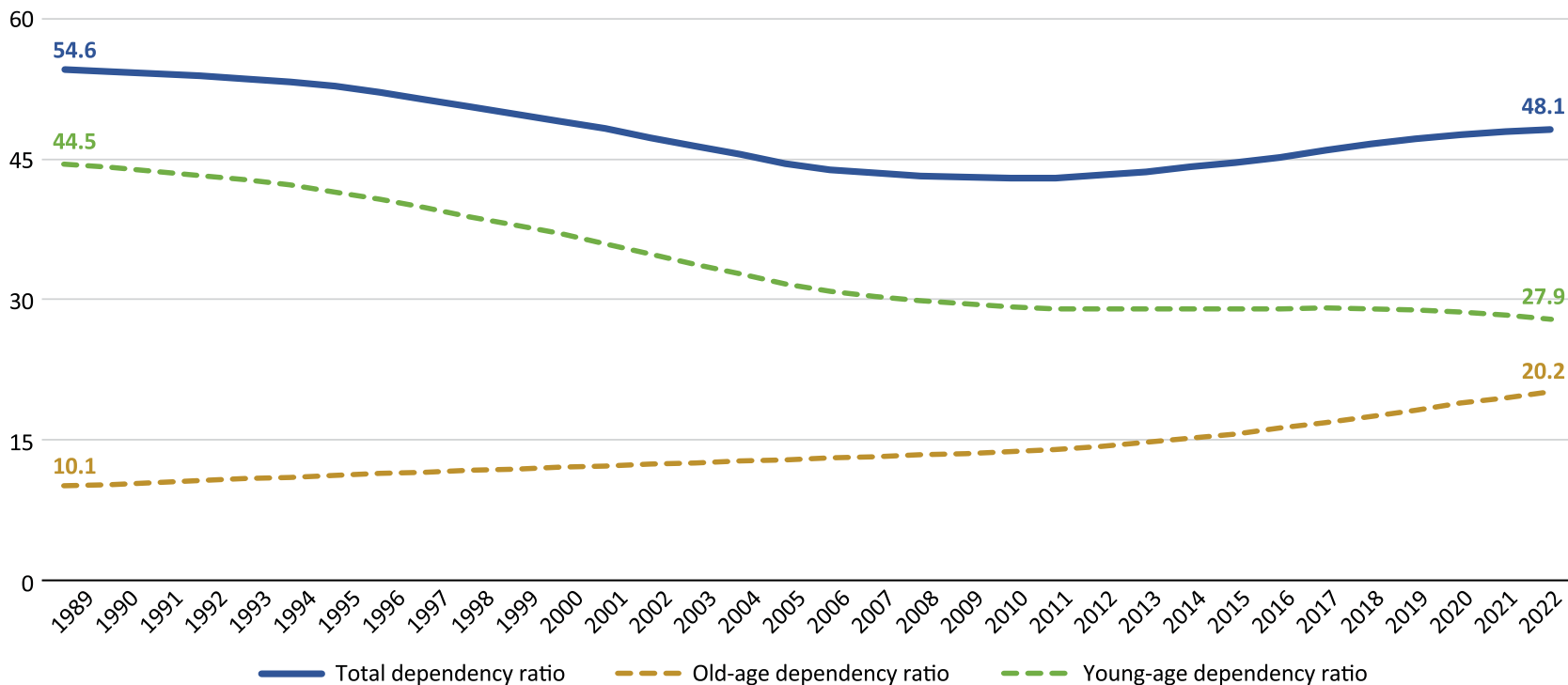
4.2 Wage Equality between Men and Women for Similar Work in APEC (score), 2012–2022



Wage inequality between men and women continues to persist in the APEC region, with women earning about 30% less than men for doing similar work. In recent years, there has been a slight improvement in wage equality between men and women, with a value of 0.70 in 2022, indicating that, on average, women in APEC earn only 70 cents for every dollar earned by men for the same type of work—about 3 cents better than in 2012.

APEC Strong, Balanced, Secure, Sustainable and Inclusive Growth

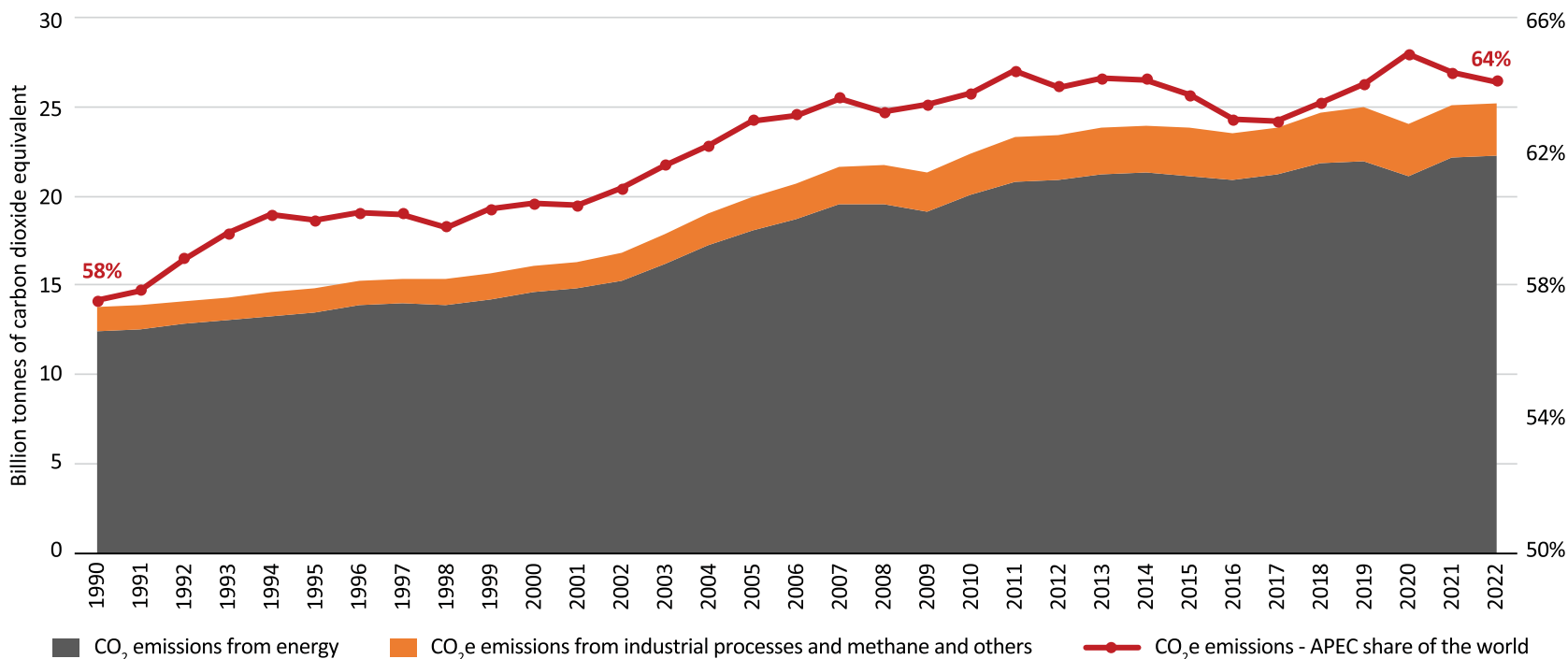
4.3 Age Dependency Ratio in APEC (% of working-age population), 1989–2022



Total dependency ratio, defined as the ratio between the non-working age population (i.e., children 0–14 years old and elderly 65 years and older) and the working-age population (i.e., 15–64 years old), has been rising in APEC since 2010 after more than two decades of downward trend. In 2022, for every 100 working-age population in APEC, there are more than 48 people not in working age, in which 28 are children under 15 years old and 20 are elderly aged 65 years and above. The gap between old-age and young-age dependency ratios has rapidly narrowed as the former doubled from 10.1 in 1989 to 20.2 in 2022, while the latter nearly halved from 44.5 (1989) to 27.9 (2022).

APEC Strong, Balanced, Secure, Sustainable and Inclusive Growth

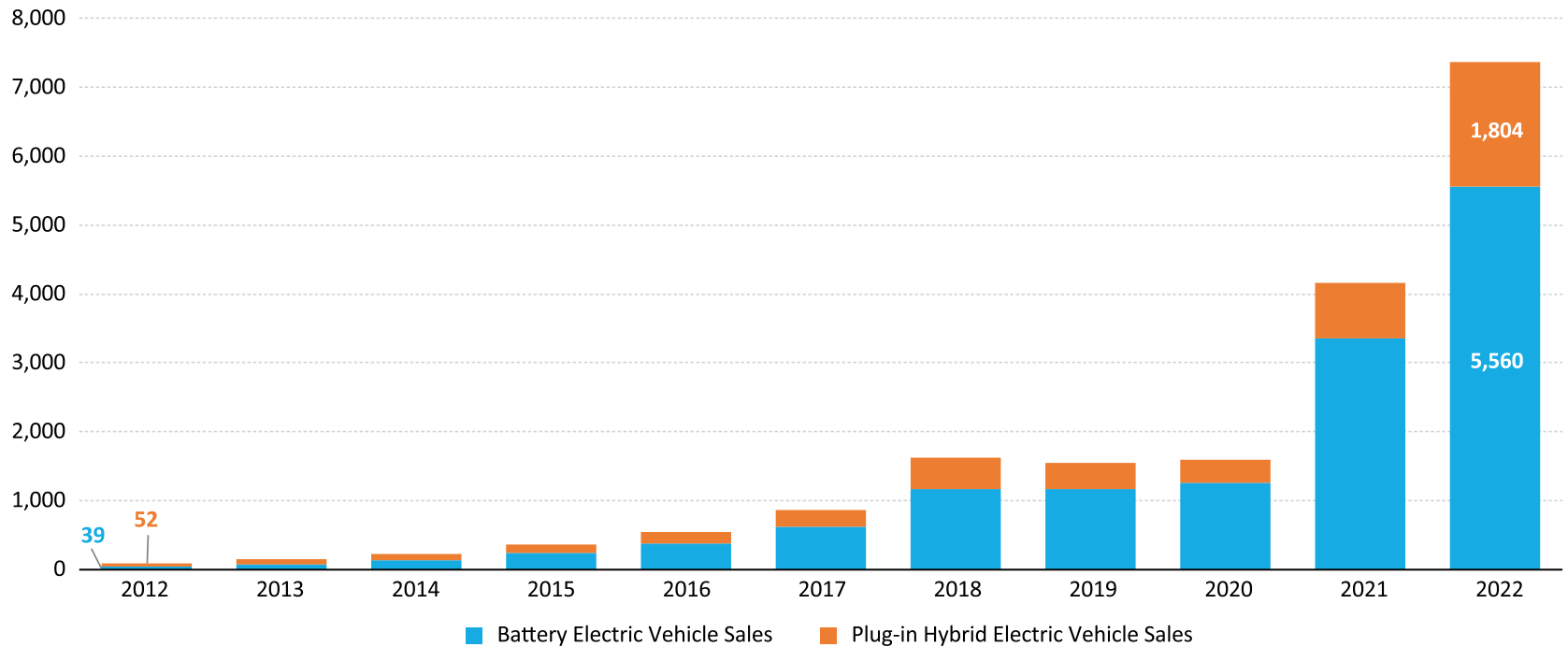
4.4 Carbon Dioxide Equivalent Emissions from Energy, Process Emissions, Methane, and Others in APEC (billion tonnes) and Share of Global Emissions (percent), 1990–2022



Carbon dioxide equivalent emissions in APEC increased by more than 1.8 times, from 13.7 billion tonnes in 1990 to 25.2 billion tonnes in 2022. Emissions from energy, defined as those through consumption of oil, gas and coal for combustion related activities, remain the biggest contributor at 88% of APEC emissions. APEC's share of global emissions has likewise increased, from 58% in 1990 to a peak of 65% in 2020, before falling marginally to 64% in 2022.

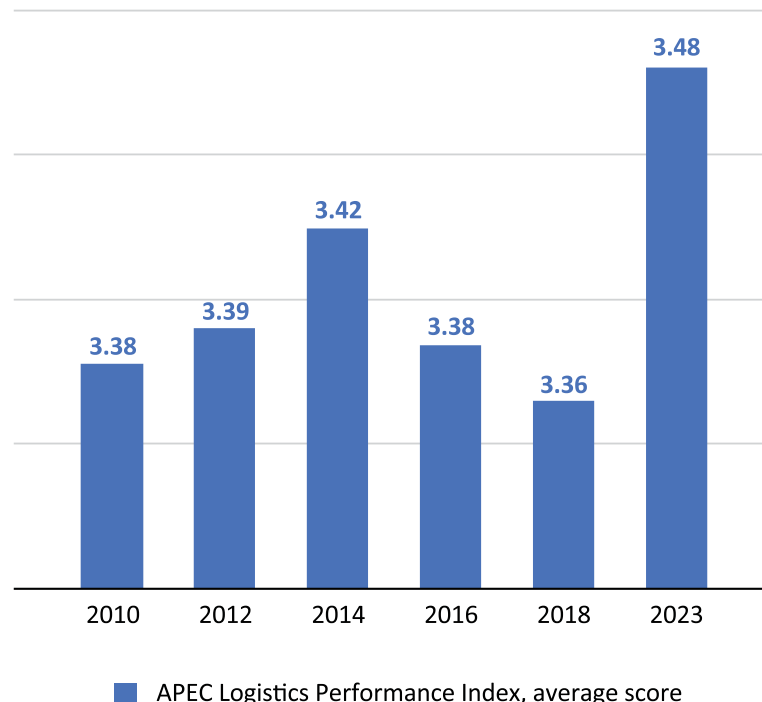
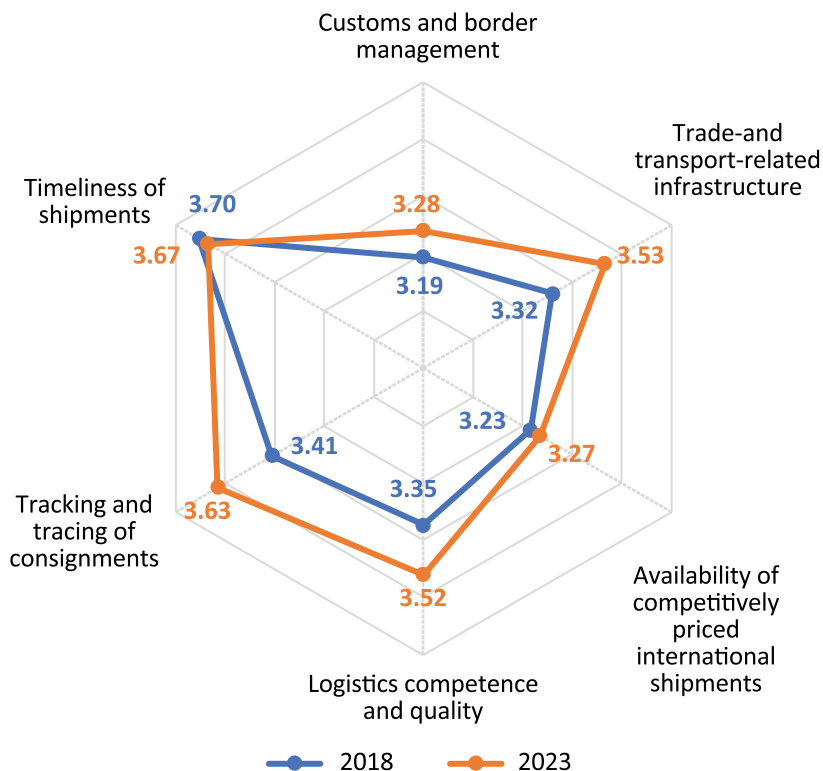
APEC Strong, Balanced, Secure, Sustainable and Inclusive Growth

4.5 Electric Vehicle Sales in APEC (thousand vehicles), 2012–2022



Electric vehicle sales in APEC grew rapidly between 2012 and 2022. Battery electric vehicle (BEV) sales rose sharply from 39,000 BEVs sold in 2012 to about 5.6 million vehicles sold in 2022, a 142-fold increase in just a decade. Meanwhile, plug-in hybrid electric vehicle (PHEV) sales in the region also grew from 52,000 units sold in 2012 to 1.8 million PHEVs sold in 2022.

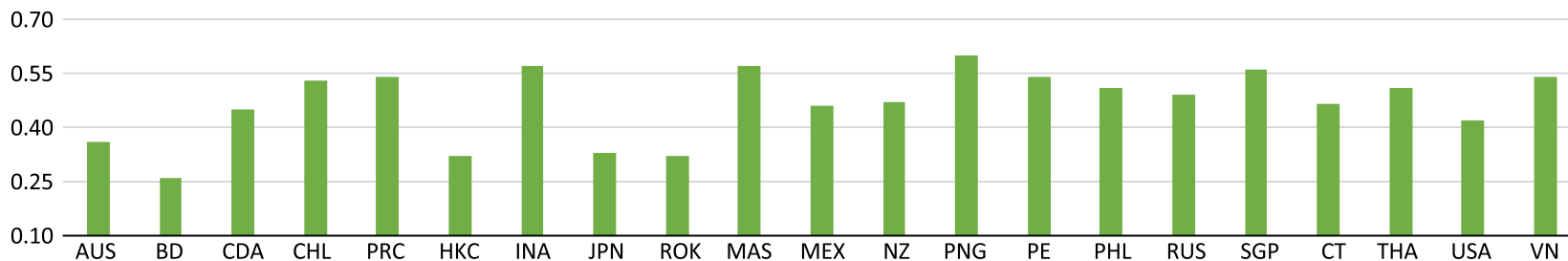
5.1 APEC Logistics Performance Index (score), 2010–2023



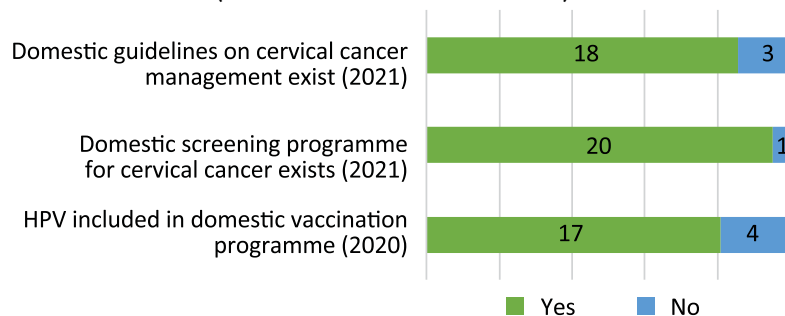
An efficient trade and supply chain logistics system is a key component to building a resilient and interconnected region. The Logistics Performance Index (LPI) gauges logistics efficiency on a scale of 1 (worst) to 5 (best) as perceived by logistics industry experts. The APEC region achieved an average score of 3.48 in 2023, with economies’ individual scores ranging from 2.60 to 4.30. Among the areas evaluated by this index, the APEC region performed the best with regard to the timeliness of shipments, even though it declined marginally from 3.70 to 3.67 in APEC economies between 2018 and 2023. The index shows that customs and border management, and availability of competitively priced international shipments are two of the areas where more work needs to be done.

5.2 Cervical Cancer Prevention and Care in APEC, 2019–2021

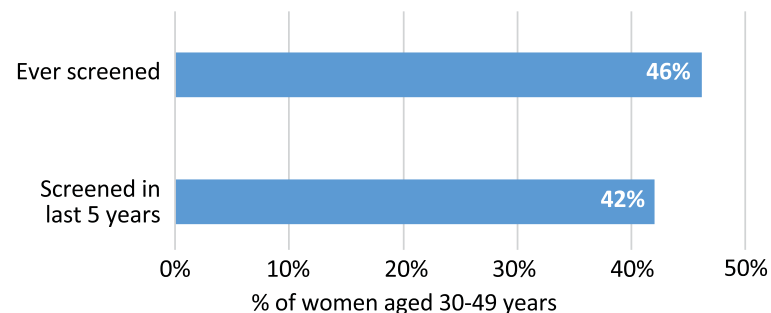
Cervical Cancer Mortality-to-incidence Ratio (2020)



Programmes for Cervical Cancer Prevention and Care (number of APEC economies)

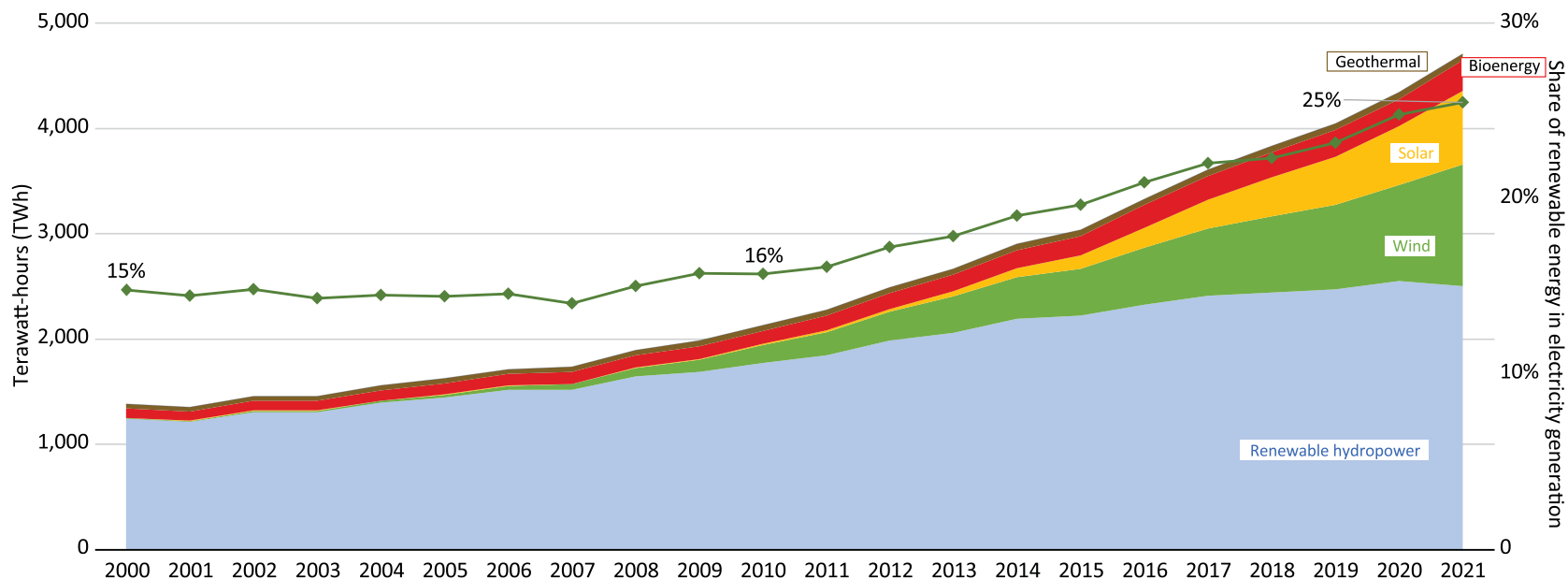


Screening for Cervical Cancer in APEC (2019)



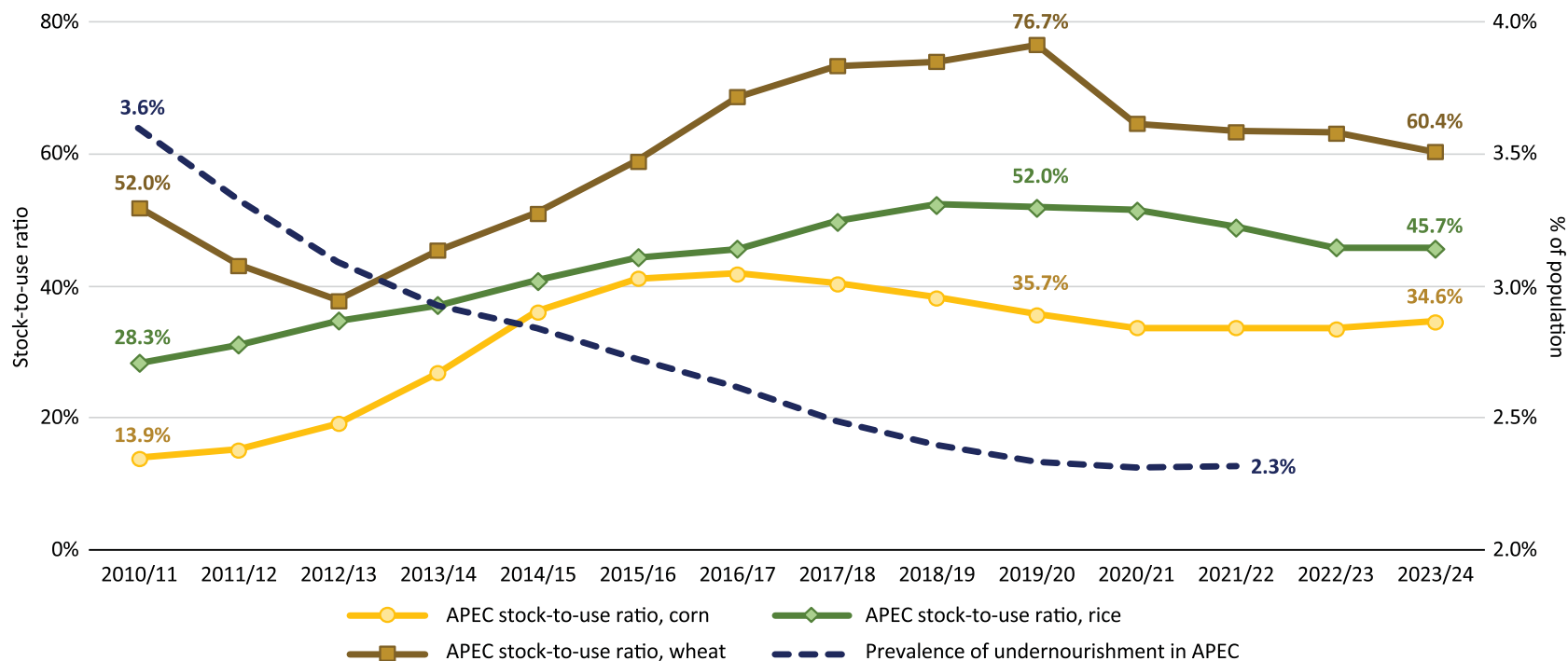
Cancer is a public health concern requiring comprehensive support. Cervical cancer, which affects women, significantly hinders women’s participation in the labour force. Data from WHO and APEC show that less than half of women aged 30-49 in the APEC region have been screened for cervical cancer—well below the WHO Cervical Cancer Elimination Strategy Target of 70%. The mortality-to-incidence ratio for cervical cancer, a useful indicator of cancer screening and treatment, varies among APEC economies and ranges from 0.26 to 0.60 in 2020. While the majority of APEC economies have instituted a domestic screening programme, there is room for capacity building in mainstreaming cervical cancer management and vaccination programmes.

5.3 Renewable Energy and Share in Electricity Generation in APEC, 2000–2021



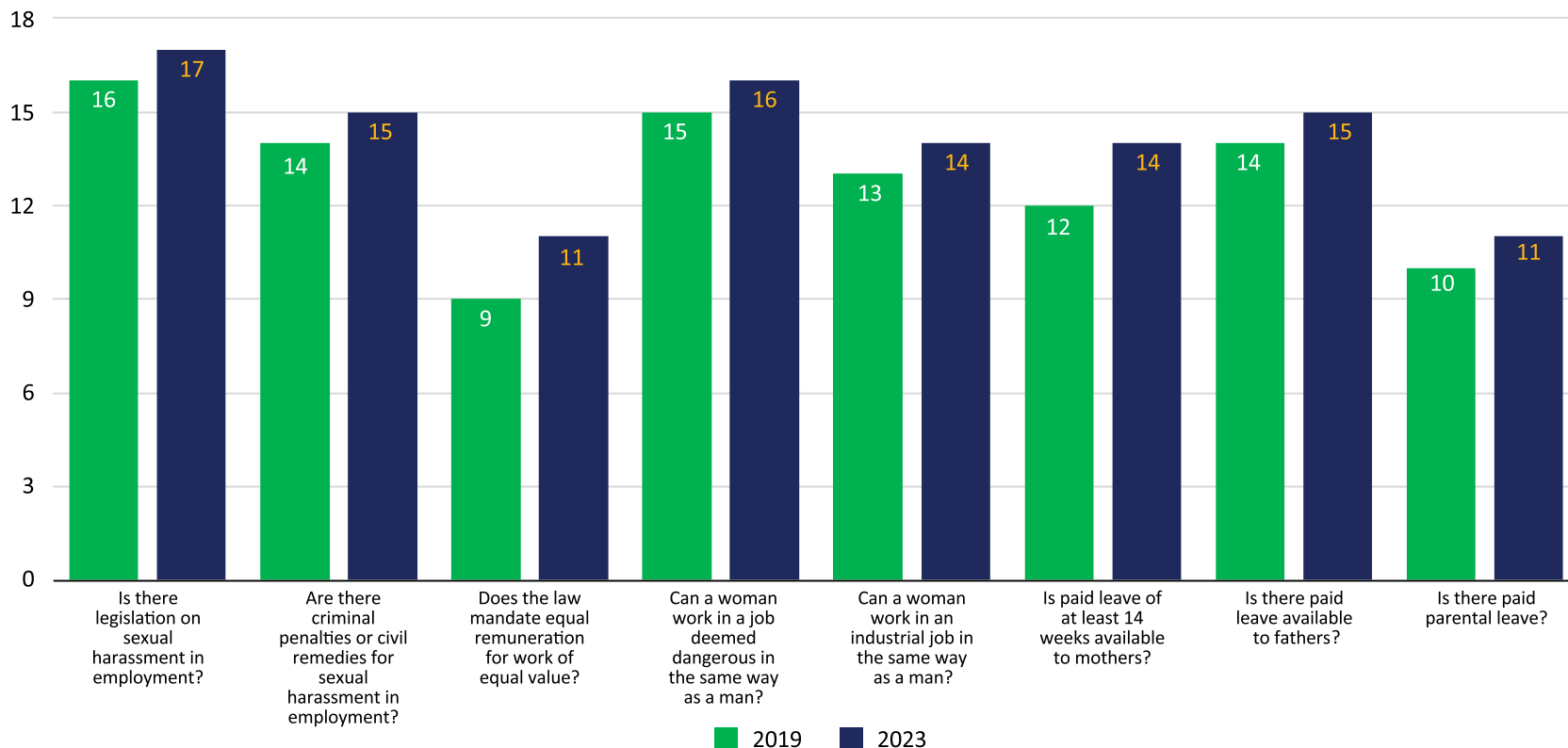
Transition towards clean energy is instrumental in the green recovery and growth of APEC. Electricity generated from renewable energy in APEC increased more than three-fold from 1,384 Terawatt-hours (TWh) in 2000 to 4,709 TWh in 2021, growing at an average annual rate of 6%. Hydropower remains the largest source of renewables, accounting for more than half of the power produced from renewable energy in APEC in 2021, followed by wind (25%), solar (15%), bioenergy (6%), and geothermal (1%). The adoption of wind and solar energy began to accelerate in the late 2000s, with wind power growing at an average of 19.2% per year and solar power at 47.3% per year between 2010 and 2021. The share of renewables in power generation in APEC increased from 16% in 2010 to 25% in 2021, remaining on track to meet the target of doubling the renewable share by 2030 as set out in the Aotearoa Plan of Action.

5.4 APEC Stock-to-use Ratio of Staple Grains (Corn, Rice, Wheat) and Prevalence of Undernourishment (percent of population) in APEC, 2010–2023



Food security is key to the stability and prosperity of APEC. High stock-to-use ratios for key staple grains, namely corn, rice, and wheat in APEC indicate higher supply relative to consumption and strengthened food security for these commodities. However, ratios for all three grains went down following the COVID-19 pandemic, maintaining their lower levels throughout 2022/23. While the prevalence of undernourishment in APEC decreased from 3.6% to 2.4% between 2010 and 2018, the momentum has slowed down since 2019, with the rate of undernourishment hovering around 2.3% of APEC population.

5.5 Laws/Regulations Protecting Women in the Workforce and Against Discrimination in Various Areas in APEC (number of economies with relevant laws/regulations), 2019 and 2023



Women's economic inclusion is a necessary condition for achieving sustainable economic growth in the region. Between 2019 and 2023, there have been improvements in several APEC economies by adopting laws/regulations to protect women in the workforce and against discrimination. However, more work needs to be done, particularly with regard to equal remuneration for work of equal value as well as paid parental leave.

Industrialised and Developing APEC Economies

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

Developing APEC Economies: Brunei Darussalam; Chile; China; Hong Kong, China; Indonesia; Malaysia; Mexico; Papua New Guinea; Peru; the Philippines; Russia; Singapore; 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 (PHL); Russia (RUS); Singapore (SGP); Chinese Taipei (CT); Thailand (THA); the United States (USA); and Viet Nam (VN).

APEC in the Global Economy, 2022

Source: 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 Real GDP per Capita (constant 2015 USD), 2021–2022

Note: APEC average is a population-weighted average.
Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators; and Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics (Chinese Taipei).

1.2 Real GDP per Capita Growth (annual percent), 2012–2022

Note: APEC average is a population-weighted average.
Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators; and Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics (Chinese Taipei).

1.3 Real GDP Growth (annual percent), 2021–2022

Note: APEC average is a GDP-weighted average.
Source: International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook April 2023; and Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics (Chinese Taipei).

1.4 Consumer Price Inflation (percent), 2021 and 2022

Note: APEC average is a simple average.
Source: International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook April 2023.

1.5 Unemployment Rate (percent), 2021–2022

Note: The unemployment rate is the proportion of unemployed persons as a percentage of the total labour force. APEC average is a labour force-weighted average.
Source: World Bank; International Labour Organization, ILOSTAT database; and Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics (Chinese Taipei).

APEC Trade and Investment

2.1 Merchandise Trade Value in APEC (USD trillion) and Share of the World (percent), 2012–2022

Source: World Trade Organization, Time Series on International Trade.

2.2 Commercial Services Trade Value in APEC (USD trillion) and Share of the World (percent), 2012–2022

Source: World Trade Organization, Time Series on International Trade.

2.3 Free Trade Agreements in APEC (cumulative number), pre-1990–July 2023

Source: Economy sources; World Trade Organization; and Asian Development Bank.

2.4 APEC Average Services Trade Restrictiveness Index by Sector (score), 2022

Note: Data for Brunei Darussalam; China; Hong Kong, China; Papua New Guinea; the Philippines; and Chinese Taipei are unavailable.

Source: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development; and Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation, Monitoring Pandemic Recovery Under the APEC Services Competitiveness Roadmap (ASCR).

2.5 APEC FDI and Greenfield Investment (USD billion), 2018–2022

Source: United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, World Investment Report 2023.

APEC Innovation and Digitalisation

3.1 Trade in Information and Communication Technology Goods in APEC (value in USD trillion, growth rates in percent), 2016–2021

Note: Data for Papua New Guinea is available only for 2011–2012.

Source: United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, UNCTADStat.

3.2 Trade in Digitally Deliverable Services in APEC (USD trillion) and Share of the World (percent), 2016–2021

Source: United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, UNCTADStat.

3.3 Telecommunication Services Subscriptions in APEC (per 100 inhabitants), 2016–2021

Note: 2018 broadband data for Papua New Guinea is based on 2017 data. 2018 mobile broadband data for the Philippines is based on 2017 data. APEC average is a population-weighted average.

Source: International Telecommunication Union; and Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics (Chinese Taipei).

3.4 Internet Users and Digital Skills in APEC, 2021

Note: According to the International Telecommunication Union, the Internet Users indicator measures “the proportion of individuals who used the Internet from any location in the last three months. The Internet is a worldwide public computer network. It provides access to a number of communication services including the World Wide Web and carries e-mail, news, entertainment and data files, irrespective of the device used (not assumed to be only via a computer – it may also be by mobile telephone, tablet, PDA, games machine, digital TV, etc.). Access can be via a fixed or mobile network”. APEC average Internet users is a population-weighted average.

Source: International Telecommunication Union; World Bank, World Development Indicators; Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics (Chinese Taipei); and Wiley Digital Skills Gap Index.

3.5 Internet Broadband Speed in APEC, July 2023

Source: Ookla, Speedtest Global Index.

APEC Strong, Balanced, Secure, Sustainable and Inclusive Growth

4.1 Labour Force Participation by Sex in APEC (% of population aged 15+), 2017–2022

Note: APEC aggregate is a weighted average based on population aged 15+ data, disaggregated by sex.

Source: International Labour Organization; and Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation, StatsAPEC.

4.2 Wage Equality between Men and Women for Similar Work in APEC (score), 2012–2022

Source: World Economic Forum, Global Gender Gap Report; and Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation, The APEC Women and the Economy Dashboard 2023.

4.3 Age Dependency Ratio in APEC (% of working-age population), 1989–2022

Note: APEC average is a working-age population-weighted average.

Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators; and economy sources.

4.4 Carbon Dioxide Equivalent Emissions from Energy, Process Emissions, Methane, and Others in APEC (billion tonnes) and Share of Global Emissions (percent), 1990–2022

Note: Carbon dioxide emissions from energy reflect only those through consumption of oil, gas and coal for combustion related activities, and are based on ‘Default CO₂ Emissions Factors for Combustion’ listed by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) in

its Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (2006). Carbon dioxide equivalent emissions from industrial processes and methane and others include emissions from flaring. Carbon dioxide equivalent emissions from industrial processes and methane are the sum, in carbon dioxide equivalent, of methane emissions associated with the production, transportation and distribution of fossil fuels and emissions from industrial processes (carbon dioxide emissions only). Carbon dioxide emissions from flaring are calculated using flared natural gas volumes based on standard cubic metres (standardized using a Gross Calorific Value (GCV) of 40 MJ/m³) and the standard conversion factor for emissions from the IPCC. Perfect combustion has been assumed. Data for Papua New Guinea is unavailable.

Source: Energy Institute, 2023 Statistical Review of World Energy.

4.5 Electric Vehicle Sales in APEC (thousand vehicles), 2012–2022

Note: Battery electric vehicles (BEVs) are vehicles equipped with a large-capacity battery that is charged, and then powers an electric motor; there is no secondary source of propulsion using other energy sources such as fossil fuels or hydrogen. Plug-in hybrid electric vehicles (PHEVs) are similar to hybrid vehicles in using multiple energy sources such as fossil fuels or hydrogen for propulsion or generation, but PHEVs are often equipped with a larger battery and the ability to charge this battery using an electrical outlet or a dedicated car charger, giving the vehicle a longer range (typically 30-50 kilometres depending on type of vehicle) on battery charge alone.

Data include Australia; Canada; Chile; China; Indonesia; Japan; Korea; Mexico; New Zealand; Peru; Chinese Taipei; Thailand; and the United States. Data on PHEV sales in Chinese Taipei include vehicles that use both gasoline/diesel and electricity, and are mainly driven by electric motors.

Source: International Energy Agency; and economy sources.

APEC 2023 Priorities

5.1 APEC Logistics Performance Index (score), 2010–2023

Note: Data for Brunei Darussalam is not available for 2010, 2012, 2014, and 2023.

Source: World Bank, Logistics Performance Index.

5.2 Cervical Cancer Prevention and Care in APEC, 2019–2021

Note: Cervical cancer screening data for Hong Kong, China is reported as % of women aged 25–44. Cervical cancer screening data for Chinese Taipei is reported as % of women under 45 years old.

Source: World Health Organization; Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation, Status Report: Cervical Cancer Elimination in the APEC Region; and economy sources.

5.3 Renewable Energy and Share in Electricity Generation in APEC, 2000–2021

Source: International Renewable Energy Agency, IRENASTAT.

5.4 APEC Stock-to-use Ratio of Staple Grains (Corn, Rice, Wheat) and Prevalence of Undernourishment (percent of population) in APEC, 2010–2023

Note: The stock-to-use ratio measures the ending stocks of a food staple as a percentage of the total domestic consumption of the same staple. The prevalence of undernourishment in APEC is a population-weighted average. Data on prevalence of undernourishment for Brunei Darussalam; and Singapore are not available.

Source: United States Department of Agriculture, Production, Supply and Distribution Dataset; and Food and Agriculture Organization.

5.5 Laws/Regulations Protecting Women in the Workforce and Against Discrimination in Various Areas in APEC (number of economies with relevant laws/regulations), 2019 and 2023

Source: Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation, The APEC Women and the Economy Dashboard 2023; and World Bank, Women, Business and the Law.

StatsAPEC is APEC's statistics portal with data dating back to APEC's inception in 1989. It consists of the Key Indicators Database and Bilateral Linkages Database. The Key Indicators Database includes over 120 GDP, trade, financial and socioeconomic indicators, allowing for an analysis of trends across a number of topics. The Bilateral Linkages Database facilitates detailed analysis of bilateral trade 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.



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**Asia-Pacific
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