Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation

2026/CSOM/010
Session 5.2

APEC in Charts 2026

Purpose: Information
Submitted by: Policy Support Unit, APEC Secretariat

APEC CHINA 2026

Concluding Senior Officials' Meeting
Shenzhen, China
14-15 November 2026

Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation

Advancing Free Trade
for Asia-Pacific Prosperity

APEC IN CHARTS 2026

POLICY SUPPORT UNIT



The Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) was established in 1989. The 21 member economies are Australia; Brunei Darussalam; Canada; Chile; China; Hong Kong, China; Indonesia; Japan; Korea; Malaysia; Mexico; New Zealand; Papua New Guinea; Peru; the Philippines; Russia; Singapore; Chinese Taipei; Thailand; the United States; and Viet Nam.

The APEC Policy Support Unit (PSU) is 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 an annual publication of the PSU that provides an overview of APEC's population, GDP and trade in the global economy, and charts the region's macroeconomic performance. It also offers insights into APEC's progress across key indicators reflecting the three economic drivers of the APEC Putrajaya Vision 2040, as well as the APEC priorities for the year.

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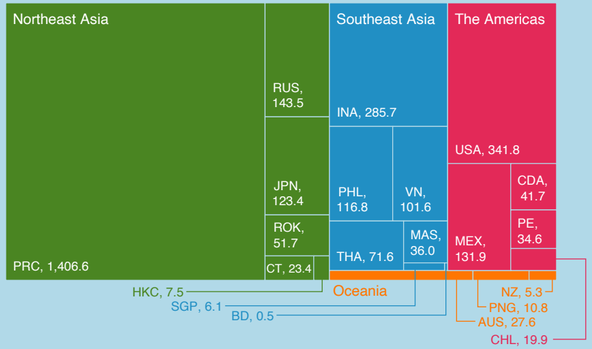
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36% of the world's population in 2025

POPULATION, 2025
million people

2,987,802,057
(+ 5.3 million from 2024)



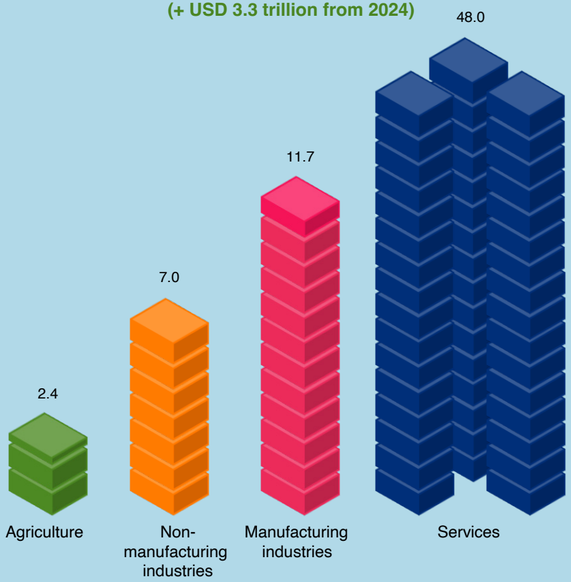
POPULATION BY SETTLEMENT TYPE, 2025
percent of APEC population



61% of the world's GDP in 2025

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT, 2025
each box represents USD 1 trillion in nominal terms

USD 71.7 trillion
(+ USD 3.3 trillion from 2024)



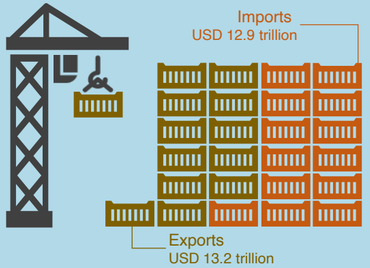
Note: The figures above do not add up to the total GDP value as other non-sectoral components are not shown here.

46% of the world's trade in goods and commercial services in 2025

TRADE IN GOODS AND COMMERCIAL SERVICES, 2025
each container and person represents USD 1 trillion in nominal terms

USD 32.7 trillion
(+ USD 2.0 trillion from 2024)

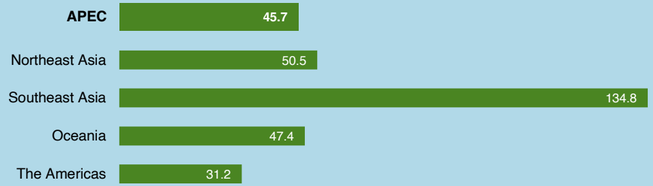
Trade in Merchandise Goods



Trade in Commercial Services



TRADE OPENNESS, 2025
total trade in goods and commercial services as a percentage of GDP

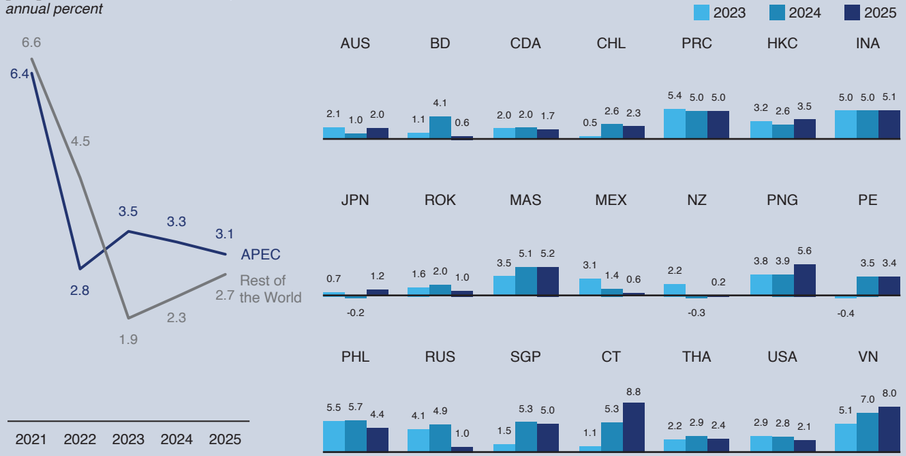


APEC IN THE GLOBAL ECONOMY 2025

APEC remained among the world's most prosperous regions. Together, the 21 member economies represented a significant share of the global population, gross domestic product (GDP), and trade in 2025.

[1.1] REAL GDP GROWTH, 2021–2025

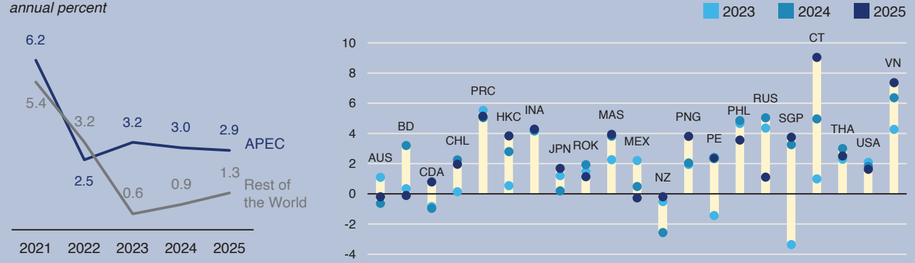
annual percent



APEC's real GDP growth continued to decelerate, from 3.3% in 2024 to 3.1% in 2025. Nine economies reported higher growth rates in 2025 compared to 2024, with Papua New Guinea; Chinese Taipei; and Viet Nam among those expanding the fastest.

[1.2] REAL GDP PER CAPITA GROWTH, 2021–2025

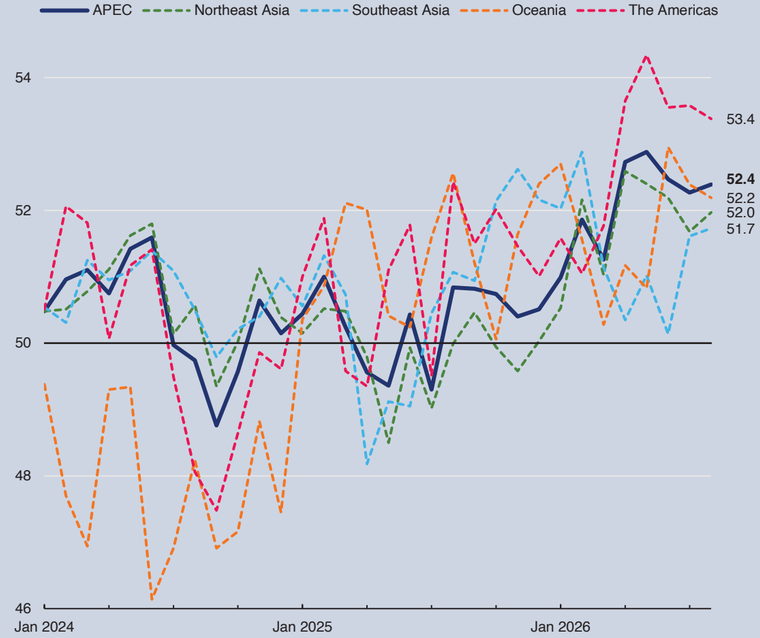
annual percent



APEC's real GDP per capita growth rose by 2.9% in 2025. Twelve economies reported higher growth rates compared to 2024.

[1.3] MANUFACTURING PURCHASING MANAGERS' INDEX, 2024–AUGUST 2026

index relative to the previous month (below 50 = contraction; 50 = no change; above 50 = expansion)



Manufacturing activity in APEC has expanded continuously since August 2025, as indicated by the Purchasing Managers' Index remaining above the 50 mark, reaching 52.4 in August 2026. The expansion appears broad-based, with economies in the Americas recording the strongest performance in recent months.

APEC Macroeconomic Indicators

RESILIENCE AMID SLOWER GROWTH

Between 2024 and 2025, APEC experienced a deceleration in economic growth. Nonetheless, continued expansion in manufacturing activity suggests that business conditions remained generally resilient, particularly in high-technology industries, despite the slower pace of overall economic growth.

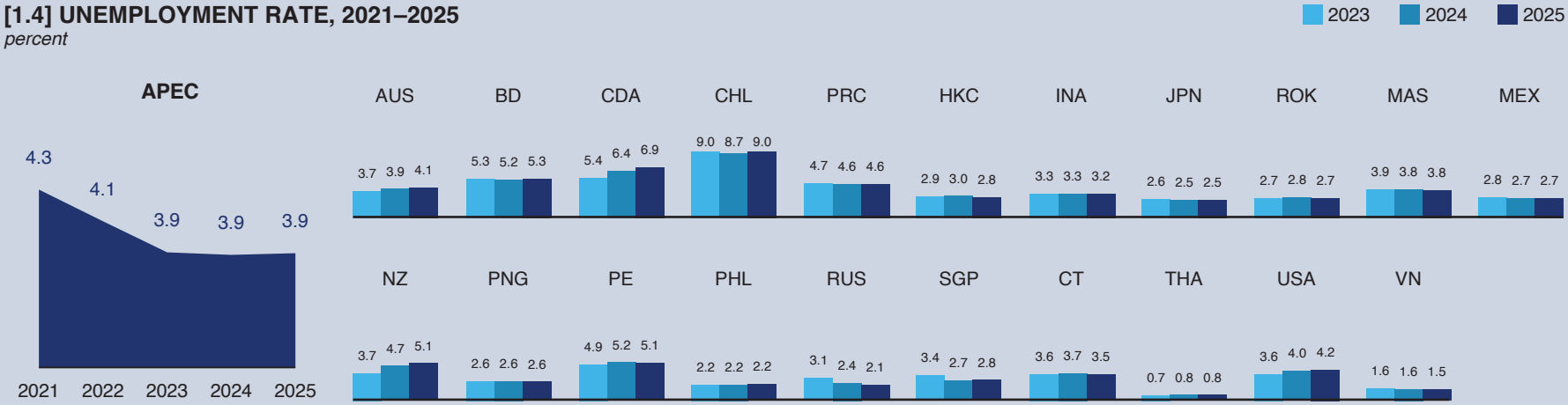
APEC Macroeconomic Indicators

A STABLE LABOUR MARKET

APEC's unemployment rate has been relatively stable, remaining at 3.9% in the last three years. Seven economies reported lower unemployment rates in 2025 compared to 2024, with Hong Kong, China; Russia; and Chinese Taipei among those showing the most improvement.

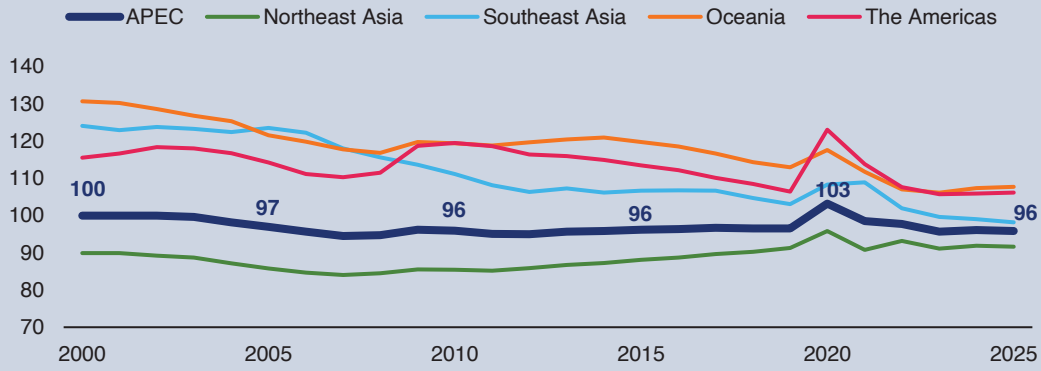
[1.4] UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, 2021–2025

percent



[1.5] LABOUR DEPENDENCY RATIO, 2000–2025

number of dependents per 100 employed population



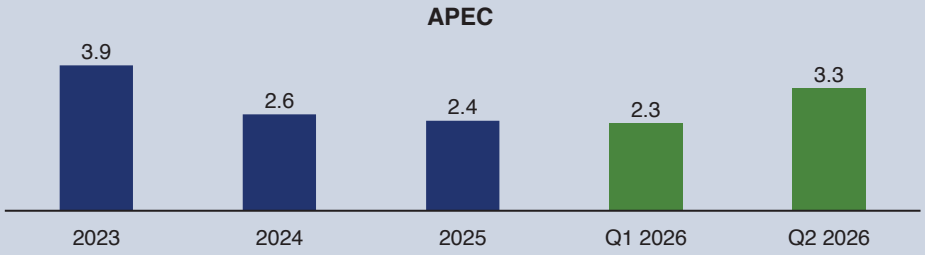
The labour dependency ratio in APEC has been relatively stable at 95–97 dependents per 100 employed persons over the past 25 years. The dependency ratio has been on a long-term downward trend in Southeast Asia and Oceania while being on an upward trajectory in Northeast Asian economies, suggesting that an uneven demographic transition is taking place across the region.

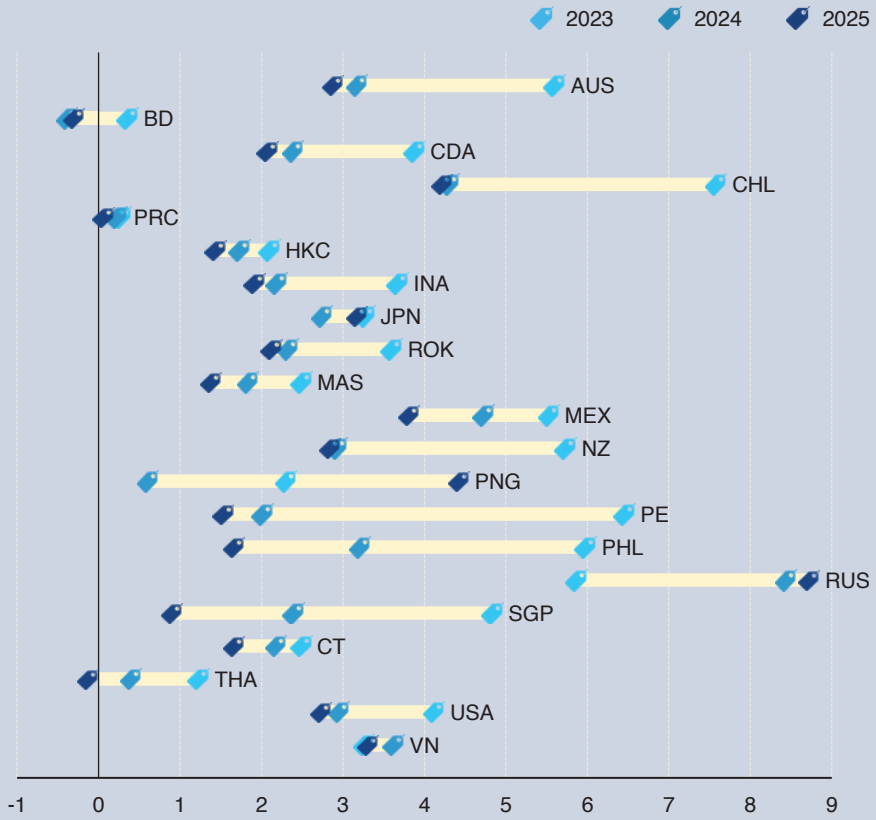
INFLATION BACK IN FOCUS

Average headline inflation in the APEC region decreased from 2.6% in 2024 to 2.4% in 2025 as most economies experienced lower inflation. Quarterly data in the first half of 2026 indicate average inflation rising from 2.3% in Q1 to 3.3% in Q2, primarily driven by an increase in cost of transportation.

[1.6] HEADLINE CONSUMER PRICE INFLATION, 2023–Q2 2026

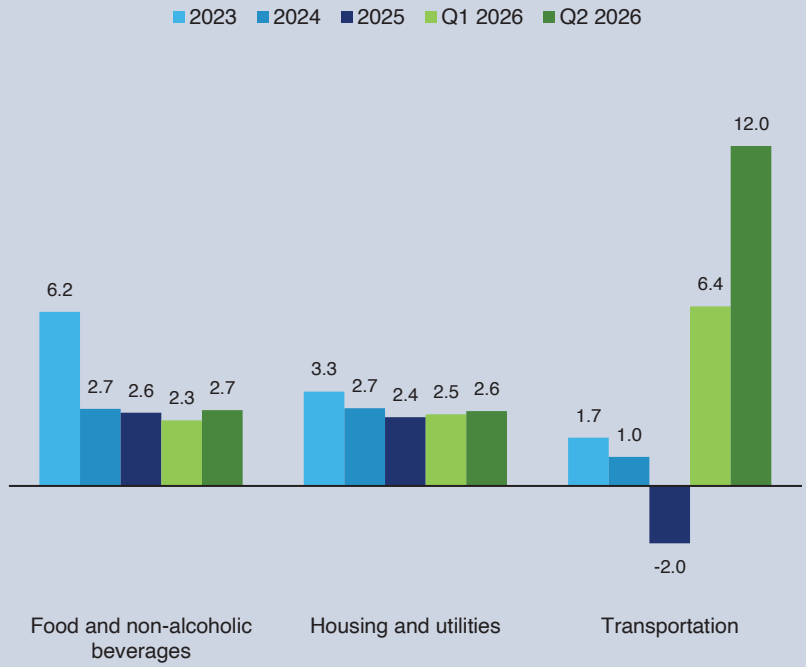
annual percent





[1.7] CONSUMER PRICE INFLATION BY EXPENDITURE CATEGORY, 2023–Q2 2026

annual percent



APEC Trade and Investment

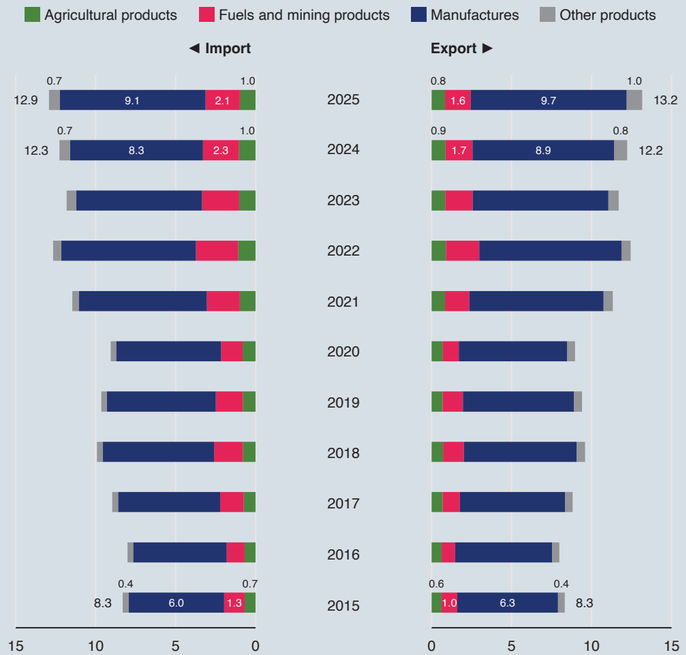
GROWING TRADE SURPLUS

Since 2024, APEC has reported a growing trade surplus with the world, supported primarily by faster export growth relative to imports, including robust performance in commercial services exports.

[2.1] MERCHANDISE GOODS TRADE BY MAIN CATEGORY, 2015–2025

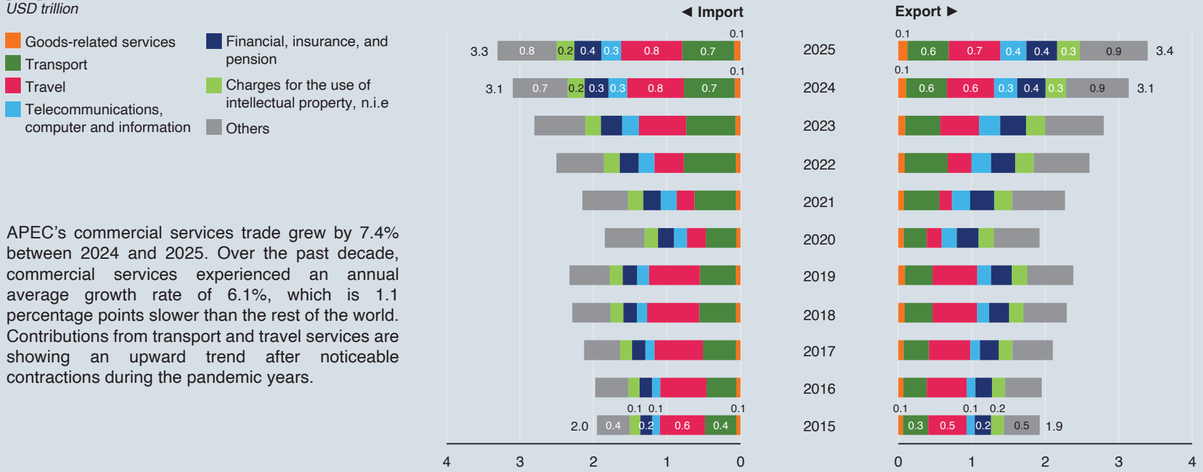
USD trillion

Merchandise goods trade in APEC grew by 6.5% between 2024 and 2025. Exports and imports rose by 7.6% and 5.3%, respectively. Over the past decade, manufactured goods, which account for more than 70% of merchandise trade, grew at an average annual rate of 4.7%, faster than agricultural products at 3.7% but slower than fuels and mining products at 7.6%.



[2.2] COMMERCIAL SERVICES TRADE BY MAIN CATEGORY, 2015–2025

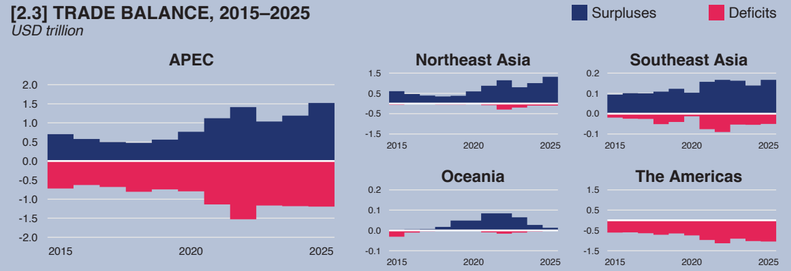
USD trillion



APEC's commercial services trade grew by 7.4% between 2024 and 2025. Over the past decade, commercial services experienced an annual average growth rate of 6.1%, which is 1.1 percentage points slower than the rest of the world. Contributions from transport and travel services are showing an upward trend after noticeable contractions during the pandemic years.

[2.3] TRADE BALANCE, 2015–2025

USD trillion



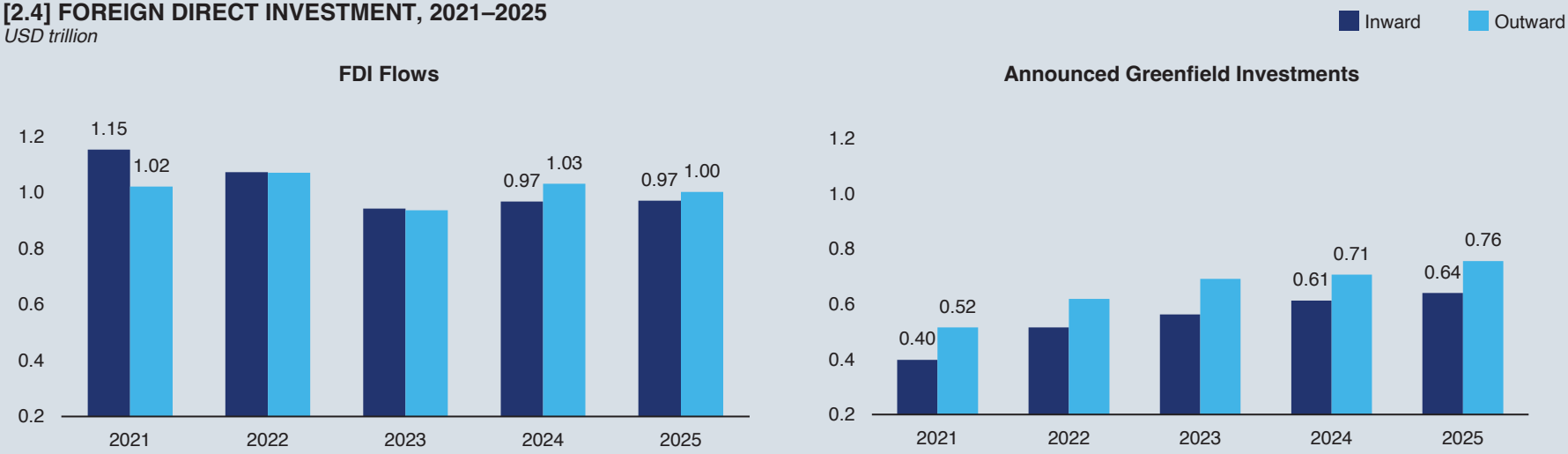
In 2025, 13 APEC economies collectively recorded trade surpluses of USD 1.5 trillion, while eight economies recorded a combined trade deficit of USD 1.2 trillion. In the last ten years, economies in Asia collectively posted significantly larger surpluses, while the Americas as a whole consistently recorded increasing deficits.

MIXED PERFORMANCE IN INVESTMENTS

Between 2024 and 2025, APEC inward foreign direct investment (FDI) flows dropped by 0.2% and outward flows by 2.8%. In contrast, announced greenfield investments increased during the same period, with inward value rising by 4.2% and outward value by 6.6%.

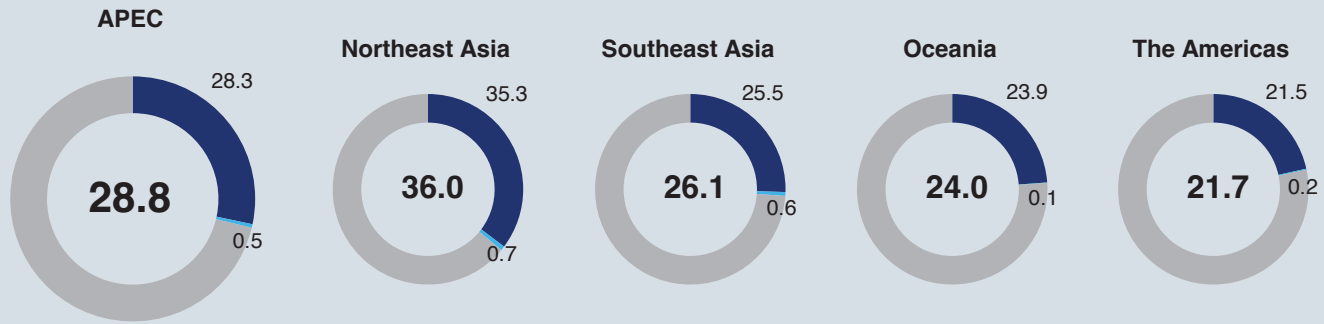
[2.4] FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT, 2021–2025

USD trillion



[2.5] GROSS DOMESTIC CAPITAL FORMATION IN GDP, 2025

percent of GDP at nominal value



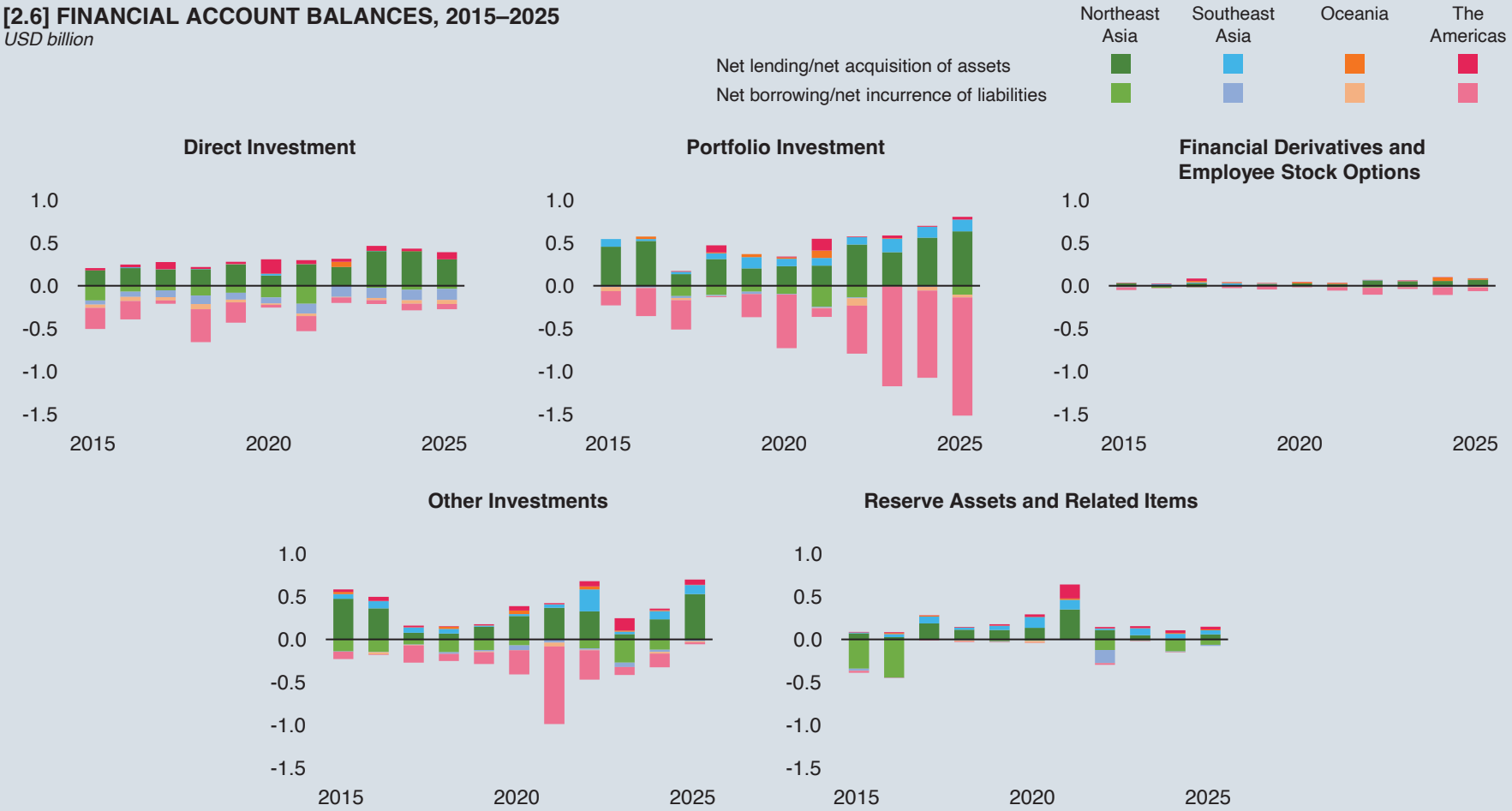
In 2025, APEC's gross domestic capital formation reached 28.8% of GDP, primarily composed of fixed assets for long-term operations. Northeast Asia reported the highest share of gross domestic capital formation at 36.0% of GDP.

SHIFTING DYNAMICS IN THE FLOW OF CAPITAL

In recent years, Northeast Asian economies have collectively been net lenders while those in the Americas have generally been net borrowers. Portfolio investments dominate these activities, and their value has grown steadily in the last five years. Most of the direct investments originated from Northeast Asian economies.

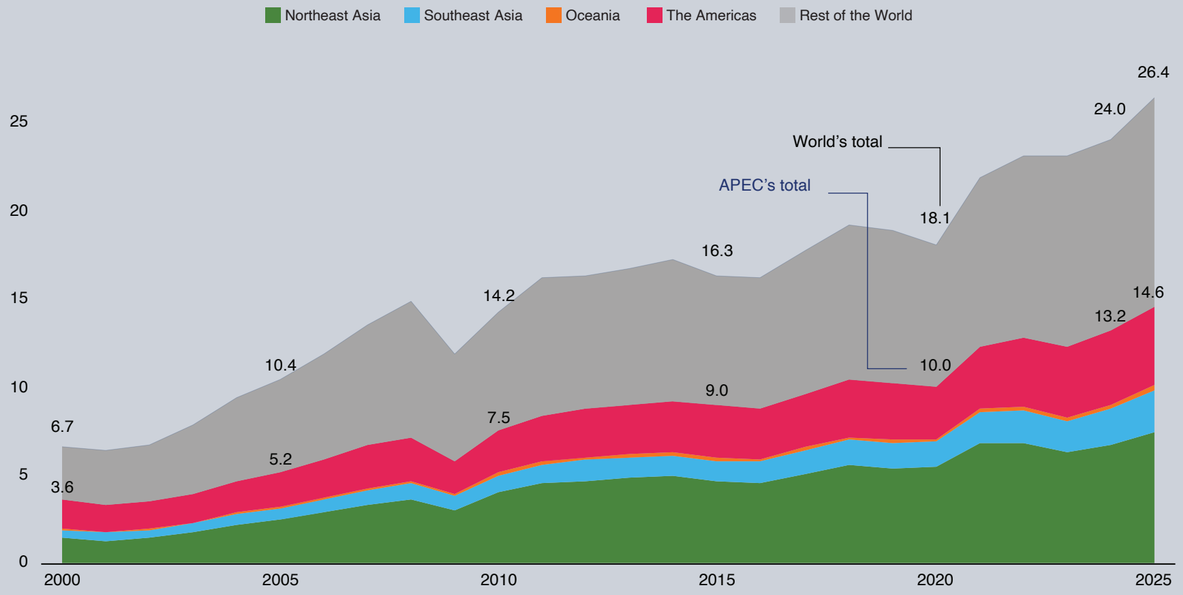
[2.6] FINANCIAL ACCOUNT BALANCES, 2015–2025

USD billion



[3.1] TRADE IN MEDIUM- AND HIGH-TECHNOLOGY MANUFACTURING GOODS, 2000–2025

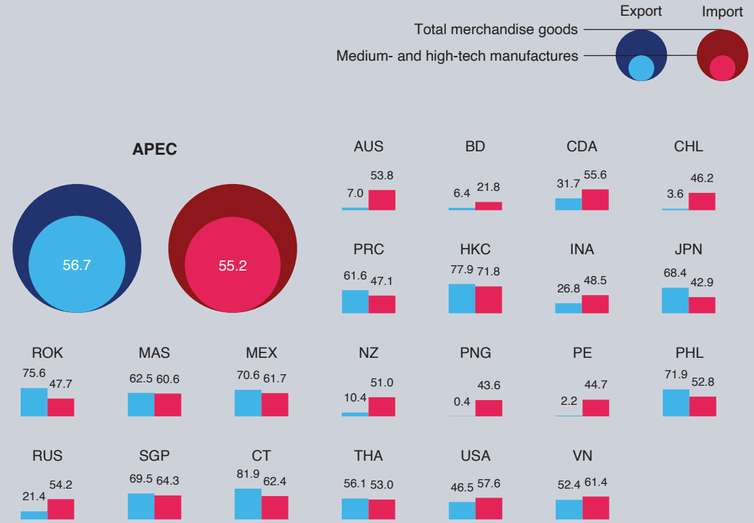
USD trillion



Trade in medium- and high-technology manufacturing goods in the APEC region quadrupled to USD 14.6 trillion in 2025 from the level in 2000. Economies in Northeast Asia and the Americas accounted for more than 82% of the region's trade in these goods. APEC is a leader in technology goods trade, contributing 55% of world trade in these products in the past five years.

[3.2] SHARE OF MEDIUM- AND HIGH-TECHNOLOGY MANUFACTURING GOODS IN THE MERCHANDISE GOODS TRADE, 2025

percent



Technology manufactures formed the bulk of merchandise trade in APEC, contributing more than half of the region's merchandise exports and imports in 2025. These goods comprised more than half of merchandise exports in 11 economies. The region is not only a major producer but also an important consumer of these goods, as reflected in their high share of merchandise imports in most economies.

APEC Innovation and Digitalisation

EXPANDING TRADE IN TECHNOLOGY MANUFACTURES

The transition toward higher-technology manufacturing is gaining momentum, with trade in these products growing faster than overall merchandise trade during the past decade.

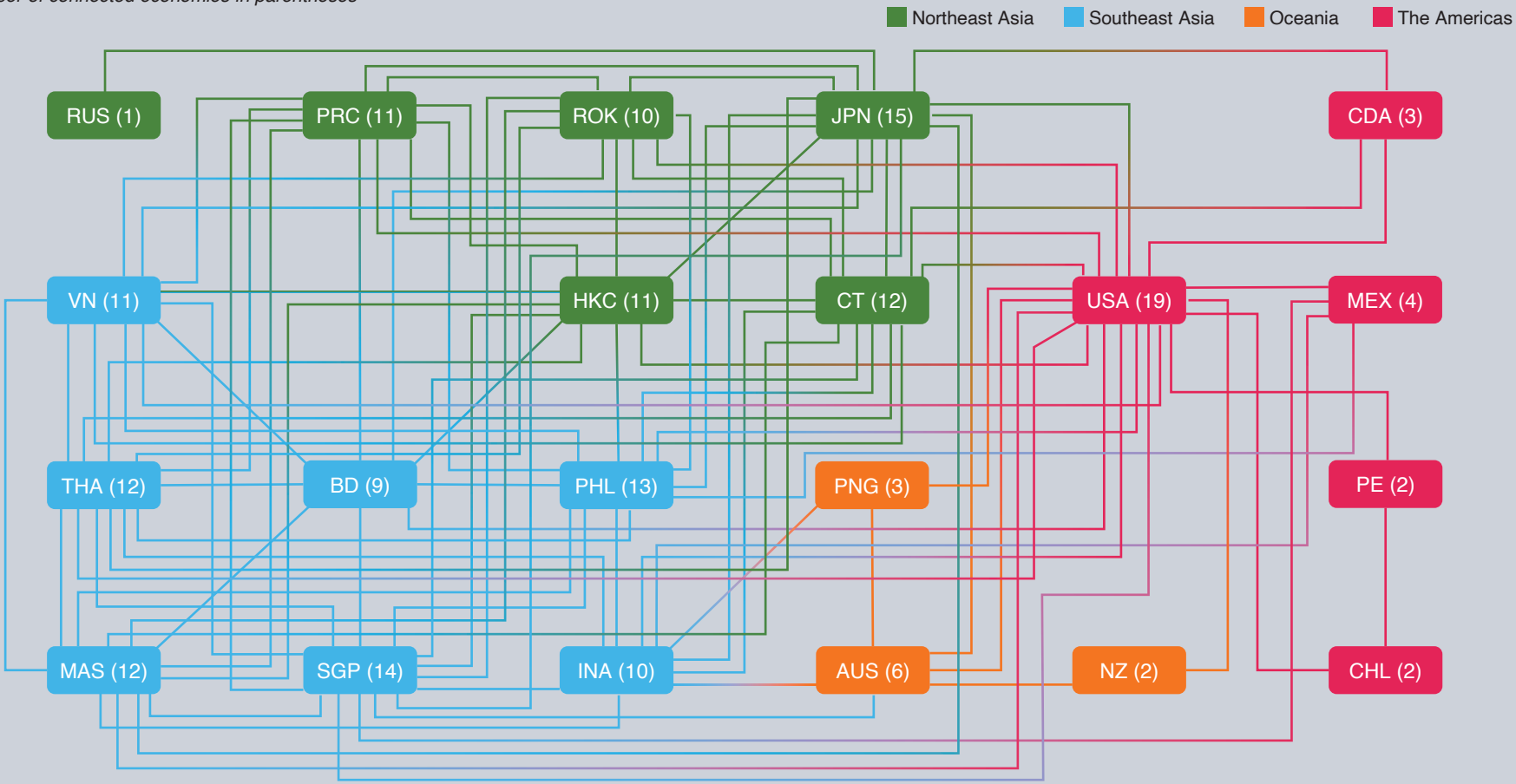
APEC Innovation and Digitalisation

SUBMARINE CABLES POWERING APEC'S DIGITAL CONNECTIVITY

Global digital connectivity relies on a vast network of underwater cable systems to provide high-speed, low-latency connectivity, including in the APEC region. On average, an APEC economy is connected to nine other economies in the region through these cables. Economies in Northeast and Southeast Asia generally have more connections to other economies.

[3.3] DIRECT SUBMARINE CABLE CONNECTIONS BETWEEN ECONOMIES, AUGUST 2026

number of connected economies in parentheses

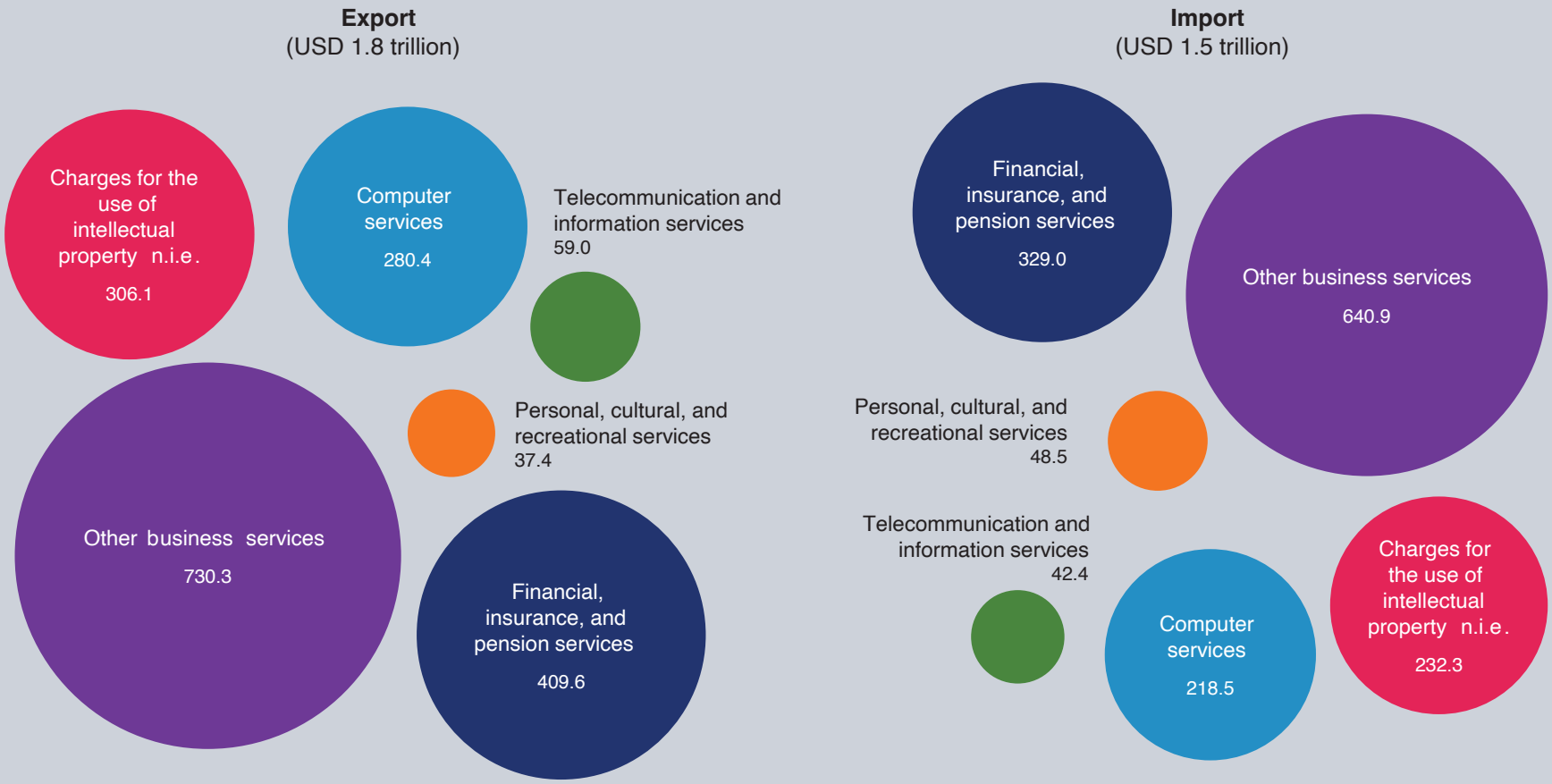


DIGITALISATION FACILITATES TRADE IN SERVICES

Digitally-delivered services in the APEC region reached USD 3.3 trillion in 2025, comprising USD 1.8 trillion in exports and USD 1.5 trillion in imports. Other business services accounted for about two-fifths of total trade, while financial, insurance, and pension services were the second-largest category, representing 22.5% of digitally exported services and 21.8% of digitally imported services.

[3.4] TRADE IN DIGITALLY-DELIVERED SERVICES, 2025

USD billion



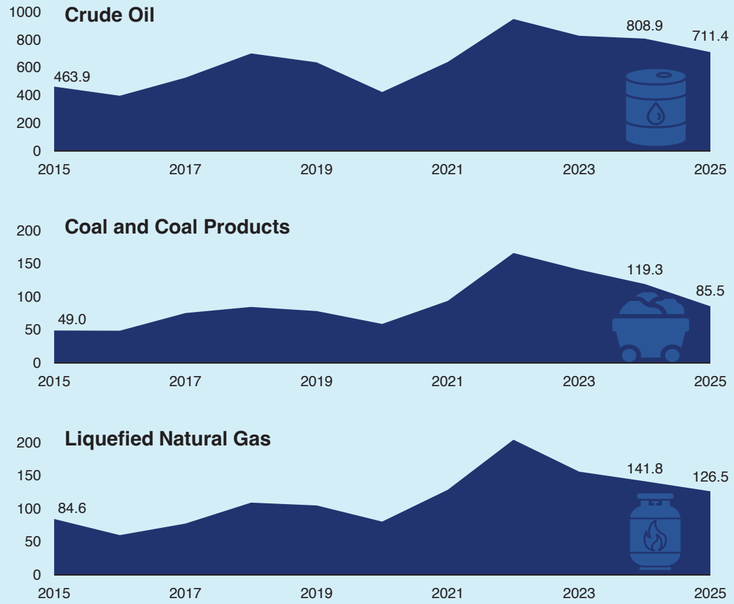
APEC Strong, Balanced, Secure, Sustainable and Inclusive Growth

IMPORTS OF KEY ENERGY INPUTS

APEC imports of key energy commodities have been declining in recent years. Intra-APEC trade supplies a significant share of the region's energy needs.

[4.1] IMPORTS OF KEY ENERGY COMMODITIES, 2015–2025

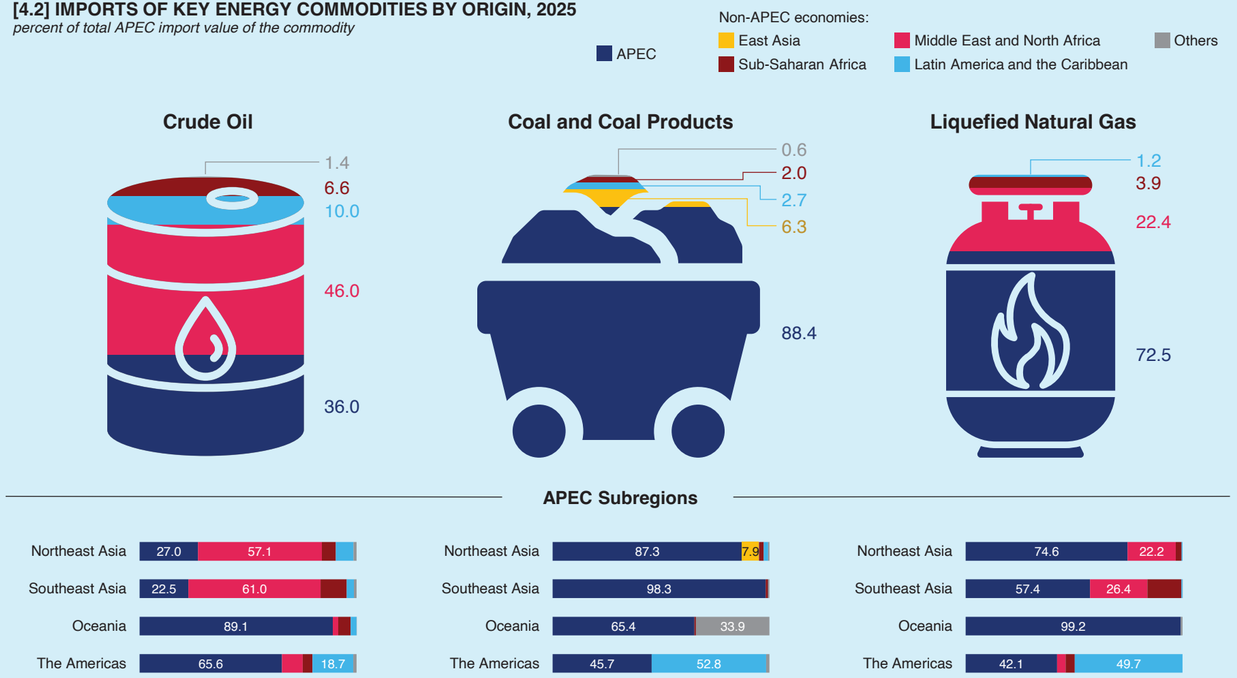
USD billion



In 2025, APEC economies imported a total of USD 923.4 billion worth of three key energy commodities: crude oil; coal and coal products; and liquefied natural gas (LNG). Crude oil accounted for 77.0% of this total. The region's crude oil import decreased by 12.1% between 2024 and 2025, alongside drops in coal and coal products by 28.3% and LNG by 10.8%. The declining import figures in 2025 continue the downward trend observed since imports of these three commodities peaked at USD 1.3 trillion in 2022.

[4.2] IMPORTS OF KEY ENERGY COMMODITIES BY ORIGIN, 2025

percent of total APEC import value of the commodity



Nearly half of APEC's crude oil imports in 2025 came from the Middle East and North Africa (MENA), while 36.0% were from other APEC economies. In contrast, 88.4% of coal and 72.5% of LNG were sourced within APEC. Some APEC subregions, however, are more exposed to external energy supply dynamics. MENA is a major source of crude oil imports for economies in Northeast and Southeast Asia, while economies in the Americas rely more on Latin America and the Caribbean for their coal and LNG needs.

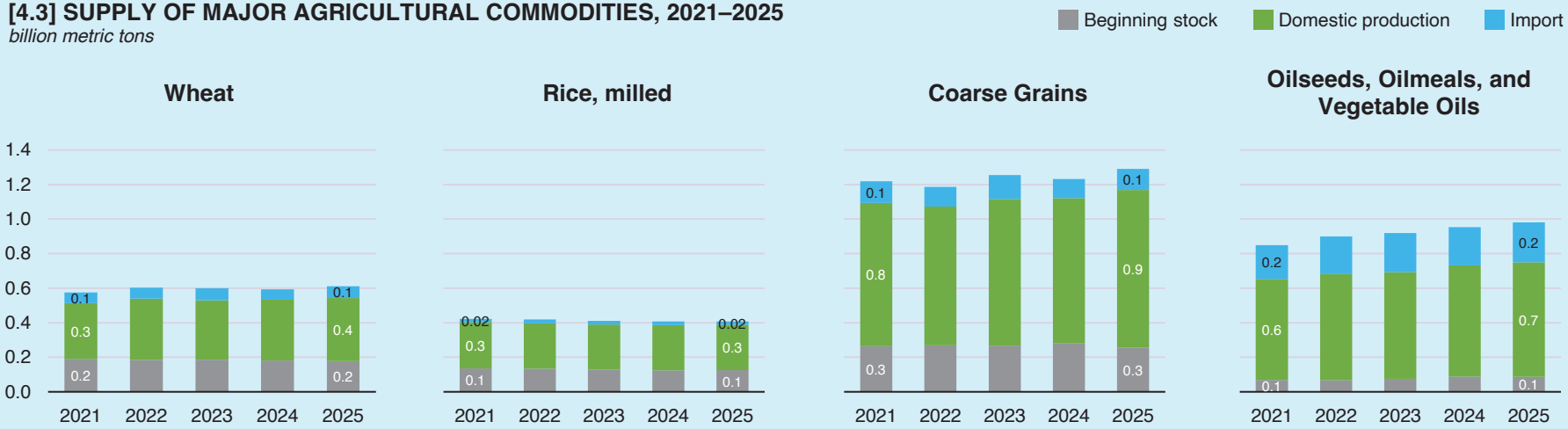
APEC Strong, Balanced, Secure, Sustainable and Inclusive Growth

FOOD SUPPLY IN THE APEC REGION

Domestic production has been the primary source of food supply in the APEC region over the past five years, accounting for more than 60% of the region's supply of wheat; rice; coarse grains; and oilseeds, oilmeals, and vegetable oils. Imports supplemented domestic supply, particularly for oilseeds, oilmeals, and vegetable oils, with about one-quarter sourced from external markets. Although supply remains adequate, declining stock-to-use ratios for wheat, rice, and coarse grains, signal growing food supply risks.

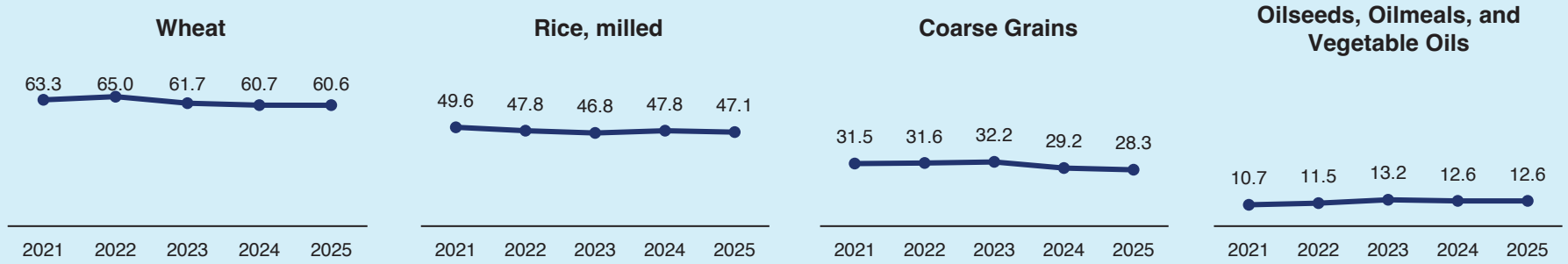
[4.3] SUPPLY OF MAJOR AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES, 2021–2025

billion metric tons



[4.4] STOCK-TO-USE RATIO OF MAJOR AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES, 2021–2025

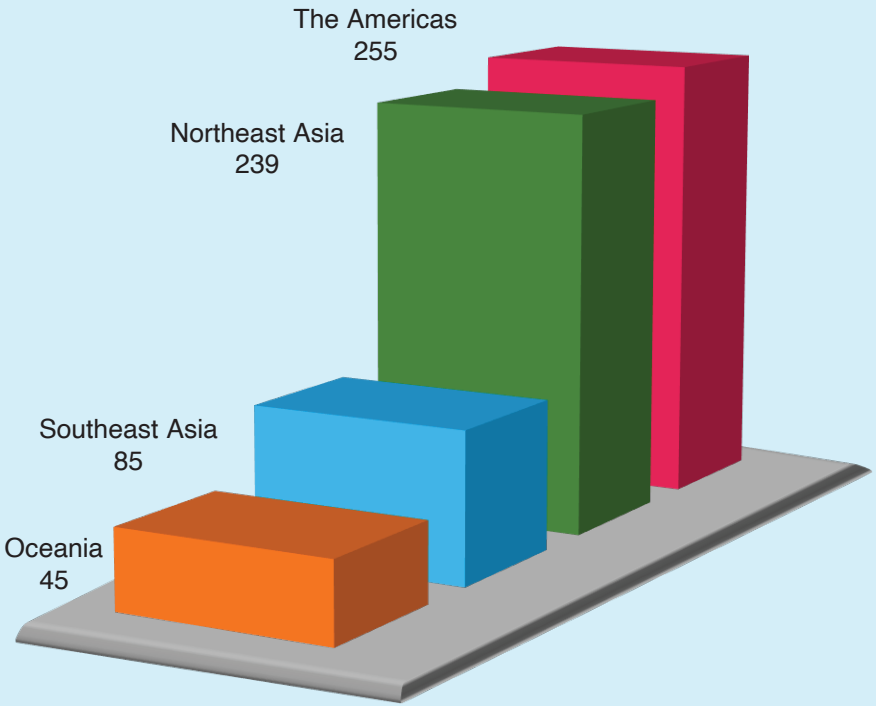
percent



INVESTING IN THE FUTURE THROUGH ACADEMIC MOBILITY

As of 2025, APEC is home to 624 of the world's top 1,500 universities. Most are located in Northeast Asia and the Americas. Nearly 15 million students were enrolled in these universities, of which 12.3% were international students. Postgraduate programmes have a higher share of international students than undergraduate programmes. International faculty members accounted for 15.7% of academic staff at these universities.

[4.5] NUMBER OF TOP UNIVERSITIES BY SUBREGION, 2025
number of universities

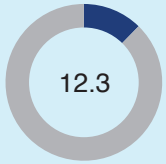


[4.6] STUDENT AND FACULTY COMPOSITION IN TOP UNIVERSITIES, 2025
percent

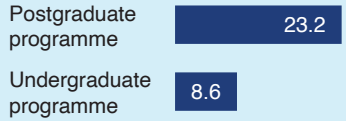


Total Students:
14.7 million

Share of International Students



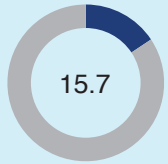
Share of International Students by Programme





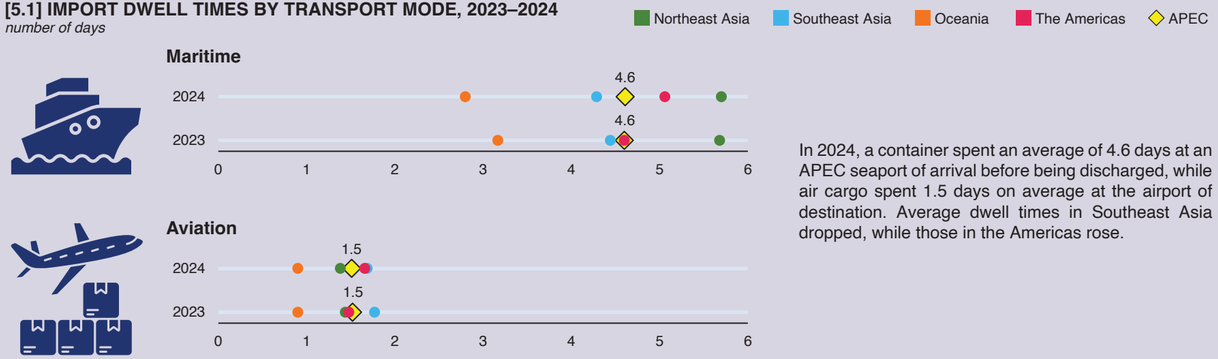
Total Faculty Members:
1.4 million

Share of International Faculty Members



[5.1] IMPORT DWELL TIMES BY TRANSPORT MODE, 2023–2024

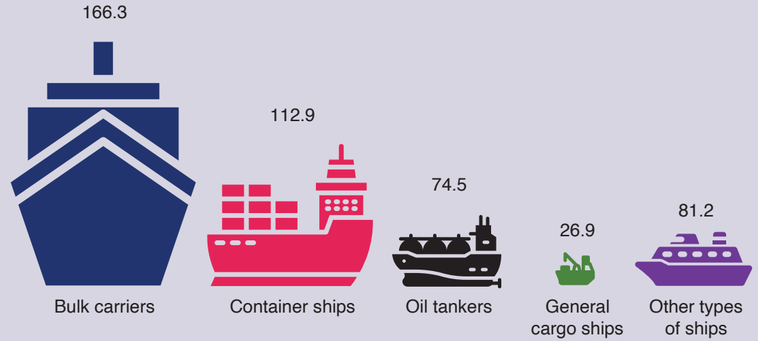
number of days



In 2024, a container spent an average of 4.6 days at an APEC seaport of arrival before being discharged, while air cargo spent 1.5 days on average at the airport of destination. Average dwell times in Southeast Asia dropped, while those in the Americas rose.

[5.2] MERCHANT FLEET BY SHIP TYPE, 2025

million gross tonnage



The APEC merchant fleet, that is, all merchant vessels registered in member economies, had a total gross tonnage of 461.8 million in 2025. Bulk carriers accounted for the largest share of fleet capacity, at 36.0%.

[5.3] SEABORNE TRADE BY CARGO TYPE, 2024

million metric tonnes



A total of 13.0 million metric tonnes of maritime freight was loaded and discharged in APEC economies in 2024, representing 53.9% of global maritime cargo. Dry cargo made up 70.5% of APEC's maritime freight. More crude oil was discharged than loaded in the region.

APEC 2026 Priorities

LOGISTICS CONNECTIVITY

APEC economies are central to global logistics. The region's transport infrastructure and freight networks support the movements of goods across borders.

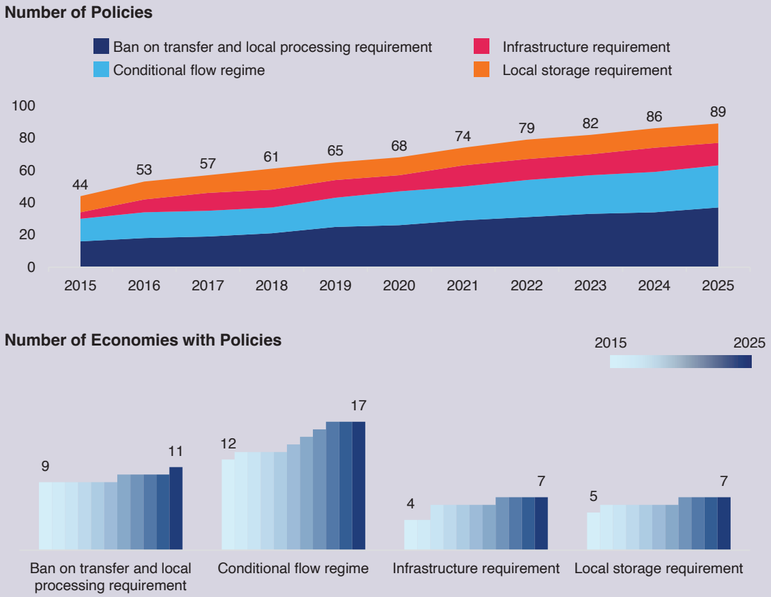
APEC 2026 Priorities

DIGITAL ECONOMY-RELATED POLICIES

APEC economies are implementing policies and commitments that facilitate or restrict the digital economy across the region.

[5.4] CROSS-BORDER DATA FLOW POLICIES, 2015–2025

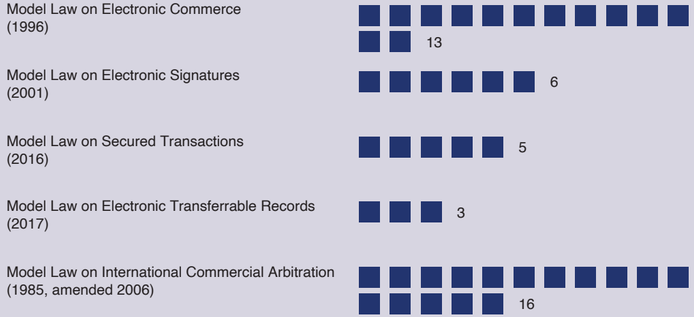
cumulative number of policies; cumulative number of economies



The number of policies in force governing data flows in APEC more than doubled over the past decade, rising from 44 to 89 between 2015 and 2025. Around two-fifths of these policies encompassed data transfer bans and local data processing requirements, with 11 economies implementing such measures in 2025. Policies on conditional flow regimes also became more prevalent, with the number of economies implementing them increasing from 12 to 17 over the last decade.

[5.5] NOTIFICATION OF ADOPTION OF UNCITRAL MODEL LAWS, AS OF AUGUST 2026

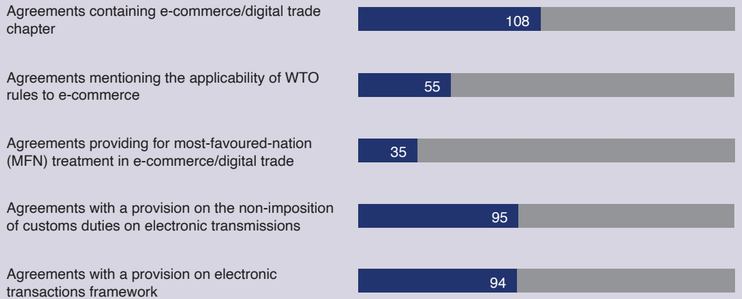
number of economies



The model laws from the UN Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) provide template legal texts that economies could voluntarily adopt, facilitating the alignment of rules across jurisdictions. As of August 2026, more than half of the APEC economies had provided formal notification of their adoption of the Model Laws on Electronic Commerce and International Commercial Arbitration. Notification rates for other model laws, however, remained in the single digits.

[5.6] DIGITAL ECONOMY-RELATED PROVISIONS IN PREFERENTIAL TRADE AGREEMENTS, AS OF AUGUST 2026

number of agreements



As of August 2026, there were 223 preferential trade agreements (PTAs) in force with at least one APEC economy as a party. Nearly half of these agreements have a dedicated e-commerce or digital trade chapter. The World Trade Organization (WTO) moratorium on customs duties on electronic transmissions is codified in 42.6% of these PTAs. Provisions on an electronic transactions framework are also relatively prevalent in these agreements.

Data Notes

APEC Economies by Geographic Subregion
Northeast Asia: China; Hong Kong, China; Japan; Korea; Russia; and Chinese Taipei.
Southeast Asia: Brunei Darussalam; Indonesia; Malaysia; the Philippines; Singapore; Thailand; and Viet Nam.
Oceania: Australia; New Zealand; and Papua New Guinea.
The Americas: Canada; Chile; Mexico; Peru; and the United States.

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)

Note
Numbers and percentages may not add up exactly due to rounding. Differences between percentage changes in the text and chart are due to rounding of chart figures.

APEC in the Global Economy, 2025
Note: Cities are densely populated areas with at least 1,500 inhabitants per square kilometre and a large population of at least 50,000 inhabitants; towns are urban clusters outside of cities with a moderate density of at least 300 inhabitants per square kilometre and at least 5,000 inhabitants; and rural areas are thinly populated areas not classified as either a city or a town. For sectoral contributions to Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Agriculture corresponds to activities under the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) Rev. 4 Divisions 01-03; Non-manufacturing industries correspond to ISIC Rev. 4 Divisions 05-09 and 35-43; Manufacturing industries correspond to ISIC Rev. 4 Major Division C; and Services correspond to ISIC Rev. 4 Divisions 45-99. Sectoral contributions data for Hong Kong, China; Japan; Papua New Guinea; Peru; and Chinese Taipei are carried over from 2024. Sectoral contributions data for New Zealand are carried over from 2023. Sectoral contributions data for Canada are carried over from 2022. Sectoral contributions data for the United States are carried over from 2021.
Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators (WDI); UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA), World Urbanization Prospects 2025; International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Economic Outlook July 2026 Update; World Trade Organization (WTO), Time Series on International Trade; and official economy sources from Chinese Taipei.

APEC Macroeconomic Indicators
1.1 Real GDP Growth, 2021–2025
Note: Aggregates are real GDP-weighted average.
Source: World Bank, WDI; IMF, World Economic Outlook July 2026 Update; and official economy sources from Chinese Taipei.

1.2 Real GDP per Capita Growth, 2021–2025
Note: Aggregates are population-weighted average.
Source: World Bank, WDI; IMF, World Economic Outlook July 2026 Update; and official economy sources from Chinese Taipei.

1.3 Manufacturing Purchasing Managers' Index, 2024-August 2026
Note: The Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI) tracks changes in market conditions, as reported by businesses' senior executives. The PMI value ranges between 0 and 100, with a reading above 50 indicating an overall increase of activity compared to the previous month, and below 50 an overall decrease. The PMI is seasonally adjusted. Aggregates are manufacturing value-added-weighted average. Data for Brunei Darussalam; Chile; Hong Kong, China; Papua New Guinea; and Peru are not available.
Source: Data on manufacturing PMI indices are obtained from S&P Global, Manufacturing PMI; S&P Global, RatingDog China General Manufacturing PMI; Bank of New Zealand (BNZ) Research, BNZ-BusinessNZ Performance of Manufacturing Index; and Singapore Institute of Purchasing and Materials Management, Singapore PMI Bulletin. Data used for the weights are obtained from World Bank, WDI; IMF, World Economic Outlook July 2026 Update; and official economy sources from Canada; Chinese Taipei; and the United States.

1.4 Unemployment Rate, 2021–2025
Note: The unemployment rate is the proportion of unemployed persons as a percentage of total labour force. The APEC aggregate is a labour force-weighted average.
Source: World Bank, WDI; International Labour Organization (ILO), ILOSTAT database; and official economy sources from Chinese Taipei.

1.5. Labour Dependency Ratio, 2000–2025
Note: Labour dependency ratio measures the number of dependents (i.e., persons aged 0 to 14, and those aged 15 years and older who are either unemployed or outside the labour force) per one employed individual. This measure indicates the economic burden that the employed population bears to support the non-working segments of the society. Aggregates are employed population-weighted average.
Source: ILO, ILOSTAT database.

1.6 Headline Consumer Price Inflation, 2023–Q2 2026
Note: All indices are not seasonally adjusted. Figures shown are the rate of changes in the average consumer price index. Quarterly rates are calculated on a year-on-year basis. The APEC aggregate is a simple average of economies' inflation rates.
Source: IMF, Consumer Price Index; IMF, World Economic Outlook July 2026 Update; and official economy sources from Hong Kong, China; Papua New Guinea; and Peru.

1.7 Consumer Price Inflation by Expenditure Category, 2023–Q2 2026
Note: Figures are not seasonally adjusted. Indices are constructed based on a harmonised basket of items aligned to the Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose (COICOP). Consumer Price Index (CPI) for food and non-alcoholic beverages is calculated using prices of items such as fresh produce, packaged foods, and beverages, excluding alcoholic drinks and food away from home. Housing and utilities CPI is produced using the prices of housing-related services, including rent or mortgage payments, and utilities such as water,

electricity, gas, and other fuels. Transportation CPI is produced using prices of transportation-related services, including vehicle purchases, fuel, public transport fares, vehicle maintenance, and transportation services. Component items are aggregated by their respective consumer expenditure weights in the expenditure category. Figures shown are the rate of changes in the average CPI. Quarterly rates are calculated on a year-onyear basis. Data for China are not included due to the unavailability of COICOP-harmonised CPIs for some periods. The APEC aggregate is a simple average of economies' inflation rates.
Source: IMF, Consumer Price Index; and official economy sources from Australia; Canada; Chile; Hong Kong, China; Indonesia; Japan; Mexico; Papua New Guinea; Peru; the Philippines; Russia; Chinese Taipei; and the United States.

APEC Trade and Investment

2.1 Merchandise Goods Trade by Main Category, 2015–2025
Note: Merchandise products are grouped according to the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) Rev. 3. Data in 2025 are estimates based on mirror partner data for the following economies: Papua New Guinea; Russia; and Viet Nam.
Source: WTO, Time Series on International Trade; and International Trade Centre (ITC), Trade Map.

2.2 Commercial Services Trade by Main Category, 2015–2025
Note: Commercial services are grouped according to the Extended Balance of Payments Services Classification (EBOPS) 2010.
Source: WTO, Time Series on International Trade.

2.3 Trade Balance, 2015–2025
Note: Figures shown include the trade values of merchandise goods and commercial services. Net trade balance is calculated by subtracting total imports from total exports values.
Source: WTO, Time Series on International Trade.

2.4 Foreign Direct Investment, 2021–2025
Note: Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) flow data for the Philippines; Chinese Taipei; and Viet Nam are on asset/liability basis. FDI flow data for Brunei Darussalam are on asset/liability basis since 2024. Singapore FDI outflow data are on asset/liability basis. Outward flow data for Brunei Darussalam in 2021-2023 are not available.
Source: UN Trade and Development (UNCTAD), World Investment Report 2026.

2.5 Gross Domestic Capital Formation in GDP, 2025
Note: Gross capital formation consists of outlays on additions to the fixed assets of the economy plus net changes in the level of inventories. Fixed assets include land improvements; plant, machinery, and equipment purchases; and the construction of infrastructure and buildings. Inventories are stocks of goods held by firms to meet temporary or unexpected fluctuations in business activities. Figures are expressed as a percentage of GDP. Data for Hong Kong, China; Japan; New Zealand; and the United States in 2025 are carried over from 2024. Data are not available for Papua New Guinea.
Source: World Bank, WDI; and official economy sources from Chinese Taipei.

2.6 Financial Account Balances, 2015–2025
Note: The presentation and classification of financial accounts follow the standard presentation of the Sixth Edition of the Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual (BPM6). The balances are calculated as the sum of net lending for net lenders and net borrowing for net borrowers.
Source: IMF, Balance of Payments; and official economy sources from Chinese Taipei.

APEC Innovation and Digitalisation

3.1 Trade in Medium- and High-Technology Manufacturing Goods, 2000–2025
Note: Trade value is expressed as the sum of exports and imports. Manufactures comprise commodities in SITC Rev. 3 Sections 5-8, excluding Division 68. The UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) classifies manufacturing goods according to their technological content. Medium- and high-technology manufacturing goods refer to those listed in Table E.2.2 of the International Yearbook of Industrial Statistics Edition 2023.
Source: UNIDO, Manufacturing Trade Database (accessed 21 August 2026).

3.2 Share of Medium- and High-Technology Manufacturing Goods in the Merchandise Goods Trade, 2025
Note: See data notes for indicator 3.1 for the definition of medium- and high-technology manufacturing goods. Merchandise goods trade comprises exports and imports. Chinese Taipei data are derived from the APEC aggregate provided by the source. The APEC aggregate is a merchandise trade value-weighted average.
Source: UNIDO, Manufacturing Trade Database (accessed 21 August 2026).

3.3 Direct Submarine Cable Connections between Economies, August 2026
Note: A direct cable connection is defined as a connection between any two landing points on the same stretch of submarine cable. The two landing points may be located in the same or different economies. For the purpose of this indicator, multiple connections between different landing points within the same set of economies are considered as one economy-pair connection.
Source: TeleGeography, Submarine Cable Map (data as of 4 September 2026).

3.4 Trade in Digitally-Delivered Services, 2025
Note: Digitally-delivered services are defined as all cross-border trade transactions–i.e., Mode 1 under the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS)–that are delivered remotely over computer networks. The services categories are defined according to the Extended Balance of Payments Services Classification (EBOPS) 2010.
Source: WTO, Global Services Trade Data Hub.

APEC Strong, Balanced, Secure, Sustainable and Inclusive Growth

4.1 Imports of Key Energy Commodities, 2015–2025
Note: Crude oil figures are based on the trade values in

Harmonised System (HS) 2017 code 2709 (Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude). Coal and coal products figures are based on the trade values in HS 2017 code 2701 (Coal; briquettes, ovoids, and similar solid fuels manufactured from coal). LNG figures are based on the trade values in HS 2017 code 271111 (Petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons; liquefied, natural gas). Crude oil data are estimates based on mirror partner data for the following economies and years: Mexico (2020-2025); Papua New Guinea (2015-2018, 2025); Russia (2022-2025); and Viet Nam (2025). Coal and coal products data are estimates based on mirror partner data for the following economies and years: Papua New Guinea (2015-2018); Russia (2022-2025); and Viet Nam (2025). LNG data are estimates based on mirror partner data for the following economies and years: Australia (2025); Hong Kong, China (2019, 2021-2022); Indonesia (2019-2025); Mexico (2025); Papua New Guinea (2015, 2017-2018); Peru (2015, 2017); Russia (2022-2025); and Viet Nam (2015, 2020-2021, 2025).
Source: UN, UN Comtrade database; ITC, Trade Map; and official economy sources from Chinese Taipei.

4.2 Imports of Key Energy Commodities by Origin, 2025
Note: See data notes for indicator 4.1 for the commodity definitions and data coverage. Non-APEC economies are classified into geographic regions based on the World Bank's analytical geographic grouping (version 2026). Noting the administrative nature of the Bank's classification, the following non-APEC groups and economies are split or reassigned: Group 'East Asia and Pacific' is split into 'East Asia' and 'Pacific Islands'; Group 'Europe and Central Asia' is split into 'Europe' and 'Central Asia'; Afghanistan and Pakistan are reassigned from the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) to South Asia.
Source: UN, UN Comtrade database; ITC, Trade Map; and official economy sources from Chinese Taipei.

4.3 Supply of Major Agricultural Commodities, 2021–2025
Note: Figures shown are based on the so-called 'marketing year' which refers to the 12-month period at the onset of the main harvest when the crop is marketed (i.e., consumed, traded, or stored). This typically starts around spring in regions with temperate climate or June/July in the tropics. Wheat trade statistics are on a grain-equivalent basis and include the following commodity codes under HS 2022 list: 1001 (Wheat and meslin); 1101 (Wheat or meslin flour); 190430 (Prepared foods obtained by the swelling or roasting of cereals or cereal products; cereals, not maize, in grain form or in the form of flakes or other worked grains, from bulgur wheat); 190219 (Food preparations; pasta, uncooked (excluding that containing eggs), not stuffed or otherwise prepared); 190230 (Food preparations; pasta (excluding stuffed), cooked or otherwise prepared); and 190240 (Food preparations; couscous). Rice trade statistics are on a milled-equivalent basis and include the following commodity codes under HS 2022 list: 100610 (Cereals; rice in the husk (paddy or rough)); 100620 (Cereals; husked (brown) rice); 100630 (Cereals; rice, semi-milled or wholly milled, whether or not polished or glazed); and 100640 (Cereals; rice, broken). Coarse grains statistics include corn, barley, sorghum, oats, rye, millet, and mixed grains; however, trade statistics exclude barley malt, millet, and mixed grains. Oilseeds, vegetable oils, and oilmeals include those of palm kernel, rapeseed, sunflower, peanut, cottonseed, and soybean. Oilseeds also include those of copra. Vegetable oils also include those of palm, coconut, and olive. Oilmeals also include those of fish and copra.
Source: US Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service (USDA FAS), Production, Supply and Distribution (PSD) Online Data (10 July 2026 release).

4.4 Stock-to-Use Ratio of Major Agricultural Commodities, 2021–2025
Note: The stock-to-use ratio is calculated by dividing ending stock with domestic consumption. This indicator is expressed as a percentage of domestic consumption. The ending stock represents end-of-period stock after accounting for beginning stock, production, trade, and consumption. Domestic consumption figures reflect food, seed, industrial, and waste only.
Source: APEC PSU staff calculation based on the data from USDA FAS, PSD Online Data (10 July 2026 release).

4.5 Number of Top Universities by Subregion, 2025
Note: Top universities are defined as the 1,500 institutions listed in the QS World University Ranking 2027. Higher education institutions are assessed according to the eligibility and assessment criteria developed by QS Quacquarelli Symonds. Data reflect information for academic year 2024/2025.
Source: QS Quacquarelli Symonds, QS World University Rankings 2027.

4.6 Student and Faculty Composition in Top Universities, 2025
Note: See data notes for indicator 4.5 for the definition of top universities. Student figures reflect all full-time equivalent (FTE) students currently enrolled in the institution. Faculty member figures include both teaching and research staff under FTE arrangements. Figures are expressed as a percentage of total FTE students and total FTE faculty members.
Source: QS Quacquarelli Symonds, QS World University Rankings 2027.

APEC 2026 Priorities
5.1 Import Dwell Times by Transport Mode, 2023–2024
Note: Maritime import dwell time is defined as time spent by containers at a port of entry from ship unloading (arrival) to departure from the port. Aviation import dwell time is defined as the time spent by goods at an airport between the moment the cargo is ready to be picked up by the consignee or his agent from the airport and the moment the cargo is cleared by customs and leaves the airport. Maritime import dwell time data for Brunei Darussalam for 2024 are carried over from 2023. Aviation import dwell time data for Papua New Guinea are not available.
Source: World Bank, Logistics Performance Indicators 2.0.

5.2 Merchant Fleet by Ship Type, 2025
Note: Figures represent ships registered in an APEC economy regardless of ownership. Ships covered by this indicator include seagoing propelled merchant ships of 100 gross tons and above, excluding inland waterway vessels, fishing vessels, military vessels, yachts, and offshore fixed and mobile platforms and barges (with the exception of floating production, storage and offloading vessels (FSPO) and drillships).
Source: UNCTAD, UNCTAD Data Hub.

5.3 Seaborne Trade by Cargo Type, 2024
Note: Figures exclude transshipments and domestic

maritime freight. In the case of multimodal transport, seaborne trade volumes are recorded if one of the transport modes is maritime. Maritime traffic is attributed to an origin or a destination economy, not to economies where cargo handling ports are located. Other tankers include refined petroleum products, LNG, liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), and chemicals.
Source: UNCTAD, UNCTAD Data Hub.

5.4 Cross-Border Data Flow Policies, 2015–2025
Note: Policies covered by this indicator are regulatory measures that are legally binding and have entered into force. The category 'ban on transfer and local processing requirement' covers policies that ban data transfers abroad or require local data processing. In the case of a ban on transfers, the company is not allowed to even send a copy of its data abroad. The category 'local storage requirement' covers measures requiring companies to retain copies of certain data within the economy, but may allow the processing and storage activities to take place abroad as long as a copy of the data is saved domestically. The category 'infrastructure requirement' covers the obligation for companies to establish a local data processing facility or use a specific data processing facility to provide certain services in the economy. The category 'conditional flow regime' covers measures that impose conditions on data transfers abroad. When these conditions are not met, the data cannot be transferred and must be processed locally. The conditions can apply either to the recipient economy (e.g., data can be transferred only to economies with an "adequate" level of protection) or to the company (e.g., the need to obtain data subjects' consent).
Source: European University Institute, M. F. Ferracane, S. González Ugarte, and T. Rogaler (Eds.) (2025), Digital Trade Integration Database.

5.5 Notification of Adoption of UNCITRAL Model Laws, as of August 2026
Note: The notification of adoption status reflects the enactments of domestic laws and regulations that are based on the Model Laws as reported by economies to the UN Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) Secretariat. This indicator may not exhaustively reflect the actual adoption or implementation as economies may have unilaterally adopt principles or elements from the Model Laws, or choose to not notify the Secretariat about their status. The Model Law on Electronic Commerce is enacted in selected sub-jurisdictions in Canada; and the United States. The Model Law on International Commercial Arbitration is enacted in selected sub-jurisdictions in Australia; Canada; China; and the United States.
Source: UNCITRAL, Overview of the Status of UNCITRAL Conventions and Model Laws (2 September 2026 release).

5.6 Digital Economy-Related Provisions in Preferential Trade Agreements, as of August 2026
Note: Preferential Trade Agreement (PTA) in this indicator refers to any binding trade agreement between economies. Beyond trade agreements in the strictest sense (e.g., Economic Agreement, Regional Trade Agreement, Free Trade Agreement), this also includes agreements such as Customs Union, Stabilisation and Association Agreement, Framework Agreement, Partial Scope Agreement, and other such agreements considered PTA as listed in the methodology note from the source. It covers agreements that are both notified and not notified to the WTO. It excludes agreements that are not binding and those that do not contain preferential trade component. For the indicator 'Agreements containing e-commerce/digital trade chapter', dedicated sub-sections on e-commerce/digital trade within a chapter is considered as a separate e-commerce/digital trade chapter for the purpose of analysis. The indicator 'Agreements with a provision on electronic transactions framework' covers commitments to avoid any unnecessary regulatory burdens on e-commerce/digital trade, or that e-commerce/digital trade must not be more restricted than other trade.
Source: M. Burri, M. Vasquez Callo-Müller, and K. Kugler, TAPED: Trade Agreement Provisions on Electronic Commerce and Data (accessed 11 September 2026).

StatsAPEC is a statistics portal managed by the PSU. It provides annual data from 1989 to the present for all APEC member economies, as well as aggregates for APEC and the world. The portal comprises two databases. The Key Indicators Database contains over 120 GDP, trade, financial and socioeconomic indicators, enabling an analysis of trends across a wide range of topics. The Bilateral Linkages Database facilitates detailed analysis of bilateral trade flows between APEC economies and within the region.

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