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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>13 Economies in Asia</th>
<th>5 Economies in America</th>
<th>3 Economies in Oceania</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brunei Darussalam / China / Hong Kong, China / Indonesia / Japan / Korea / Malaysia / Philippines / Russia / Singapore / Chinese Taipei / Thailand / Vietnam</td>
<td>Canada / Chile / Mexico / Peru / United States</td>
<td>Australia / New Zealand / Papua New Guinea</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Host Economies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year / Host Economies</th>
<th>Venue</th>
<th>Year / Host Economies</th>
<th>Venue</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1993 United States</td>
<td>Seattle</td>
<td>2000 Brunei Darussalam</td>
<td>Bandar Seri Begawan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994 Indonesia</td>
<td>Bogor</td>
<td>2001 China</td>
<td>Shanghai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995 Japan</td>
<td>Osaka</td>
<td>2002 Mexico</td>
<td>Los Cabos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996 Philippines</td>
<td>Subic</td>
<td>2003 Thailand</td>
<td>Bangkok</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997 Canada</td>
<td>Vancouver</td>
<td>2004 Chile</td>
<td>Santiago</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998 Malaysia</td>
<td>Kuala Lumpur</td>
<td>2005 Korea</td>
<td>Busan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999 New Zealand</td>
<td>Auckland</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
We would like to introduce you to the member economies of Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC).

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

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

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

Thailand

- Capital: Bangkok (population: 8.2 million)
- Population: Approx. 64.26 million
- Area: 514,000㎢ (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: 329,733㎢ (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 ㎢ (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: 682.7㎢ (Seoul: 605.4㎢)
- Ethnic Groups: Chinese 76.8%, Indian 7.9% and other 1.4%
- Religions: Buddhist, Taoist, Muslim, Christian, Hindu
Introduction of Member Economies

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

**Philippines**
- Capital: Manila
- Population: 81.78 million
- Area: 300,400㎢
- 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: 5,765㎢ (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 ㎢
  (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. 36,000㎢
  (approx. 1/3 the size of South Korea, max. length of 394㎢ 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%)
Introduction of Member Economies
We Would Like To Introduce YOU To The Member ECONOMIES OF ASIA PACIFIC ECONOMIC COOPERATION APEC.

Hong Kong, China
- Area: 1,101㎢ (app.1.8 times the size of Seoul)
  (Hong Kong Island 80㎢, Kowloon 47㎢, New Territories and approx. 235 islands 974㎢)
- Climate: Tropical monsoon (average annual temperature of 22℃ ~ 23℃)
- 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 ㎢
- Major Language: Russian
- Religions: Russian Orthodox Church

Vietnam
- Capital: Hanoi (population: 2.84 million)
- Population: 82 million
- Area: 330,341㎢ (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: 9,984,670㎢ (approx. 45 times the size of the Korean Peninsula)
- Languages: English 59.3%, French 23.2% (both official)
- Religions: Catholic 46%, Protestant 36%
Introduction of Member Economies

United States

- Capital: Washington
- Population: Approx. 294 million
- Area: 9,630,000㎢ (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 ㎢ (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: 760,000㎢ (3.5 times the size of the Korean Peninsula)
- Languages: Spanish

Peru

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

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

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: 462,840 km² (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
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.
"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 Gals
· 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
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

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

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