



Asia-Pacific  
Economic Cooperation

Advancing Free Trade  
for Asia-Pacific Prosperity

# APEC in Charts 2013

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; Philippines; Russia; Singapore; Chinese Taipei; Thailand; United States; and Viet Nam.

The APEC Policy Support Unit (PSU) was established in 2007 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 is a new initiative of the PSU which provides a graphical overview of the APEC region's economic, trade, investment and policy-related performance. If you have any feedback or comments, please write to us at [psugroup@apec.org](mailto:psugroup@apec.org).

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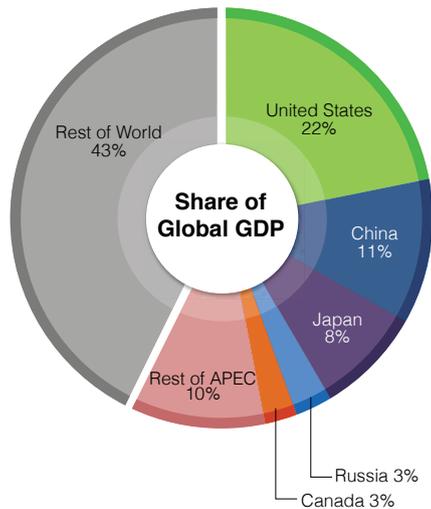
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# APEC in the Global Economy, 2012



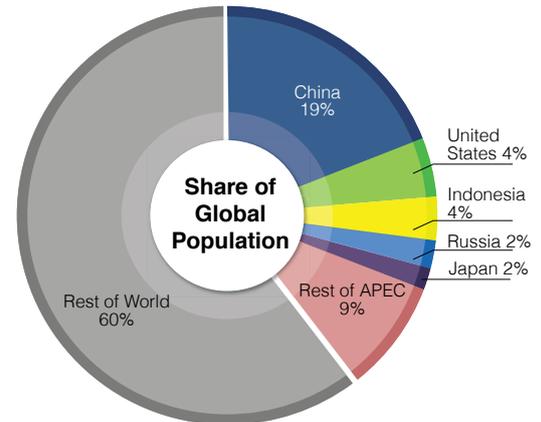
Valued at USD 41 trillion, GDP in the APEC region accounted for 57% of global GDP in 2012.

Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators; Chinese Taipei Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics (accessed 26 July 2013).



In 2012, APEC members accounted for 47% of world trade, with the region's total exports and imports of goods and services valued at USD 21 trillion.

Source: World Trade Organization, Time Series on International Trade (accessed 26 July 2013).

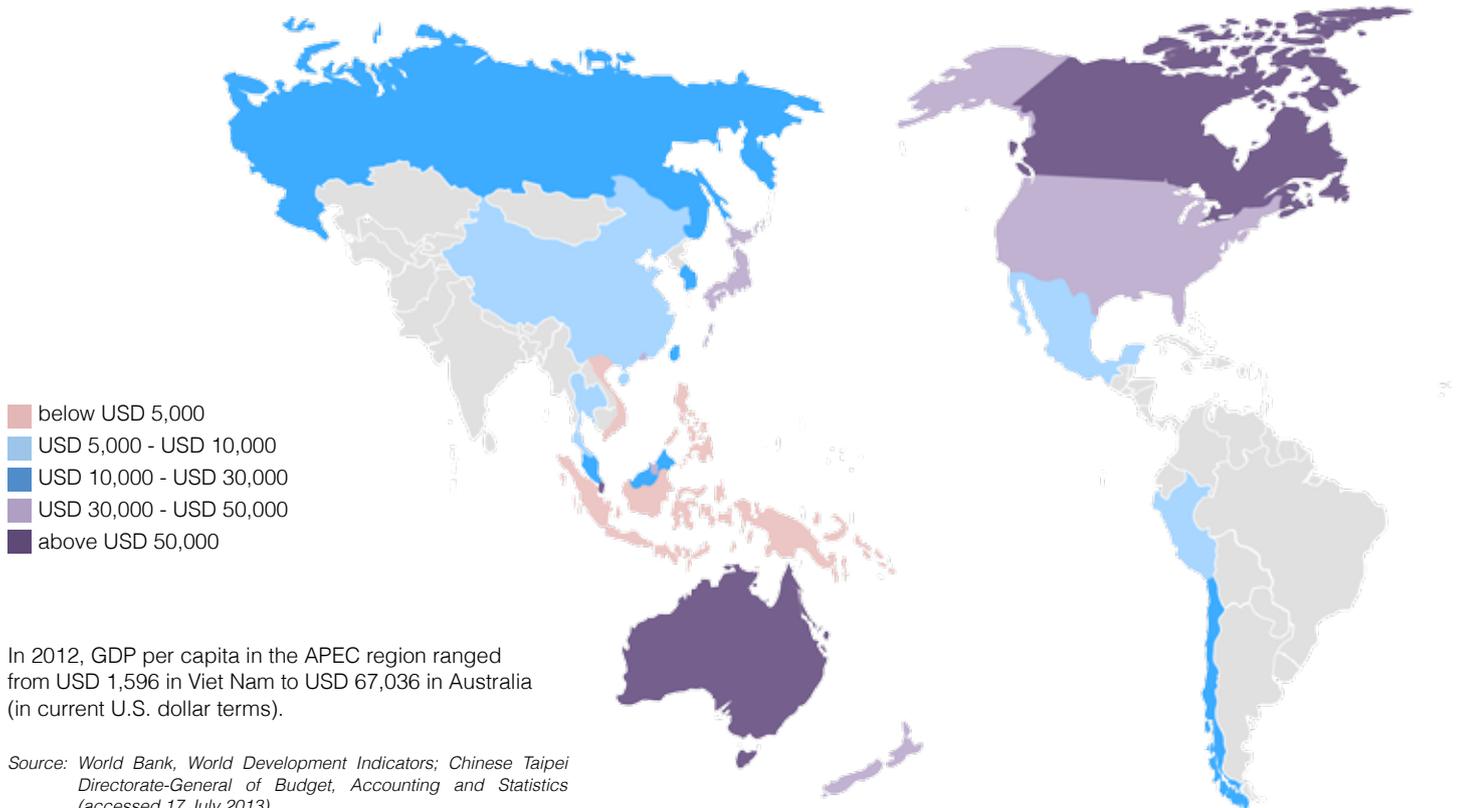


The APEC region, home to 2.8 billion people, accounted for 40% of the global population in 2012.

Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators; Chinese Taipei Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics (accessed 26 July 2013)

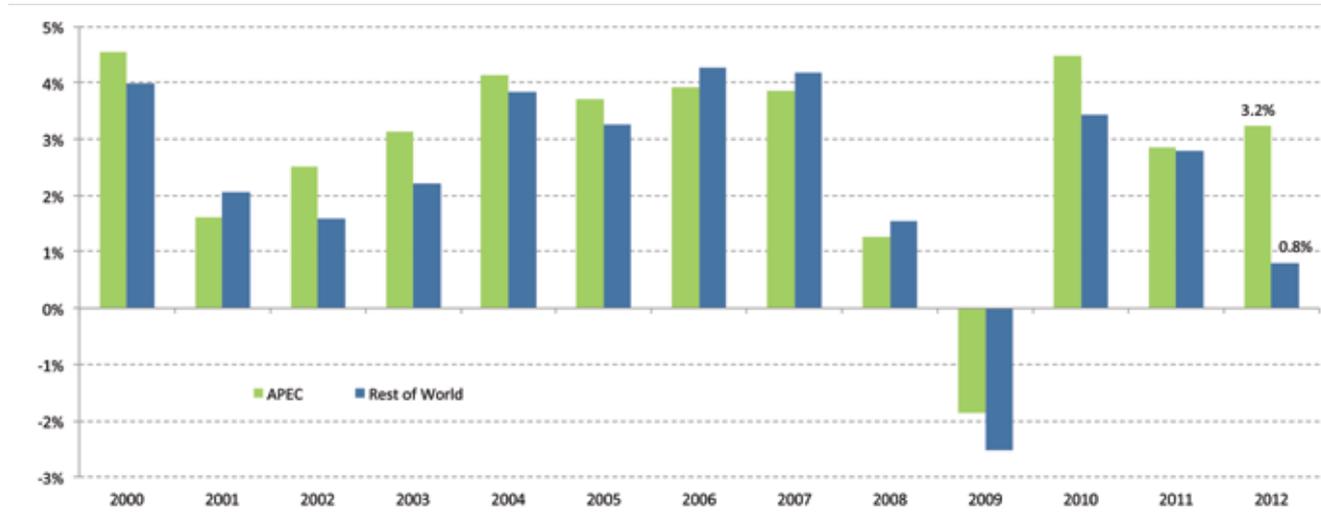
# 1 APEC Economic Performance

## 1.1 GDP per capita, 2012



# 1 APEC Economic Performance

## 1.2 Real GDP Growth, 2000-2012 (annual % change)

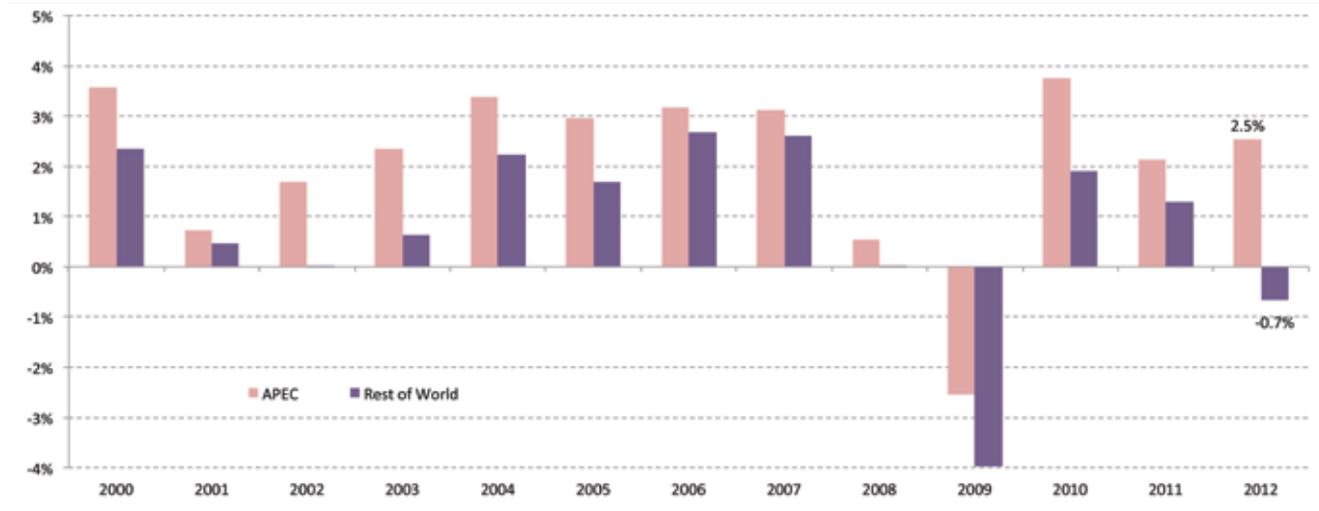


Real GDP in the APEC region increased by 3.2% in 2012, while the rest of the world experienced growth of just 0.8%. Between 2000 and 2012, real GDP growth in the APEC region outpaced the rest of the world, growing at an annual rate of 2.7% (CAGR) compared with growth of 2.3% per year in the rest of the world.

Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators; Chinese Taipei Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics (accessed 26 July 2013).

# 1 APEC Economic Performance

## 1.3 Real GDP per capita Growth, 2000-2012 (annual % change)

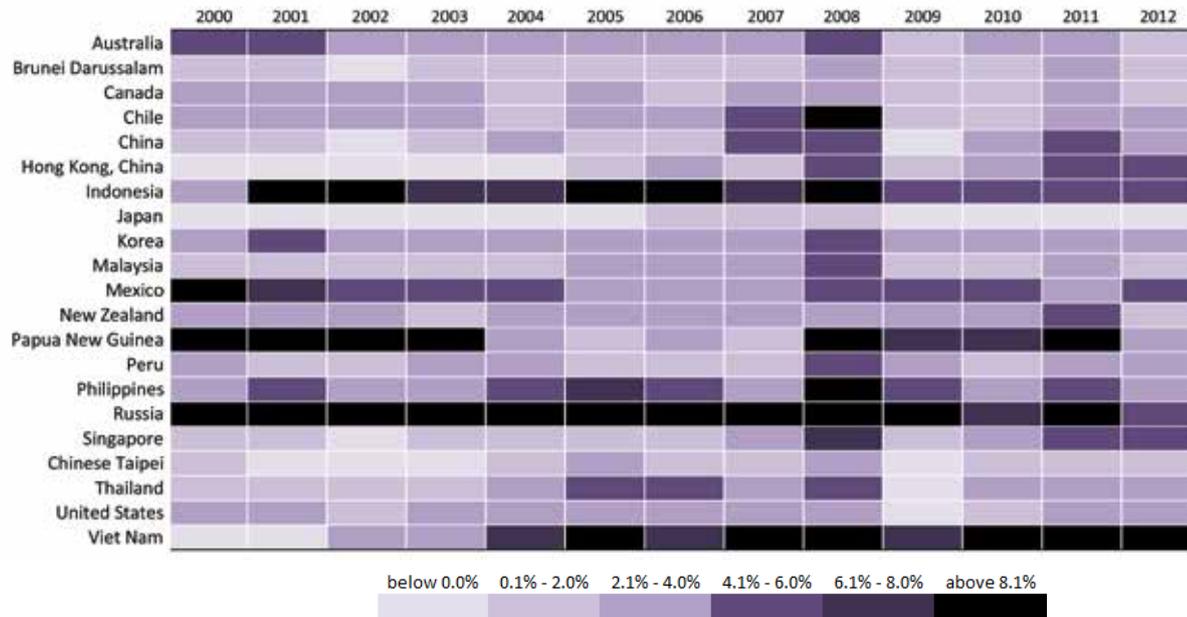


Real GDP per capita in the APEC region increased by 2.5% in 2012, while the rest of the world experienced a decline in GDP per capita of 0.7%. Between 2000 and 2012, growth in real GDP per capita in the APEC region outpaced the rest of the world, growing by 2.0% per year (CAGR) compared with annual growth of just 0.7% in the rest of the world.

Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators; Chinese Taipei Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics (accessed 26 July 2013).

# 1 APEC Economic Performance

## 1.4 Consumer Price Index, 2000-2012 (annual % change)

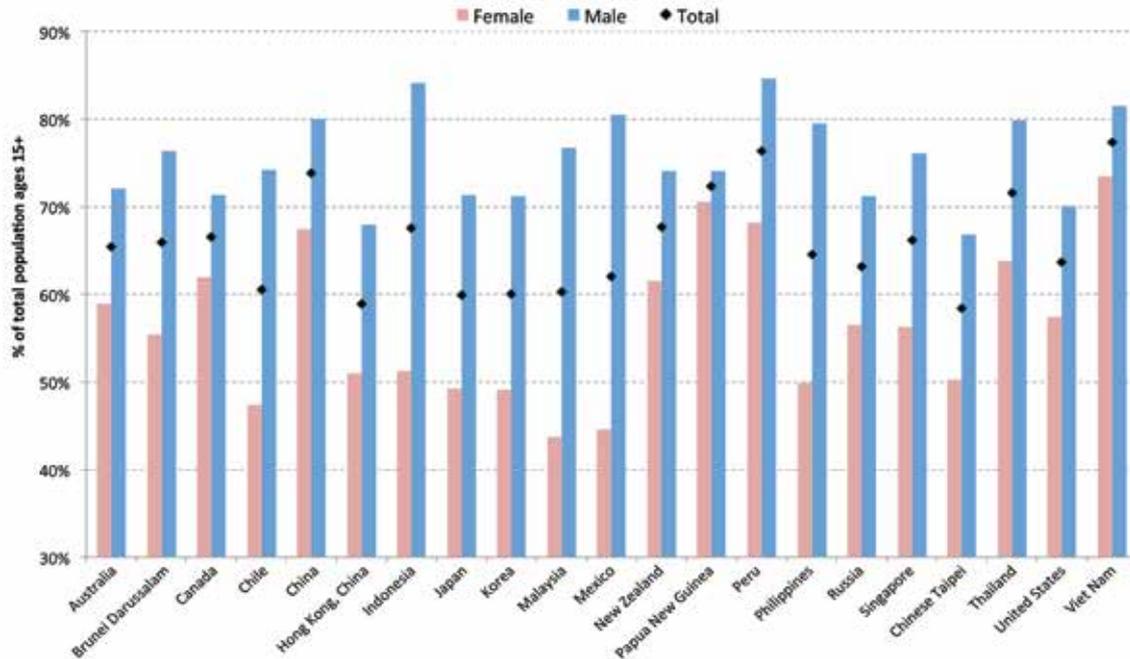


Most APEC economies experienced a slowdown in their headline inflation rates between 2011 and 2012.

Source: International Monetary Fund, International Financial Statistics; Chinese Taipei Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics (accessed 11 June 2013).

# 1 APEC Economic Performance

## 1.5 Labor Force Participation Rate, 2012

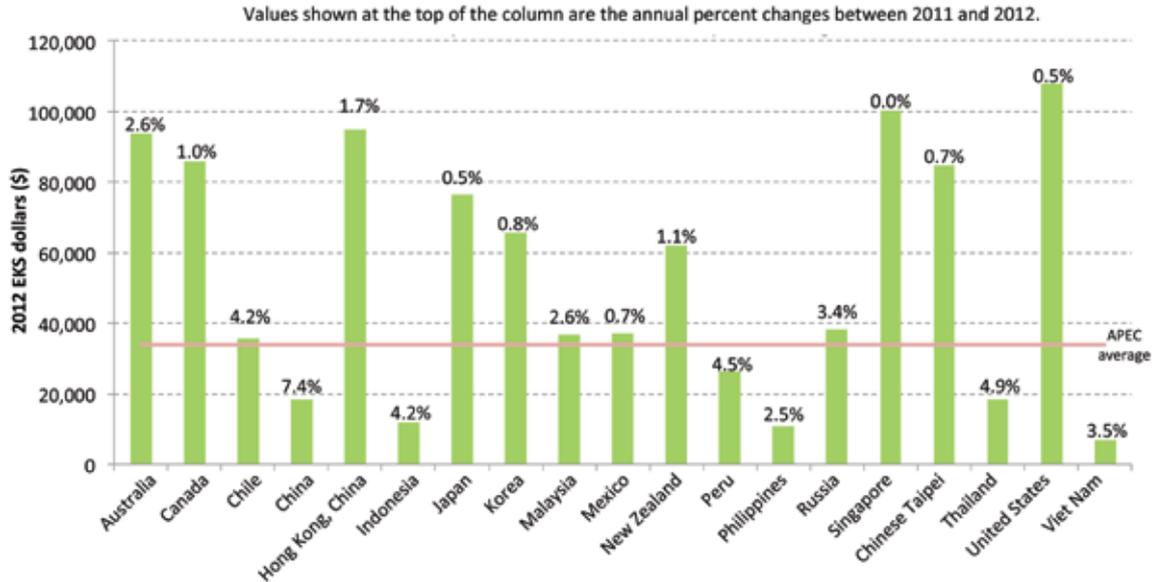


The total labor force participation rate in the APEC region was 69% in 2012 compared with a world average of 64%. In particular, the participation rate of females in the labor force is much higher in the APEC region: 61% compared with a world average of 51%.

Source: International Labour Organization, *Economically Active Population Estimates and Projections (EAPEP) 1990-2020 Database (6th edition, October 2011)*; Chinese Taipei Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics (accessed 24 June 2013).

# 1 APEC Economic Performance

## 1.6 GDP per Person Employed, 2012



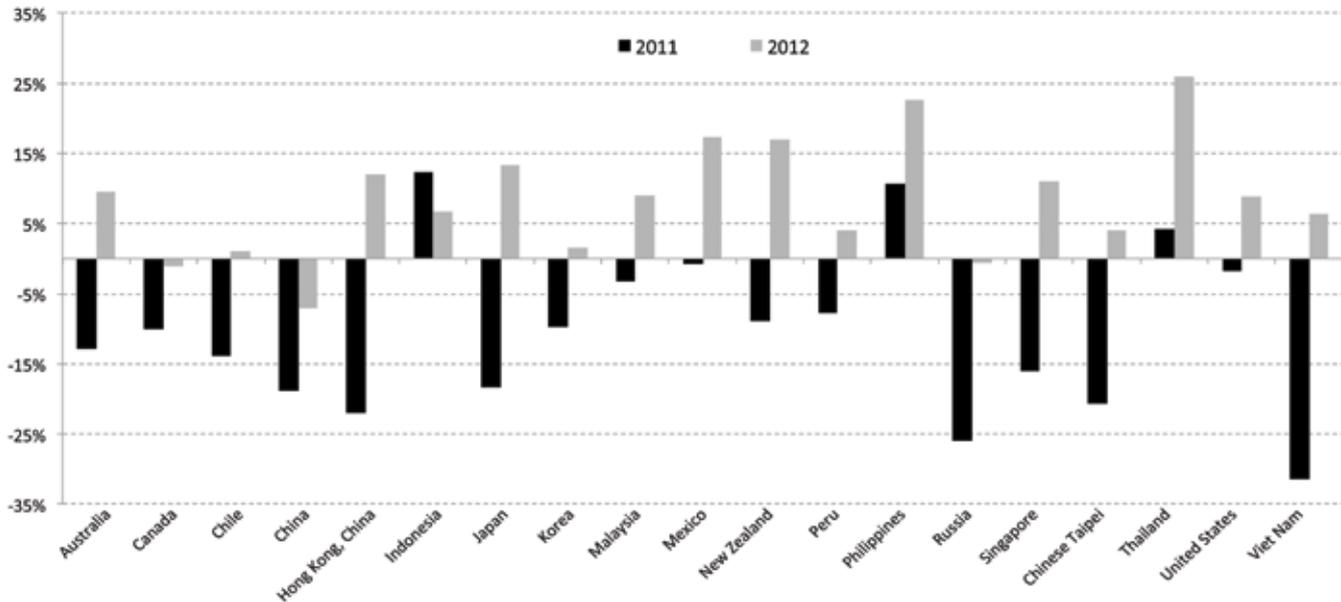
All APEC economies experienced an increase in GDP per person employed between 2011 and 2012, which is often used as a measure of labor productivity. For the APEC region as a whole, GDP per person employed rose by 3.1% in 2012 to reach \$33,855.

Note: GDP per person employed is shown in 2012 EKS dollars, in which GDP has been converted to the 2012 price level using updated 2005 Elteto-Köves-Szulc (EKS) purchasing power parities (PPP).

Source: The Conference Board Total Economy Database™, January 2013, <http://www.conference-board.org/data/economydatabase/> (accessed 24 July 2013).

# 1 APEC Economic Performance

## 1.7 Stock Market Performance (year-end % change)



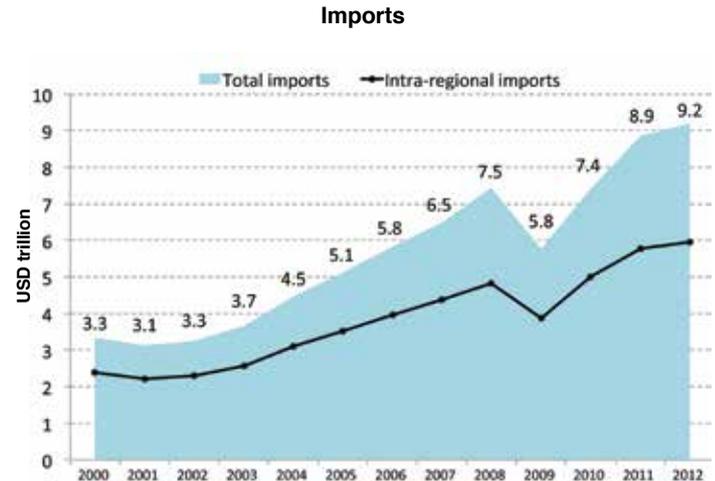
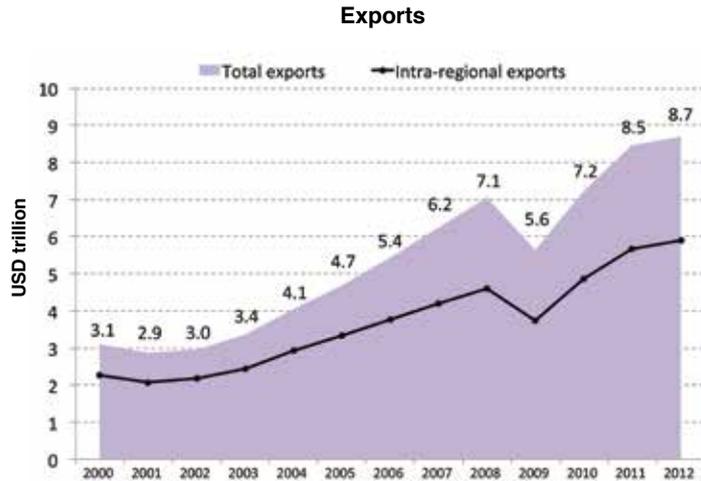
Stock markets in many APEC economies experienced a substantial rebound in 2012 after most stock indices across the region registered large declines in 2011.

Note: Year-end percent changes are based on monthly averages in January and December. The following stock indices are used: S&P/ASX200 (Australia); S&P/TSX Composite (Canada); Santiago Stock Exchange IPSA (Chile); Shanghai Composite (China); Hang Seng (Hong Kong, China); IDX Composite (Indonesia); Nikkei 225 (Japan); KOSPI (Korea); FTSE KLCI (Malaysia); Mexican Bolsa IPC (Mexico); NZX 50 (New Zealand); ISBVL (Peru); PSEI (Philippines); RTS (Russia); Straits Times (Singapore); TAIEX (Chinese Taipei); SET50 (Thailand); Dow Jones (United States); Ho Chi Minh VSE (Viet Nam).

Source: Thomson Reuters (accessed 24 July 2013).

## 2 APEC Trade Performance

### 2.1 Nominal Value of Trade in APEC, 2000-2012 (USD trillion)



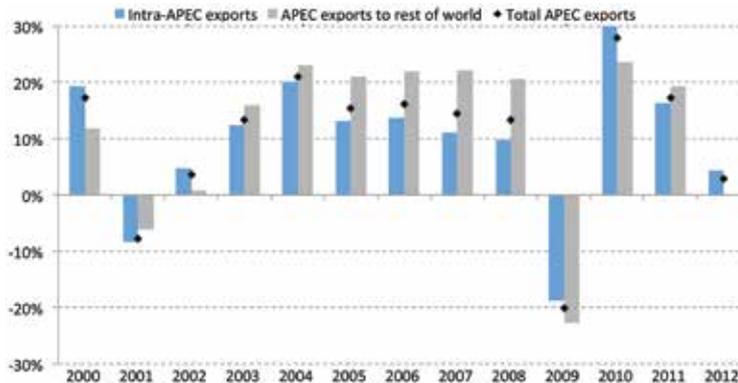
The value of total goods trade by APEC members nearly tripled between 2000 and 2012, growing from USD 6.4 trillion in 2000 to USD 17.9 trillion in 2012. Meanwhile, intra-regional goods trade grew by around 2.5 times, with the value of exports increasing from USD 2.3 trillion to USD 5.9 trillion and the value of imports rising from USD 2.4 trillion to USD 6.0 trillion. As a result, intra-regional trade as share of APEC's total trade fell from 73% in 2000 to 66% in 2012.

Source: International Monetary Fund, Direction of Trade Statistics; Chinese Taipei Bureau of Foreign Trade (accessed 18 July 2013).

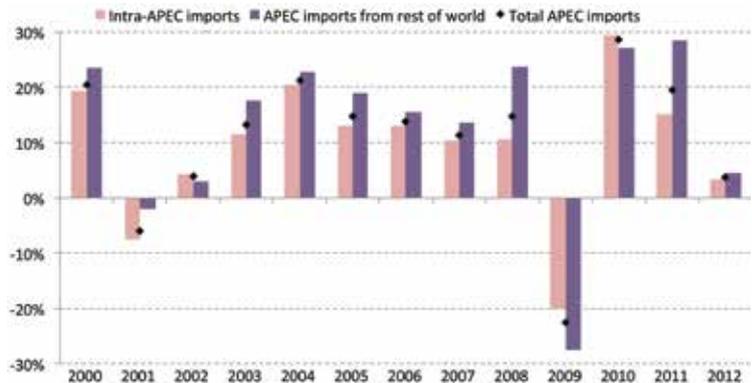
## 2 APEC Trade Performance

### 2.2 Nominal Trade Growth in APEC, 2000-2012 (annual % change)

#### Exports



#### Imports

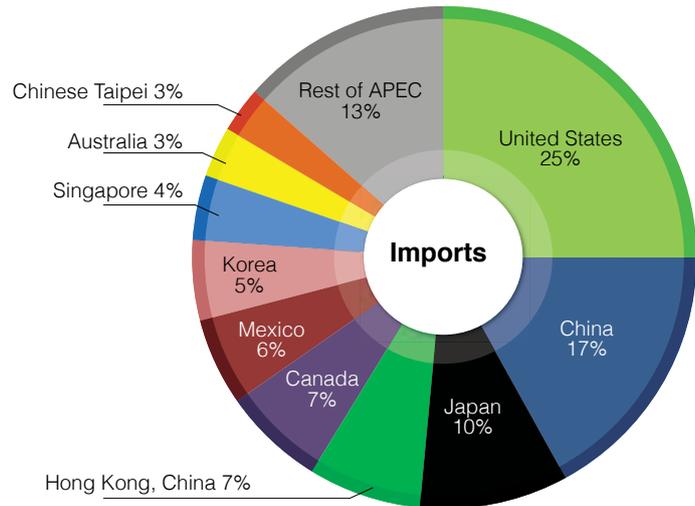
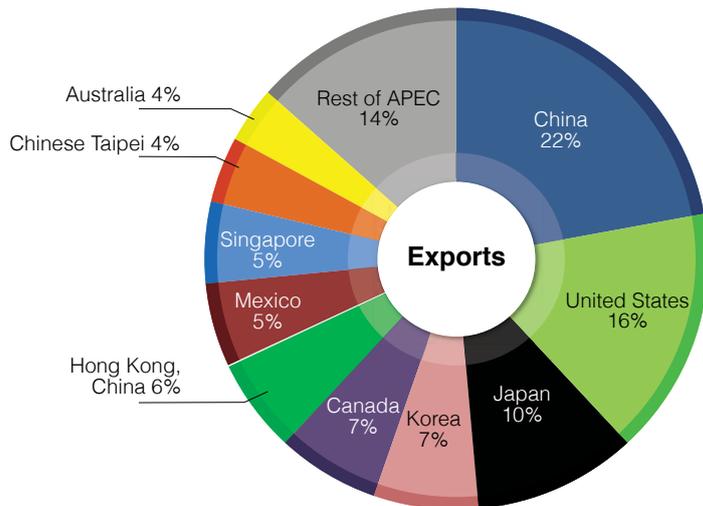


In 2012, the value of total goods trade by APEC members grew by 3.3%, with exports increasing by 2.8% and imports by 3.7%. Notably, APEC's intra-regional total trade rose by 3.8% in 2012, while the region's total trade with the rest of the world increased by 2.3%. Intra-regional exports grew by 4.3% (compared with a slight decline of 0.1% to the rest of the world), while intra-regional imports rose by 3.3% (compared with an increase of 4.5% from the rest of the world).

Between 2000 and 2012, the nominal value of total trade by APEC members grew at an annual rate of 8.9% (CAGR), with exports growing by 9.0% and imports by 8.8%. However, APEC's trade with the rest of the world outpaced intra-regional trade during this period: intra-regional exports rose by 8.3% per year (compared with annual export growth of 10.6% to the rest of the world), while intra-regional imports increased by 7.9% per year (compared with annual import growth of 11.0% from the rest of the world).

## 2 APEC Trade Performance

### 2.3 Share of Intra-regional Trade in APEC, 2012

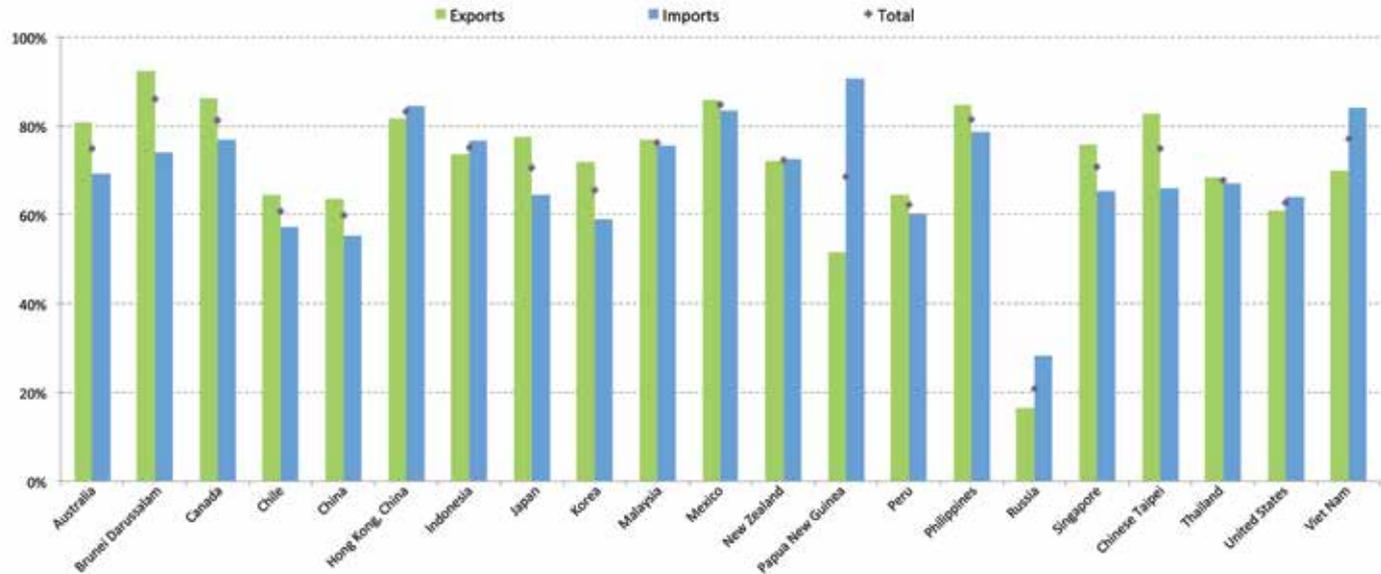


In 2012, the top 10 intra-regional exporters and importers accounted for 86% of intra-regional goods exports and imports. China was the largest exporter of intra-regional goods (valued at USD 1.3 trillion), while the United States was the largest importer of intra-regional goods (valued at USD 1.5 trillion).

Source: International Monetary Fund, Direction of Trade Statistics; Chinese Taipei Bureau of Foreign Trade (accessed 18 July 2013).

## 2 APEC Trade Performance

### 2.4 Intra-regional Trade as a Share of Total Trade, 2012

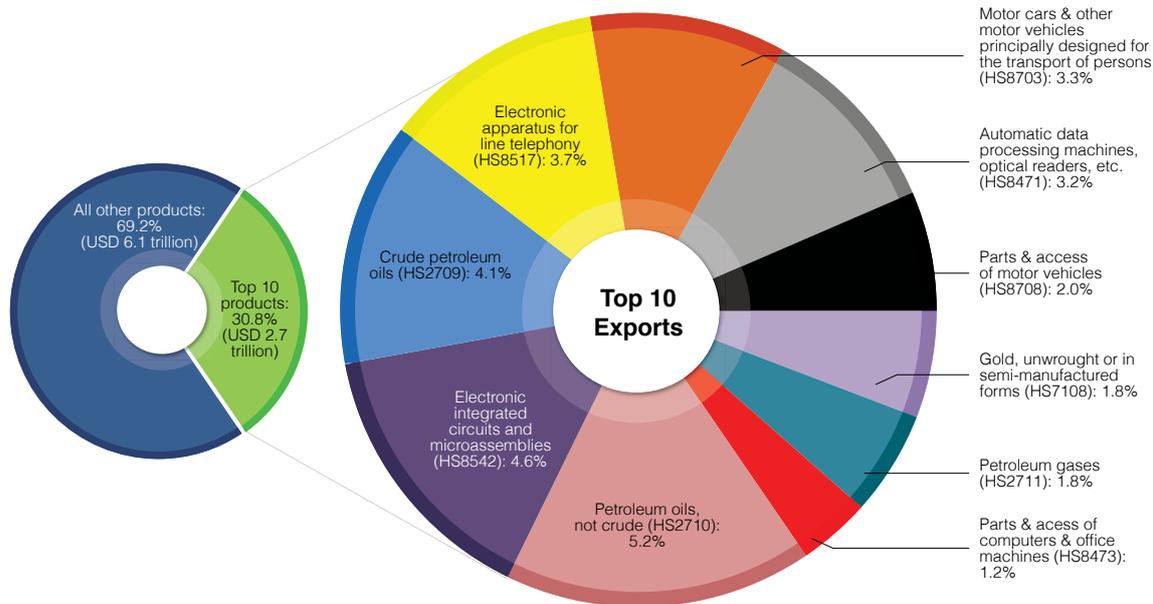


In 2012, intra-regional trade comprised 66% of APEC's total goods trade. Exports to another APEC member accounted for 68% of total exports from APEC members, while 65% of total imports to APEC members were from another APEC member.

Source: International Monetary Fund, *Direction of Trade Statistics*; Chinese Taipei Bureau of Foreign Trade (accessed 18 July 2013).

## 2 APEC Trade Performance

### 2.5 Top 10 Exports from APEC to the World by Value, 2012



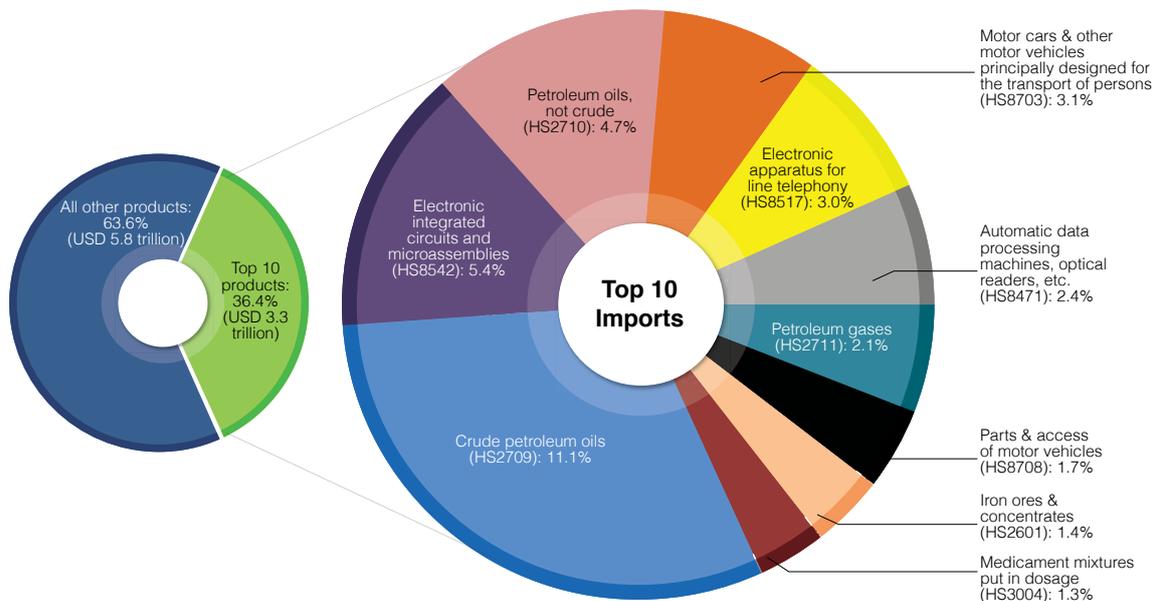
The top 10 product groupings accounted for around 31% of the total value of exports from the APEC region in 2012 (using Harmonized System 4-digit subheadings). Petroleum products, electronics, and motor vehicles were among the leading exports, with petroleum oils being the largest and accounting for 5.2% of total export value from the region.

*Note: The 4-digit HS subheading "Commodities not elsewhere specified" (9999) is technically the 7th largest grouping of products exported from the APEC region, accounting for 3.1% of the total value of exports from APEC.*

*Source: International Trade Centre, Trade Map (accessed 22 July 2013).*

## 2 APEC Trade Performance

### 2.6 Top 10 Imports from the World to APEC by Value, 2012



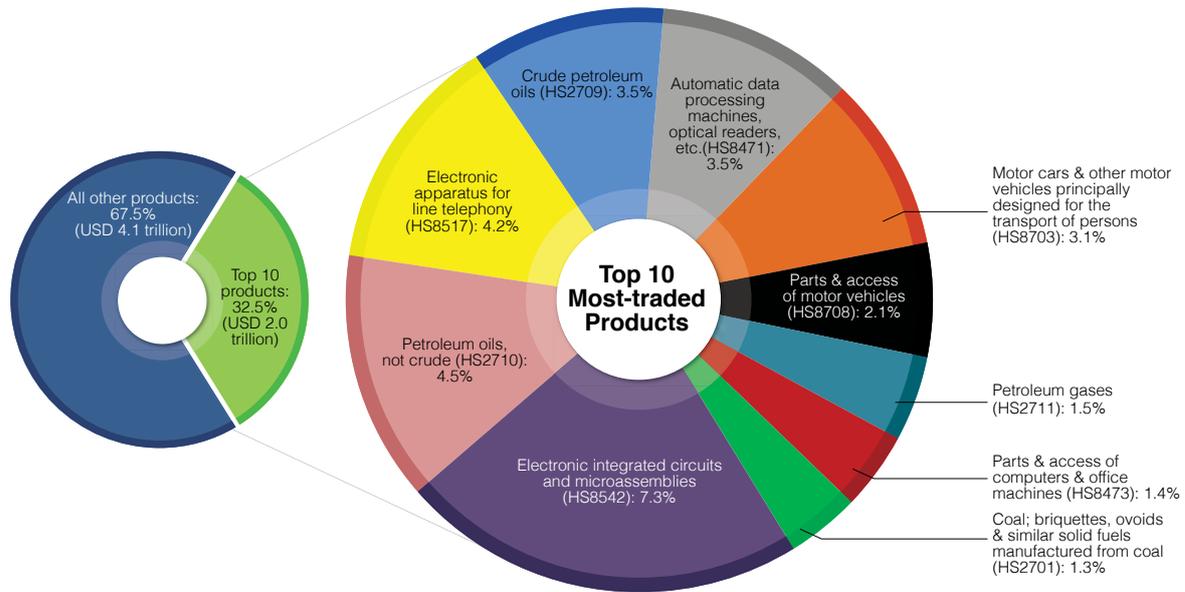
The top 10 product groupings accounted for around 36% of the total value of imports to the APEC region in 2012 (using Harmonized System 4-digit subheadings). Petroleum products, electronics, and motor vehicles were among the leading imports, with crude petroleum oils being the largest and accounting for 11.1% of total import value to the region.

*Note: The 4-digit HS subheading "Commodities not elsewhere specified" (9999) is technically the 8th largest grouping of products imported to the APEC region, accounting for 1.9% of the total value of imports to APEC.*

*Source: International Trade Centre, Trade Map (accessed 22 July 2013).*

## 2 APEC Trade Performance

### 2.7 Top 10 Most-traded Products in APEC by Value, 2012

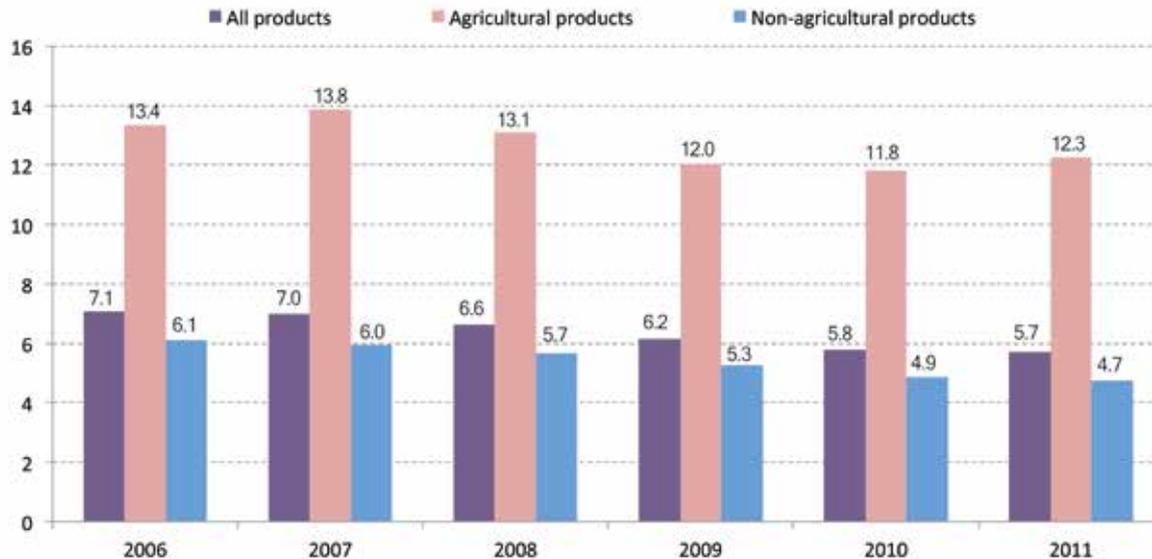


The top 10 most-traded product groupings within the APEC region accounted for around 33% of total exports from APEC members to other APEC members in 2012 (using Harmonized System 4-digit subheadings). Electronics, petroleum products, and motor vehicles were among the leading products traded within the APEC region, with electronic integrated circuits being the largest and accounting for 7.3% of total intra-regional export value.

Source: International Trade Centre, Trade Map (accessed 22 July 2013).

# 3 APEC Trade Liberalization

## 3.1 MFN Applied Tariff Rates in APEC, Simple Average, 2006-2011



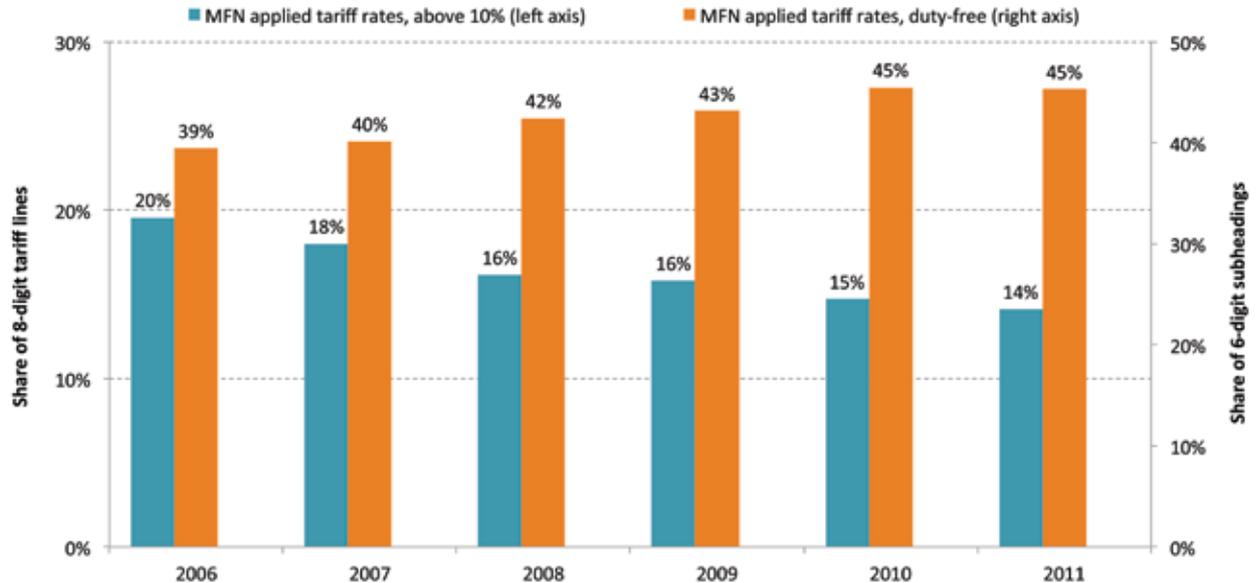
The average MFN applied tariff rate in the APEC region gradually decreased from 7.1% in 2006 to 5.7% in 2011, a decline of nearly 20%. From 2006 to 2011, the average MFN applied tariff rate on agricultural goods fell from 13.4% to 12.3%, a decrease of 8%, while that on non-agricultural goods fell by 22%, from 6.1% to 4.7%.

*Note: Data from 2005 are used for Russia in 2006. Data from 2007 are used for Indonesia; Thailand; and Viet Nam in 2008. Data from 2008 are used for Brunei Darussalam and Papua New Guinea in 2009. Data from 2009 are used for Malaysia and New Zealand in 2010. Data from 2010 are used for Malaysia; Papua New Guinea; and Viet Nam in 2011.*

Source: World Trade Organization, World Tariff Profiles.

# 3 APEC Trade Liberalization

## 3.2 MFN Applied Tariff Rates above 10% and Duty-free, 2006-2011



Within the APEC region, the percentage of 8-digit tariff lines subject to MFN applied rates above 10% steadily decreased between 2006 and 2011, falling by nearly 30% from 20% to 14%. Meanwhile, the share of 6-digit subheadings that are duty-free steadily increased, rising from 39% to 45%, an increase of 15%.

*Note: Data from 2005 are used for Russia in 2006. Data from 2007 are used for Indonesia; Thailand; and Viet Nam in 2008. Data from 2008 are used for Brunei Darussalam and Papua New Guinea in 2009. Data from 2009 are used for Malaysia and New Zealand in 2010. Data from 2010 are used for Malaysia; Papua New Guinea; and Viet Nam in 2011.*

Source: World Trade Organization, World Tariff Profiles.

# 3 APEC Trade Liberalization

## 3.3 Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) in APEC (cumulative number)

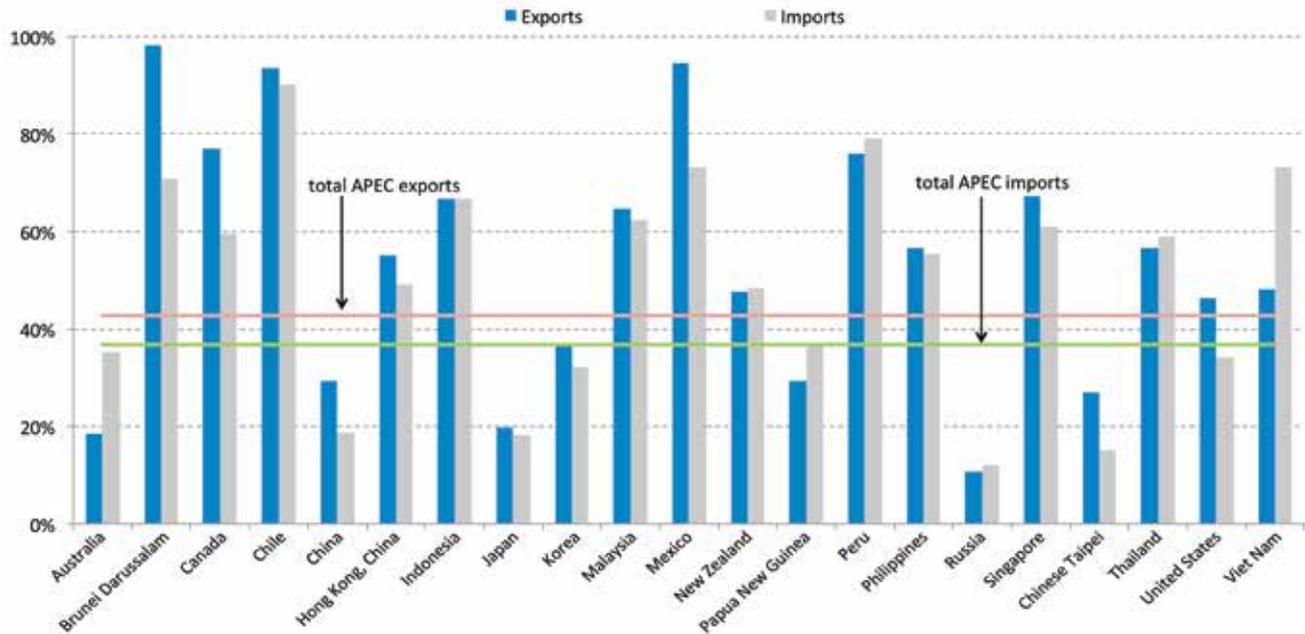


By mid-2013, the number of free trade agreements (FTAs) signed by APEC members had increased by nearly 11 times from its level prior to 1994. In June 2013, APEC members had signed a total of 140 FTAs, 51 of which are with at least one other APEC member. Of those FTAs that have been signed, 134 are in force, 49 of which are with at least one other APEC member.

Source: Compiled from publicly available information by the APEC Policy Support Unit.

# 3 APEC Trade Liberalization

## 3.4 Share of Trade Covered by FTA Partners, 2012

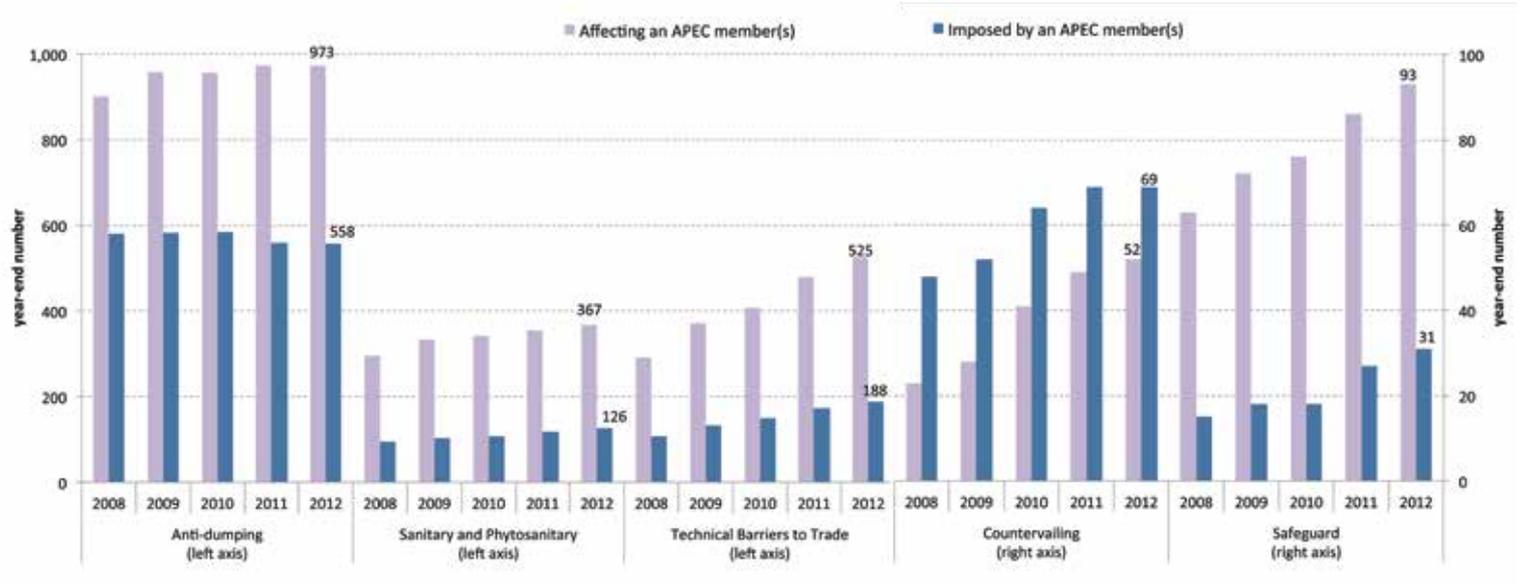


At the regional level, 43% of APEC's total exports and 37% of APEC's total imports (by value) were covered by FTA partners in 2012, with significant variation among the APEC members.

Source: Trade data are from International Monetary Fund, Direction of Trade Statistics; Chinese Taipei Bureau of Foreign Trade (accessed 18 June 2013). FTA data are compiled from publicly available information by the APEC Policy Support Unit.

# 3 APEC Trade Liberalization

## 3.5 Non-tariff Measures (NTMs), 2008-2012 (year-end number)

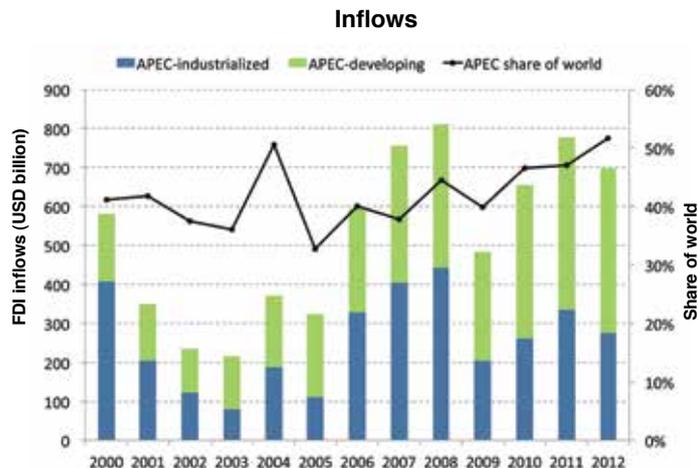


In general, APEC members are more affected by anti-dumping, sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS), technical barriers to trade (TBT), and safeguard measures than those measures of a similar nature that are imposed by APEC members. Technical barriers to trade, countervailing duties, and safeguard measures increased substantially between 2008 and 2012 (year-end). During this period, the number of technical barriers to trade and safeguard measures affecting APEC members increased by 80% and 48%, respectively. Although APEC members impose more countervailing duties, the number affecting them has more than doubled from 2008 to 2012.

Source: World Trade Organization, Integrated Trade Intelligence Portal (I-TIP) (accessed 15 May 2013).

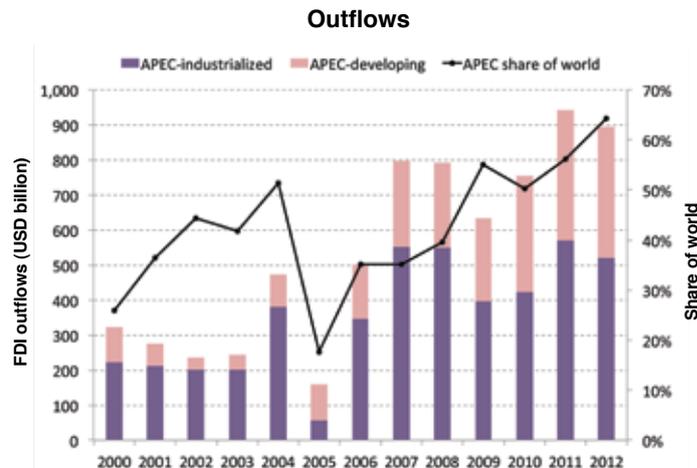
# 4 APEC Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)

## 4.1 FDI Inflows and Outflows in APEC, 2000-2012



FDI inflows to the APEC region fell by 10% to USD 697 billion in 2012, with both industrialized and developing APEC members witnessing a decline. However, APEC's share of global FDI inflows rose to 52% as inflows to the rest of the world dropped by 25% in 2012.

Between 2000 and 2012, FDI inflows to the APEC region grew at an annual rate of 1.5% (CAGR). Inflows to developing APEC members comprised all of this growth, increasing by 7.7% per year, while those to industrialized APEC members declined at an annual rate of 3.2%.

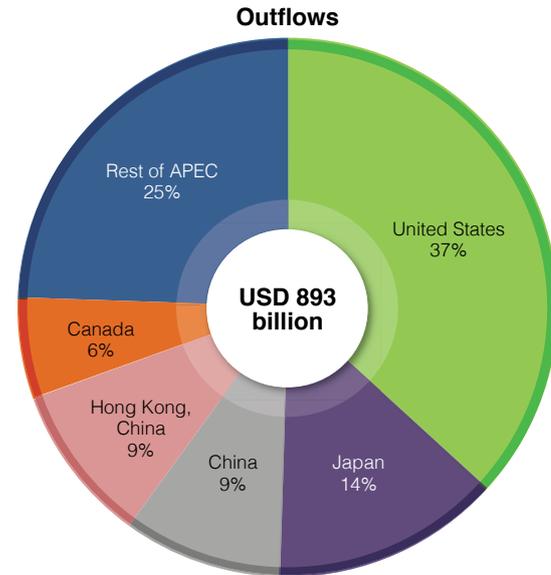
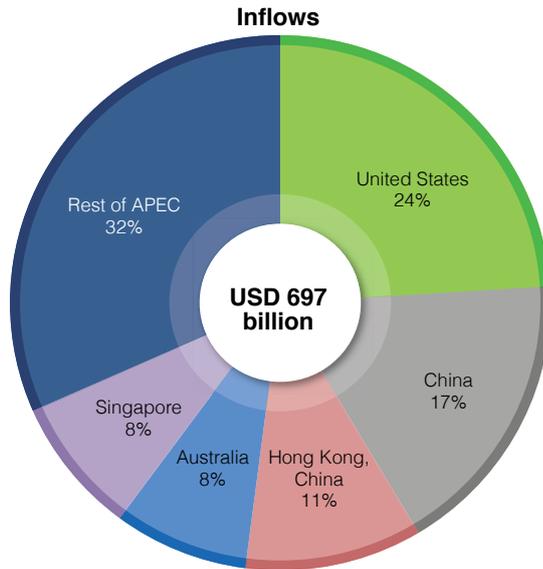


FDI outflows from the APEC region declined by 5.1% to USD 893 billion in 2012, as outflows from industrialized APEC members fell by 8.7%. However, APEC's share of global FDI outflows rose to 64% as outflows from the rest of the world dropped by 32% in 2012.

Between 2000 and 2012, FDI outflows from the APEC region grew by 8.9% per year (CAGR) as outflows from both industrialized and developing APEC members increased substantially. In contrast, FDI outflows from the rest of the world shrank at an annual rate of 5.0%.

# 4 APEC Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)

## 4.2 Share of FDI Inflows and Outflows in APEC, 2012

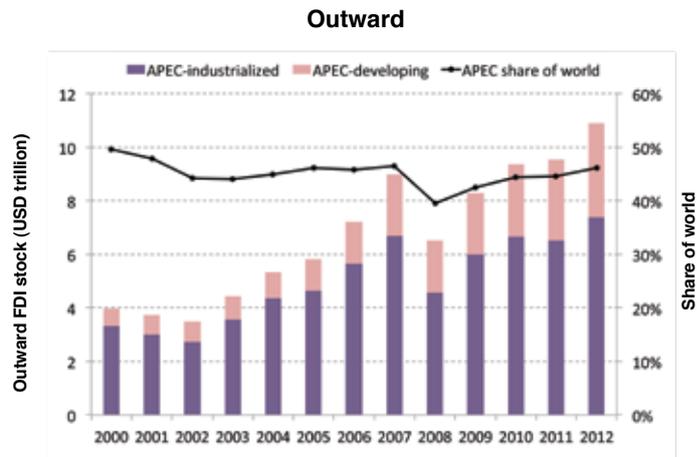
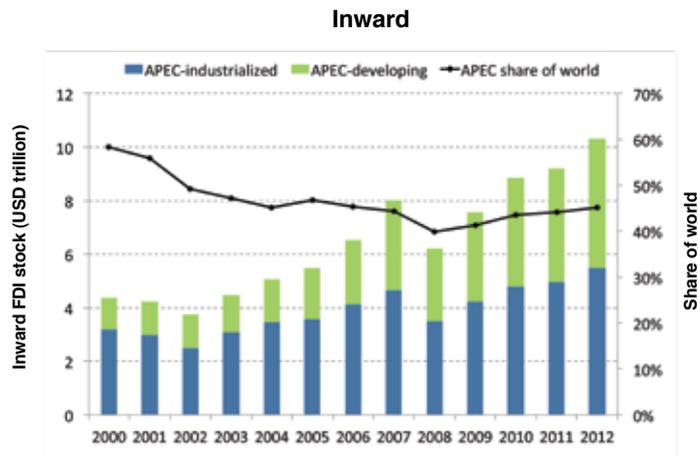


In 2012, 68% of FDI inflows to the region went to five APEC members, while 75% of FDI outflows from the region came from five APEC members. The United States was the world's largest recipient and investor of foreign direct investment, receiving USD 168 billion in inflows and investing USD 329 billion in foreign markets in 2012.

Source: United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), UNCTADstat (accessed 22 July 2013).

# 4 APEC Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)

## 4.3 Inward and Outward FDI Stock in APEC, 2000-2012



Inward FDI stock in the APEC region rose by 12% to USD 10.3 trillion in 2012, with both industrialized and developing APEC members experiencing substantial increases. Growth in the APEC region outpaced growth in the rest of the world, resulting in APEC's share of global inward FDI stock increasing slightly to 45% in 2012.

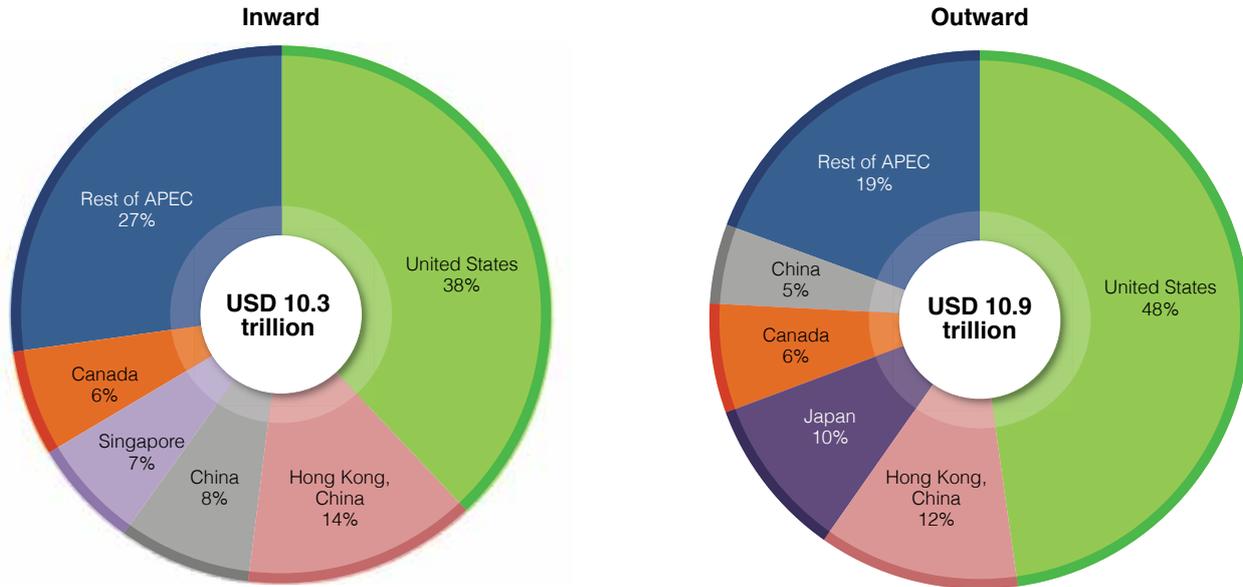
Between 2000 and 2012, inward FDI stock in the APEC region increased by 7.4% per year (CAGR). In particular, inward FDI stock in developing APEC members experienced substantial growth, rising at an annual rate of 12.4% during this period.

Outward FDI stock from the APEC region grew by 14% to USD 10.9 trillion in 2012, with both industrialized and developing APEC members witnessing nearly equal increases. APEC's share of global outward FDI stock rose to 46% as growth in the APEC region outpaced that in the rest of the world.

Between 2000 and 2012, outward FDI stock from the APEC region rose by 8.7% per year (CAGR). Developing APEC members in particular have experienced a large increase, growing at an annual rate of 14.6% during this period.

## 4 APEC Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)

### 4.4 Share of Inward and Outward FDI Stock in APEC, 2012

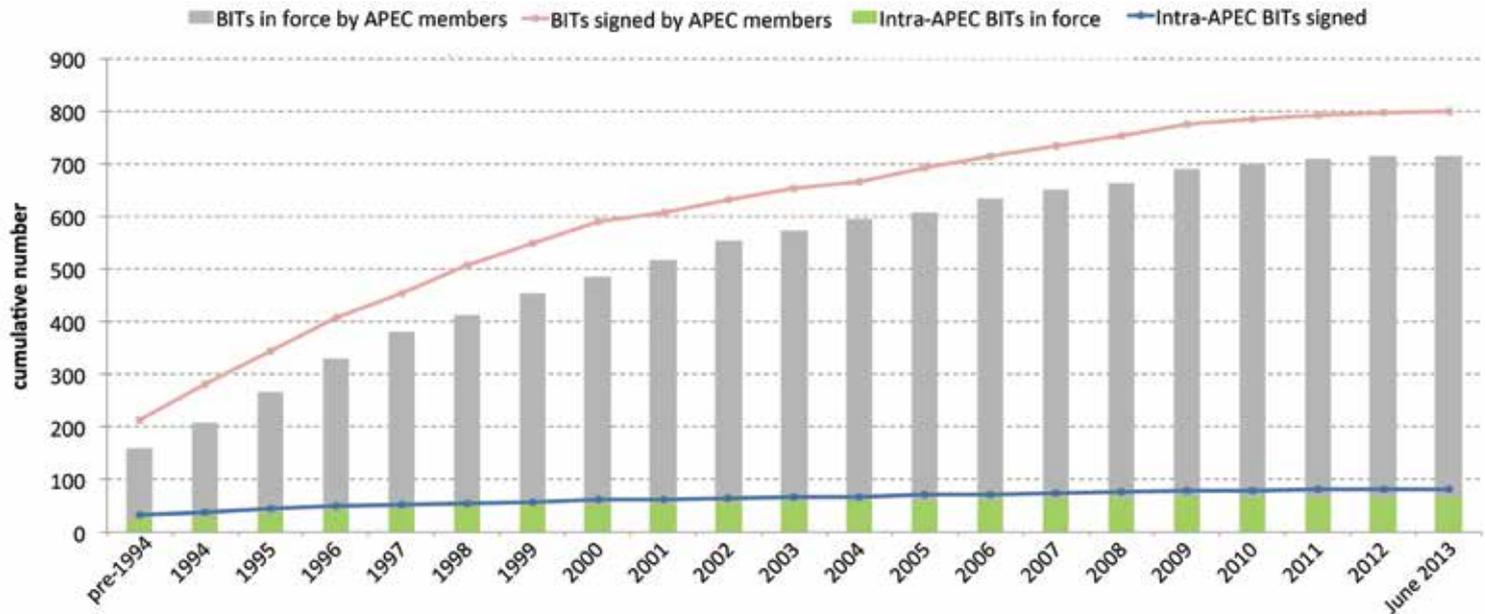


In 2012, five APEC members accounted for 73% of inward FDI stock in the region, while five APEC members comprised 81% of outward FDI stock from the region. The United States had the largest inward FDI stock at USD 3.9 trillion and was also the largest foreign investor holding USD 5.2 trillion in foreign markets in 2012.

Source: United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), UNCTADstat (accessed 22 July 2013).

## 4 APEC Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)

### 4.5 Bilateral Investment Treaties (BITs) in APEC (cumulative number)

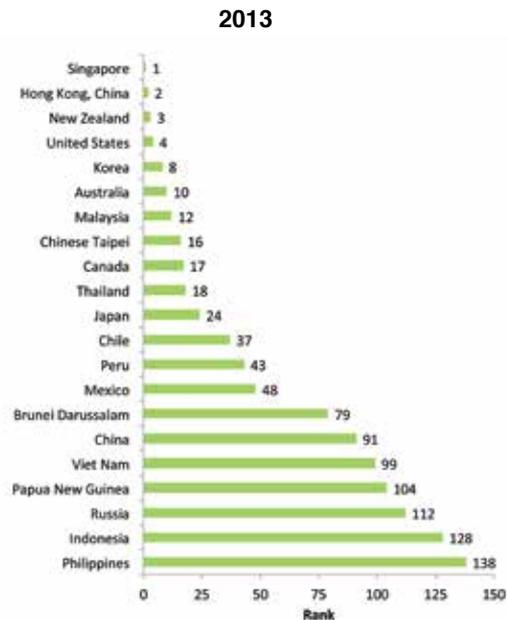
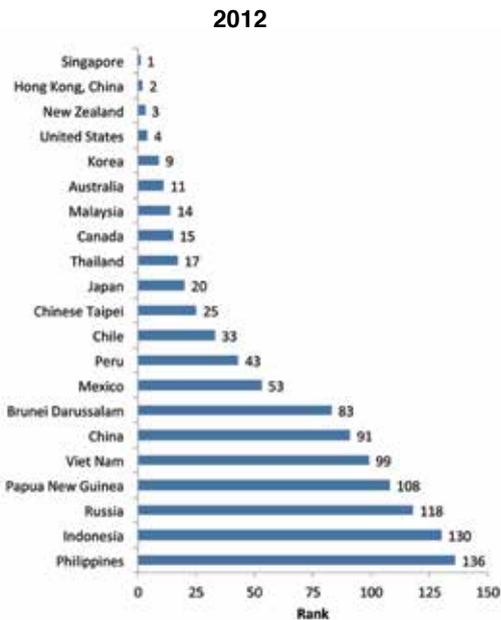


The signing of bilateral investment treaties (BITs) experienced rapid growth in the late 1990s, with the total number of BITs signed by APEC members in 2002 nearly triple its level prior to 1994. In June 2013, APEC members had signed a total of 800 BITs, 82 of which are between two APEC members. Of those BITs that have been signed, 646 are in force, 68 of which are between two APEC members.

Source: United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) (accessed 25 July 2013).

# 5 APEC Policy-related Indicators

## 5.1 Ease of Doing Business Rank, 2012 & 2013



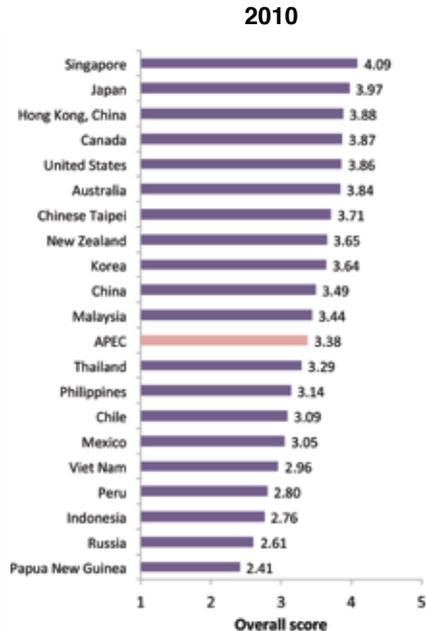
There were 5 APEC members among the top 10 economies in the World Bank's Ease of Doing Business Index 2012, rising to 6 members in the Ease of Doing Business Index 2013. In both years, an APEC member occupied the top four positions.

*Note: The Doing Business Index provides a quantitative measure of business regulations and the protection of property rights across 10 indicators as they apply to domestic small and medium-size enterprises: starting a business, dealing with construction permits, employing workers, registering property, getting credit, protecting investors, paying taxes, trading across borders, enforcing contracts, and closing a business. A high ranking means the regulatory environment in that economy is conducive to the operation of business.*

Source: World Bank and International Finance Corporation, *Doing Business* (accessed 23 July 2013).

# 5 APEC Policy-related Indicators

## 5.2 Logistics Performance Index, 2010 & 2012



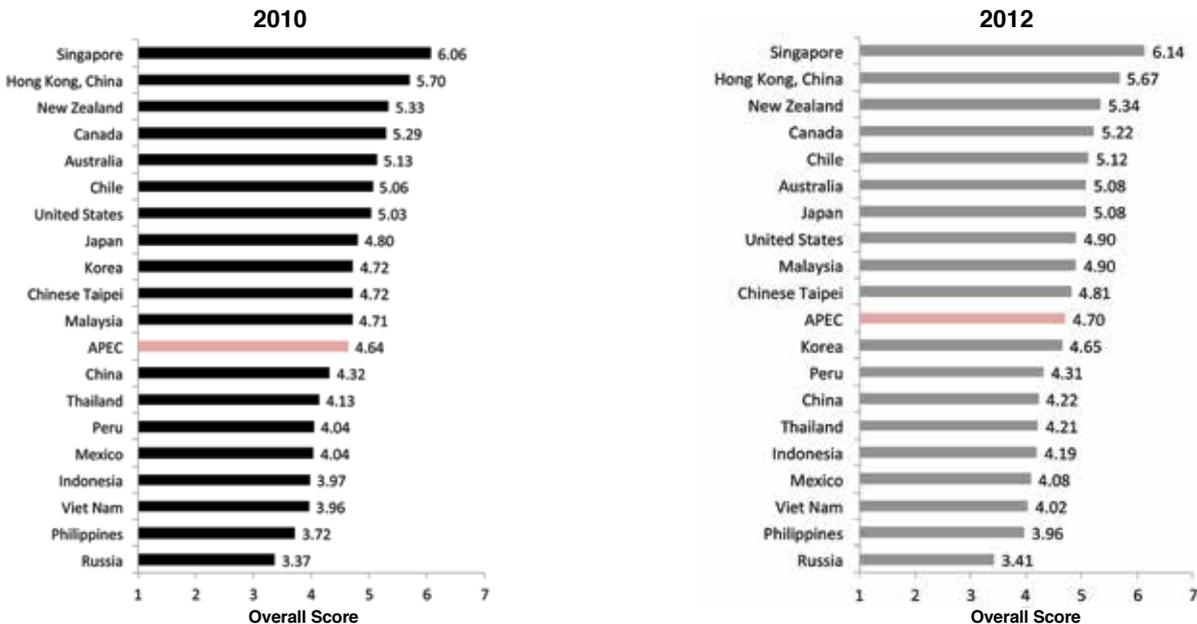
By ranking, there were 2 APEC members among the top 10 economies in the World Bank's Logistics Performance Index 2010, rising to 4 members in the Logistics Performance Index 2012 with Singapore and Hong Kong, China ranked as the top 2 economies in 2012.

*Note: The Logistics Performance Index is a weighted average of scores in six key dimensions and is based on a worldwide survey of global freight forwarders and express carriers that provide feedback on the logistics "friendliness" of the economies in which they operate and those with which they trade. The index score ranges from 1 to 5, with a higher score representing better performance (1=low; 5=high).*

*Source: World Bank, Logistics Performance Index (accessed 23 July 2013).*

# 5 APEC Policy-related Indicators

## 5.3 Enabling Trade Index, 2010 & 2012



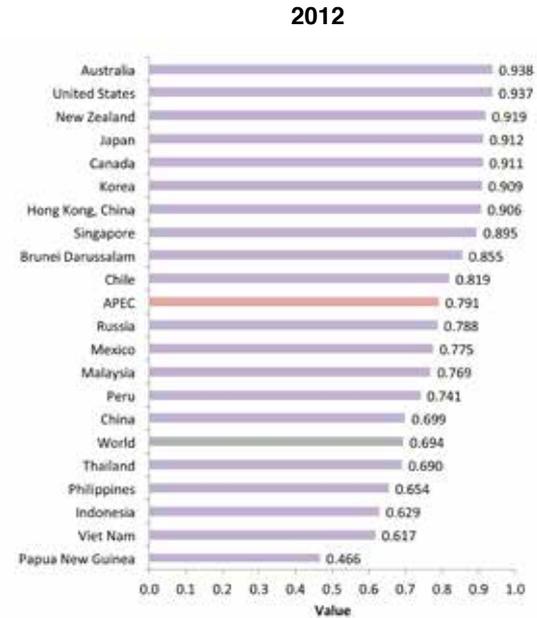
By ranking, there were 4 APEC members among the top 10 economies in both the 2010 and 2012 releases of the World Economic Forum's Enabling Trade Index with Singapore and Hong Kong, China ranked as the top two economies in the world.

*Note: The Enabling Trade Index measures the extent to which individual economies have developed institutions, policies, and services facilitating the free flow of goods over borders and to final destinations. The index is comprised of four issue areas: market access, border administration, transport and communications infrastructure, and the business environment. The index score ranges from 1 to 7, with a higher score representing better performance (1=low; 7=high).*

Source: World Economic Forum, *The Global Enabling Trade Reports* (accessed 23 July 2013).

# 5 APEC Policy-related Indicators

## 5.4 Human Development Index Trends, 2000 & 2012



According to UNDP's Human Development Index, the APEC region as a whole has achieved greater results relating to human development compared with the world average. Between 2000 and 2012, the APEC region's performance in this indicator rose by 7.8%.

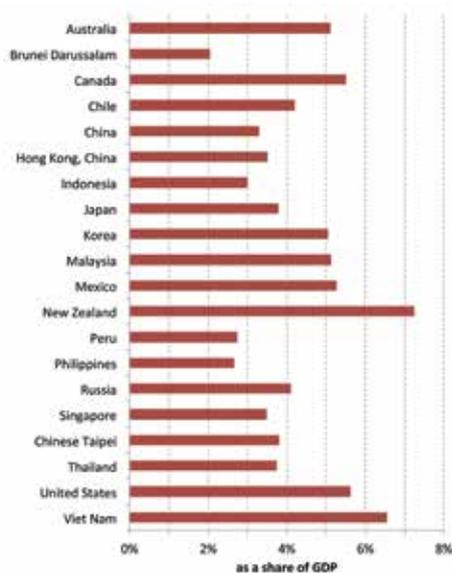
*Note: The Human Development Index (HDI) is a composite index that measures the average achievements in an economy in three basic dimensions of human development: a long and healthy life, access to knowledge, and a decent standard of living. HDI Trends data makes comparisons over time possible. The index value ranges from 0 to 1, with a higher score representing better performance (0=low; 1=high).*

*Source: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Human Development Reports (accessed 23 July 2013).*

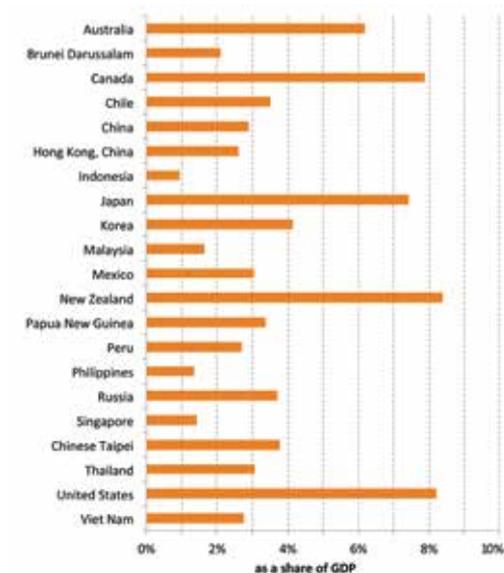
# 5 APEC Policy-related Indicators

## 5.5 Public Spending on Education and Health (as a share of GDP), 2010 & 2011

### Public Spending on Education, 2010



### Public Spending on Health, 2011



In 2010, public spending on education as a share of GDP ranged from 2.0% in Brunei Darussalam to 7.2% in New Zealand.

Note: Data from 2009 are used for Australia; Korea; and the Philippines. Data from 2008 are used for China and Russia.

Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators; OECD, Education at a Glance 2011; Chinese Taipei Ministry of Education (accessed 24 July 2013).

In 2011, public spending on health as a share of GDP ranged from 0.9% in Indonesia to 8.4% in New Zealand.

Note: Data from 2010 are used for Hong Kong, China.

Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators; Hong Kong, China Department of Health; Chinese Taipei Ministry of Health and Welfare (accessed 24 July 2013).



## 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](https://statistics.apec.org) and is optimized for use on mobile devices.



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