



Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) was established to promote economic growth and joint prosperity of the Asia-Pacific region.



APEC was established in 1989 in Canberra, Australia as a ministerial meeting among 12 countries to achieve continued economic growth and joint prosperity in the Asia-Pacific region. Since 1993, APEC Economic Leaders' Meeting has been held annually.

The purpose of APEC is to contribute to overcoming economic, social and cultural differences among Member Economies and to continued economic growth in the region, thereby to ultimately establish an economic community in the Asia-Pacific region. In order to achieve this goal, APEC is concentrating on 'Trade and Investment Liberalization and Facilitation (TILF)' and 'Economic and Technical Cooperation(ECOTECH)' activities.

As the largest cooperating body with member economies accounting for approximately 57% of the world's GDP and approximately 46% of world trade, APEC's 'Member Economies' are made up of 21 countries.



13 Economies in Asia

Brunei Darussalam / China / Hong Kong, China / Indonesia / Japan / Korea / Malaysia / Philippines / Russia / Singapore / Chinese Taipei / Thailand / Vietnam

5 Economies in America

Canada / Chile / Mexico / Peru / United States

3 Economies in Oceania

Australia / New Zealand / Papua New Guinea

Host Economies

1990		2000	
Year / Host Economies	Venue	Year / Host Economies	Venue
1993 United States	Seattle	2000 Brunei Darussalam	Bandar Seri Begawan
1994 Indonesiar	Bogor	2001 Chinai	Shanghai
1995 Japan	Osaka	2002 Mexico	Los Cabos
1996 Philippines	Subic	2003 Thailand	Bangkok
1997 Canada	Vancouver	2004 Chile	Santiago
1998 Malaysia	Kuala Lumpur	2005 Korea	Busan
1999 New Zealand	Auckland		

Introduction of Member Economies

We Would Like To Introduce YOU To The Member ECONOMIES OF ASIA PACIFIC ECONOMIC COOPERATION APEC.



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Korea

- Capital: Seoul
- Population: 48,053,500
- Area: 222,300 km²
- Languages: Korean
- Religions: Buddhist, Catholic, Christian, etc.

Japan

- Country Name: Japan
- Capital: Tokyo
- Population: Approx. 127,100,000 (2003)
- Area: 380,000 km² (approx. 1.7 times the size of the Korean Peninsula)
- Religions: Shinto, Buddhist and Christian, etc.

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Thailand

- Capital: Bangkok (population: 8.2 million)
- Population: Approx. 64.26 million
- Area: 514,000km² (2.3 times the size of the Korean Peninsula)
- Ethnic Groups: Thai 81.5%, Chinese 13.1%, Malay 2.9% and other 2.5%
- Religions: Buddhist (Hinayana Buddhism 95%), Muslim 4.5%, Christian 0.8%

Malaysia

- Capital: Kuala Lumpur (population: 1.3 million)
- Population: 24.53 million
- Area: 329,733km² (1.5 times the size of the Korean Peninsula)
- Ethnic Groups: Malay 58%, Chinese 25%, Indian 7% and other 10%
- Religions: Muslim (state religion), Buddhist and Hindu (freedom of religion)

Indonesia

- Capital: Jakarta (population: 9.7 million)
- Population: 214,000,000
- Area: 1.9 million km² (9 times the size of the Korean Peninsula)
- Ethnic Groups: Over 300 ethnic groups including Javanese and Sundanese, etc.
- Religions: Muslim 87%, Christian 6%, Catholic, Hindu and Buddhist

Singapore

- Capital: Singapore
- Population: 4,185,000
- Area: 682.7km² (Seoul: 605.4km²)
- Ethnic Groups: Chinese 76.8%, Indian 7.9% and other 1.4%
- Religions: Buddhist, Taoist, Muslim, Christian, Hindu

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Philippines

- Capital: Manila
- Population: 81.78 million
- Area: 300,400km²
- Ethnic Groups: Mostly Malay and others
- Religions: Catholic 83%, Protestant 9%, Muslim 5% and other 1%

Brunei Darussalam

- Capital: Bandar Seri Begawan (population: approx. 60,000)
- Population: 348,800
- Area: 5,765km² (half of Gyeonggi-do)
- Ethnic Groups: Malay 67%, Chinese 15%, Aboriginal 6% and other 12%
- Religions: Muslim (other religions accepted)

China

- Capital: Beijing
- Area: Approx. 9.6 million km²
(the third largest in the world, approx. 44 times the size of the Korean Peninsula)
- Population :1,284,530,000
- Ethnic Groups: Han Chinese 93% and 55 other minority ethnic groups
- Korean: 1.92 million (0.16% of overall population, 2% of minor ethnic groups)

Chinese Taipei

- Area: Approx. 36,000km²
(approx. 1/3 the size of South Korea, max. length of 394km and max. width of 144km)
- Consisting of islands such as Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen, Matsu, etc.
- Terrain: Mostly made up of mountainous regions (highest mountain: Alishan– 3,997m)
- Climate: Tropical marine (summer average: 33°, winter average: 13°)
- Population: 23 million (Fuchien: 62%, immigrants: 18%, foreigners: 17%)

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Hong Kong, China

- Area: 1,101km² (app.1.8 times the size of Seoul)
(Hong Kong Island 80km², Kowloon 47km², New Territories and approx. 235 islands 974km²)
- Climate: Tropical monsoon (average annual temperature of 22°C ~ 23°C)
- Population: 6.79 million (Chinese 95%)
- Languages: English, Chinese (Cantonese)
- Religions: Buddhist, Taoist, Christian, etc.

Russia

- Capital: Moscow (population: 8.64 million)
- Population: 146,000,000
- Korean Population: 180,000 (Korean residents: 4,000)
- Area: 17.08 million km²
- Major Language: Russian
- Religions: Russian Orthodox Church

Vietnam

- Capital: Hanoi (population: 2.84 million)
- Population: 82 million
- Area: 330,341km² (1.5 times the size of the Korean Peninsula)
- Ethnic Groups: Vietnamese 89% and 54 minority races
- Religions: Buddhist 80%, Catholic 9%, etc.

Canada

- Capital: Ottawa (population: approx. 1 million)
- Population: 32.51 million
- Area: 9,984,670km² (approx. 45 times the size of the Korean Peninsula)
- Languages: English 59.3%, French 23.2% (both official)
- Religions: Catholic 46%, Protestant 36%

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United States

- Capital: Washington
- Population: Approx. 294 million
- Area: 9,630,000km² (42 times the size of the Korean Peninsula)
- Ethnic Groups: Caucasian 80.5%, African American 12.7%, Asian 4.1%, Native American 0.9%
- Religions: Protestant 56%, Roman Catholic 28%, Jewish 2% and others

Mexico

- Capital: Mexico City (population: approx. 20 million)
- Population: Approx. 104,000,000
- Area: 1.96 million km² (9 times the size of the Korean Peninsula)
- Ethnic Groups: Mestizo 60%, Amerindian 30%, Caucasian 9% and other 1%
- Religions: Catholic 89%, Protestant 6%

Chile

- Capital: Santiago
- Population: 15.7 million
- Area: 760,000km² (3.5 times the size of the Korean Peninsula)
- Languages: Spanish

Peru

- Capital: Lima
- Population: 26.3 million
- Area: 1.29 million km² (approx. 6 times the size of the Korean Peninsula)
- Ethnic Groups: Amerindian 45%, Mestizo 37%, Caucasian 15% and others 3%
- Religions: Catholic

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Australia

- Capital: Canberra (population: 310,000)
- Population: 19.41 million
- Area: 7.68 million km² (35 times the size of the Korean Peninsula)
- Ethnic Groups: Anglo-Saxon 80%, European and Asian 18%, aboriginal and other 2%
- Religions: Christian 73%, no religion 25%, other 2%

New Zealand

- Capital: Wellington (population: 340,000)
- Population: 3.95 million
- Area: 270.000 km² (1.2 times the size of the Korean Peninsula)
- Ethnic Groups: European 79.1%, Maori 15%, Polynesian 3.8% and other 2.1%
- Religions: Anglican, Protestant, Catholic

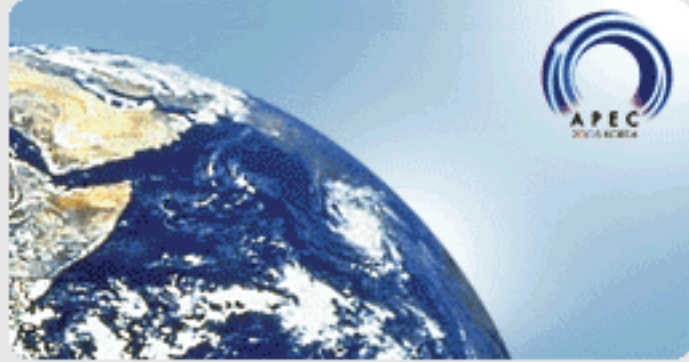
Papua New Guinea

- Capital: Port Moresby (population: 270,000)
- Population: 5,295,816
- Area: 462,840km² (twice the size of the Korean Peninsula)
- Ethnic Groups: Melanesian 96%, Micronesian 2%, Polynesian 1%, Chinese and European 1%
- Religions: Christian 90% and other indigenous beliefs



Roles and Functions

What Are The Functions And Roles Of ASIA PACIFIC ECONOMIC COOPERATION APEC.



Korea joined APEC as one of its 12 founding Member Economies when APEC was first established in 1989. As the only regional economic cooperating body in which Korea is a participating member, APEC is making great contributions towards promoting liberalization of trade and investments and new market expansion for Korea and in particular its 21 Member Economies occupy 70.3% of Korea's total trade and 63.7% of foreign investments to Korea.

Recognizing this importance, Korea has been hosting various APEC meetings whilst actively participating in many of APEC activities. Korea hosted the 3rd APEC Ministerial Meeting in 1991, the 1st APEC Ministerial Meeting on Telecommunication in 1995, the 2nd APEC Minister's Conference on Regional Science and Technology Cooperation in 1996 and most recently, the 1st APEC Ocean-related Ministerial Meeting in 2002. In addition, the 13th APEC Economic Leaders' Meeting will be held in the Republic of Korea in 2005.

Accordingly, approximately 20~30 APEC-related meetings and events, including the annual Economic Leaders' Meeting and ministerial meeting, will be held throughout Korea in 2005. Leaders from 21 Asia-Pacific economies will attend the Economic Leaders' Meeting. Also, it is expected that approximately 6,000 domestic and overseas personnel including government representatives, business people and press will participate in the event.



Logo _____
This is The Office Logo of APEC 2005 KOREA

"APEC : Co-prosperous Open Community" is the basic concept of APEC 2005 KOREA official logo. This logo embodies Korea's traditional Tri-Taegeuk mark, which represents unity and harmony of heaven, earth and man. The powerful wave of Busan, the venue for APEC 2005, is visualized in the logo. The logo captures the image of an open sea—the Pacific Ocean encircled by APEC Member Economies.

Design Elements



01 **Korea's Traditional mark of Taegeuk**

Symbolizing unity and harmony



02 **Busan, the host city**

Dynamic image of Busan reaching out to the Pacific Ocean



03 **Asia-Pacific Rim**

An open community and all-embracing

Theme and Priorities of APEC 2005

Theme and Sub-themes

▶ Theme

“Towards One community : Meet the Challenge, Make the Change”

▶ Sub-theme

- *Renew the Commitment to the Bogor Goals*
- *Ensure Transparent and Secure Business Environment*
- *Build Bridges over Differences*

Priorities

01 Advancing Freer Trade

- Support for the WTO DDA
- Mid-term Stock-take and Future Roadmap to the Bogor Goals
- Enhancing APEC's Leading Role : Trade Facilitation and Capacity Building

02 Fighting Corruption

03 Sharing Prosperity of the Knowledge-based Economy: Protecting Innovation And Promoting Digital Opportunity Expanding Digital Opportunity

04 Human Security: Counter-terrorism, Energy Security, Health And Disaster Response and Preparedness

05 SMEs and Micro-enterprises, and Gender Integration

06 APEC Reform

07 Promoting Cross-cultural Communication



APEC Meeting Schedule

APEC 2005 KOREA

2005 APEC Economic LEADERS' Meeting

- **Period** : Nov. 12 ~ 19, 2005
- **Venues** : Busan BEXCO & Nurimaru APEC House
- **Participation** : Approximately 6,000 visitors including heads of governments, CEOs and journalists
From 21 APEC member economies.

· Main Schedule

Date	Meeting	Ministry/Office in Charge
11.18~19	Economic Leaders' Meeting(I , II	Preparatory committee for APEC 2005
11.12~13	Concluding Senior Officials' Meeting	
11.15~16	APEC Ministerial Meeting	
11.17~19	CEO Summit	
11.14~18	ABAC(APEC Business Advisory Council) Meeting, etc	
11.14~17	Investment Opportunities 2005	MOCIE
11.15~21	IT Exhibition	MIC



APEC Meeting Schedule

APEC 2005 KOREA



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2005 APEC Meeting

Date	Meeting	Venues	Ministry/Office in Charge
8.17~25	Youth Festival(2005 APEC Youth Plaza)	Seoul,hoengseong	NYCOK ----- Secretariat
8.23~24	Stakeholders' Meeting on SSNs	Seoul	KIHASA
8.22~26	The 30th Energy Working Group	Ulsan	MOCIE
9.1~2	Small and Medium Enterprise Ministerial Meeting		
8.29~30	- Small and Medium Enterprise Working Group (SMEWG)		
8.28	- Micro-enterprise Sub Group		
8.27	- Informatization Forum	Daegu	SMBA ----- Secretariat
8.28~31	- Business Forum		
8.24~27	- Women Leaders' Network Meeting		
8.26~27	- Incubating Forum Daegu SMBA		
9.1~2	Anti-Corruption & Transparency Symposium	Seoul	KICAC
9.5~14	SOM III and related Meetings		
9.5~9	- Related Meetings		
9.10~11	- Committee on Trade and Investment	Gyeongju	MOFAT
9.13~14	- Senior Officials' Meeting III		
9.8~9	Finance Ministers' Meeting		
9.6~7	- Finance Deputies' Meeting	Jeju	MOFE
9.5	- Drafting Session		
9.5~10	The 32nd Meeting of Telecommunications and Information Working Group	Seoul	MIC ----- ICA
10.18~21	The 7th Energy Ministers' Meeting and The 2nd Meeting of Ministers Responsible for Mining	Gyeongju	MOCIE



Meeting Venues

About APEC 2005 KOREA



Meeting Venues

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BEXCO – The venue for Retreat I

The BEXCO is modeled after a seagull soaring to the east-south Pacific Ocean, combined with a cruise ship and is equipped with simultaneous interpretation systems in 8 different languages, video-conferencing systems and state of the art presentation facilities.



Nurimaru APEC House – The venue for Retreat II

A meeting venue of international standard is currently under construction in Dongbaek Island, where Leaders' Retreat will be held. The Nurimaru APEC House is finally chosen by combining two pure Korean words, "Nuri" meaning the world, "Maru" meaning peak or summit with "APEC House" that signifies a venue for APEC to represent "a house where world leaders gather to hold APEC meetings".