

Where a Thousand Years of History Lives On

Located in the southeastern part of Korea, Gyeongju served as the capital of the Silla Kingdom for nearly a thousand years (57 BC to 935 AD), making its history inseparable from that of the Kingdom itself.

Today, Gyeongju offers a unique blend of tradition and modernity. Hwangnidan Street, a popular destination on social media, features traditional hanok houses alongside modern cafes, restaurants, and photo studios, creating a distinctive and vibrant atmosphere.



Bulguksa Temple

Bulguksa Temple is a historic Buddhist temple built during the Silla Dynasty, located on Mt. Tohamsan in Gyeongju. It is renowned for its architectural beauty and spiritual significance.

♀ 385 Bulguk-ro, Gyeongju-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do ♀ +82-54-746-0983 ♣ Free

Donggung Palace and Wolji Pond Once served as a secondary palace for Silla royalty, Donggung Palace and Wolji Pond







HICO (Hwabaek International Convention Center)

Located within the Bomun Tourist Complex, HICO is one of the largest convention center in Gyeongju. In 2025, it will welcome leaders from across the Asia–Pacific region for the APEC Economic Leaders' Meeting.

♀ 507 Bomun-ro, Gyeongju-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do
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Building a Sustainable Tomorrow : Connect, Innovate, Prosper 우리가 만들어가는 지속가능한 내일 : 연결, 혁신, 번영

Gyeongju, Second Half of 2025





Building a Sustainable Tomorrow : Connect, Innovate, Prosper 우리가 만들어가는 지속가능한 내일 : 연결, 혁신, 번영



Inspired by a butterfly moving from flower to flower, the emblem symbolizes APEC's role in connecting member economies and fostering prosperity throughout the Asia– Pacific region. It also captures the spirit of innovation and transformation toward a more prosperous future through the butterfly's flutter.

The emblem features the Sumaksae roof tile, offering APEC members a warm welcome with the enduring smile of Korea's Silla heritage.



The theme reflects our commitment to building a better future for the next generation, in line with the Putrajaya Vision 2040 for an open, dynamic and resilient Asia-Pacific.



The Asia–Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) is a regional economic forum established in 1989 to advance economic integration and promote shared prosperity across the Asia–Pacific region. APEC's 21–member economies work to achieve balanced, inclusive, sustainable, innovative and secure growth.

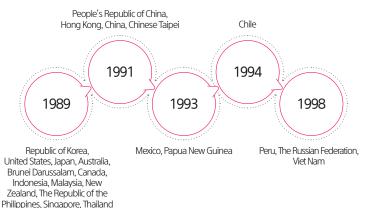
APEC facilitates the seamless flow of goods, services, investment, and people by streamlining customs procedures, enhancing business environments, and coordinating regulations and standards across the region.

As the only global intergovernmental forum dedicated to reducing trade and investment barriers without legally binding obligations, APEC promotes dialogue, builds consensus, and values the equal participation of all members.

APEC in the World



APEC Member Economies



Korea's Engagement with APEC



The Republic of Korea has been a key contributor to APEC since its early days.

Korea hosted the 3rd APEC Ministerial Meeting in 1991, which led to the adoption of the APEC Seoul Declaration and laid the foundation for APEC's

institutional framework.

In 2005, we welcomed APEC leaders to Busan for the APEC Economic Leaders' Meeting (AELM), marking the mid-term stocktake of the Bogor Goals and launching the Busan Roadmap.

We remain committed to realizing the APEC Putrajaya Vision 2040 by focusing on three key economic drivers: trade and investment; innovation and digitalization; and strong, balanced, secure, sustainable and inclusive growth.

As Korea takes on the APEC Chairmanship again after two decades, we reaffirm our commitment to strengthening economic cooperation and promoting sustainable growth within the Asia–Pacific region.



