



**A P E C**  
MATTERS FOR  
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**A P E C**



[AsiaMattersforAmerica.org/APEC](http://AsiaMattersforAmerica.org/APEC)

The East-West Center promotes better relations and understanding among the people and nations of the United States, Asia, and the Pacific through cooperative study, research, and dialogue. Established by the US Congress in 1960, the Center serves as a resource for information and analysis on critical issues of common concern, bringing people together to exchange views, build expertise, and develop policy options. The East-West Center in Washington provides US and Indo-Pacific government stakeholders and program partners with innovative training, analytical, dialogue, exchange, and public diplomacy initiatives to meet policy priorities.

The National Center for APEC (NCAPEC) is a US business association dedicated to advancing private sector policy priorities in the dynamic Asia-Pacific region. NCAPEC works closely with its membership of approximately 50 US Fortune 500 companies to create opportunities to engage with key policy makers to discuss the trade, investment, and regulatory issues that impact the growth and development of the Asia-Pacific region. NCAPEC also collaborates with business associations in other APEC economies to build broad private sector coalitions to bolster the impact of our efforts.

The US Department of State advises the President and leads the nation in foreign policy issues to protect and promote US security, prosperity, and democratic values and shape an international environment in which all Americans can thrive. The Department's workforce includes members of the Foreign Service, Civil Service employees, and locally employed staff at more than 270 diplomatic missions worldwide. You can find more information about the Department of State's ongoing work at [www.state.gov](http://www.state.gov), Facebook, X (formally known as Twitter), Instagram, and YouTube @StateDept.

## APEC MATTERS FOR AMERICA / AMERICA MATTERS FOR APEC

This project maps the trade, investment, employment, business, diplomacy, security, education, tourism, and people-to-people connections between the United States and APEC at the national, state, and local levels. Part of the *Asia Matters for America* initiative, this publication and [AsiaMattersforAmerica.org](http://AsiaMattersforAmerica.org) are resources for understanding the robust and dynamic US-APEC relationship.

### [AsiaMattersforAmerica.org/APEC](http://AsiaMattersforAmerica.org/APEC)

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## Highlights

### APEC IN PROFILE

#### Established in 1989, the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Forum is Made up of 21 Member Economies Located Along the Pacific Rim

The APEC region is home to nearly 3 billion people and represents approximately 48% of trade in goods and services, and 62% of the world's GDP.

### WOMEN'S ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

#### Nearly 58% of Women Aged 15 and Older Living in the APEC Region Participate in the Labor Force

Nearly 78% of women living within APEC who are aged 15 and older have made or received a digital payment in 2021 compared to 68% in 2017.

### ECONOMIC RESILIENCE

#### APEC Implemented 22 Projects and Initiatives to Address Challenges Faced During the COVID-19 Pandemic

Global value chains have become increasingly important for all APEC members, including the United States, where foreign inputs account for 11% of the total US export value.

### GREEN GROWTH

#### Companies From Fellow APEC Economies Have Funded \$32.2 Billion in the US Renewable Energy Sector Since 2003

Solar power production makes up 60% of these investments, however, biomass power and wind electric power have also received substantial investment from other APEC economies.

### DIGITAL ECONOMY

#### Internet Users Within APEC Economies Have Increased by Nearly 15% in the Five-Year Period From 2016 to 2020

The United States exported \$30.9 billion in information and communication technology (ICT) services to other APEC economies in 2022.

### TRADE

#### Nearly 56% of US Exports Are Sent to Fellow APEC Economies

APEC economies have signed a combined total of 207 free trade agreements (FTAs), 35% of which involve at least two APEC economies.

### AGRICULTURE

#### Thirty-Four States Export Over \$1 Billion Each in Food and Agricultural Goods to Other APEC Economies

The United States exports over \$136.5 billion in food and agricultural goods to other APEC member economies, accounting for 75% of global US agriculture exports.

## Highlights

### INVESTMENT

#### Foreign Direct Investment From Fellow APEC Economies in the United States Reached \$1.71 Trillion

US companies invested over \$1.46 trillion in fellow APEC economies, with nearly \$406.4 billion, or 28% going to Canada alone.

### JOBS

#### Exports to Fellow APEC Economies Support Nearly 7 Million Jobs in the United States

Greenfield investments from companies located in other APEC member economies have created nearly 1 million jobs in total across the United States since 2003.

### TRAVEL AND TOURISM

#### Prior to the COVID-19 Pandemic, Travel and Tourism Was one of the Fastest Growing Economic Sectors in the World

In 2021, nearly 31 million visitors from other APEC member economies traveled to the United States, contributing nearly \$40.3 billion to the US economy.

### TRANSPORTATION

#### Over the Last 10 Years, Container Port Traffic in APEC Economies Has Increased by 39%

The safe and efficient transportation of goods and people is key to encouraging economic development and achieving APEC's goal of free and open trade in the Asia Pacific.

### EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE

#### Students From Fellow APEC Economies Make up 50% of all International Students Studying Abroad in the United States

Students from other APEC member economies are estimated to have contributed over \$18.1 billion in the United States during the 2021/22 school year.

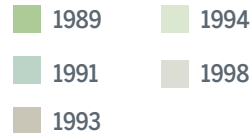
### POPULATION

#### The APEC Region Has Increased by Nearly 160 Million People Over the Last Decade

Immigrants from other APEC economies accounted for over 35% of all naturalizations in the United States.

## Member Economy Quick Facts Grouped by Year of APEC Membership

### LEGEND



### BRUNEI DARUSSALAM

Population: 441,532  
GDP: \$14 billion  
GDP per capita: \$31,723



### AUSTRALIA

Population: 26 million  
GDP: \$1.54 trillion  
GDP per capita: \$59,934



### CANADA

Population: 38 million  
GDP: \$1.99 trillion  
GDP per capita: \$52,051



### CHILE

Population: 19 million  
GDP: \$317.1 billion  
GDP per capita: \$16,503



### PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Population: 1.4 billion  
GDP: \$17.73 trillion  
GDP per capita: \$12,556



### HONG KONG, CHINA

Population: 7 million  
GDP: \$368.1 billion  
GDP per capita: \$49,661



### INDONESIA

Population: 276 million  
GDP: \$1.19 trillion  
GDP per capita: \$4,292



### JAPAN

Population: 126 million  
GDP: \$4.94 trillion  
GDP per capita: \$39,285



### REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Population: 52 million  
GDP: \$1.8 trillion  
GDP per capita: \$34,758



### MALAYSIA

Population: 33 million  
GDP: \$372.7 billion  
GDP per capita: \$11,371



### MEXICO

Population: 130 million  
GDP: \$1.29 trillion  
GDP per capita: \$9,926



### NEW ZEALAND

Population: 5 million  
GDP: \$250 billion  
GDP per capita: \$48,802



### PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Population: 9 million  
GDP: \$26.6 billion  
GDP per capita: \$2,916



### PERU

Population: 33 million  
GDP: \$223.2 billion  
GDP per capita: \$6,692



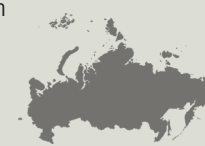
### THE PHILIPPINES

Population: 111 million  
GDP: \$394.1 billion  
GDP per capita: \$3,549



### RUSSIA

Population: 143 million  
GDP: \$1.78 trillion  
GDP per capita: \$12,173



### SINGAPORE

Population: 5 million  
GDP: \$397 billion  
GDP per capita: \$72,794



### CHINESE TAIPEI\*

Population: 23 million  
GDP: \$774.9 billion  
GDP per capita: \$33,011



### THAILAND

Population: 70 million  
GDP: \$506 billion  
GDP per capita: \$7,233



### THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Population: 332 million  
GDP: \$23 trillion  
GDP per capita: \$69,288



### VIET NAM

Population: 98 million  
GDP: \$362.6 billion  
GDP per capita: \$3,694



\*Chinese Taipei is used throughout this publication in line with APEC terminology to refer to Taiwan.  
Note: All GDP and GDP per capita figures are reported in current USD

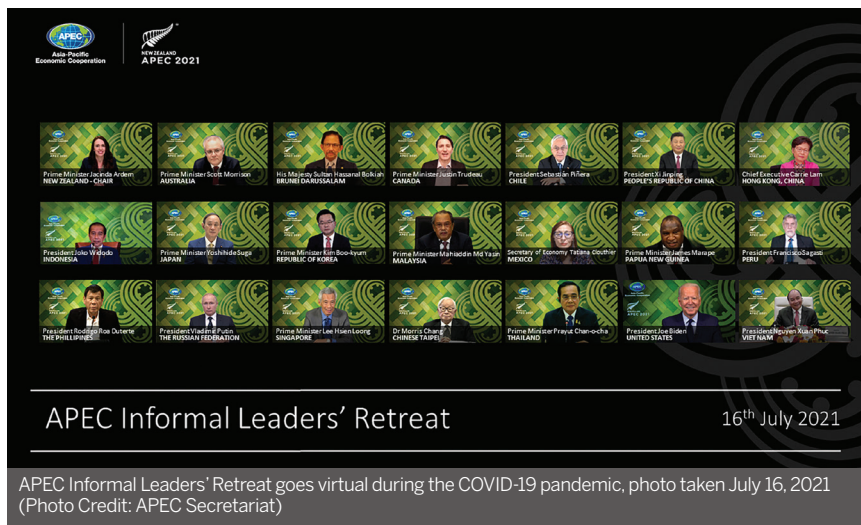
Source: APEC Key Indicators Database, 2021 data

## Established in 1989, the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Forum is Made up of 21 Member Economies Located Along the Pacific Rim

Established in 1989, the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum is a regional economic forum made up of 21 member economies located along the Pacific Rim. As a forum, APEC encourages economies to learn and collaborate on contemporary issues which directly impact the Asia-Pacific region. Today, the APEC region is home to nearly 3 billion people—just under 38% of the world’s population—and represents approximately 48% of trade in merchandise goods and commercial services as well as 62% of the world’s GDP.

There are three pillars to APEC’s work: trade and investment liberalization, business facilitation, and economic and technical cooperation. APEC member economies strive to reduce tariff and non-tariff barriers to trade and aim to reduce the time, cost, and uncertainty of doing business in the region. APEC’s engagement with the private sector makes it unique among international organizations. Recognizing the integral role of business and the value of representative business advice on key issues, APEC Leaders established the APEC Business Advisory Council (ABAC) in November 1995 to advise APEC on issues of interest to business.

They have a particular focus on opening new economic opportunities for small firms, women, and young people. Members have also worked to strengthen economic and technical cooperation in the areas of anti-corruption, cross-border education, emergency preparedness, energy security, environmental protection, and infrastructure development.



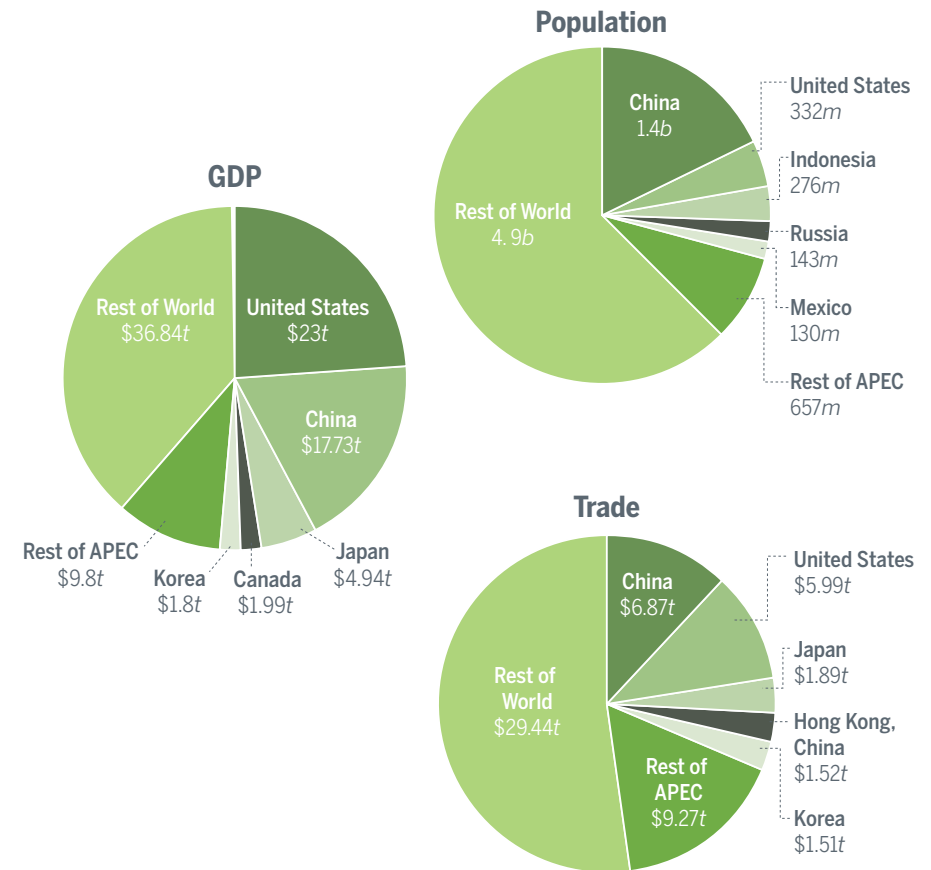
APEC Informal Leaders' Retreat

16<sup>th</sup> July 2021

APEC Informal Leaders' Retreat goes virtual during the COVID-19 pandemic, photo taken July 16, 2021 (Photo Credit: APEC Secretariat)

APEC ministers have met annually since 1989 and APEC Economic Leaders have engaged each other since 1993. In the 2020 Leaders' Declaration, the APEC heads of government outlined their vision for an open, dynamic, resilient, and peaceful Asia-Pacific community by 2040. This commitment has been formalized as the APEC Putrajaya Vision 2040 and has been reiterated in subsequent Leaders' Declarations as a guide to APEC's work for the next 20 years.

## APEC POPULATION, GDP, AND TRADE IN THE GLOBAL ECONOMY



Sources: APEC Key Indicators Database, 2021 data; APEC Secretariat; World Bank

Numbers rounded throughout publication. All monetary values are in current US\$ unless otherwise noted. Whenever possible, most recent available data is used. For the most up-to-date data please visit [AsiaMattersforAmerica.org/APEC](http://AsiaMattersforAmerica.org/APEC)

# APEC Timeline

1989

APEC is founded as an informal ministerial-level dialogue group with 12 members: Australia; Brunei Darussalam; Canada; Indonesia; Japan; South Korea; Malaysia; New Zealand; the Philippines; Singapore; Thailand; and the United States.

1994

APEC creates the Bogor Goals of “free and open trade and investment in the Asia-Pacific by 2010 for industrialized economies and 2020 for developing economies.” Chile joins APEC.

1995

The APEC Business Advisory Council (ABAC) is established to advise APEC Leaders and officials on issues of interest to business and the private sector.

1998

Peru; Russia; and Viet Nam join APEC.

1999

APEC Leaders endorse the APEC Principles to Enhance Competition and Regulatory Reform, which addressed the weaknesses that contributed to the Asian Financial Crisis.

2008

The Lima Statement on the Global Economy addresses the Global Financial Crisis.

2012

APEC Leaders endorse an APEC List of Environmental Goods that directly and positively contribute to green growth and sustainable development objectives.

2019

Ministers at the Women and Economy Forum welcome the La Serena Roadmap for Women and Inclusive Growth (2019-2030).

2021

The Aotearoa Plan of Action advances trade and economic growth in the present, while underpinning policy directives to support future generations.

2023

The United States hosts the APEC Leaders Meeting for the third time since 1993 in San Francisco, California.

1990

1993

1996

1999

2002

2005

2008

2011

2014

2017

2020

2023

1991

The People’s Republic of China; Hong Kong, China; and Chinese Taipei join APEC and the Seoul Declaration proclaims the creation of a liberalized free trade area around the Pacific Rim as a principle APEC objective.

1993

The United States hosts the inaugural APEC Leaders meeting at Blake Island, Washington and Leaders outline APEC’s vision of “stability, security, and prosperity for our peoples.” Mexico and Papua New Guinea join APEC.

1996

The Manila Action Plan for APEC is adopted, and the first collective and individual action plans are compiled which outline how economies will achieve the Bogor Goals.

2000

APEC establishes an Electronic Action Plan to triple internet access throughout the APEC region by 2005.

2006

APEC Leaders adopt the Free Trade Area of the Asia Pacific as a long-term vision for APEC.

2011

Then-US President Barack Obama hosts the Ministers and Economic Leaders’ Meeting in Honolulu, Hawai’i.

2013

The APEC Leaders’ 2013 Declaration affirms the vision of reaching a connected and integrated Asia-Pacific.

2020

APEC Leaders meet virtually for the first time due to the COVID-19 pandemic and announce the Putrajaya Vision 2040.

2022

APEC Leaders adopt the Bangkok Goals on Bio-Circular-Green Economy, outlining ambitious sustainability and inclusion objectives.

## Nearly 58% of Women Aged 15 and Older Living in the APEC Region Participate in the Labor Force

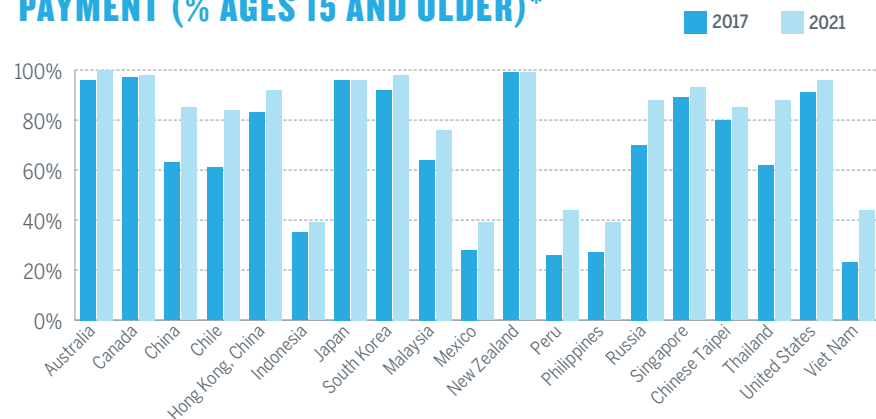
There are approximately 1.5 billion women in the APEC region, nearly 58% of women aged 15 and older, participate in the labor force. Within APEC, the Policy Partnership on Women and the Economy works to evaluate the influence of women's issues and support women's economic empowerment. APEC's La Serena Roadmap for Women and Inclusive Growth (2019-2030) helps further these goals by focusing on the greater integration and empowerment of women.

The United States supports numerous APEC initiatives focused on women's economic empowerment as an active and consistent contributor to the Women and Economy Sub-Fund, launched in 2017. The United States also leads the Women-Owned Business in Cross-Border E-Commerce workstream and has published a diagnostic toolkit to help policymakers identify gaps and develop solutions to address key barriers faced by women entrepreneurs. In 2011, then-Secretary of State Hillary Clinton delivered the keynote

### SELECTED STORY

In 2018, women won half the seats in Mexico's Congress paving the way for an ambitious 2019 constitutional reform known as "parity in everything". In 2023, 50% of all Members of Congress in Mexico were women in addition to nine of Mexico's 32 governors. These great strides fall in line with Mexico's APEC commitments made in their 2015 Individual Action Plan for Enhancement of the Ratio of Women's Representation in Leadership and has made Mexico a world leader in gender parity.

### FEMALES WHO HAVE MADE OR RECEIVED A DIGITAL PAYMENT (% AGES 15 AND OLDER)\*



\*Data unavailable for Brunei Darussalam and Papua New Guinea and 2022 data used for Mexico and Viet Nam.

address to the Women and the Economy Summit in San Francisco, California before joining fellow APEC Leaders in launching the San Francisco Declaration which works to broaden women's involvement in APEC economies.

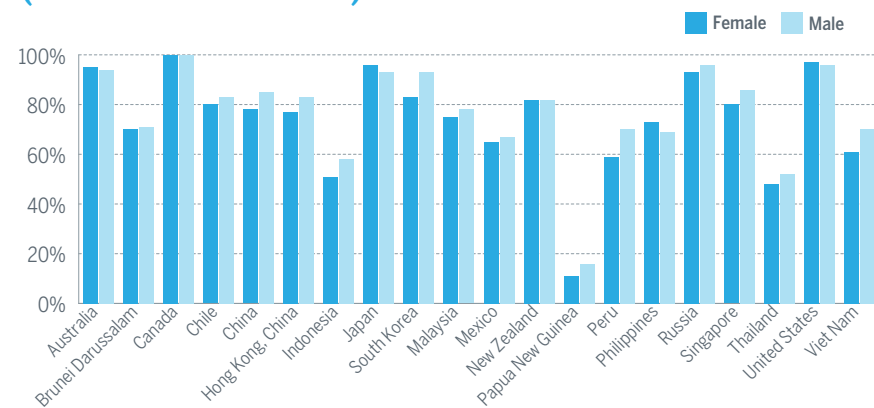
The COVID-19 pandemic expanded the use of digital transactions, particularly among women aged 15 and older. Nearly 78% of women within APEC who are aged 15 and older have made or received a digital payment in 2021 compared to 68% in 2017. In the United States the number of woman 15 and older who have made or received a digital payment has increased by 5% between 2017 and 2021. An increase in digital transactions reflects a wider increase in women's access to financial services and overall greater financial independence.

Since 1990, the number of women who have received some secondary education across all APEC economies has increased. The gap between women receiving some secondary education in developed and developing APEC economies has also dropped by 25%. In 2021, 74% of women and 77% of men living in an APEC economy have received some secondary education. The United States is one of four APEC economies where more woman than men have received some secondary education.

### WOMEN'S SHARE OF SEATS IN PARLIAMENT\*\*

<b>New Zealand</b>	50%	<b>Canada</b>	30%
<b>Mexico</b>	50%	<b>Viet Nam</b>	30%
<b>Peru</b>	40%	<b>Singapore</b>	29%
<b>Australia</b>	38%	<b>United States</b>	29%
<b>Chile</b>	35%	<b>Philippines</b>	27%

### POPULATION WITH AT LEAST SOME SECONDARY EDUCATION (% AGES 25 AND OLDER)\*\*\*



\*\*Data unavailable for Chinese Taipei and Hong Kong, China

\*\*\*Data unavailable for Chinese Taipei

Source: United Nations Development Programme, Gender Inequality Index (GII), 2021 data; World Bank, 2022 data; APEC Key Indicators Database, 2021 data; APEC Secretariat; Mexico's Individual Action Plan for Enhancement of the Ratio of Women's Representation in Leadership

## APEC Implemented 22 Projects and Initiatives to Address Challenges Faced During the COVID-19 Pandemic

Economic shocks have many causes such as pandemics, natural disasters, terrorist attacks, and financial crises. Economic resilience is an economy's ability to anticipate, withstand, and recover from these shocks which can transcend traditional boundaries and cause major disruptions to global supply chains and the global economy. Human security is one key component of economic resilience and APEC has continued to expand its work in this area to lessen global vulnerabilities of member economies.

Within APEC, the Emergency Preparedness Working Group (EPWG) coordinates efforts by fostering research, collaboration, and knowledge-sharing between member economies while the APEC Sub-Fund on Human Security supports projects focused on capacity building needs for developing APEC economies. The EPWG also works closely with the APEC Climate Center and the APEC Business Advisory Council, along with multiple other international organizations to develop solutions that integrate multiple dimensions of resilience.

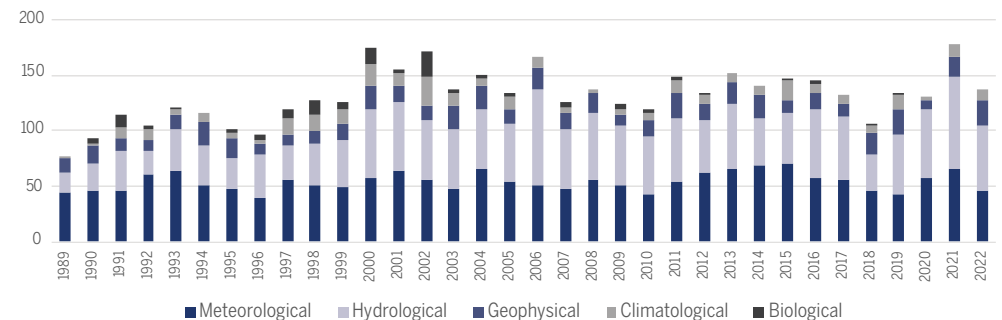
In 2022, APEC implemented 22 projects and initiatives to address challenges faced during the COVID-19 pandemic and improve regional health security. These actions included high-level commitments, expert-level analyses and recommendations, innovative tools, and practical projects. To assist with regional pandemic relief efforts, the United States donated nearly 688 million vaccines, 147 million of which went to fellow APEC economies, and pledged to work with other APEC member economies to develop and support global health security.

APEC Leaders have also expressed their commitment to natural disaster response and recovery, which cost the region an estimated \$183.9 billion in 2022. Natural disasters and climate change remain a major challenge for the APEC region which is located along the Pacific Ring of Fire. Initiatives include the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, APEC Disaster Reduction Risk Framework, and APEC Disaster Risk Reduction Action Plan.

### TOP DESTINATIONS FOR DONATED COVID-19 VACCINE DOSES FROM THE UNITED STATES TO FELLOW APEC ECONOMIES

Indonesia	42m	Canada	3m
Viet Nam	41m	Thailand	3m
Philippines	34m	Peru	2m
Mexico	17m	South Korea	1m
Chinese Taipei	4m	Malaysia	1m

## NUMBER OF NATURAL DISASTERS IN THE APEC REGION



## SELECTED STORY

To support economic resilience and interconnectivity, Japan is leading the Asia Pacific region in infrastructure investments in Southeast Asia. This has included investing in mass transit networks, bridges, airports, and other projects. These economic relationships have been beneficial to Japanese businesses with expertise in building infrastructure that withstands natural disasters and challenging topographic conditions. These investments also enable supply chains to be more resilient to a variety of economic shocks. To meet the needs of growing Asia Pacific nations, Japan entered a trilateral development partnership with Australia and the United States in 2018.



The Japan Viet Nam Friendship Bridge, December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2014 (Hieucd, WikiCommons)

Source: Emergency Event Database (EM-DAT), East-West Center calculations; US Department of State; APEC Economic Policy Report 2022; APEC Secretariat



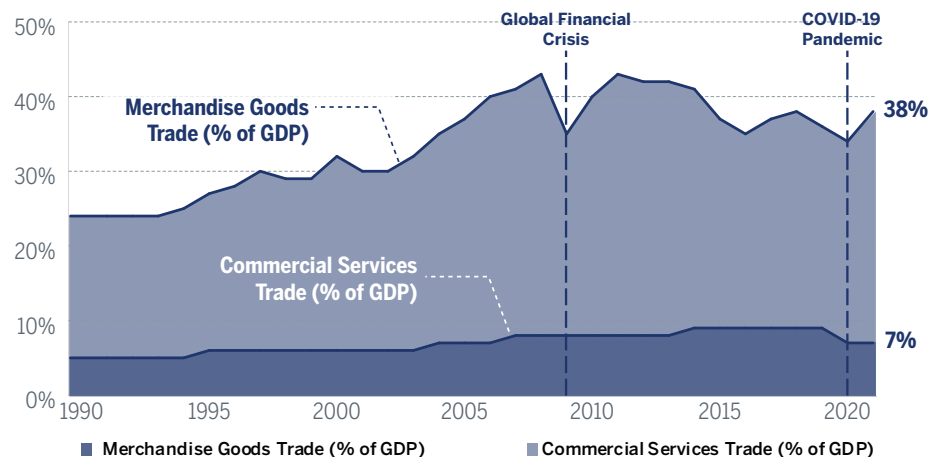
Pandemic-driven disruptions, extreme weather events, and economic inequality can lead to supply and demand disruptions that affect multiple economies. These events are especially disastrous to global value chains—supply chains that link multiple economies together to produce a good or service—which have become increasingly important for all APEC members, including the United States.

In 2021, foreign inputs accounted for 11%, or \$241.2 billion, of the total US export value. Canada is the main supplier of foreign inputs at \$40.8 billion, followed by Mexico at \$34.1 billion, China at \$18.4 billion, and Japan at \$10.9 billion. Through the the Indo-Pacific Economic Framework for Prosperity (IPEF), the United States hopes to increase trade facilitation and supply chain resiliency between its 13 IPEF partners, 11 of which are fellow APEC member economies.

A recent global supply shortage of microchips and semiconductors, a key foreign input for auto manufacturers in the United States, led to widespread losses and production delays for the industry. To increase US economic resilience and prevent future supply chain disruptions, the United States passed the CHIPS and Science Act to fund domestic research and manufacturing of semiconductors.

Covid-19 also caused severe supply chain disruptions within the APEC region, leading to a review of APEC supply patterns and additional incentives to build stronger supply chain resilience. To assist micro-, small-, and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs), The National Center for APEC and the APEC Business Advisory Council produced the MSME Supply Chain Resilience Toolkit in July 2023. The self-assessment toolkit measures the resilience of a business's supply chains to future external shocks and provides recommendations aimed to increase overall supply chain resilience.

## TRADE IN APEC AS A PERCENTAGE OF GDP

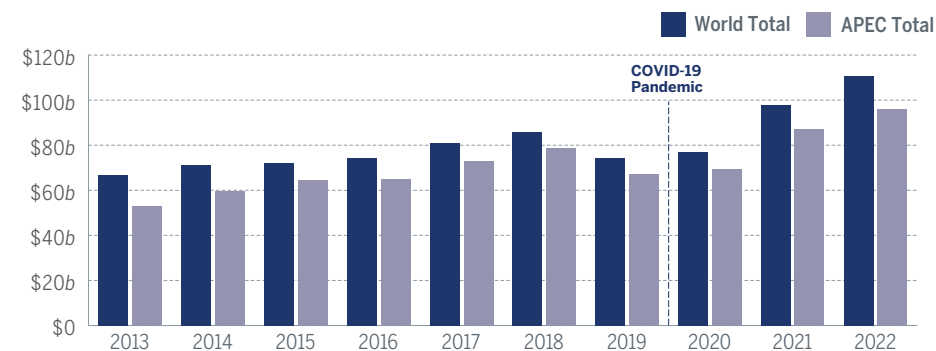


## SELECTED STORY

Following the signing of the CHIPS and Science Act, Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company (TSMC) announced the construction of a second chip plant in Phoenix, Arizona, which raises the company's investment in the state from \$12 billion to \$40 billion. Once the plants are open, they are expected to produce enough advanced chips to meet annual demand in the United States. The investment by TSMC is the largest foreign investment in the state of Arizona, and one of the largest foreign investments in the history of the United States.



## EXPORTS OF SEMICONDUCTORS AND OTHER ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS FROM OTHER APEC ECONOMIES AND THE REST OF WORLD TO THE UNITED STATES



Sources: Bureau of Economic Analysis; White House Briefing Room; Office of the United States Trade Representative; APEC Key Indicators Database

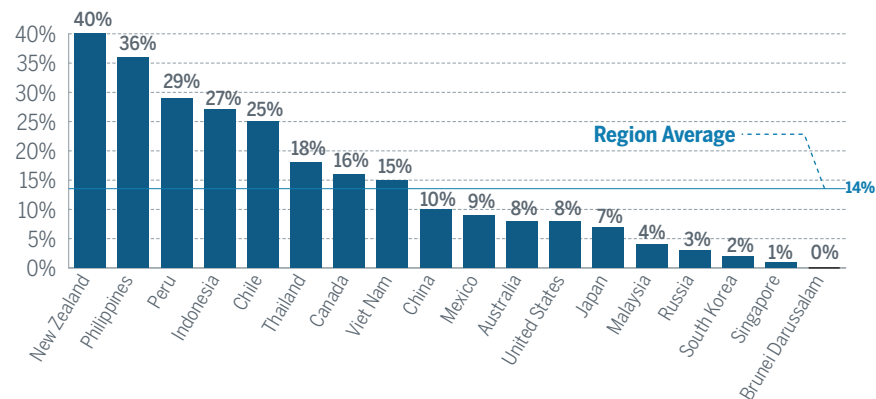
## Companies From Fellow APEC Economies Have Funded \$32.3 Billion in the US Renewable Energy Sector Since 2003

APEC’s commitment to sustainability dates back to the first Economic Leaders’ Statement made in 1993. In 2002, the forum established the APEC Climate Center, which provides high-quality climate forecast information to APEC economies and the Pacific Islands. APEC Leaders issued the Sydney Declaration on Climate Change, Energy Security and Clean Development in 2007; the Honolulu Declaration, which focused on reducing barriers to the trade of green goods, in 2011; and the Bangkok Goals on Bio-Circular-Green Economy in 2022.

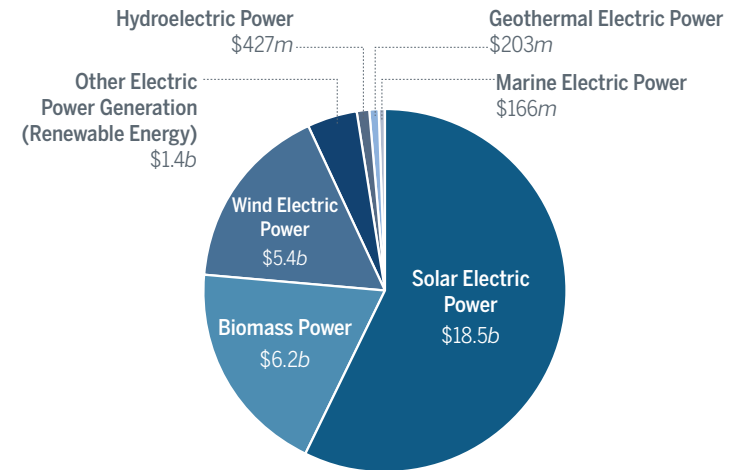
Companies from fellow APEC economies have funded nearly \$32.3 billion in greenfield investments\* in the United States in the renewable energy sector since 2003. Canada alone has invested in 76 projects totaling nearly \$13.4 billion, followed by Japan at \$4.8 billion. Nearly 60% of these investments have been focused on solar power production. Biomass power and wind electric power have also received substantial investment from other APEC economies.

Along with renewable energy projects, APEC economies are developing circular economy solutions. These systems enable economies to mitigate environmental degradation by reducing demand for non-renewable resources while still promoting growth. By 2050, China aims to utilize 60 million tons of waste paper and 320 million tons of recycled steel. Chile intends to increase material productivity by 30% and add 100,000 green jobs by 2030, and has created a Circular Economy Roadmap to achieve these goals and others.

### RENEWABLE ENERGY AS A PERCENT OF PRIMARY ENERGY SUPPLY IN APEC\*\*



## GREENFIELD INVESTMENTS MADE BY APEC ECONOMIES BY RENEWABLE ENERGY SUB-SECTOR



### SELECTED STORY

In 2021, Citi, headquartered in New York City, established a commitment to reach \$1 trillion in sustainable finance by 2030. Citi aims to accelerate diverse climate solutions and social impact activities ranging from renewable energy and energy efficiency to economic inclusion and healthcare, along with other sustainability solutions.



A community solar farm harvesting electrons in Maine. (Photo by William Byers, US Department of Energy)

\*Greenfield investment refers to the building or expansion of new facilities rather than purchases or mergers with existing companies

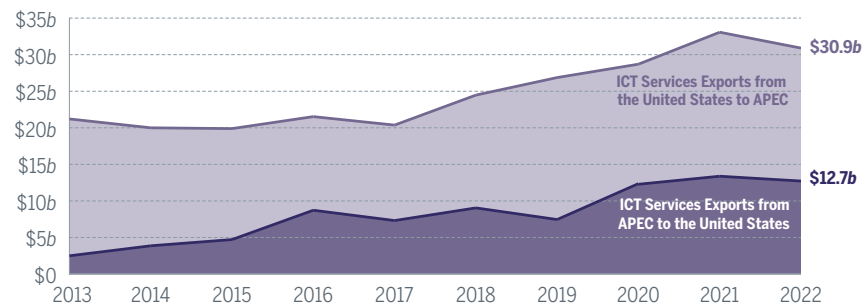
\*\*No Data was available for Chinese Taipei, Papua New Guinea, and Hong Kong, China

## Internet Users Within APEC Economies Have Increased by Nearly 15% in the Five-Year Period from 2016 to 2020

In 2017, APEC Leaders adopted the APEC Internet and Digital Economy Roadmap which focused on expanding development, access, security, and regulations of digital services. The Cross-Border Privacy Rules (CBPR) system, a government-backed data privacy certification, was developed by all 21 APEC member economies and endorsed by Leaders in 2011. The certification demonstrates a company's compliance with internationally recognized data privacy protection guidelines. The US Department of Commerce—in cooperation with Canada, Japan, South Korea, the Philippines, Singapore, and Chinese Taipei—has taken this initiative global through the creation of the Global CBPR Forum.

The Digital Economy Steering Group was created in 2018 to facilitate the development of the digital economy, including e-commerce and digital trade, and expand internet availability. Internet users in APEC member economies have increased by nearly 15% in the five-year period from 2016 to 2020. In thirteen APEC economies more than 80% of the population used the internet at least once in the last three months. Canada and South Korea lead the APEC region in internet usage with 97% of their populations using the internet.

## ICT SERVICES EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES TO OTHER APEC ECONOMIES AND FROM OTHER APEC ECONOMIES TO THE UNITED STATES\*\*

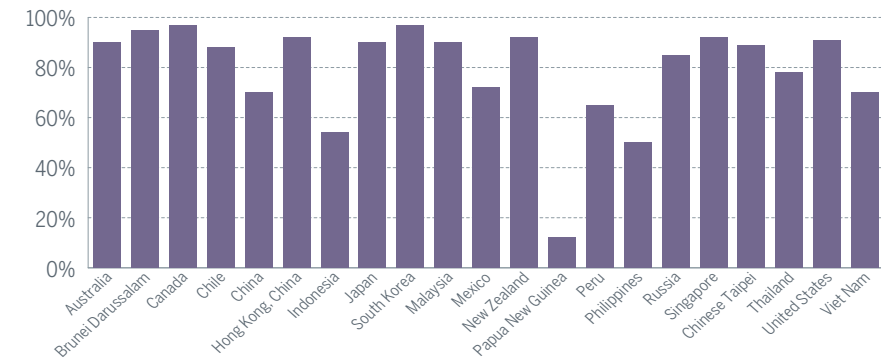


\*Information and Communication Technology (ICT) services refers to services that facilitate information processing, storage, and communication digitally.

\*\*Does not include US export data to Papua New Guinea; Chinese Taipei; or Hong Kong, China; or APEC export data from Chile; Hong Kong, China; Malaysia; New Zealand; Mexico; Papua New Guinea; the Philippines; or Thailand.

United States exports of ICT services\* to fellow APEC member economies totaled over \$30.9 billion in 2022, while APEC exports of ICT services to the United States totals nearly \$12.7 billion. ICT services export to APEC account for nearly 36% of all ICT services exports from the United States globally. Creating a Digital Pacific is a key part of the United States 2023 host year agenda and highlights the economies commitment to expanding secure digital access for APEC economies, small and medium-sized enterprises, and underserved communities.

## INTERNET USERS IN APEC ECONOMIES AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL POPULATION



## SELECTED STORY

Thailand has one of the highest rates of internet penetration within its region. When APEC adopted the APEC Internet and Digital Economy Roadmap in 2017, approximately 57% of the Thai population was connected to the internet. Thailand experienced a sharp rise in connectivity after 2018, growing to roughly 85% by 2021.



Ad Hoc Steering Group on Internet Economy (AHSIGIE) Meeting, Ho Chi Minh City, Viet Nam, August, 2017 (Photo Credit: APEC Secretariat)

Sources: World Bank, 2020 data; APEC Key Indicators Database, 2021 data; International Telecommunication Union, 2020: Papua New Guinea; U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2021 data



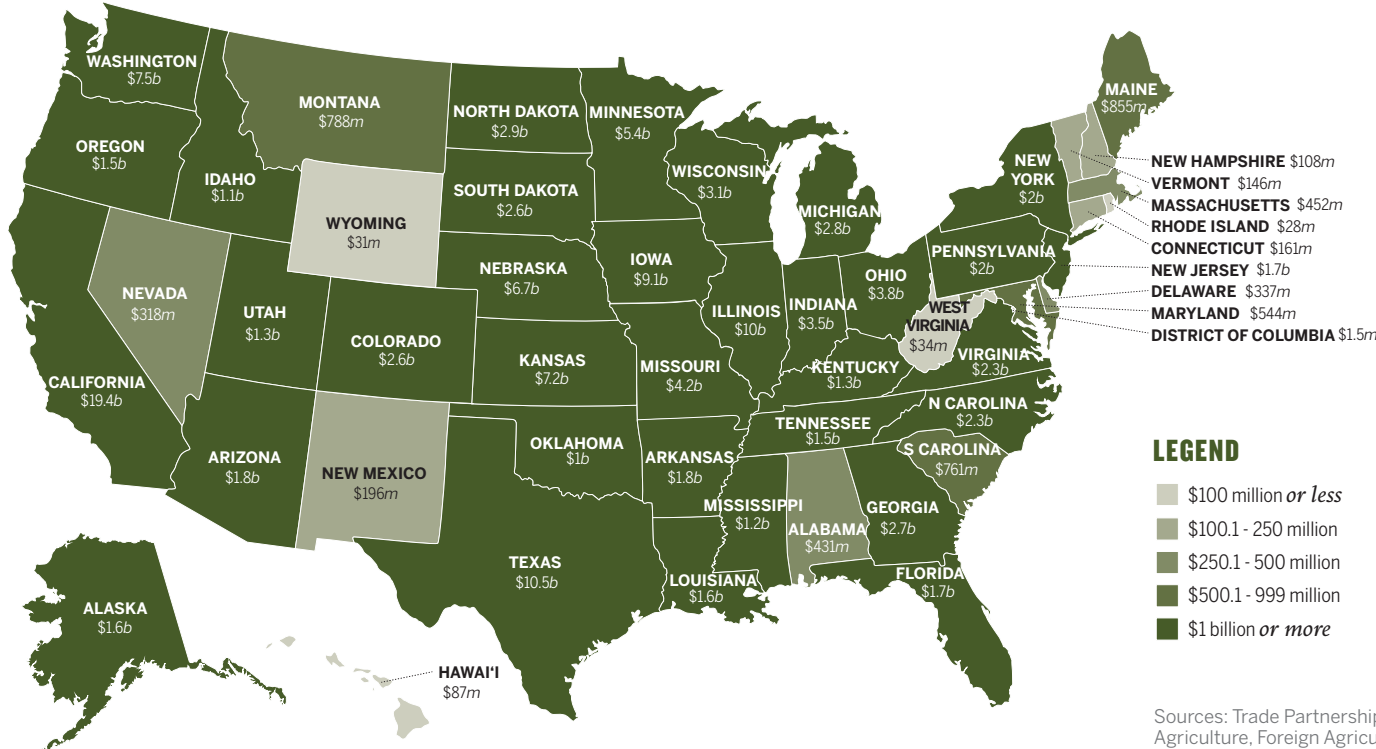
# Thirty-Four States Export Over \$1 Billion Each in Food and Agricultural Goods to Other APEC Economies

The United States exports over \$136.5 billion in food and agricultural goods to fellow APEC member economies, accounting for 75% of global US agriculture exports. This includes over \$27.5 billion in soybeans, \$19.1 billion in meat products (excluding poultry), and \$15.5 billion in corn.

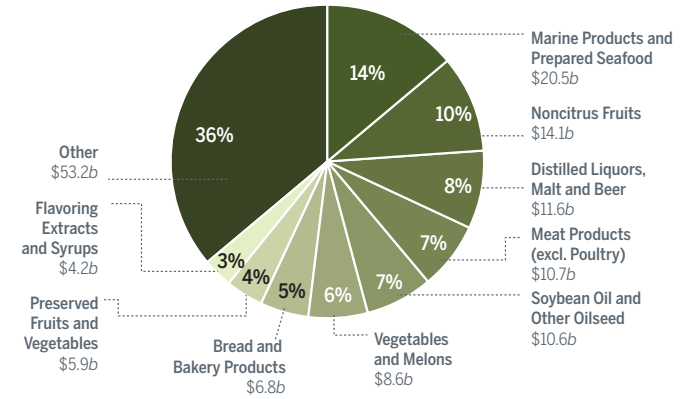
Thirty-four states export over \$1 billion each in food and agricultural goods to other APEC economies, with California, Texas, and Illinois each exporting over \$10 billion in goods. Over 90% of Colorado, Hawai'i, Maine, and Vermont's total agricultural exports are shipped to other APEC member economies.

Fellow APEC economies export over \$146.3 billion in agricultural products to the United States. The top agricultural exports from APEC to the United States include marine products and prepared seafood at \$20.5 billion, non-citrus fruits at \$14.1 billion, and distilled liquors, malt, and beer at \$11.6 billion.

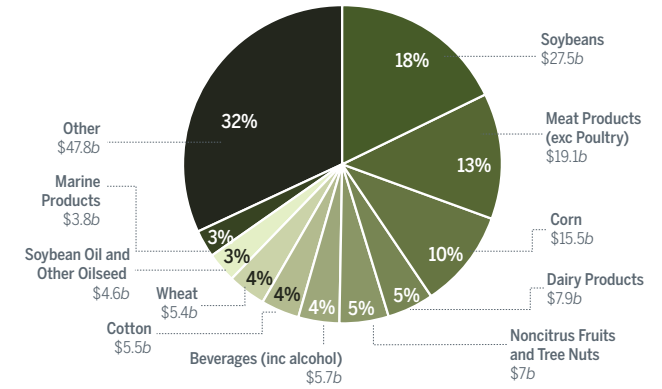
## FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS TO FELLOW APEC ECONOMIES



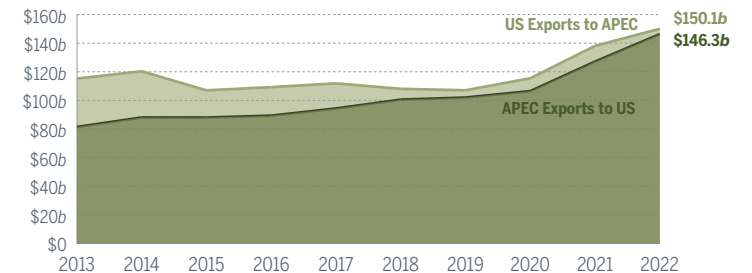
## COMPOSITION OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS FROM OTHER APEC ECONOMIES TO THE UNITED STATES



## COMPOSITION OF THE UNITED STATES FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS TO OTHER APEC ECONOMIES



## US-APEC AGRICULTURE TRADE FLOWS



### LEGEND

- \$100 million or less
- \$100.1 - 250 million
- \$250.1 - 500 million
- \$500.1 - 999 million
- \$1 billion or more

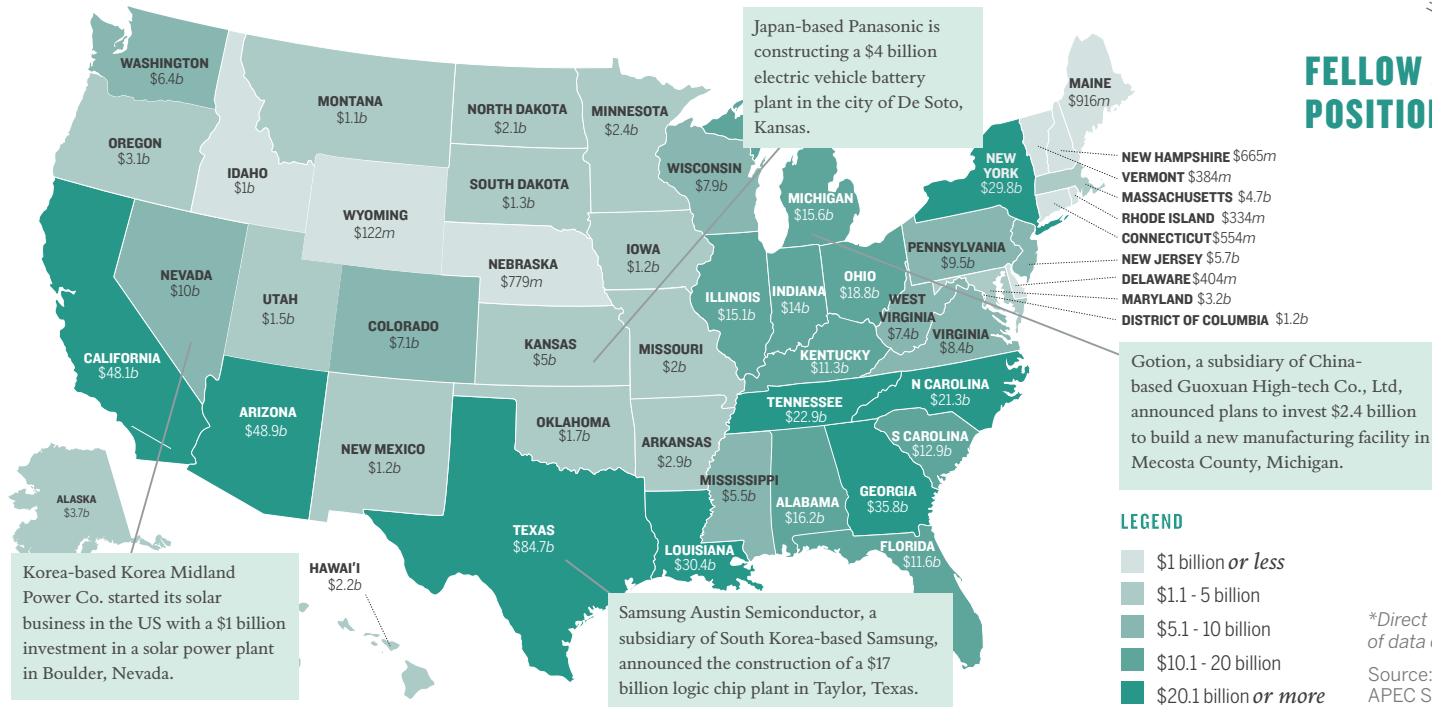
Sources: Trade Partnership (Washington, DC), 2021 data; US Census Bureau, 2022 data; US Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service

# Foreign Direct Investment From Fellow APEC Economies in the United States Reached \$1.71 Trillion

APEC members have been implementing measures to reduce investment barriers and improve the regulatory environment in the APEC region. The Investment Experts Group (IEG), a sub-forum of the Committee on Trade and Investment, has worked to enhance investment liberalization and facilitation through initiatives such as the Non-Binding Investment Principles, APEC Strategy for Investment, and the APEC Investment Commitment Handbook. The IEG also works to strengthen member economies' capacity building through economic and technical cooperation.

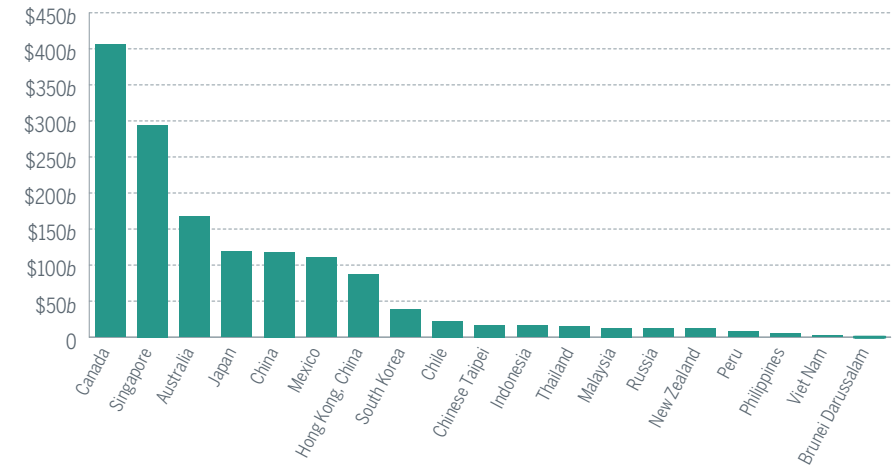
Total stock of foreign direct investment (FDI) from fellow APEC member economies to the United States reached \$1.71 trillion in 2021. Japan is the largest investor in the United States at \$721 billion, followed by Canada at \$607.3 billion, and Australia at \$102.2 billion. Since 2003, companies located in other APEC economies have planned \$583.4 billion in greenfield investments across the United States leading to the projected creation of 982,442 jobs.

## GREENFIELD INVESTMENT FROM FELLOW APEC ECONOMIES FROM JANUARY 2003 TO APRIL 2023

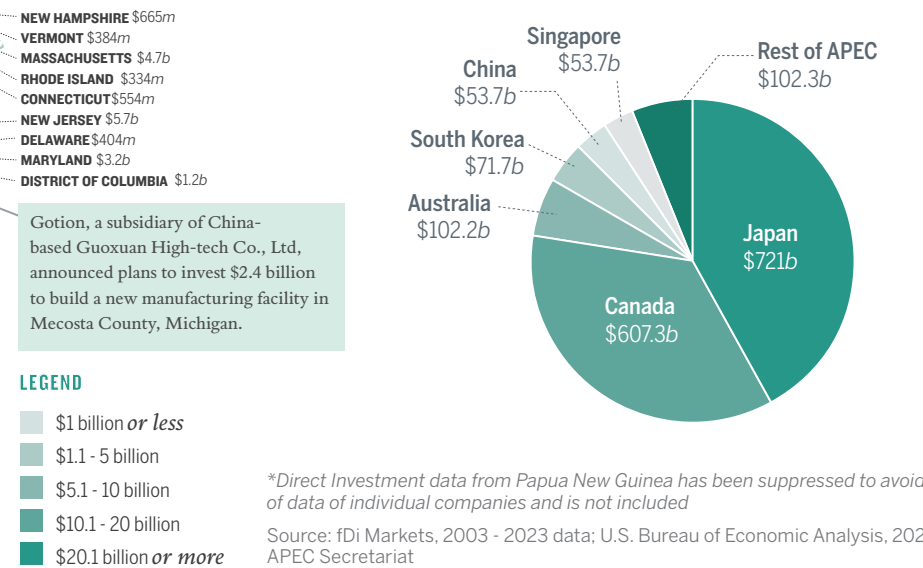


In 2021, US firms invested over \$1.46 trillion in other APEC economies, with nearly \$406.4 billion, or 28%, going to Canada alone. The United States and Canada have one of the largest investment relationships in the world. This relationship is supported by the strong investment framework found in the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement, which replaced the North American Free Trade Agreement in July 2020.

## UNITED STATES DIRECT INVESTMENT POSITION IN OTHER APEC ECONOMIES\*



## FELLOW APEC ECONOMIES DIRECT INVESTMENT POSITION IN THE UNITED STATES

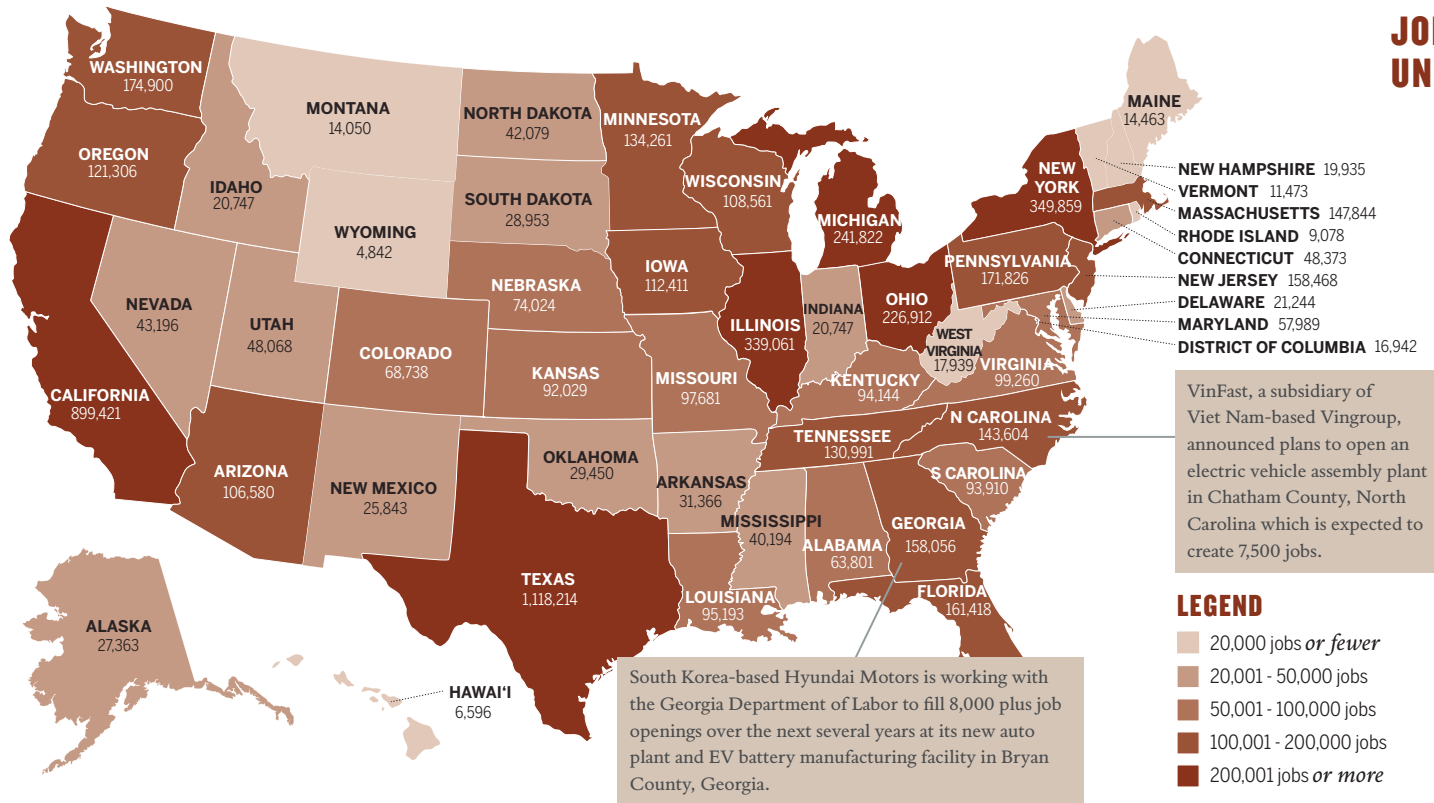


# Exports to Fellow APEC Economies Support Nearly 7 Million Jobs in the United States

US exports to APEC member economies directly support an estimated 3,427,000 jobs and indirectly support another estimated 3,281,000 jobs. More than 100,000 jobs in twenty-one states directly or indirectly rely on exports to other APEC economies, including 1,118,000 jobs in Texas, 899,000 jobs in California, and 350,000 jobs in New York. Greenfield investments from companies located in other APEC economies have added nearly 976,000 jobs in total across the United States since 2003.

Human resources development is an important component of expanding trade and investment in the APEC region. To this end, the Human Resources Development Working Group (HRDWG) was established in 1990 to improve access to education, training, social protections, and employment opportunities for APEC residents. The

## US JOBS SUPPORTED BY EXPORTS TO OTHER APEC ECONOMIES



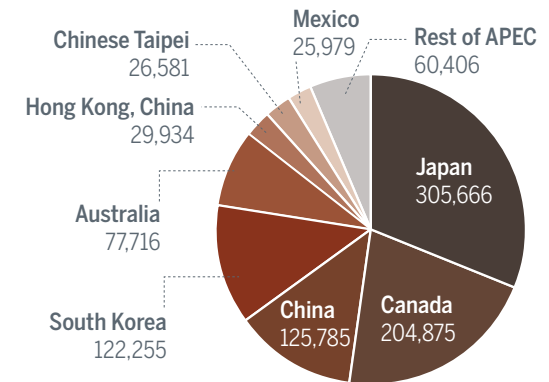
HRDWG also works to build cultural awareness, promote gender equality, and provide access for workers with disabilities as part of its work plan.

Small and medium enterprises (SMEs) account for over 97 percent of all businesses across APEC economies and contribute significantly to economic growth and innovation in the region. APEC's Small and Medium Enterprises Working Group works to develop sustainable and resilient SMEs and provides an avenue for member economies to exchange information on best practices and recommendations.

## STATES WITH THE MOST JOBS CREATED BY GREENFIELD INVESTMENT FROM FIRMS LOCATED IN FELLOW APEC ECONOMIES

1	California	121,116	6	Alabama	44,504
2	Texas	94,537	7	Michigan	41,693
3	Georgia	67,867	8	Indiana	38,764
4	New York	51,898	9	North Carolina	36,128
5	Tennessee	49,071	10	Ohio	34,741

## JOBS FROM GREENFIELD INVESTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES BY FELLOW APEC ECONOMIES



### LEGEND

- 20,000 jobs or fewer
- 20,001 - 50,000 jobs
- 50,001 - 100,000 jobs
- 100,001 - 200,000 jobs
- 200,001 jobs or more

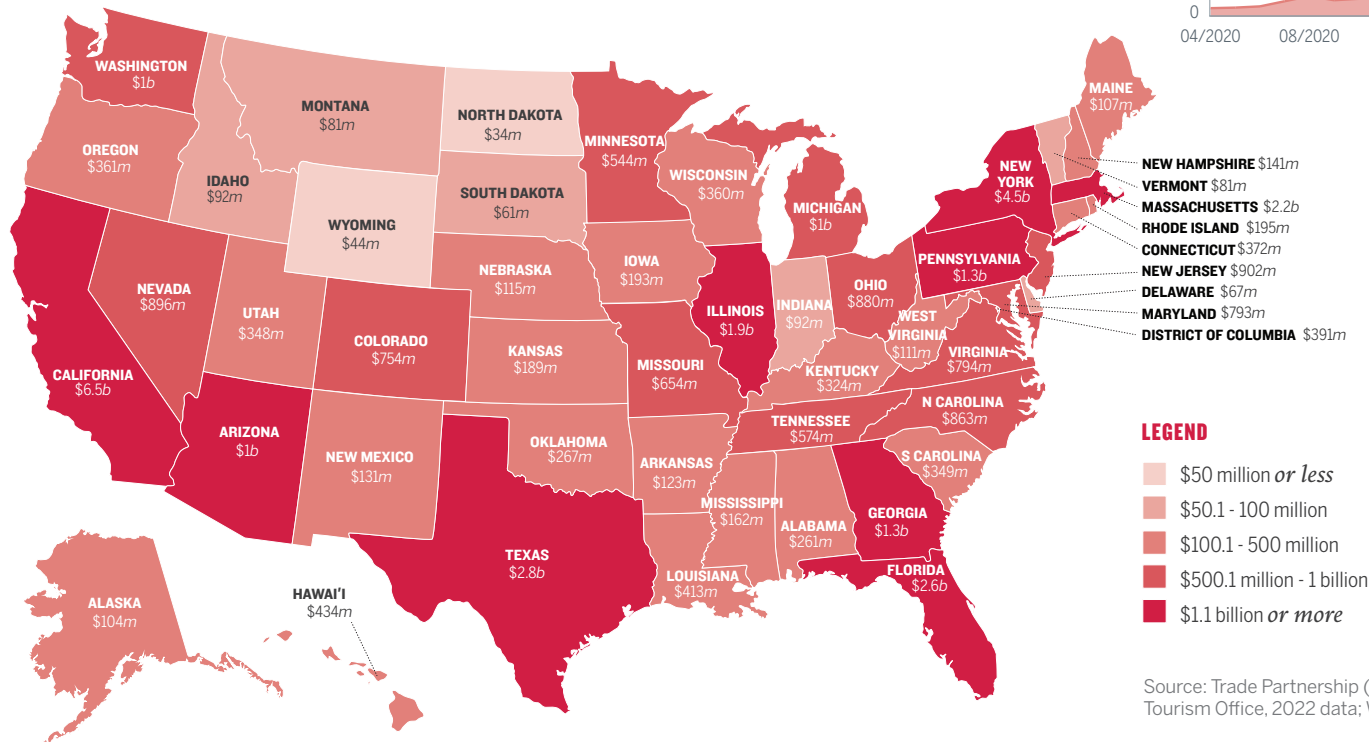
Sources: Estimated by the Trade Partnership (Washington, DC), 2021 data; fDi Markets, January 2003 - March 2023 data

# Prior to the COVID-19 Pandemic, Travel and Tourism Was one of the Fastest Growing Economic Sectors in the World

Travel and tourism is key to the economic growth of the APEC region where one in every ten jobs supported the industry in 2019. Within APEC, the Tourism Working Group (TWG) shares information and enhances cooperation between tourism ministers and encourages regional economic growth. In 2000, the APEC TWG Strategic Plan 2020-2024 was endorsed which focuses on the priority areas of digital transformation, human capital development, travel facilitation and competitiveness, and sustainable tourism and economic growth.

Prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, travel and tourism was one of the fastest growing economic sectors in the world. However, travel restrictions severely impacted industry revenues in APEC economies with an estimated 53% decrease in tourism related contributions to GDP and the estimated loss of nearly 38 million jobs. Today, the travel and tourism sector in the APEC region is recovering and diversifying as APEC continues to work on new health security measures such as the APEC Vaccines Task Force.

## APEC VISITOR SPENDING IN THE UNITED STATES BY STATE





## Over the Last 10 Years, Container Port Traffic in APEC Economies Has Increased by 39%

The safe and efficient transportation of goods and people is key to encouraging economic development and achieving APEC's goal of free and open trade in the Asia Pacific. The Transportation Working Group works within APEC to liberalize transportation services and enhance transport safety. It is comprised of four expert groups and two affiliation networks.

Container port traffic has increased in APEC by 39% over the last decade, despite disruptions from the COVID-19 pandemic. China constitutes 48% of all APEC container port traffic at 262,605,700 TEU\*, followed by the United States at 11% or 60,554,285 TEU. Nine of the world's top 10 largest ports are located within APEC member economies, in addition to nine of the world's top 10 airports for cargo shipment.

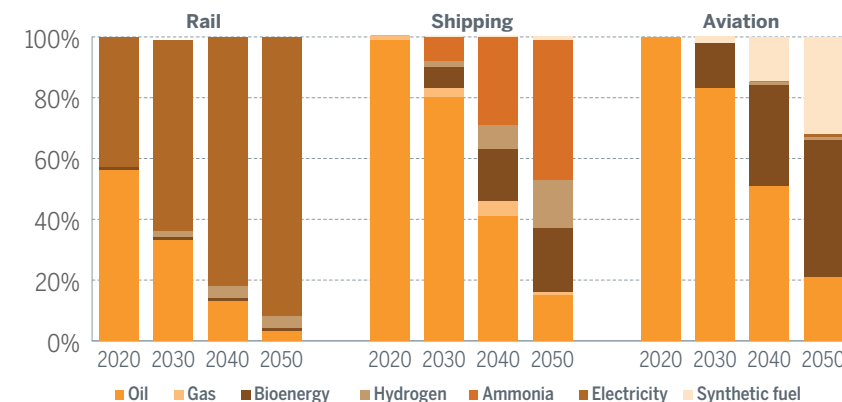
US Secretary of Transportation Pete Buttigieg opened the 11<sup>th</sup> APEC Transportation Ministerial Meeting in May 2023 by emphasizing the need to significantly reduce greenhouse gas emissions in the transportation sector, which accounts for over 20% of global CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. APEC and the United States are both working to transition towards low and zero-emissions in the transportation sector by transitioning to electric vehicles, sustainable aviation fuels, and green shipping corridors.



11<sup>th</sup> APEC Transportation Ministerial Meeting, Detroit, Michigan, The United States, May 2023  
(Photo Credit: APEC Secretariat)

\*TEU is an acronym used in shipping logistics to refer to a 20-foot container

## SCENARIO PROJECTION OF GLOBAL RAIL, MARITIME, AND AVIATION TRANSPORTATION TRANSITION TO NET ZERO-EMISSIONS BY FUEL TYPE



## WORLDS TOP AIRPORTS FOR CARGO SHIPMENT

RANK	AIRPORT	LOCATION	METRIC TONNES
1	Hong Kong International Airport	Hong Kong, China	5m
2	Memphis International Airport	United States	4m
3	Shanghai Pudong International Airport	China	4m
4	Ted Stevens Anchorage International Airport	United States	4m
5	Incheon Airport	South Korea	3m

## SELECTED STORY

During the 11<sup>th</sup> APEC Transportation Ministerial Meeting in Detroit, APEC reinforced its commitment to addressing greenhouse gas emissions in the maritime sector by launching a green collaboration initiative. The initiative is designed to assist policymakers by exploring practical applications of green maritime technologies and port operations through a series of workshops. This falls in line with the United States efforts to achieve zero-emissions shipping, which include the Green Shipping Challenge announced by the United States and Norway at the 2022 United Nations Climate Change Conference and the Inflation Reduction Act, which includes funding for zero-emission port equipment and technology.

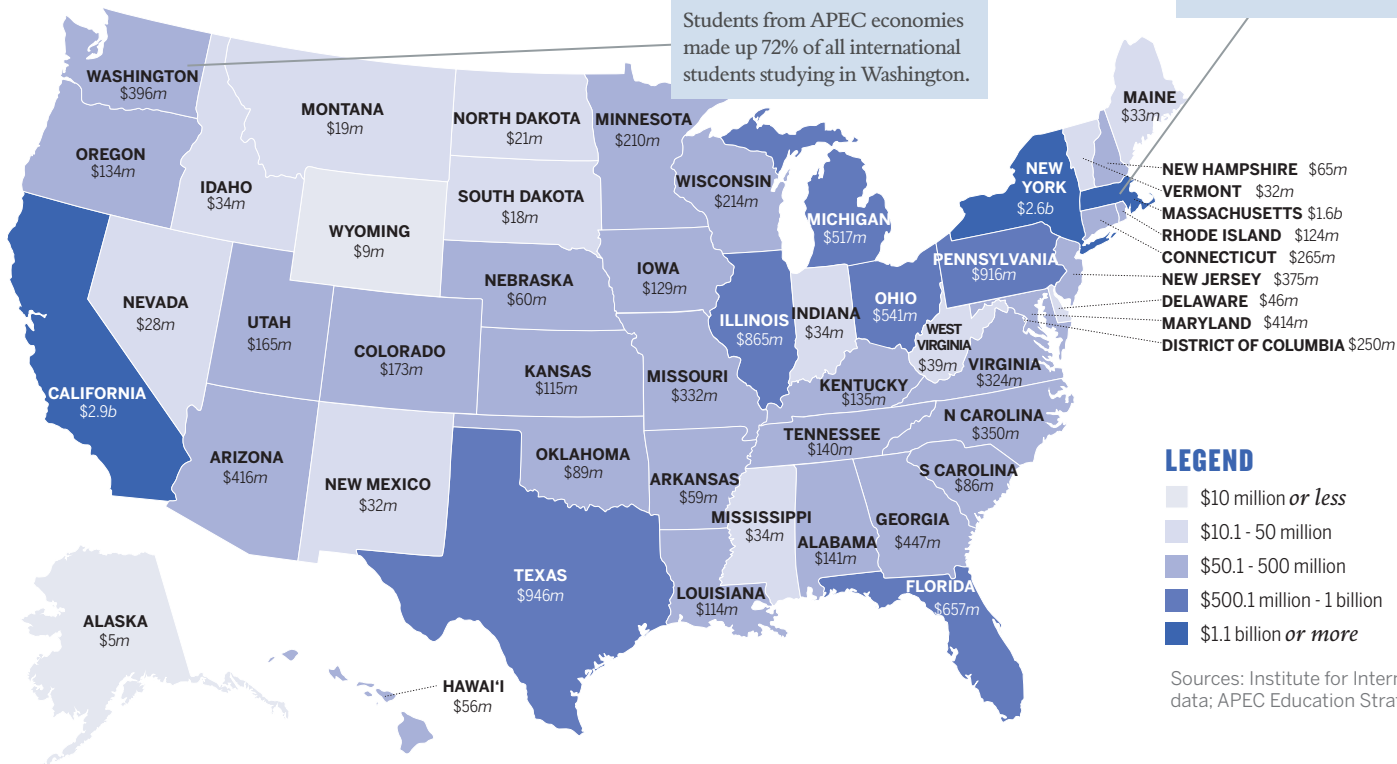
Sources: International Energy Agency (2021), Net Zero by 2050 Scenario data product; US Department of State; APEC Key Indicators Database; World Bank, Container Port Traffic, 2012 to 2021 data; World Shipping Council; Airports Council International, 2021 data

# Students From Fellow APEC Economies Make up 50% of all International Students Studying Abroad in the United States

Since APEC's founding, education has been recognized as an essential area for regional cooperation and a key contributor to economic growth. Education initiatives such as the APEC Education Network (EDNET) and APEC Study Centers have grown to become platforms for education cooperation and development in the Asia Pacific region. APEC Educational Ministerial Meetings are typically held once every four years in addition to annual EDNET meetings.

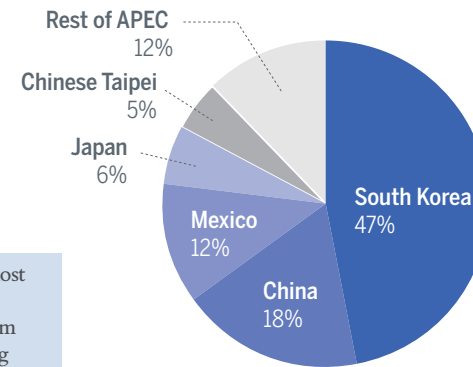
Students from fellow APEC member economies made up 50% of all international students studying in the United States during the 2021/22 school year, accumulating to an estimated 475,425 students. Over 290,000, or 61%, of all APEC students studying in the United States are from China. In total, international students from APEC economies are estimated to have contributed \$18.1 billion in spending during the 2021/22 school year.

## ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTION OF INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS FROM OTHER APEC ECONOMIES



During the 2021/22 school year over 14,549 American students studied abroad, of which 2,090 studied at institutions located within a fellow APEC economy. South Korea was the top APEC destination for American students studying abroad, hosting 977 students for the 2021/22 school year. China was the second most popular destination hosting 382 students, followed by Mexico hosting 248 students.

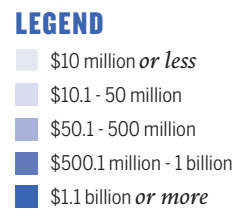
## DESTINATIONS FOR US STUDENTS STUDYING IN OTHER APEC ECONOMIES



Massachusetts is the 3<sup>rd</sup> most popular destination for international students from APEC economies, hosting 36,970 students.

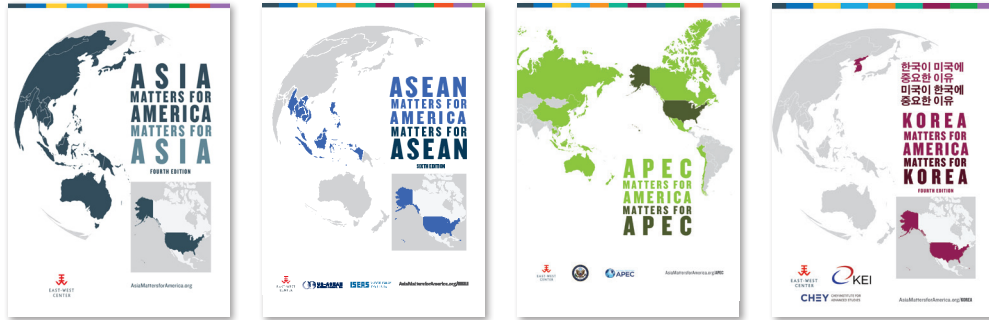
## INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS FROM OTHER APEC ECONOMIES TO THE US

China	290,086
South Korea	40,755
Canada	27,013
Viet Nam	20,713
Chinese Taipei	20,487
Mexico	14,500
Japan	13,449
Indonesia	8,003
Hong Kong, China	5,848
Thailand	5,007



Sources: Institute for International Education (IIE), Open Doors, 2021/22 data; Trade Partnership, 2021 data; APEC Education Strategy 2016-2030; APEC Education Network





## ASSOCIATED PUBLICATIONS



## PUBLICATION DESIGN AND ILLUSTRATION

TOP SHELF DESIGN  
Washington, DC  
[www.topshelfdesign.net](http://www.topshelfdesign.net)

JEANETTE SIMMONS  
Infographic and Design Specialist,  
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# APEC MATTERS FOR AMERICA/AMERICA MATTERS FOR APEC

This project maps the trade, investment, employment, business, diplomacy, security, education, tourism, and people-to-people connections between the United States and APEC at the national, state, and local levels. Part of the Asia Matters for America initiative, this publication and the AsiaMattersforAmerica.org website are resources for understanding the robust and dynamic US-APEC relationship.

The *Asia Matters for America* initiative is coordinated by the East-West Center in Washington and can be contacted at:

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