



Asia-Pacific  
Economic Cooperation

**Advancing** Free Trade  
for Asia-Pacific **Prosperity**

*25<sup>th</sup>*  
*Anniversary*

# APEC in Charts 2014


Policy Support Unit




## **Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation**

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 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 APEC Policy Support Unit in 2013 to provide a graphical overview of the APEC region's economic, trade, investment and policy-related performance. This year's issue is significant as 2014 marks 25 years since the founding of APEC.



Established in 1989, the mission of APEC is to promote economic growth and prosperity for the region and to strengthen the Asia-Pacific community. In order to trace the evolution of APEC over the years, the APEC Policy Support Unit uses data from 1989, whenever possible, to the most recent data available, to show the progress APEC has made in terms of its economic, trade, investment, social and policy goals. As the ensuing charts show, APEC continues to be one of the world's most vibrant regions.

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# APEC in the Global Economy, 1989 - 2013

## 1989-2013

The **population** of APEC economies grew from

**2.3 billion** to **2.8 billion**.



During the same time, the world population increased from 4.8 billion to 7.0 billion. APEC's share in the global population dropped from 48% to **40%**.

## 1992-2013

During 1992 to 2013, APEC's **total trade** grew faster than the rest of the world - APEC's total trade grew at an annual rate of 8.4% compared with growth of 7.4% annually for the rest of the world.

During the same period, APEC's total trade of merchandise goods and commercial services grew from

**USD 3.8 trillion** to **USD 20.8 trillion**, while in the rest of the world it grew from USD 5.7 trillion to USD 25.7 trillion. APEC's share in global trade increased from 40% to **45%**.



## 1989-2013

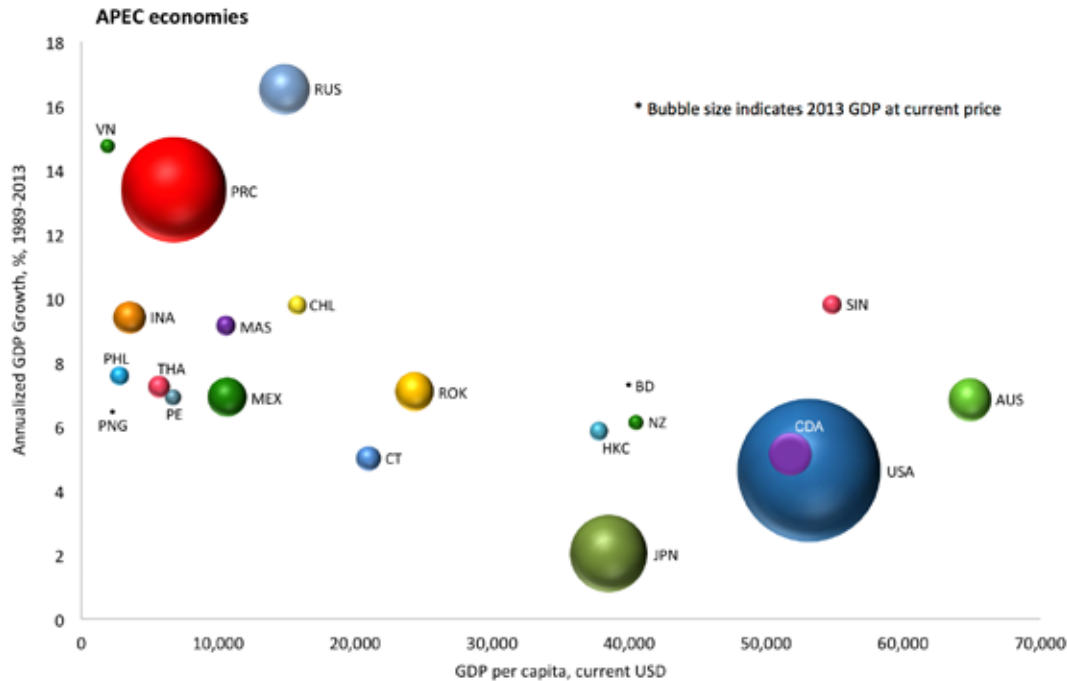
**Gross Domestic Product (GDP)** of both the APEC region and the world increased 2.8 times, with GDP in the APEC region reaching

**USD 42.6 trillion**

in 2013, and world GDP reaching USD 74.0 trillion in the same year. APEC's share in global GDP fluctuated throughout the years, with the lowest at 52% in 1990 and the highest at 62% in 2000. In 2013, the APEC region accounted for **58%** of global GDP.

# APEC Economic Indicators

## 1.1 Current GDP and GDP per capita (2013) and GDP Growth (1989-2013)



In 2013, GDP per capita in the APEC region ranged from USD 1,902 in Viet Nam to USD 64,863 in Australia (in current USD terms).

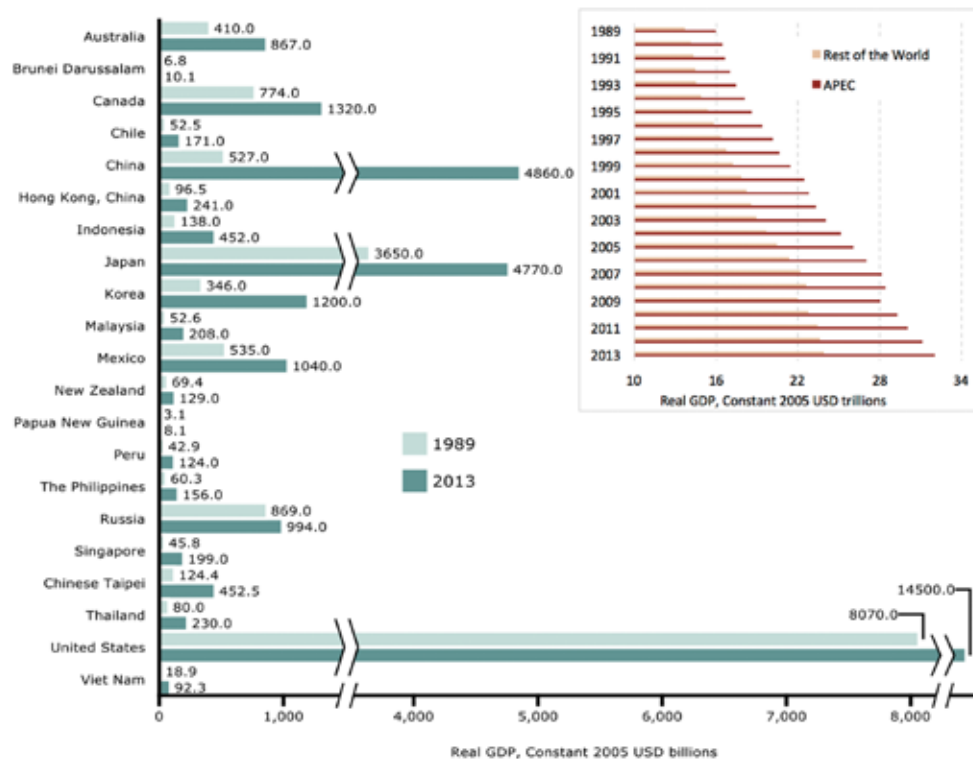
During 1989-2013, both APEC and the rest of the world grew at an annual average rate of 5.8%. APEC developing economies in general grew faster than APEC developed economies, registering an annual rate of 10.6% compared with growth of 4.1% per year for developed economies.

GDP at current prices in the APEC region reached USD 42.6 trillion in 2013. For individual economies, the GDP at current prices ranged from USD 16.0 billion in Papua New Guinea to USD 16.8 trillion in the United States.



# APEC Economic Indicators

## 1.2 Real GDP (1989-2013)

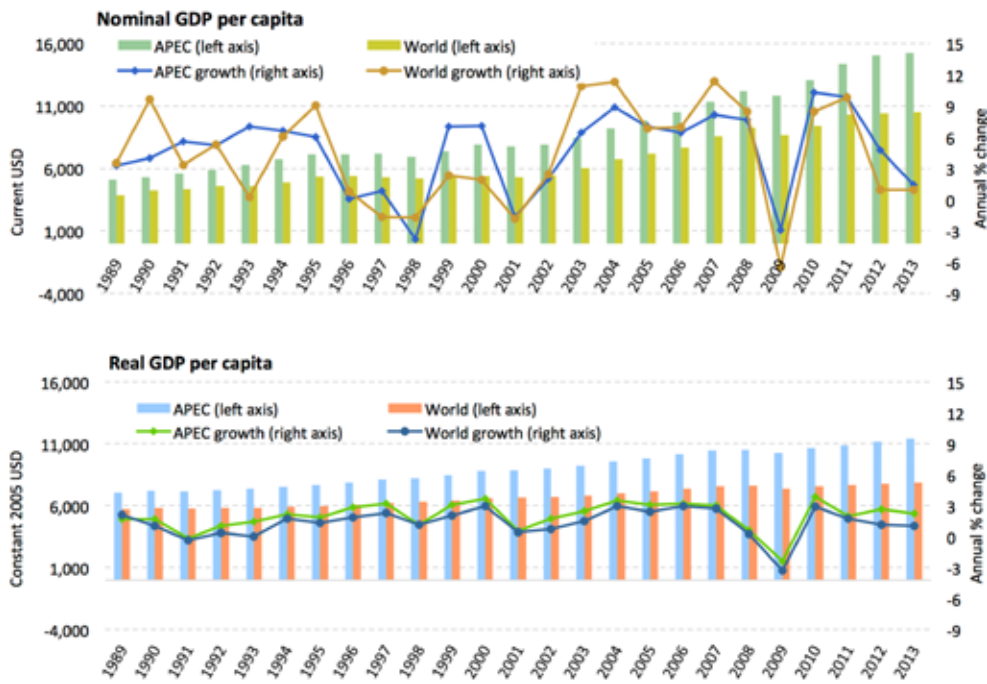


Between 1989 and 2013, real GDP growth (i.e., after adjusting for price changes) in the APEC region outpaced the rest of the world, growing annually at 2.9% compared with 2.3% annual growth in the rest of the world.

All APEC economies registered positive growth in real GDP during 1989-2013. In particular, Chile; China; Indonesia; Korea; Malaysia; Singapore; Chinese Taipei; and Viet Nam, reported annual growth rates above 5.0% during this period.

# APEC Economic Indicators

## 1.3 GDP per capita (1989-2013)



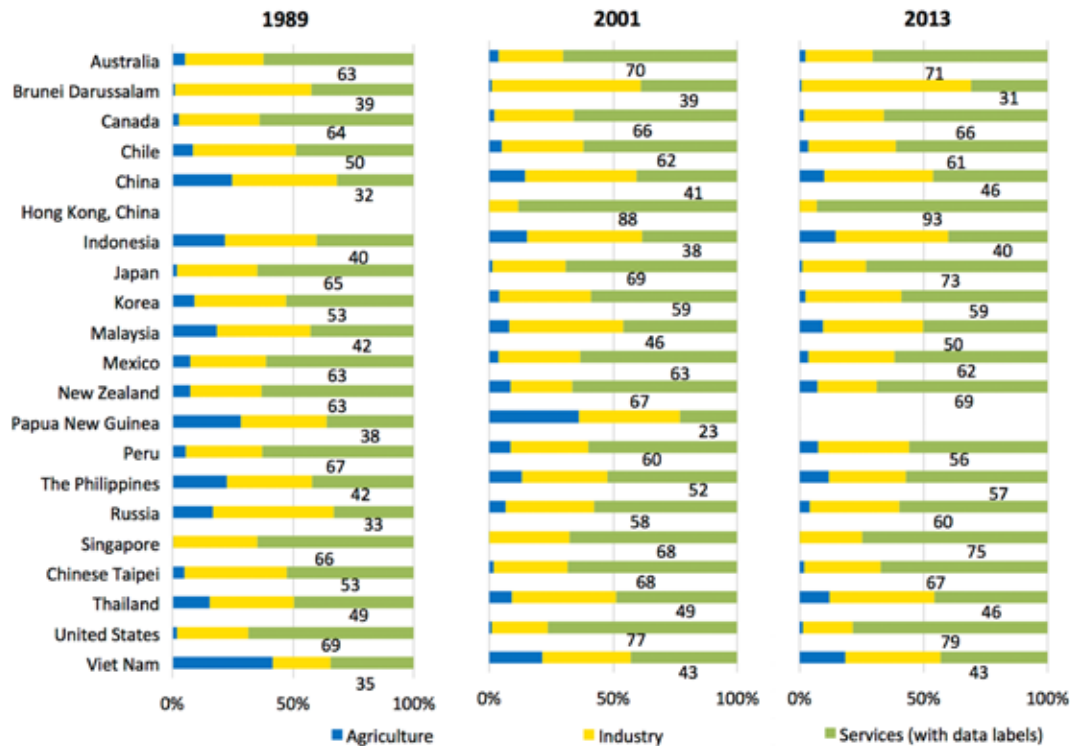
From 1989 to 2013, nominal GDP per capita of both APEC and the world exhibited an upward trend – APEC recorded a rise from USD 5,085 to USD 15,243, while the world increased from USD 3,850 to USD 10,500. Nominal GDP per capita of both APEC and the world fluctuated substantially year-on-year from 1989 to 2013, reflecting price changes and macroeconomic events.

From 1989 to 2013, real GDP per capita of both APEC and the world also grew, but at a slower pace – APEC saw an increase from USD 7,074 to USD 11,419, while the world experienced an increase from USD 5,730 to USD 7,850. Growth in real GDP per capita in the APEC region outpaced the world, growing by 2.0% per year compared with the annual growth of 1.3% in the world.



# APEC Economic Indicators

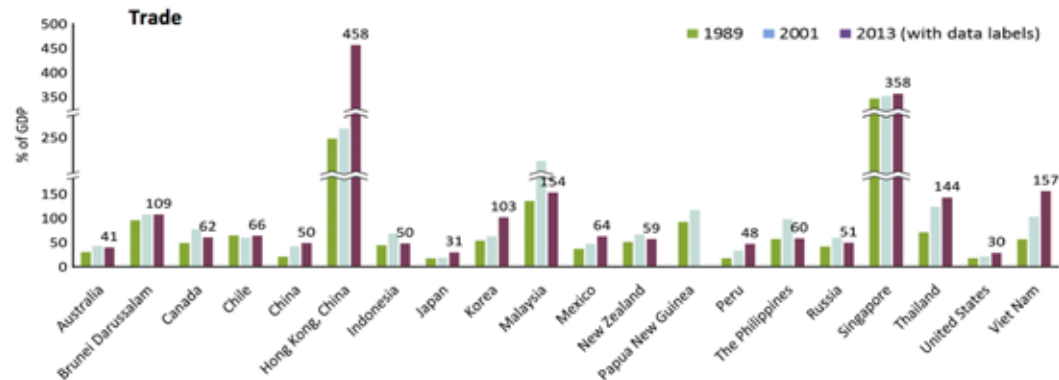
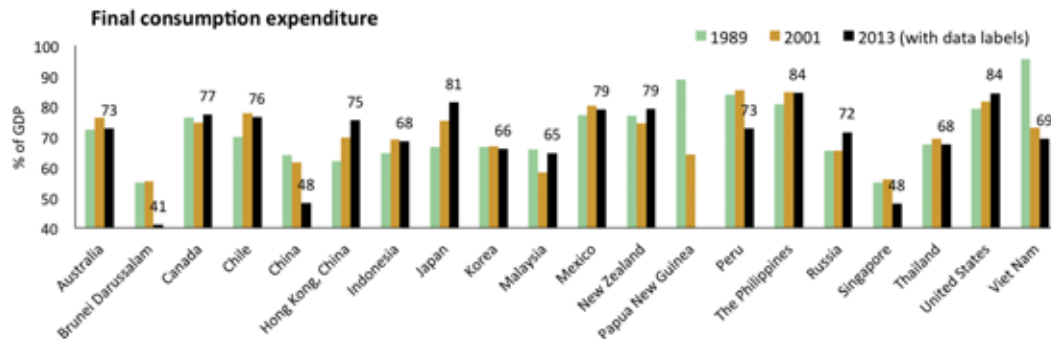
## 1.4 Structure of Economy, Sector Value Added as % of GDP (1989, 2001, and 2013)



Between 1989 and 2013, the service sector's output as a share of GDP increased across the region, while agriculture's share declined. However, the pace of change varied among the economies.

# APEC Economic Indicators

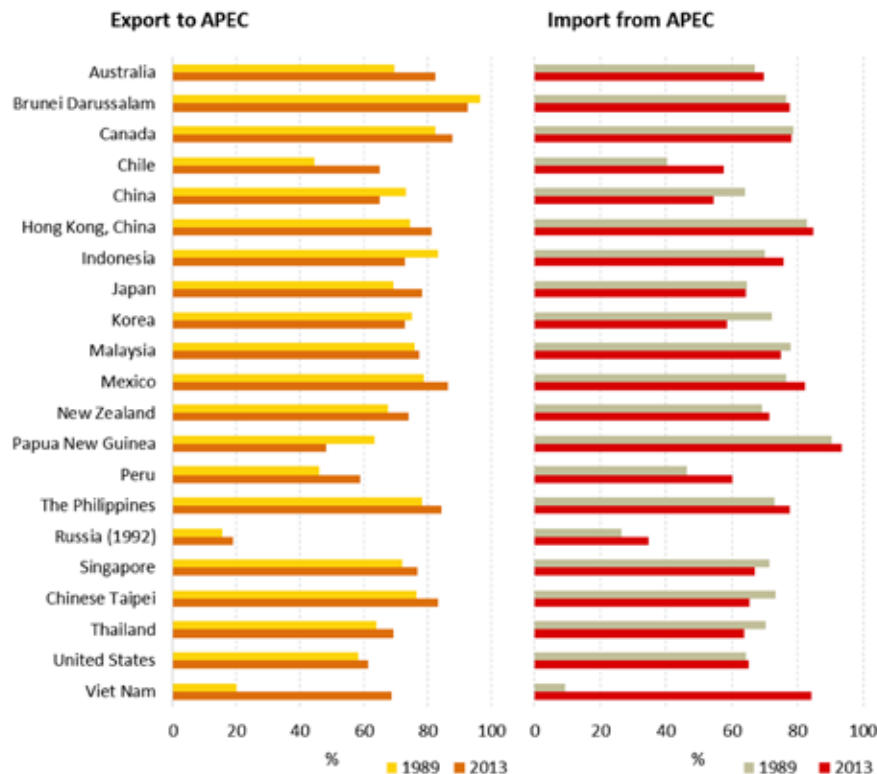
## 1.5 GDP by Expenditure (1989, 2001, and 2013)



Domestic consumption played a significant role in the region, composing more than 60% of GDP in most APEC economies. Trade was of high importance to relatively small and open economies such as Brunei Darussalam; Hong Kong, China; and Singapore.

# APEC Trade Indicators

## 2.1 Intra-regional Goods Trade, % of Total Trade (1989 and 2013)

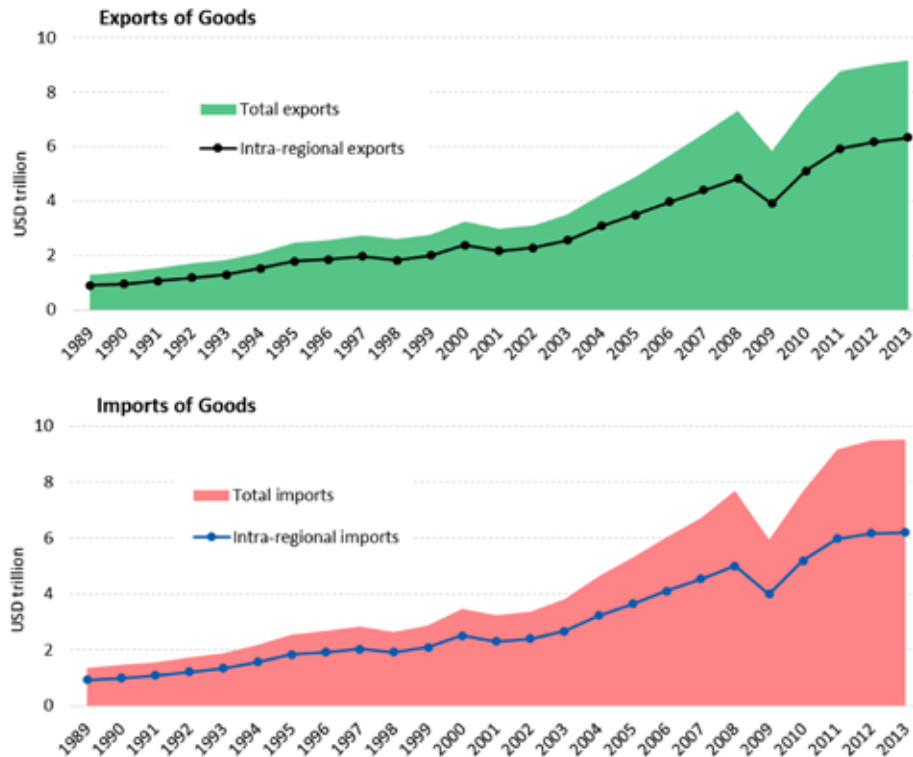


From 1989 to 2013, most of APEC's trade was within the region. However, intra-regional trade in goods as a share of APEC's total trade moved slightly during the period, ranging between 73% in 2000 and 65% in 2008.

A couple of economies saw significant increase in their intra-regional trade; namely, Chile; Peru; and Viet Nam.

# APEC Trade Indicators

## 2.2 Nominal Value of Trade in Goods in APEC (1989-2013)

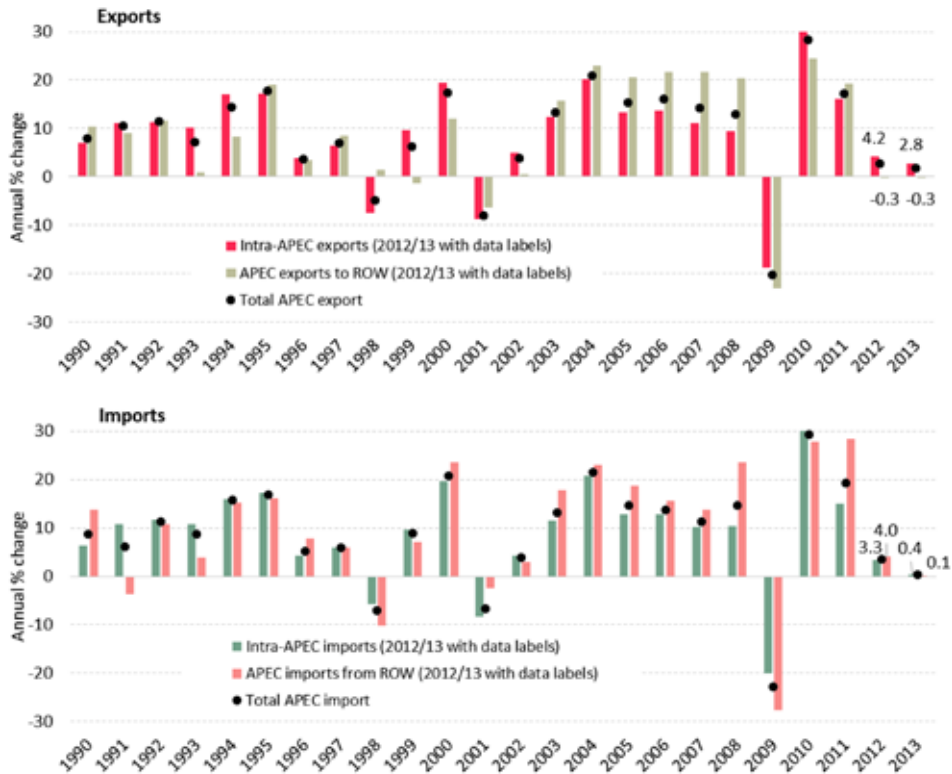


The value of total goods trade by APEC members grew over seven times between 1989 and 2013, increasing from USD 2.6 trillion in 1989 to USD 18.7 trillion in 2013. Meanwhile, intra-regional goods trade grew under seven times, with the value of exports increasing from USD 0.9 trillion to USD 6.3 trillion and that for imports from USD 0.9 trillion to USD 6.2 trillion.

Intra-regional trade as share of APEC's total trade varied over the years – from 69% in 1989, it peaked at 73% in 2000, and dropped to 67% in 2013.

# APEC Trade Indicators

## 2.3 Nominal Trade Growth in APEC (1990-2013)



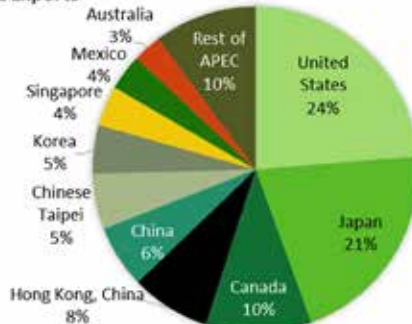
Between 1990 and 2013, the nominal value of total trade by APEC members grew at an annual average rate of 8.5%.

Intra-regional exports rose by 8.5% per year, compared with annual export growth of 8.6% to the rest of the world. Meanwhile, intra-regional imports increased by 8.3% per year, compared with annual import growth of 9.0% from the rest of the world.

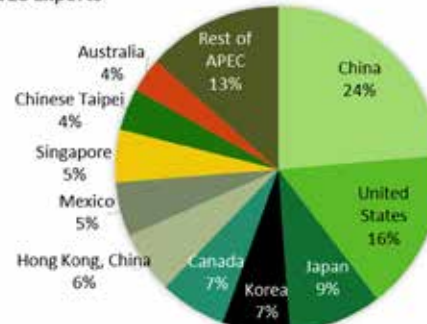
# APEC Trade Indicators

## 2.4 Share of Intra-regional Trade in APEC (1992 and 2013)

1992 Exports



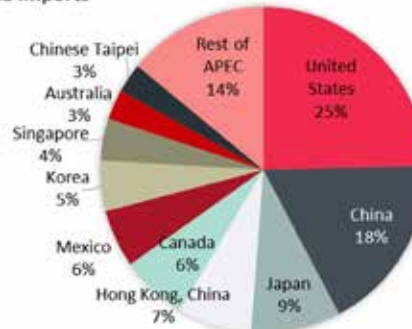
2013 Exports



1992 Imports



2013 Imports



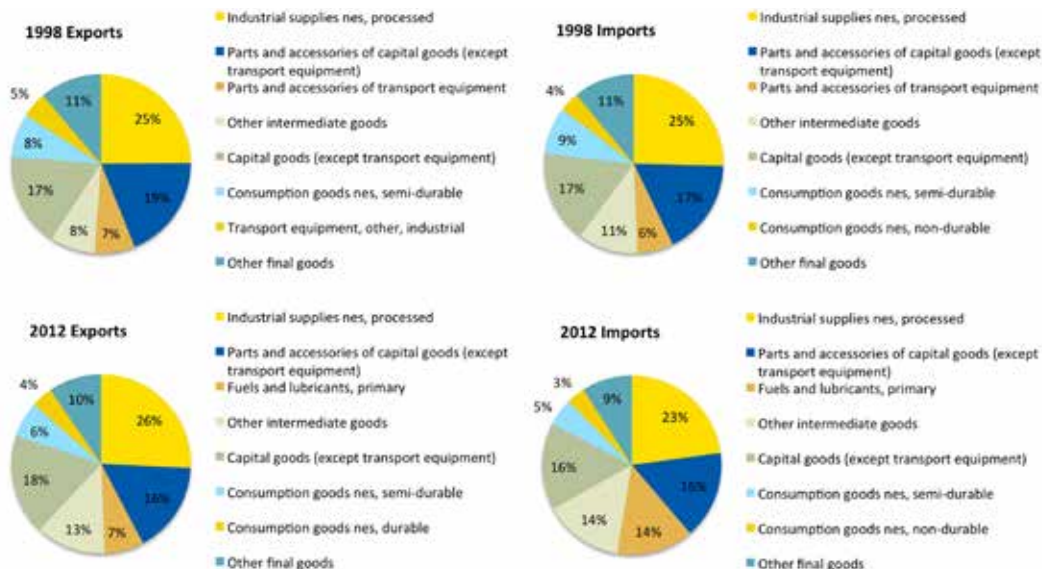
In 1992, the top 10 intra-regional exporters and importers accounted for 90% of intra-regional goods exports and imports; in 2013, this share declined to 86%.

In 1992, the United States was the largest exporter and importer of intra-regional goods (valued at USD 0.6 trillion), followed by Japan (valued at USD 0.4 trillion) and Canada (valued at USD 0.2 trillion). In 2013, China became the largest exporter of intra-regional goods (valued at USD 1.4 trillion), while the United States was the largest importer of intra-regional goods (valued at USD 1.5 trillion).



# APEC Trade Indicators

## 2.5 APEC's Trade Composition, Intermediate and Final Goods (1998 and 2012)



In 1998, intermediate goods accounted for 59% of both APEC's exports and imports. This share rose to 62% of APEC's exports and 67% of APEC's imports in 2012. In both years, the top two product categories of intermediate goods – i.e., industrial supplies and parts and accessories of capital goods – remained the same, although their shares in trade composition fell slightly between 1998 and 2012. Primary fuels and lubricants replaced parts and accessories of transport equipment as the third largest product group in intermediate goods in 2012.

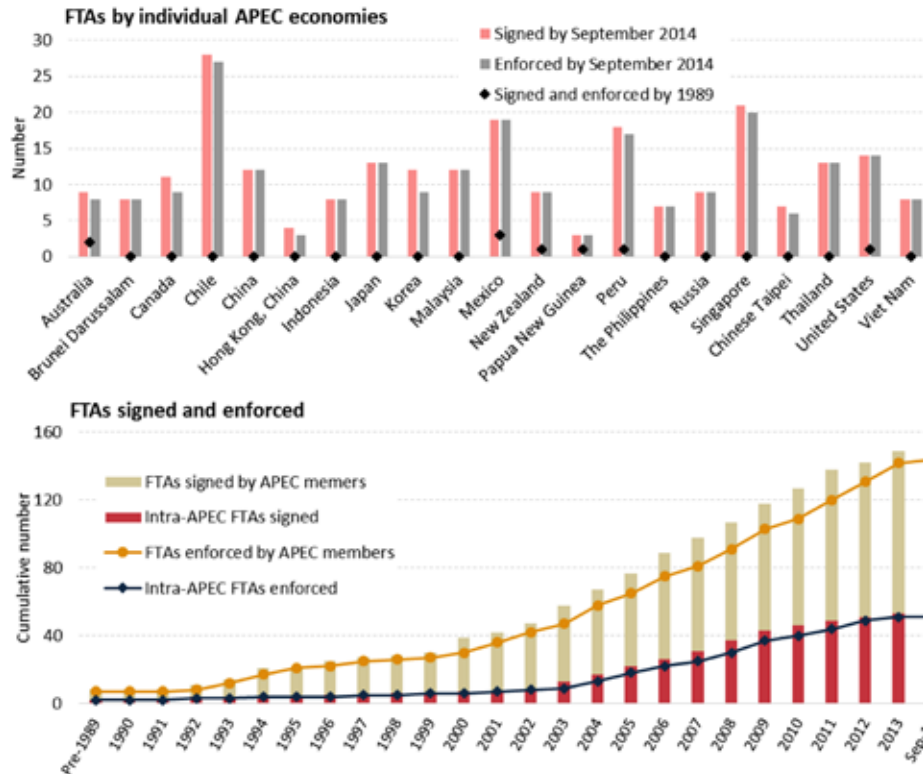
The share of final goods in exports and imports declined between 1998 and 2012. Capital goods (except transport equipment) and semi-durable consumption goods remained as the most traded final goods in APEC's exports and imports. Durable consumption goods replaced transport equipment (other, industrial) as the third largest product group in final goods exported in 2012.

Note: nes = not elsewhere specified.

Source: United Nations, UN Comtrade database, accessed 8 September 2014.

# APEC Trade Indicators

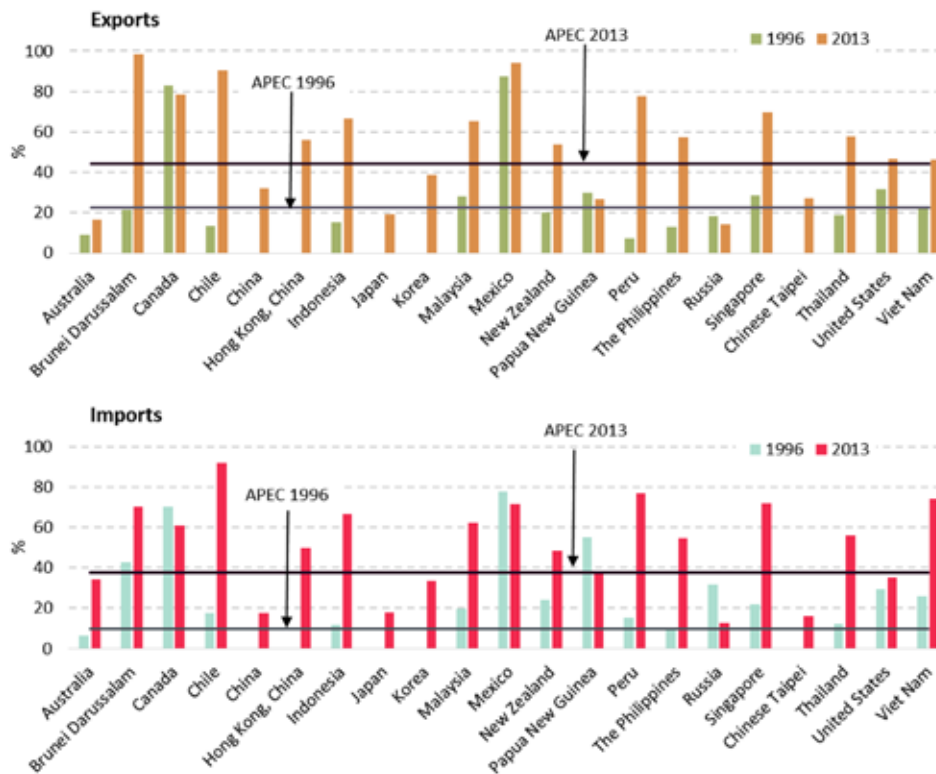
## 2.6 Regional Trade Agreements (1989- September 2014)



By September 2014, the number of free trade agreements (FTAs) signed by APEC members had increased nearly 20 times from 1989. In September 2014, APEC members had signed a total of 153 FTAs, 56 of which are with at least one other APEC member. Of those FTAs that have been signed, 144 are enforced, 51 of which are with at least one other APEC member.

# APEC Trade Indicators

## 2.7 Share of Trade Covered by FTA Partners (1996 and 2013)

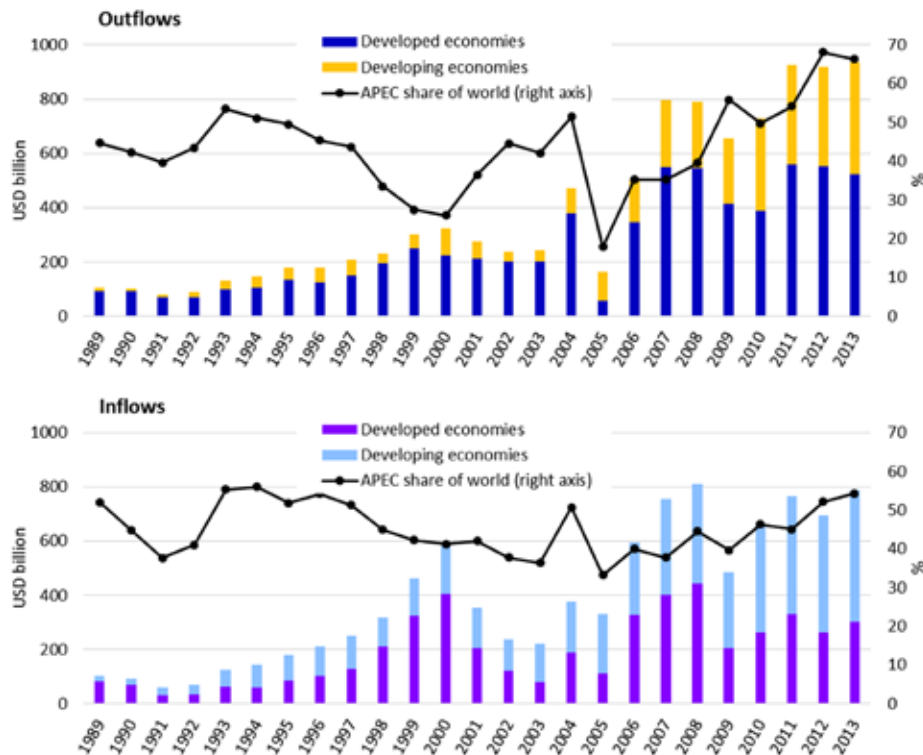


At the regional level, 44% of APEC's total exports and 38% of APEC's total imports (by value) were covered by FTA partners in 2013, compared with 27% of exports and 10% of imports in 1996.

From 1996 to 2013, exports and imports of most APEC members were increasingly covered by FTA partners, albeit some economies experienced a decline in trade with FTA partners.

# APEC Investment Indicators

## 3.1 Foreign Direct Investment, Outflows and Inflows of APEC (1989-2013)

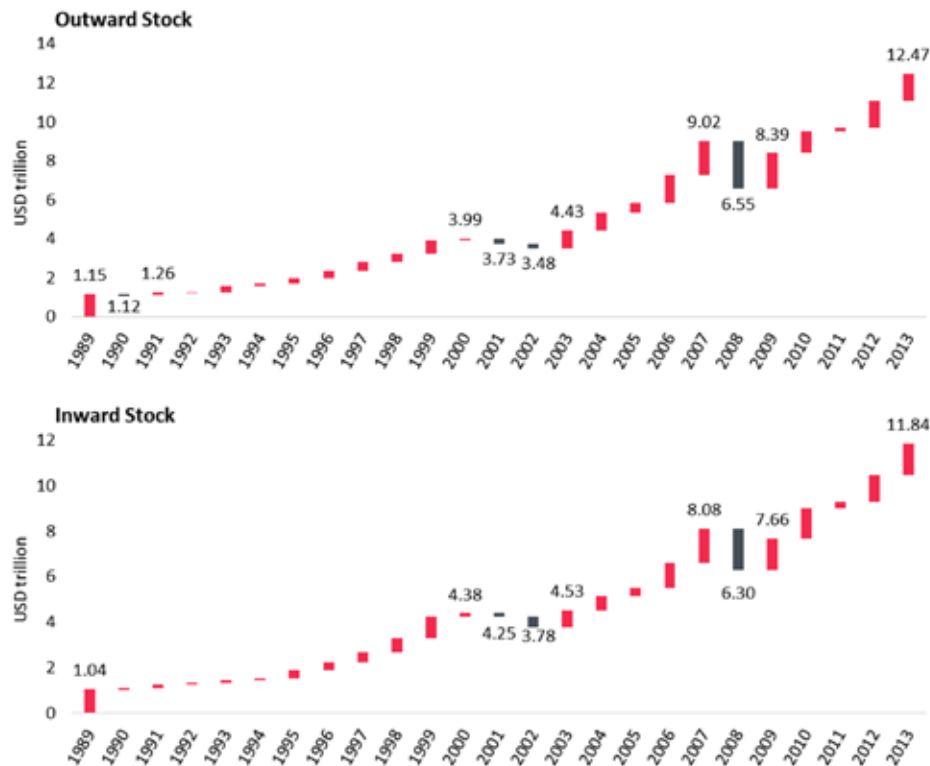


Between 1989 and 2013, FDI outflows from the APEC region experienced ups and downs. In general, FDI outflows were on an upward trend, increasing by 9.6% per year as outflows from both APEC developed and developing economies increased substantially. As a result, APEC's share in world FDI outflows increased from 45% in 1989 to 66% in 2013, with a historical low point at 18% in 2005.

During the same period, FDI inflows to the APEC region also fluctuated with an upward trend. In annual terms, FDI inflows increased by 8.8%. APEC developing economies became the major recipient group in 2009. APEC's share in world FDI inflows was relatively more stable than FDI outflows from the region, which remained between 35% and 60% during 1989-2013.

# APEC Investment Indicators

## 3.2 Foreign Direct Investment, Outward and Inward Stock of APEC (1989-2013)

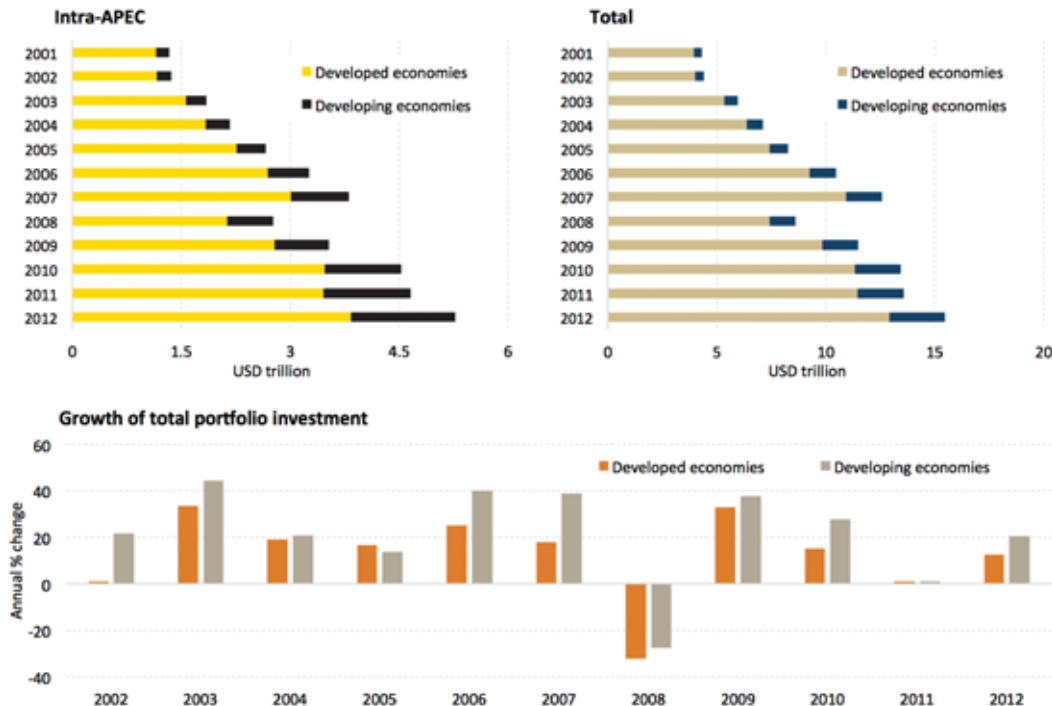


Outward FDI stock from the APEC region grew from USD 1.2 trillion in 1989 to USD 12.5 trillion in 2013, at an annual rate of 10.4%. Notably, APEC developing economies in particular experienced a large increase, registering an annual growth rate of 20.2% during this period; while APEC developed economies only grew at 8.9% per year.

Inward FDI stock in the APEC region grew from USD 1.0 trillion in 1989 to USD 11.8 trillion in 2013, at an annual rate of 11.6%. During the same period, inward FDI stock of APEC developing economies also grew faster at an annual rate of 12.6%, compared with annual growth of 9.5% for APEC developed economies.

# APEC Investment Indicators

## 3.3 Portfolio Investment of APEC (2001-2012)



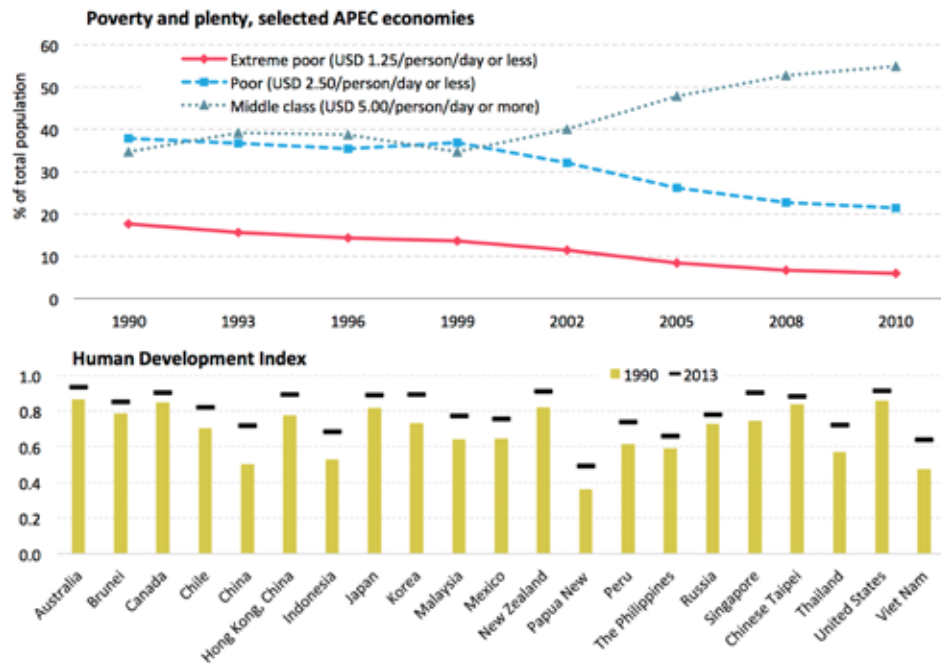
Between 2001 and 2012, intra-APEC portfolio investment grew at an annual rate of 13.4%, with portfolios from APEC developed economies growing by 11.5% and from developing economies by 21.4%. During the same time, APEC's total portfolio investment grew at 12.3% annually, with portfolios from APEC developed economies growing by 11.4% and from developing economies by 19.8%.

On a year-on-year basis, total portfolio investment of the APEC region grew, except in 2008 during the global financial crisis. Portfolio investment of APEC developing economies was generally more resilient than that of developed economies.



# APEC Social Indicators

## 4.1 Poverty (1990-2010) and Human Development (1990 and 2013)



In 2010, 233 million people in eleven APEC developing economies were living in extreme poverty, or less than USD 1.25 per person per day (in 2005 USD PPP terms), down from 867 million in 1990. This was a reduction of 634 million over the period, with the number of extremely poor people falling by 6.3% per year on average.

In 1990, there were more poor individuals in these economies living on USD 2.50 per person per day (38%) than middle class individuals living on USD 5.00 per person per day or more (35%) and extremely poor individuals (18%). By 2010, the proportion of the population living in extreme poverty fell to 6%, and the proportion of poor fell to 21%. Meanwhile, the middle class population became a majority, comprising 55% of the population by 2010.

Between 1990 and 2013, all APEC economies improved their scores on the UNDP's Human Development Index.

Note: The following APEC developing economies are selected for poverty analysis contingent on data availability: Chile; China; Indonesia; Malaysia; Mexico; Papua New Guinea; Peru; the Philippines; Russia; Thailand; and Viet Nam.

Source: World Bank, PovCal Database, accessed 6 August 2014; United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Human Development Index Data, accessed 19 September 2014.

# APEC Social Indicators

## 4.2 Gender Equality, Secondary Enrolment (1989 and 2012)

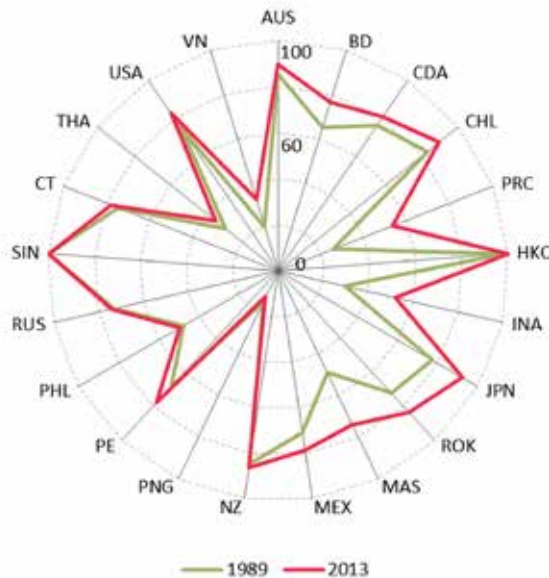


APEC economies have largely seen greater gender equality in 2012 as compared to 1989, with China (6.0%); Papua New Guinea (5.5%); and Indonesia (5.1%) registering the highest percentage point increase in female enrolment.

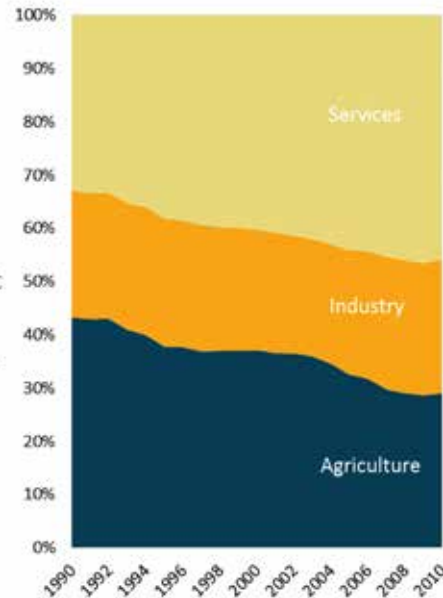
# APEC Social Indicators

## 4.3 Urbanization (1989 and 2013) and Structural Change in Employment (1990-2010)

Urbanization, % of population



Employment by sector in APEC

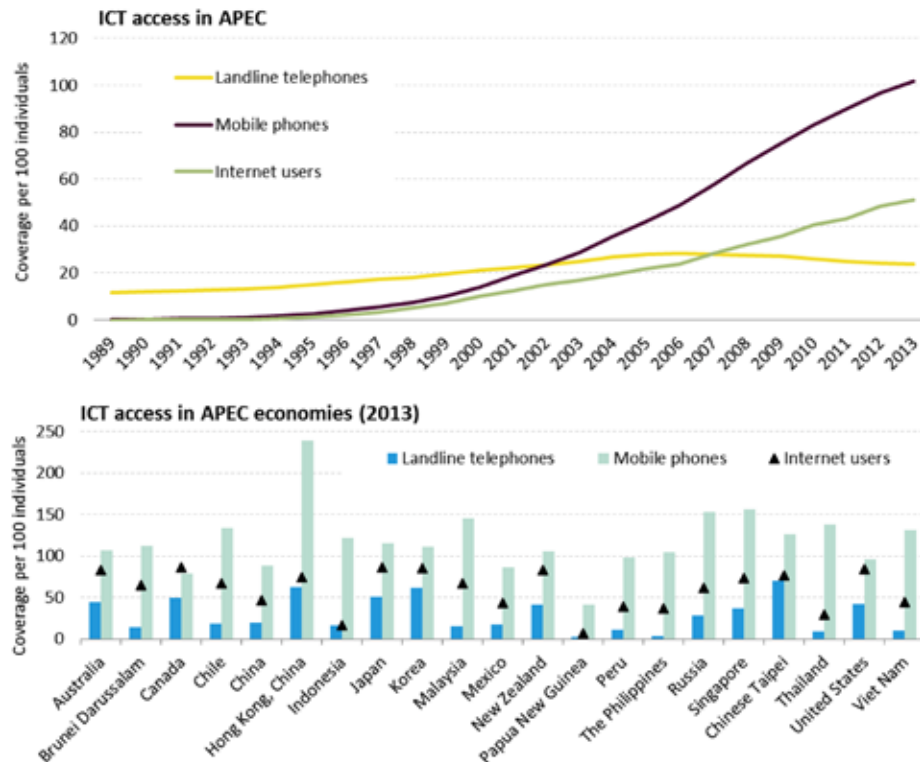


Several APEC economies have experienced rapid urbanization during the past 25 years. This was especially true in China; Indonesia; and Malaysia, where in 1989 less than half of the total population lived in cities, but by 2013 a majority was living in urban areas.

At the same time, APEC has experienced a structural shift in the allocation of the workforce. In 1990, 43% of workers in APEC were employed in the agricultural sector, but by 2010 the plurality has shifted to the service sector, where 43% of workers were employed.

# APEC Performance Indicators

## 5.1 ICT Use (1989-2013)



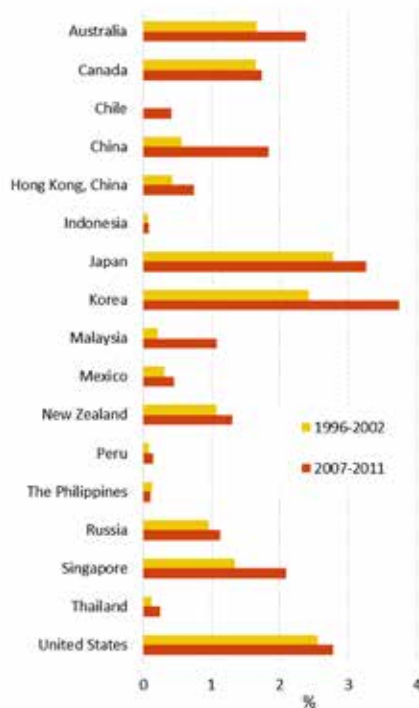
The rapid changes in ICT over the past 25 years have been reflected in mobile phone and internet coverage in APEC. From practically zero coverage in the early 1990s, there were 102 mobile phones and 51 internet users for every 100 individuals in APEC in 2013.

At the same time, landline telephone coverage has started to fall with only 24 landlines per 100 individuals in 2013 from a peak of 28 in 2006.

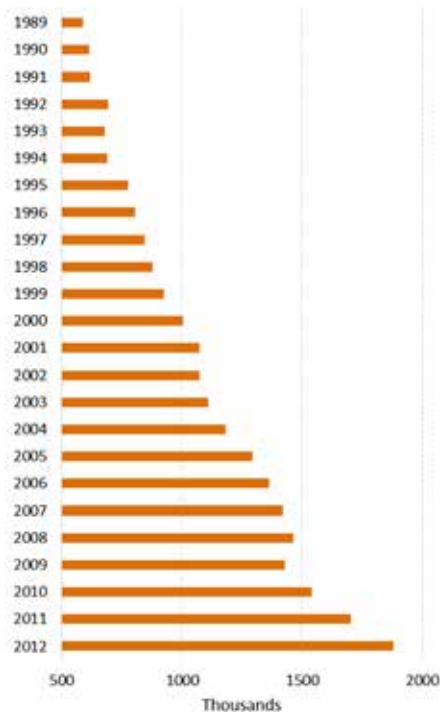
# APEC Performance Indicators

## 5.2 Public and Private R&D (earliest vs latest) and Patent (1989-2012)

**R&D as % of GDP**



**Number of patent applications**



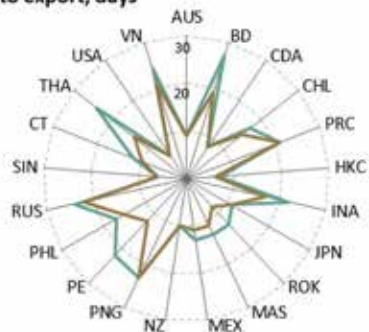
In general, APEC economies have been spending more on research and development (R&D) as a proportion of GDP. However, there was still a wide disparity across APEC economies in the amount allocated for R&D.

Patent applications in APEC economies have surged during the past two decades, with the number of applications growing on an average of 5.2% per annum between 1989 and 2012.

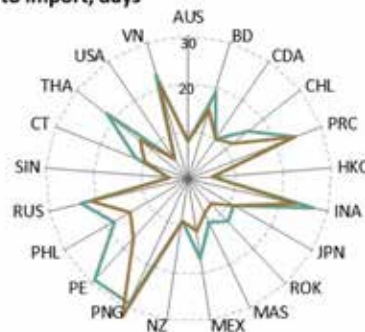
# APEC Performance Indicators

## 5.3 Ease of Doing Business in APEC (2006 and 2013)

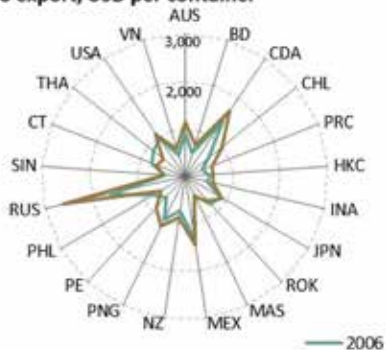
**Time to export, days**



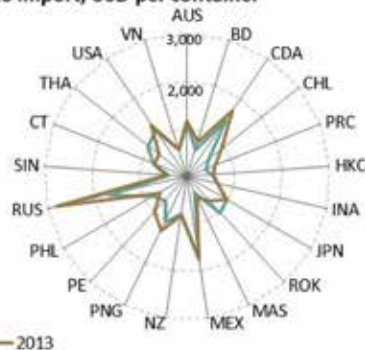
**Time to import, days**



**Cost to export, USD per container**



**Cost to import, USD per container**



Overall, doing business has become faster in most APEC economies. The time to export and import in terms of number of days decreased for most APEC economies, with the largest decrease seen in Peru and Thailand.

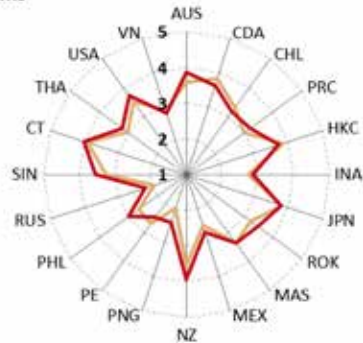
On the other hand, doing business has become more costly in most APEC economies, with the exception of Korea and Chinese Taipei which saw a decline in costs.



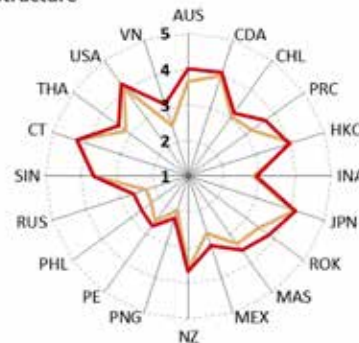
# APEC Performance Indicators

## 5.4 Logistics Performance Index of APEC (2007 and 2014)

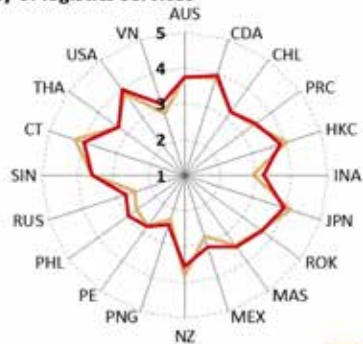
**Customs**



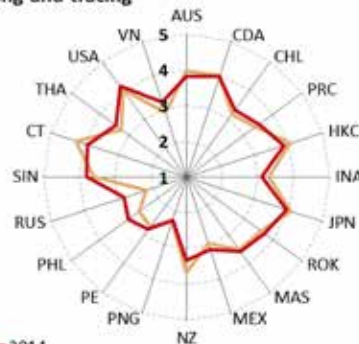
**Infrastructure**



**Quality of logistics services**



**Tracking and tracing**



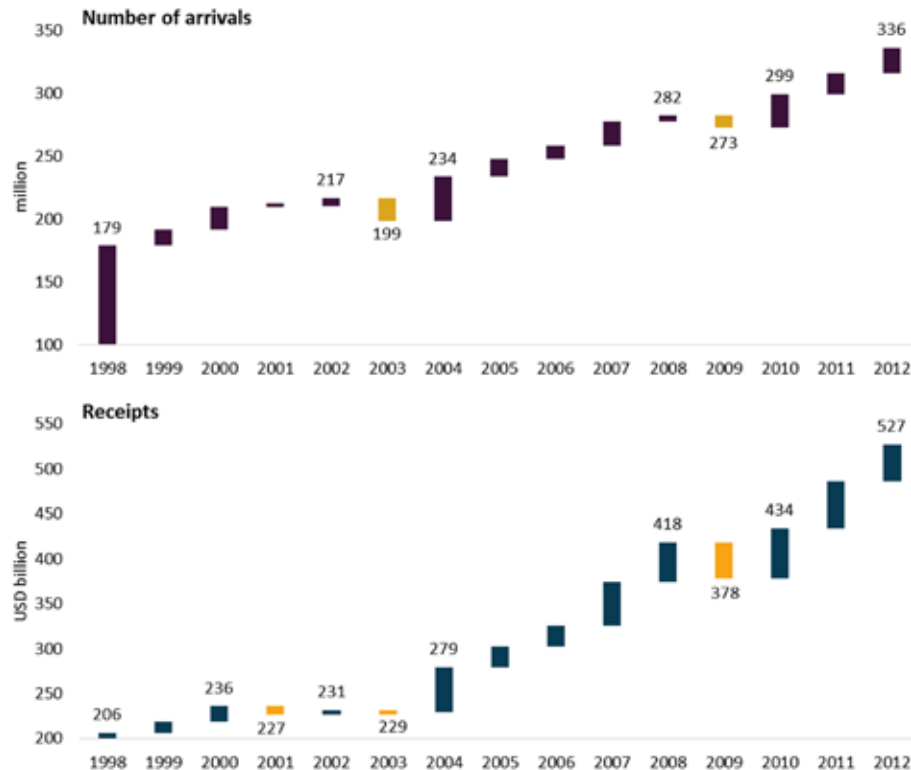
— 2007 — 2014

On average, APEC made progress across the four sub-indices in the World Bank's Logistics Performance Index between 2007 and 2014. The largest progress was seen in the quality of trade and transport infrastructure, with the regional average score rising from 3.2 to 3.4.

While infrastructure quality improved across the APEC region, progress was uneven among APEC economies in customs efficiency, quality of logistics services, and tracking and tracing ability.

# APEC Performance Indicators

## 5.5 International Tourism of APEC (1998-2012)

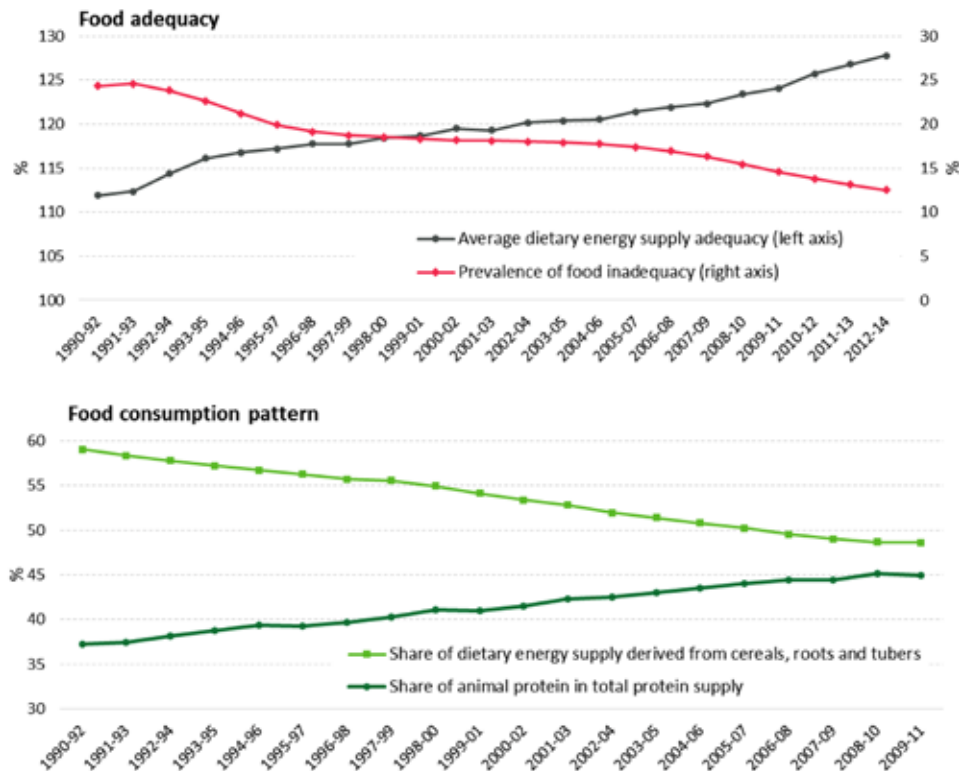


Between 1998 and 2012, a positive upward trend was observed for both tourism receipts and tourism arrivals for the APEC region as a whole. From 179 million in 1998, tourism arrivals of APEC as a whole increased to 336 million by 2012. This was notwithstanding the evident dip in tourism arrivals in 2003 and 2009.

Similarly, aggregated tourist receipts for the APEC region increased greatly during the period. From USD 206 billion in 1998, total tourist receipts leaped to USD 527 billion in 2012. This was in spite of the sharp fall in total tourism receipts collected in 2009.

# APEC Performance Indicators

## 5.6 Food Security in APEC (1990-2011/2014)



APEC has witnessed an improvement in food adequacy over the past two decades. While food adequacy (i.e., total food calorie supply over the population's calorie requirements) has been increasing, the prevalence of food inadequacy (i.e., proportion of population with inadequate supply of food) has been decreasing. This shows that the region has been improving in terms of food supply as well as distribution over the period.

Correspondingly, rising food security and affluence in the region has been accompanied by a shift away from staple carbohydrates towards a more protein-rich diet. As the share of calorie intake from staple carbohydrates has been falling, the share of animal proteins in average protein supply has been increasing.

## **APEC in the Global Economy, 1989 - 2013**

Data on export and import of commercial services from 2011 are used for Brunei Darussalam in 2012 and 2013. Data on export and import of commercial services from 2012 are used for Papua New Guinea in 2013.

Throughout this publication, annual average growth rates are calculated using the Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) method.

### **1.1 Current GDP and GDP per capita (2013) and GDP Growth (1989-2013)**

Annualized GDP growth for Russia is calculated based on data from 1992 and 2013.

### **1.3 GDP per capita (1989-2013)**

Data from 1988 are used for calculation of the growth rates in 1989. Data from 1988 are not available for Russia on GDP per capita, both current USD and constant 2005 USD. Data from 1988 are not available for Chinese Taipei on GDP per capita, current USD.

### **1.4 Structure of Economy, Sector Value Added as % of GDP (1989, 2001, and 2013)**

To calculate the agriculture value added as a percentage of GDP, data from 1994 are used for Japan for 1989; data from 2012 are

used for Hong Kong, China; Japan; Peru; and the Philippines in 2013; data from 2008 are used for Canada in 2013; data from 2010 are used for New Zealand in 2013; and data from 2011 are used for Chinese Taipei and the United States in 2013.

To calculate the industry value added as a percentage of GDP, data from 1990 are used for Russia in 1989; data from 1994 are used for Japan for 1989; data from 2012 are used for Hong Kong, China; Japan; Peru; the Philippines in 2013; data from 2008 are used for Canada in 2013; data from 2010 are used for New Zealand in 2013; and data from 2011 are used for Chinese Taipei and the United States in 2013.

To calculate services value added as a percentage of GDP, data from 1994 are used for Japan for 1989; data from 2012 are used for Hong Kong, China; Japan; Peru; and the Philippines in 2013; data from 2008 are used for Canada in 2013; data from 2010 are used for New Zealand in 2013; and data from 2011 are used for Chinese Taipei and the United States in 2013.

Earliest available data for Hong Kong, China is 2000. Latest available data for Papua New Guinea is 2004.

## 1.5 GDP by Expenditure (1989, 2001, and 2013)

Data for Chinese Taipei are not available.

To calculate final consumption expenditure as a percentage of GDP, data from 2012 are used for Japan; New Zealand; and the United States in 2013.

To calculate trade as a percentage of GDP, data from 2012 are used for Japan; New Zealand; the United States; and Viet Nam in 2013.

## 2.1 Intra-regional Goods Trade, % of Total Trade (1989 and 2013)

Data from 1992 are used for Russia in 1989.

## 2.5 APEC's Trade Composition, Intermediate and Final Goods (1998 and 2012)

According to the United Nations, International Trade Statistics Knowledgebase, under the classification of Broad Economic Categories (BEC), there are three basic classes of goods:

- 1) Capital goods: 41 capital goods (except transport equipment); 521 transport equipment, industrial.
- 2) Intermediate goods: 111 food and beverages, primary, mainly

for industry; 121 food and beverages, processed, mainly for industry; 21 industrial supplies not elsewhere specified, primary; 22 industrial supplies not elsewhere specified, processed; 31 fuels and lubricants, primary; 322 fuels and lubricants, processed (other than motor spirit); 42 parts and accessories of capital goods (except transport equipment); 53 parts and accessories of transport equipment.

- 3) Consumption goods: 112 food and beverages, primary, mainly for household consumption; 122 food and beverages, processed, mainly for household consumption; 522 transport equipment, non-industrial; 61 consumer goods not elsewhere specified, durable; 62 consumer goods not elsewhere specified, semi-durable; 63 consumer goods not elsewhere specified, non-durable.

Capital goods and consumption goods are taken as final goods in preparation of Chart 2.5.

## 4.1 Poverty (1990-2010) and Human Development (1990 and 2013)

Data are taken from World Bank's PovcalNet Poverty Analysis Tool. It provides estimates of poverty and inequality indicators for all covered developing economies in selected years. Since not all economies conduct household surveys on the same year,

PovcalNet extrapolates mean consumption data into years where no household survey was conducted in a particular economy using survey data before and after the reference year. All mean consumption estimates as well as user-set poverty lines are expressed in 2005 PPP US dollars; hence, poverty estimates from this source are comparable across economies.

Estimates for APEC are weighted by population.

## **4.3 Urbanization (1989 and 2013) and Structural Change in Employment (1990-2010)**

Urbanization refers to the proportion of the population living in officially defined urban areas based on census data or projections.

Share of employment in agriculture, industry, and services is based on data from regular labour force surveys. Data on employment per sector are not available for Brunei Darussalam and Papua New Guinea. Viet Nam has missing data for the years 2005 and 2007-2010. Chinese Taipei is not covered in World Bank, World Development Indicators. APEC aggregates are estimated by multiplying the sectoral shares of employment by the number of employed workers in each economy, then summing over all economies.

## **5.1 ICT Use (1989-2013)**

Data on telephone, mobile phone, and internet penetration are expressed in units or users per 100 people. A number above 100 for mobile phones implies that some individuals may have more than one mobile phone.

APEC aggregates are weighted by population.

## **5.2 Public and Private R&D (earliest vs latest) and Patent (1989-2012)**

Data from the following years are used to calculate R&D as a proportion of GDP: Australia 1996 and 2010; Canada 1996 and 2011; Chile 2010; China 1996 and 2011; Hong Kong, China 1998 and 2010; Indonesia 2000 and 2009; Japan 1996 and 2010; Korea 1996 and 2010; Malaysia 1996 and 2011; Mexico 1996 and 2011; New Zealand 1997 and 2009; Peru 1997 and 2007; the Philippines 2002 and 2007; Russia 1996 and 2011; Singapore 1996 and 2010; Thailand 1996 and 2009; and the United States 1996 and 2011.

Brunei Darussalam; Papua New Guinea; and Chinese Taipei do not have data on patent applications in World Development Indicators. Indonesia does not have figures for number of patent applications in 2007, 2008, and 2012.



## 5.3 Ease of Doing Business in APEC (2006 and 2013)

Cost measures the fees levied on a 20-foot container in US dollars. All the fees associated with completing the procedures to export or import the goods are included. These include costs for documents, administrative fees for customs clearance and technical control, customs broker fees, terminal handling charges and inland transport. The cost measure does not include tariffs or trade taxes. Only official costs are recorded.

Time is recorded in calendar days. The time calculation for a procedure starts from the moment it is initiated and runs until it is completed. If a procedure can be accelerated for an additional cost, the fastest legal procedure is chosen. It is assumed that neither the exporter nor the importer wastes time and that each commits to completing each remaining procedure without delay. Procedures that can be completed in parallel are measured as simultaneous. The waiting time between procedures--for example, during unloading of the cargo--is included in the measure.

Several assumptions are made for the business surveyed: Has 60 or more employees; Is located in the economy's most populous city; Is a private, limited liability company. It does not operate within an export processing zone or an industrial estate with

special export or import privileges; Is domestically owned with no foreign ownership; Exports more than 10% of its sales. Assumptions about the traded goods: The traded product travels in a dry-cargo, 20-foot, full container load. The product: Is not hazardous nor does it include military items; Does not require refrigeration or any other special environment; Does not require any special phytosanitary or environmental safety standards other than accepted international standards.

## 5.4 Logistics Performance Index of APEC (2007 and 2014)

The chart presents four out of six sub-indices of Logistics Performance Index (LPI). The index is comprised by a combination of soft and hard data gathered in a structured worldwide online survey of companies responsible of moving goods and facilitating trade around the world. The information provided by these companies contains numerical information as well as their perceptions in a number of aspects concerning the six areas. The index summarizes the performance of economies in six areas that capture the current logistic environment. The six areas are: 1) efficiency of customs and border management clearance; 2) quality of trade and transport infrastructure; 3) ease of arranging competitively priced shipments; 4) competence and quality of logistics services – trucking, forwarding, and customs brokerage; 5) ability to track and trace consignments; and

6) frequency with which shipments reach the consignee within the scheduled or expected delivery times. The index summarizes the information on a 1-to-5 scale, with higher score representing better performance.

Data for Brunei Darussalam are not available.

## 5.5 International Tourism of APEC (1998-2012)

To calculate international tourism arrivals, data from 2011 are used for Papua New Guinea in 2012; data from 1998 to 2003 are not available for Brunei Darussalam.

To calculate international tourism receipts, data for 2009 are used for Brunei Darussalam in 2010 to 2012; data from 2011 are used for Papua New Guinea in 2012; data from 2010 are used for Chinese Taipei in 2011 and 2012; data from 1998 to 2000 are not available for Brunei Darussalam; data from 1998 to 2002 are not available for Viet Nam.

## 5.6 Food Security in APEC (1990-2011/2014)

Dietary energy supply adequacy shows the Dietary Energy Supply (DES) as a percentage of Average Dietary Energy Requirement (ADER) in an economy or a region. A figure of 100 implies that

there is just enough calorie supply (i.e., food) to meet the calorie requirements of a population in a given economy or region.

Prevalence of food inadequacy is the proportion of the population that is unable to meet calorie requirements associated with normal health and physical activity.

Share of dietary energy supply from cereals, roots, and tubers is the share of calorie intake from these crops as a proportion of total calorie intake.

Average protein supply from animal origin is the proportion of average per capita protein supply taken from meat; offal; animal fats and derived products; milk and dairy products; eggs, fish, seafood and derived products; and other aquatic products.

## 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 (SIN); Chinese Taipei (CT); Thailand (THA); United States (USA); and Viet Nam (VN).



## 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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