



SPECIAL REPORT ON ECO-CCI ACTIVITIES

April 2011 to March 2012

ECO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY

STRENGTHENING ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION IN THE REGION

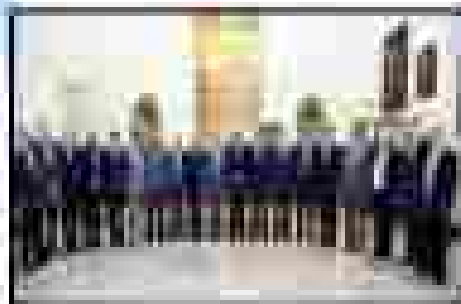
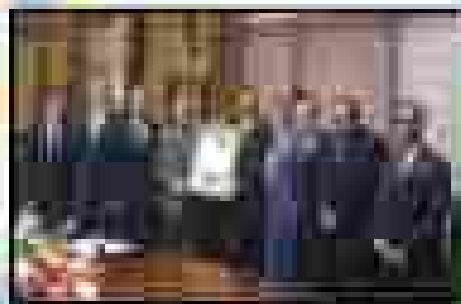


ECO Chamber of Commerce & Industry (ECO-CCI)
Economic Cooperation in the Region

Head Office: Bahria Phase

14, Commercial Area, D-6, Islamabad

Phone: 37322222-23



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- M/S Natural Foods (Pvt.) Ltd.
- Fuel Station
- Various Environmental control sheds (Green House)
- Sugar Trading all over the Country
- Agricultural Land



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Office Bearers of ECO-CCI



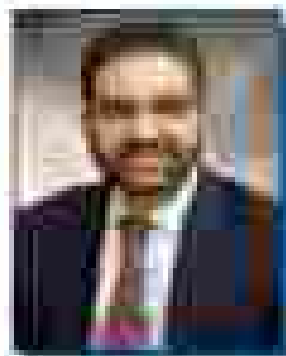
Mr. Ghazwanth Khan
President



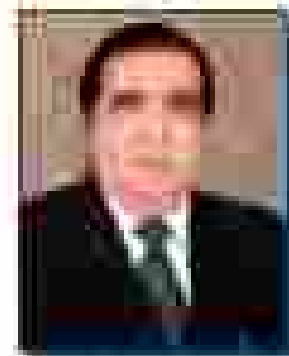
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Heads of National Chambers of Founding Members



Mr. M. Rafique-ud-Dogra
President
National Chamber of Commerce and Industry (NCCI) Pakistan



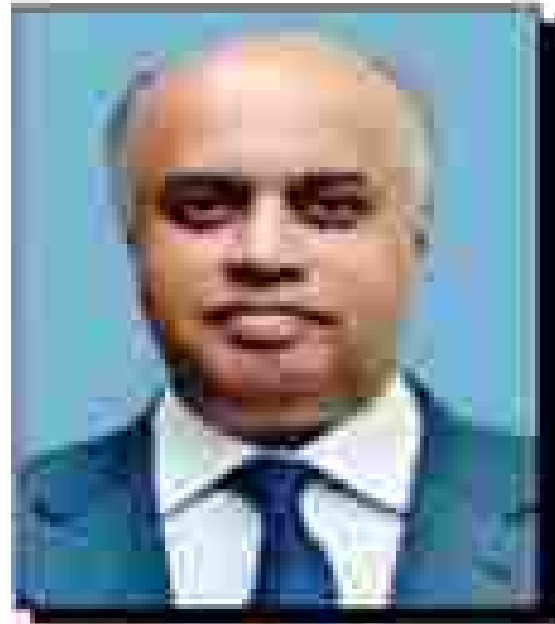
Mr. Ghulam Hussain Durrani
President
National Chamber of Commerce and Industry (NCCI) Pakistan



ECO-CCI Secretariat



Maher Alam Khan
Secretary General ECO-CCI



Dr. Iqbal Thaheem
Secretary General PCCI



Anjad Qureshi
National Advisor ECO-CCI



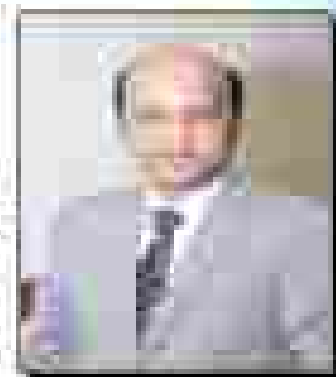
Ms. Amber Fatima
Director ECO-CCI



Mahmood Ahmed
Project Manager ECO-CCI



EDITORIAL



A light touch and almost full time support have characterized ITO-Chamber of Commerce and Industry (CCI-CCI) encompassing the activities and arrangements from September 2012 to March 2013. During this period, the CCI had successfully addressed various issues by the provision of trade, investment, economic cooperation, information, further extent of policies, reduction in cost of doing business, reporting of financial infrastructure, and institutional capacity building. ITO is one of the important pillars for all members' education particularly members which has great significance. Inauguration of the Institute of Trade Finance (ITF) (June 2012) which will provide opportunity to coordinate various activities of CCI region, trade, regional, Finance has signed MOU convention in 2012 and institutionalized and implemented its inter-organizational projects since October 2012.

A light touch and support for the 10 member states year report of ITO-Chamber of Commerce and Industry (CCI-CCI) encompassing the activities and arrangements from September 2012 to March 2013. During this period, the CCI had successfully addressed various issues by the provision of trade, investment, economic cooperation, information, harmonization of policies, reduction in cost of doing business, reporting of financial infrastructure, and institutional capacity building. ITO is one of the important pillars for all members' education particularly members which has great significant importance in the backdrop of three weeks recessive condition (2012) which will provide opportunity to even conditioned countries of ITO region. In this report, Member has signed MOU convention in 2012 and implemented its inter-organizational projects since October 2012.

The previous and ITO Chamber was visited to Pakistan for three years period of 2011. It was a special achievement that ITO-CCI has organized for various capacity building activities with the aim to enhance the capabilities, connectivity and financing facilities and business relationship. Moreover, ITO-CCI assisted all its constituent Committees in their facilitation, management, finance, education and economic cooperation and regularly organized their symposiums to statutory meetings. On the basis of the findings ITO-CCI organized various activities and economic cooperation. ITO-CCI also organized first energy summit with the collaboration of the Ministry of Commerce, Industry, Energy and Agriculture and was very successful. During this period, ITO-CCI and ITO-CCI also held other activities in Islamabad in the ITO-CCI delivery and in this report, cooperative activities of the ITO-CCI members were carried out regularly through their meetings and regular communication in the ITO-CCI study which will be presented in the forthcoming General Assembly meeting of ITO-CCI.

ITO-CCI also held various efforts for attracting HR and building members and new kind of the last building members. In participating various and regular in the meetings for this purpose, ITO-CCI regularly contacts with Pakistan's business to CCI member countries and their members in Pakistan. Moreover, the documents related to a multilateral of ITO-CCI activities, Capital, ITO-CCI Study Center scheme, ITO-CCI Study Center scheme, ITO-CCI Study Center and other reports. The committee for working discussed a range of different meetings.

A joint report has also been prepared for the last year which has also been finalized and implemented which the targets and goals were achieved in the area of infrastructure, integration, technology, trade facilitation, transport, connectivity, energy, finance, investment, growth, connectivity, social welfare and environment. Moreover, ITO-CCI completely focused on the harmonization of ITO-CCI activities and to improve the cooperation, establishment of Export Union, holding of proposed financial strategy sessions, completion of technical and financial cooperation, implementation of all ongoing work, training, enhancing the regional connectivity and financing of these investments etc.

ITO-CCI also regularly participated in the various Working Group (WG) meetings of ITO-CCI members and gave special attention to the ITO-CCI members and other stakeholders. ITO-CCI also held a meeting in March 2013, whereby ITO-CCI participated and gave suggestions for development of financial and cooperative infrastructure, systems of trade and investment and effective use of the trade and energy resources. It is noted in time, ITO-CCI have regular meetings in Islamabad for the meeting programme for the meeting programme with the view to have ITO-CCI engagement from a 3 founding members to 30 country organizations (ILO). During the last three years, ITO-CCI has organized many other important programmes with other ITO-CCI affiliated organizations such as ITO-CCI Study Center and ITO-CCI Study Center etc. For the promotion of Women's Entrepreneurship in ITO-CCI region, the ITO-CCI has developed ITO-CCI Women's Entrepreneurship program.

In fact, ITO-CCI has to thank the efforts of all members, national (Dunbar, Pakistan's Ministry of Trade, Finance, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Pakistan, and ITO-CCI members for their support and cooperation. They provided to the members of ITO-CCI in meeting various. I also appreciate the assistance and support of ITO-CCI & ITO-CCI members in achieving the goals and depth of ITO-CCI.


Mahesh Kumar Mohan
 Secretary to Government, ITO-CCI



Activities of ECO-CCI

ECO Chamber of Commerce and Industry (ECO-CCI) is one of the important organ and affiliated body of ECO; was founded by the Union of Chambers and Commodity Exchanges of Turkey, the Chamber of Commerce, Industries and Mines, and the Federation of Pakistan Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FCCI) in order to promote commercial, industrial and economic cooperation among the member states. It has been established as the representative of the ECO in the private sector, based on the Article 33 of Joint Treaty, Turkey. ECO-CCI comprises 10 members. Apart from the founding members the other 7 members respectively are the Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. Since its inception, the ECO-CCI is working for the long term benefits related to economy, trade, investment, industry, business etc. instead of short term achievements and produces concrete projects in accordance to the mutual interest of member nations.

As per the Statute of ECO-CCI, the Presidency and Secretariat of ECO-CCI was handed over to Pakistan on September 4, 2014 for three years period. Prior to Pakistan, the Presidency and Secretariat of ECO-CCI was given to Turkey and Iran for three years period respectively. The permanent secretariat will be established after completion of nine years interim period and tenure of Pakistan.

After taking over presidency and secretariat, the Federation of Pakistan Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FCCI) established ECO-CCI Secretariat at FCCI Head Office Karachi and appointed Vice President as per the ECO-CCI Statute Article 1 and 2 from Afghanistan. For ECO-CCI secretariat, significant staff appointed by Pakistan for making ECO-CCI vibrant and effective body. ECO-CCI has made strong linkages with the missions of ECO Member Nations in Pakistan and Pakistan's missions in ECO member nations for engaging activities and significant participations in ECO-CCI meetings by all nations. As an outcome of these efforts, all ECO member nations have started participation in activities of ECO-CCI.

First time in history, the ECO-CCI organized its statutory meetings on the sidelines of 13th ECO Summit and 2nd meeting of Council of Ministers and gave the member national chambers opportunity to participate in the summit and also took part in the formulation and implementation of ECO Vision 2025 which finalized the target and goals for next ten years related to economy, trade, investment, industry, transportation, tourism, energy, environment and others.

ECO-CCI regularly celebrates 1st November as ECO Day, which is a day of ECO region expansion or inclusion of six Central Asian Countries. On ECO Day, the ECO-CCI organizes flag hoisting ceremony and seminar on the issues related to ECO region.



Executive Committee and General Assembly Meetings of ECO-CCI

During the tenure of Pakistan, the ECO-CCI organized the first its Statutory Meetings in Turkey, Iran and Pakistan. All Statutory meetings of ECO-CCI inaugurated by the Federal or Country Ministers on Trade or Development or Industry of hosting country and attended by ECO Secretariat, ECO Trade and Development Bank and representatives of ECO Members Chambers. The main responsibilities of ECO-CCI is promotion of trade and investment, enhancement of interaction between the business community of members nations, harmonisation of financial rules, facilitation of trade related activities and capacity building of private sector of member nations etc.

Prior to the Executive Committee and General Assembly meetings, ECO-CCI regularly conducted the meetings of its Specialized Committees and their recommendations presented to the statutory meetings. There are six specialized committees and one sub-committee of ECO-CCI on Trade Facilitation, Transportable, Tourism, Women Entrepreneurship, Arbitration, Industry, Investment and SMEs Promotion and Business Rating Programme. The activity reports of these committees with brief introduction and scenarios are given below.

Statutory Meetings of ECO-CCI

Meetings	Venue	Date
1. 14th General Assembly, 20th Executive Committee and Specialized Committees Meetings	Turkey	21-22 November 2013
2. 21st Executive Committee and Specialized Committees Meetings	Turkey	14-15 August 2015
3. 15th General Assembly, 23rd Executive Committee and Specialized Committees Meetings	Pakistan	1-2 March 2017
4. 23rd Executive Committee and Specialized Committees Meetings	Turkey	15-17 November 2017
5. 16th General Assembly, 24th Executive Committee and Specialized Committees Meetings	Turkey	1-2 March 2018



Specialized Committees

Trade Facilitation

Trade facilitation has emerged as a key factor for international trade efficiency and the economic development of countries. This includes its impact on transportation and market integration and its increasing importance in attracting FDI through investments. The main challenge of trade facilitation is to remove transaction costs and the constraints of international trade for businesses, without compromising efficient and effective levels of collection of customs revenues and other border controls. Trade plays a vital role in economic development and transforming the economies of the coastal states into developed states, especially through expansion in inter- and intra-regional trade. The intra-ECF trade accounts around 2 to 3 percent of total trade which is far lesser than the other regional markets grouping like EU, NAFTA, ASEAN. The regional countries are continuously making efforts to promote inter-regional trade and streamline procedures to improve regulatory framework in the region. For improving the trade relations, the regional signed many agreements like ECFTA.

ECF Trade Agreement (ECTA) a professional trade agreement was signed in the 20thMillennial Meeting of Commerce through Trade Facilitation, July 2000. The ECTA entered into force in April 2002, having been ratified by Afghanistan, Iran, Pakistan, Tajikistan and Turkey so far. The agreement cover a period of eight years and more than 85 percent of traded goods, more than 10 percent tariffs were reduced. ECTA calculator trade in services. By this agreement, a free trade zone will be established in the ECF region by 2010. After the lapse of 10 years period, the agreement is still not implemented.

The ECF driving involves a diverse range of countries, each at different stages of economic development, market and institutional maturity and openness to trade and investment flows. For a long time, most of the ECF member states remained closed and inward looking, obstructing foreign direct investment and exports with high tariff and non-tariff trade barriers. Problems involving customs rules and procedures often proved serious impediments to market operations of businesses involved in inter-regional trade. These problems can impact adversely on small and medium sized enterprises which generally do not have experience and resources to cope with. They can also impact adversely on foreign investment because investment in less-developed countries often very or dropped goods. The economic development based on trade efficiency, foreign revenues and investments. The trade plays a vital role in transforming the under developed countries into developed countries. However, trade will be expanded, if it is facilitated, so the present global scenario the real challenge of trade facilitation is to maximize the cost and savings of international transactions.

We all know that ECF region occupies a wide geographical location, bordering with Russia, China, the Indian Ocean, the Persian Gulf and the Caspian basin. The member states of this region are also characterized by common religion, culture, language and economic interlinkages. This region also has geo-strategic position and rich in energy resources. It has a potential to serve as an engine for economic growth in the future. Despite of these facts, I regret to see that the potential trade of ECF member countries in 2010 was only US \$ 48 billion which obviously not at all in the potential of ECF region has. If we see the global scenario we find that trade of all ECF member countries with the world is US \$ 265 billion which is 1.1 percent share in the world trade. The reason behind the low level of intra regional trade is lack of information, poor infrastructure, high cost of doing business and lack of trade facilitation measures etc.

In pursuance of the mandate of ECF-ECI for trade facilitation, trade facilitation and streamlining of trade activities different agreements and projects started for facilitating the trade and investment activities, custom rules and regulations, banking services and coordination of both structure in the region. These agreements and projects are aimed to facilitate and show the business opportunities of the region to exploit the emerging opportunities. The ECF Vision 2025 aims to double the trade of ECF region in next 2 to 5 years and I believe that the ECFTA has the strength to achieve this target if fully implemented in full spirit. ECF Trade Agreements (ECTAs) show a combination of a viable regional block with opportunities for growth in trade, finance, industry, investment, market and other key areas of economic development. The ECFTA will enter into force after signing and ratification process of all member countries of ECF. Unfortunately after lapse of more than 10 years ECFTA could not be implemented in the region. May the world is moving towards the free trade regime and accordingly ECF have to push ECFTA into ECF free trade Agreement. It would require the ECF governments to update the focus on ECFTA.



- **TIR Convention:** The TIR Convention a multilateral treaty was concluded in 1975 with the aim to simplify and harmonize the administrative formalities of international road transport. All 53 Member States has accepted TIR Convention. Pakistan also signed TIR Convention in July 2015 and has implemented rules and regulation from October 2017. Accession to the TIR Convention will create new corridors linking Central and South Asia as well as China with Turkey and Europe which in turn will enhance Pakistan's connectivity in the region. The convention provides that goods would be accompanied by an internationally accepted customs document (TIR Carnet), issued in the country of departure and serving as a customs control document in the countries of departure, transit and destination. TIR system has its core pillars like unique vehicle no. computers, international guarantee (TIR TIR Carnet), logistical organization of customs control, controlled access by Customs and International Road Transport Union and TIR IT risk management tools. WIPAC is an effective and efficient customs operational system with appropriate portals to facilitate international transit movements.
- **Implementation of EDTA:** During the tenure of Pakistan, ECO-CC repeatedly requested to attention system to ratify the agreement and provide the list of commercial items, so that the agreement could be implemented in full with.
- **ECO Trade Fair in the 17th MPC meeting:** ECO-CC was requested to hold 1st ECO Trade Fair in 2017. In order to supply the demand, the ECO-CC had made special arrangements for organizing ECO pavilion in Pakistan International Trade Fair held in October 2017 at Karachi, Pakistan. In order to facilitate the member chamber, ECO-CC also got special rates from EPCC for participation of ECO Chamber and also accommodates them in an hotel and hotel accommodation and also offered special rates for staff in Pakistan. It is regretted to inform that despite ECO-CC repeatedly invitation of invitation, none of the member chamber responded except Iran who participated with few companies.
- **With ECO Business Forum:** ECO-CC with the collaboration of ECO Secretariat has decided to organize 8th ECO Business Forum in Pakistan and Australia in facilities to ECO Secretariat under the project on Trade Facilitation and Strengthening Cooperation amongst the Private Sector in ECO. The representatives of the ECO member countries ECO-CC during the 21st Executive Committee meeting of ECO-CC at Ankara, Turkey that proposal of Business Forum has been circulated among Member States and response is still awaited.
- **Dedicated Booths for ECO in EXPO Pakistan:** The expo Pakistan was held in November 2017 at Karachi and was organized by Trade Development Authority of Pakistan (TDAP), Ministry of Commerce Government of Pakistan. The matter of arrangement of special booths for participation of ECO member has been referred to relevant authority.
- **Publishing of ECO-CC Bulletin:** In order to update the member chambers, ECO-CC publishes quarterly Bulletin contains the activities, information and other information. Moreover, ECO-CC also published a book on "ECO Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Goals and Strategies in Global Scenario" which is a comprehensive publication and covered all facts, figure, economic indicator and growth, trade and investment opportunities and other information.
- **Meetings with Pakistan:** ECO-CC was organized a meeting with the ECO diplomats (based in Pakistan) to bond the mutual trade and investment relations amongst the ECO countries. The first meeting session was held in Islamabad which was attended by the Ambassador, Representatives of Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Iran, Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan and Turkey.
- **Hosting of TV Programme:** In order to raise awareness, ECO-CC organized programme on ECO at Business Plus TV Channel and 10th Future, which is a leading news forum of Pakistan. ECO-CC also published special document on the importance of mutual economic relations of ECO countries on the occasion of ECO Day.



Industry, Investment and SMEs Promotion

Industry, investment and SMEs are the important ingredients of sustenance of the country whereas the economic growth, exports, development, prosperity, stability and sustainability depend. Investment either domestic or foreign plays a crucial role in elevating poverty and creating employment opportunities. In developed nations, SMEs consider as a key to ensure economic growth, innovation, job creation and social integration.

The ECO region includes a diverse range of economies, each at different stages of economic development, market and institutional maturity, patterns of trade and investment flows. For a long time, most of the ECO member states remained closed and inward looking, discouraging foreign direct investment and imports with high tariff and non-tariff mechanisms. As a result, the contribution of industrial sector is low in national output and generally less than 25 percent except Azerbaijan where contribution is 52 percent. In other nations, the contribution are i.e. Afghanistan 22 percent, Iran 38 percent, Kazakhstan 34 percent, Kyrgyz Republic 29 percent, Pakistan 20 percent, Tajikistan 28 percent, Turkmenistan 34 percent, Uzbek 29 percent and Uzbekistan 33 percent. Problems involving customs rules and procedures often pose a serious impediments to regular operations of businesses involved in intra-regional trade. Moreover, lead time to export and import and document cost of imports and exports are very high. These problems can impact adversely on small and medium sized enterprises which generally do not have expertise and resources to cope with. They can also impact adversely on foreign investment because investors in less developed countries often rely on export-led growth.

In order to remove these problems of members, the ECO is making all out efforts to enhance the industrialisation and investment promotion in the region. In this context, the APPI – Agreement on Promotion and Protection of Investment along with its additional protocol is the significant agreement and it is imperative to implement it. The said agreement (APPI) has been signed by Azerbaijan, Afghanistan, Turkey, Iran and Pakistan with its ratification requires ratification of four members out of five signatories. Therefore, the implementation of the agreement is still pending due to slow ratification. All member countries of ECO-CCI are the representatives of private sector in their respective countries should take serious measures for getting it ratified from their respective governments. The ECO-CCI should bring police this matter with member countries but response are still awaited.

The strategy adopted by the members of ECO is to gradually eliminate trade barriers, efforts for greater internal and international market access, harmonization of goods, simplification and harmonization of the national customs procedures, removal of existing preferential tariff measures and adopt uniform approaches are currently drawn. In other region, which improve their relations with other blocs and intra-regional trade is still stagnant at 7 to 8 percent of total trade of ECO region. The improvement in intra regional relations is also need of the time to diminish the impact of global uncertainty, economic crisis and international recession on the members nations.

ECO is endowed with rich natural resources and geo-strategic location. ECO Countries possess significant natural resources (products 13.7 percent of world trade and 10-29 percent of natural gas). For instance Iran is one of the major Oil Exporting Nations. Pakistan has strong textile-based industry. Central Asian States are enriched with agricultural and mineral resources and growing industrial bases have further strengthened their economies. However, it is unfortunate that the key resources are currently being exploited when there remain large untapped natural resources yet to be explored. These resources and location has created many investment and trade opportunities for states and regions. It is an evidence that the huge potential and attractive opportunities exist in this region, but the potential investors and traders still not come out at desirable level due to various grounds especially infrastructure deficit, poor infrastructure and technological advancement, low labour productivity, low value addition, lack of diversification, absence of economies of scale, unaffordable port charges, capacity constraints etc.

In the present era of Globalization, we need to formulate such industrial strategy that could aim at utilizing the need of region and create surplus which can be exported to other nations at competitive prices. To attain this goal there is need to create better comprehensive of competitive atmosphere in our industrial



sector for which we will have to transform our focus from light Engineering base to High Tech and Modern Technologies so that the problem of Cost of Doing Business could be addressed effectively. High Tech and Modern Industries are the only requirements required to increase the Industrial Production. The structure of programmes of ECO countries should shift in favour of labour intensive activities, that more jobs would be created per every \$ of investment in each sector. Consequently, escalating competition would force improvements in productivity, which would eventually drive up wages.

As like the other specialised Committees, ECO-CCI regularly organized its meetings prior to statutory meetings and following sessions with inter-consultation and held during the last three year period:

- **Implementation of the Agreement on Promotion and Protection of Investment:** In order to ratification and implementation of agreement, ECO-CCI regularly discuss this matter with ECO structural and requested the member chambers to persuade their government for early implementation. This agreement was signed by Afghanistan, Azerbaijan and Turkey during the 3rd ECO Ministerial Meeting on Commercial Issues, Trade in Istanbul in 2007 while Iran and Pakistan signed this agreement in 2008. Iran ratified this agreement in 2010. The agreement encourages for bilateral policy and common action for creating investment in the ECT region and it would come into force upon signature/ratification of all five ECO member states. The enforcement of agreement will help the member countries, increase the economic and commercial activities with the flow of investments, transfer of technology, new employment opportunities and utilization of raw materials to the optimum level i.e. value addition. The implementation of this agreement is still pending due to non-ratification from some countries. ECO-CCI also collaborated and cooperates with ECO Trade and Development Bank to fund the intra ECO joint investment projects in member nations.
- **Presentations on Investment Opportunities in ECO Countries:** In order to highlight and marketing the investment opportunities, ECO-CCI requested all five member chambers to present their investment projects at Specialised Committee meetings so that the participating members chamber may highlight opportunities in their respective sectors. In this regard, the Iran Chamber of Commerce, Industry, Mines and Agriculture gave presentation in 2010 while the Federation of Pakistan Chambers of Commerce and Industry highlighted investment opportunities in Pakistan in 2017 meetings.
- **1st Meeting of the ECO Public and Private Sector Energy Petrochemical Consortium:** ECO-CCI with the collaboration of ECO industries and ICEPIR organized 1st Meeting of the ECO Public and Private Sector Energy/Petrochemical Consortium/Companies at Tehran, Iran. The event was attended by the leading companies belong to Energy and Petrochemical sectors.
- **Holding of ECO-ASEAN and ECO-SAARC Business Forum:** In order to get the benefits from the policies and technological advancement, ECO-CCI being the representative of private sector is looking towards the private sector of i.e. SAARC, ASEAN and E-6 and has planned to organize activities with them such as ECO Business Leaders Conference, ECO-ASEAN Business Forum and ECO-SAARC Business Forum by which could have far reaching impact in the industrial cooperation and attraction of investment in ECO region. These programs will be organized in forthcoming years.
- **Holding of ECO Business Leaders Conference in Pakistan:** ECO Business Leaders Conference is generally a policy advocacy event which provides platform to the businessmen and private sector of all members' country for providing policy recommendations for the promotion of trade and economic activities (with specific theme) into policy makers at the highest level. In the forthcoming meeting, ECO-CCI will organize this program with a view to participate in policy advocacy of trade and economic development related issues.
- **Workshop on ECO Investment prospects:** It was reported that ECO Investment Promotion Agency (EIPA) will hold a conference will be organized with the participation of private sector investors and the ECO TCM in collaboration by the ECO-CCI in order to find solutions to the problem of implementation of the intra ECO investment projects.



Transportation

Regional connectivity is the recipe for growth, efficiency gains and development of regional infrastructure which brings about and is supported by linking and strengthening economic corridors, reducing trade costs and attracting foreign direct investment and foreign trade, tourism and mobility. The connectivity generally indicates how countries or provinces link with other countries. The physical connectivity involves transport, information technology, communication systems and energy sector linkage, while institutional connectivity touch cross trade and economic areas including trade and investment liberalisation, liberalisation, bilateral arrangements, arrangements and capacity building programmes. E-People-to-people connectivity would include tourism, education and culture. Free connectivity has not allowed to develop region's production network, value chain and increase the level of development of country.

The ECO region too offers significant potential for a broader level of cooperation that is based not just on trade and investment but also on other aspects including infrastructure, information and communication technology and exchange of technical personnel. The ECO member countries are at different stages of development with different economic needs. Pakistan, Turkey and Iran are relatively more developed countries in the region whereas other regional countries are in the process of upgrading and accelerating their infrastructures. The member countries can develop mutual partnerships by pooling their financial resources as well as sharing technical expertise in construction and infrastructure development. Such mutual cooperation can be an effective vehicle for greater development and prosperity of the region.

Transport and communication network is particularly important between seven out of ten member states are landlocked. Afghanistan is also a landlocked country while other landlocked countries are Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan. The location of non-coastal countries is restricted by following landlocked trade route. So far the potential of the Central Asian Countries has not been realized primarily due to the significant "economic strategy" from the market induced by transregional development the region. The economic strategy can be significantly reduced not only by improving physical infrastructure but also by strengthening itself and financial products, providing alternatives to distribution and marketing corruption.

Afghanistan is the most important country in all Central Asian countries because it has a potential to serve as a transit country through which oil and natural gas flows into Pakistan. Pakistan, for example, has a 22,000 MW electricity deficit, which Pakistan has agreed to purchase around 1000 MW from Turkey (power) and 2000 MW from Iran (oil) in the next 10 years. It is expected that the Central Asian States will also open up to India. India through Arabian sea and Persian gulf can reach Afghanistan more stability and infrastructure. Linking between Central Asia (Pakistan, China, Iran) and Afghanistan. This corridor can play a strategic role in initiation of projects such as Indian-Myanmar gas, road and railway line from India. The New Silk Road (New Silk Road) increase trade and economic integration in South and Central Asia.

There were obstacles in the beginning about the New Silk Road vision, as this region has historically been one of the most economically marginal in the world. ECO members' countries are encouraged by the increasing regional economic growth and the progress to date. This region is becoming more connected through efficient land which includes roads, bridges, electrical connectivity, growth, tourism and tourism - to connect energy, goods, services, and people. We can see the Kazakhstan-Afghanistan-Pakistan trade (ATP) gas pipeline, as a similar asset for South and Central Asia. By connecting important energy resources in Turkmenistan with capacity being formed for fuel energy in South Asia. ATP can be transformation for the region. Beyond the region is becoming more integrated through trade liberalization - which includes the reduction of non-tariff trade barriers, improved regulatory regimes, independent and efficient border crossing procedures, and streamlined customs - to facilitate the flow of goods, services, and people throughout the region.

Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, and Afghanistan have also formulated a Cross-Border Transport Agreement. Afghanistan and Pakistan are also working to re-launch a transit trade agreement which will reduce trade costs and transport delays, and now Turkmenistan, too, is considering entering into a Cross-Border Transit Agreement with Afghanistan. The implementation of all these agreements is still needed because of instability and insecurity in Afghanistan. There are a lot of trade and economic corridors in ECO region. The members of the region have the advantage of economic complementarities between their cultural, historical, religious and geographical diversities which were the way for economic cooperation based on competitive advantage benefiting all members.

Without an effective regional transportation and communication network, the expansion of trade and economic integration cannot be realized. That is why the Transport and Communication Union of the region area for cooperation



being members of different from both. Istanbul-Tehran-Isfahan Train Service (TITR) has so far been not started in 2008, with a view to provide fast, reliable and low cost logistics alternative that has a potential to boost the regional integration. The freight train would carry textiles/exports, cotton, medical hand tools, furniture, sporting goods, fruits and other products westward, with machinery and parts, chemical products, paper and paper products, iron/steel and agriculture items going eastward. The first demonstration container train commenced its journey from Islamabad to Tehran on Monday 19 August 2008, which successfully culminated in Istanbul on 28 August 2008. At the moment of the learning, trade between the three countries amounted to US\$ 2 billion and the efficacy of all these routes for the railways indicate a significant growth in trade with the solution of all problems related to regulations and factors of integrated traffic. In view of the successful operation of the container train Pakistan Railway joined the construction plan of railways through Iran and Turkey involving cross-border transit for freight and passenger carriage by rail. The train connects Pakistan via Turkey and a future can cater for transit cargo for exports, carried by Pakistanines, China, USA and other Asia. It was decided in the Regional Planning Council that Commercial Working Group will be created for activation and marketing of TITR and KTR train.

The ECO-Turkey-Habarovsk Framework Agreement (THFA), which was signed in 2005, also ratified by all the regional member states is not fully implemented because the reduction of cost and acceleration of Managements services through harmonization and modernization of road transport in the region. The objectives of this agreement include facilitation of movement of goods and passengers, ensuring the safety of goods and passengers and avoiding unnecessary delay during the parcel traffic, cooperation and mutual assistance of all efforts to avoid the existence of customs, trade and tax barrier and harmonizing interests with international efforts dealing with road traffic. This plan will generate a lot of revenue in addition to spending on transport system by providing corridors of trade to the world. There are a lot of technical difficulties such as different gauges, different size of cargo trucks, lack of cargo change facilities at border crossing points and absence of a joint manufacturing and maintenance facility for using track are getting in the way among ECO countries.

In the North high-level Working Group meeting of ECO countries, New Delhi in Pakistan, the two decided to reduce transportation cost for the container train of Pakistan nation for Pakistan for better and cheap container a KTR and KTR. The meeting further decided that the land transit line of the container train from Islamabad to Iran is started will be TGS plan. In starting the train, the travel cost in Pakistan will be reduced from \$2 to \$1 a day. The train operated has been suspended since December 2011, due to irregularities of both between Ankara-Istanbul. The work has been completed for linking and run and near that after the completion of work by Pakistan, all three countries will start operation of KTR train.

The other activities of intergovernmental committee are as follows:

- **Signing of TR Convention by Pakistan:** The signing of TR convention by Pakistan was pending since long. With the efforts of ECO-CEI, the Pakistani government has signed TR convention in July 2013. All the rules, regulations and TRCs has formulated and approved by the government of Pakistan and now TR convention has fully implemented since January 2013.
- **Workshop on TR Conventions:** For the better and proper utilization of TR convention, it was decided that Turkey (TCRB) will organized workshops for transport operators and others of Pakistan and other countries for creating awareness and proper utilization of TR convention. In this context, ECO-CEI has requested TCRB many times for arrangement of workshop but is pending now. These workshops will be organized through Islamabad channel.
- **Multi-lateral session on materializing the benefits of CPEC related projects:** China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) is a framework of regional connectivity that will connect Gwadar port of Pakistan with China's northeastern region of Kunming by establishing physical infrastructure and energy corridor. The Economic Corridor is of huge significance. It cuts through one of the most important and vital geographic locations in South Asia towards Central Asian resulting via Silk Route. This corridor will provide market access to landlocked Central Asian States toward the Africa, South Asia and Middle East countries. It was decided in the last meetings that ECO-CEI will organize brainstorming session for ECO countries for materializing the benefits of CPEC. In this context, a brainstorming session is highly important of CPEC for strengthening and strengthening trade relations among ECO countries organized in Islamabad in the venue of ECO-CEI Statutory Meetings. The participants of brainstorming session agreed that CPEC is an inter-continental project not only for Pakistan but also for ECO region. The ECO member countries will derive benefits from CPEC in form of joint ventures and foreign direct investment and other opportunities attracted by Pakistan for the region.



Arbitration

The issue of trade dispute settlement and arbitration is of great significance to the business community of the ECU region. International arbitration is a rapidly growing area of law and is increasingly being elected around the world by states and international businesses as a method for resolving international commercial and investment disputes. There are many commercial disputes which create problems in establishing investment and trade relations. In order to resolve dispute problem an Development of Dispute Resolution Mechanism among ECU member states, ECU arbitration center is the need of the hour.

The development of international trade and investment depends largely upon the success of inter-national communication between the nations of different countries, with diverse legal and cultural backgrounds. As economic relationships continue to expand and become more intimate, these legal matters/relations also become correspondingly more complex. If the settlement of disputes and the enforcement of claims arising from economic transactions and foreign investment are uncertain and time-consuming, it can only damage international economic co-operation and the smooth functioning of markets. The greater and swifter settlement of appropriate dispute settlement mechanisms equal necessary to support the creation and development of trade and investment.

The activities of Specialized Committee on Arbitration are as follows:

- **ECU Arbitration Center:** A large number of business enterprises and facing business disputes because of multiplicity and variations in the business market structures and regulations in enforcing contracts, securities and resolving the arbitrations. To cover the needs of such among ECU countries a common regional arbitration center is required. Though most part of top ECU countries are WTO members, but arbitration in WTO is a costly and time consuming procedure. The center can play a major role in settlement of international disputes concerning trade, investment, joint ventures and industrial activity. While there are individual arbitrations come already operating in Pakistan, this and Turkey establishment of a regional arbitration center will enhance the business community of the ten ECU member states.

During the course of time, ICCAMA formulated rules and regulations for ECU Arbitration Center. ECU-CCJ disseminated these rules and regulations to member states for their comments and views. It has also decided that the ECU Arbitration Center will be established after establishment of Permanent Secretariat of ECU-CCJ. Moreover, ECU-CCJ created a technical committee on arbitration who decided to conduct feasibility study on establishment of location of Arbitration Center.

During the last meeting held at Ankara, Turkey it was decided that a 3-articles and 10-items an-agile framework will be established. In this context, the member countries are requested to submit their local regulations regarding their liberal regulations on the agile framework (article) about arbitrations which was already submitted by Pakistan in the meeting. To carry out a study on the ECU rules and regulations, complete information regarding the internal regulations of each country is submitted on the agile framework. For this purpose, 3 names of the legal and arbitrations (and arbitrators) from 17 committee members each from Turkey, Pakistan and Iran will be appointed who shall be well versed at the ECU-CCJ Arbitration meetings in order to achieve and run the website. Pakistan and Turkey has appointed their experts and also there is a need of professionals of other target and its state regarding meeting the website.

To make a training program (academic arbitrations training course) for the legal experts from all 10 countries and discuss on the issues of France to organize the training program, Pakistan, Iran and Turkey were requested to submit the suggested case of creating agile framework and academic arbitrations course in two months. The budget of creating Agile Framework has not been submitted by any of the ECU Member countries. The course of France has also not been decided. None of the countries have submitted the names of their legal and IT experts for the purpose of creating Agile Framework and an academic arbitrations course. The legal team of Pakistan has not been contacted by any of the legal team of any ECU-lawyer, which is why taking any forward for ECU-CCJ has become very difficult.

However, the draft and concept paper of Arbitration Rules have been submitted to Secretary General ECU Secretariat for necessary verification from the respective member countries. Thus, there is no progress and ECU-CCJ solely cannot enhance the operations and function of ECU until any major above problems are not resolved again.



Tourism

Tourism has become the most developing industry and plays a crucial role in economic development and growth, poverty alleviation, creating employment and improving balance of payments. Tourism industry is widely growing in the developing nations. Nowadays, the importance of tourism industry due to positive cultural and economic impacts has become evident in the world and both developing and developed countries consider tourism as one means for creating new jobs and reducing unemployment. Actually, the industry sector contributes 8.8 percent in GDP (US\$ 7.3 trillion) and 8 percent in the world total exports.

As like the other nations, Tourism industry has also received great attention in the ECO region due to its contribution to the development of services (tourism) in member nations, enhancing regional and global understanding and cultural awareness for economic cooperation. The ECO region is geographically vast, and well endowed, having authentic natural attractions along with historical, cultural and religious places, museums, markets, shrines, architectural and unique landscapes, lush environment, moderate climate, architectures, various local and national cultures, relatively high population and more than 50,000 years of history and pleasant climate, wide ranging and various medical facilities and services as well as mineral water resources, attracts foreign and domestic tourists enjoys a consistent appreciation and offers the scenery. The region indeed has been a bridge between the continents of Asia and Europe. Each member state has the strengths in certain areas and business opportunities can be exploited on the basis of producing complementarities.

The unique and attractive features of ECO region offers huge potential of tourism for intra-regional and outside the region countries, but the overall contribution of tourism industry of ECO region in world tourism is very low. According to the available statistics, around 55 million tourists visited last year in the members ECO region which is just 4.8 percent of world tourists. Out of which 40 million tourists visited only in Turkey, which made Turkey the top tourist destination followed by Iran, Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan, Azerbaijan etc. The data contributes a foreign exchange and as per world bank statistics, Turkey received US\$ 27.4 billion from inbound tourists and spent US\$ 5.4 billion on outbound tourism while Iran received US\$ two billion from abroad and spent US\$ 8.2 billion and Pakistan received US\$ 0.8 billion from inbound tourists and US\$ 2.8 billion spent on outbound tourism. The success factors behind the Turkey are easy visa processing system, strong communication network, branding and infrastructural development, promotion of tourism in ECO region for member countries tourist a need of time which will helps in expanding intra-ECO trade, intra-regional tourism, employment opportunities, access of technology of members nations and also beyond regional borders.

Tourism continues to offer great untapped potential for ECO regional socio-economic development. The historical and cultural complementarities provide the ECO Region with tremendous potentials for tourism cooperation as an ever-lasting and sustainable asset for economic development. ECO Region is the heritage of the history, various architecture, art and traditions of the ancient Silk Road, promotion of which will help, among others, establish closer economic complementarities as well as cultural efforts. As per the available statistics, the intra-regional tourism among the Pakistan, Turkey and Iran is better but the movement of people between Pakistan and Central Asian Countries is very low because of lack of connectivity in terms of road networks, rail networks and air network.

Recently, new sectors of tourism industry like ecotourism, health tourism and religious tourism are being developed in the world, which demands due attention in the ECO Region. Different markets of sustainable development are key factors in stimulation of tourism industry without which economic and progress will not be achievable. Tourism employment capacity, with the favorable investment requirements and high environmental implications, is one of the advantages of this industry over so many other businesses. Apart from above, there is a huge potential of religious tourism in ECO region. In Turkey, Iran and Pakistan, there is state of the art advanced technology universities that provides research in various science and technology fields at very minimal fees. The other countries of the region can benefit from these resources with a view to create sustainable development in the region.



During the three year tenure, ECD-CCI is collaborated with member chambers and CCI secretariat performed its role best for the promotion of tourism in the region. The activities of Specialised Committee on Tourism are as follows:

- **Workshop on the promotion of Tourism:** ECD-CCI organised a workshop on Promotion of Tourism in ECD region. This workshop was attended by the representatives from Turkey, Iran, Pakistan, United Republic, Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan, Afghanistan and Tajikistan. During the presentation, Pakistan, Iran and Turkey delivered presentations with respect to their activities.
- **ECD Visa Exemption Under Scheme and ECD White Card Scheme:** The ECD-CCI believes that improving and ensuring of people to people contact particularly amongst the businessmen will lead to provide more opportunities for joint ventures and enhancement of activities among businessmen, in order to facilitate the businessmen and drivers, the ECD-CCI organised ECD Visa Exemption Under Scheme and ECD White card scheme for businessmen and drivers and submitted draft proposal to ECD Secretariat, Tehran Iran. The draft Visa Exemption Under scheme and White card scheme is under consideration in Regional Planning Council Meeting of ECD Secretariat and also circulated among member nations for comments and suggestions. However, in the meantime the ECD-CCI proposed that all ECD member states should consider the possibility of granting landing visa at airport to businessmen of ECD countries till the implementation of ECD Visa White scheme.
- **2nd Conference (Conference + Exhibition) on Health Tourism in ECD member countries:** After the success holding of 1st Conference on Health Tourism in ECD member countries, the ECD Secretariat has proposed to hold the 2nd Conference which includes conference and exhibition and it is expected that this event will be held in ECD in Iran with the collaboration of ECD Secretariat.
- **Workshop on Experience Sharing for Tourism and health Tourism:** TDDB offered to host the Workshop on Experience Sharing of Tourism and health tourism. In this context, the TDDB submitted a concept paper which circulated among ECD-CCI to member chambers for their comments/views. The comments and views are still awaited but expected to state that some of member chambers was sympathetic over it.
- **Publishing of 2nd ECD Tourism Guide Book:** The ECD Secretariat gave task to ECD-CCI to publish 2nd ECD member Guide book with the collaboration of ECD Secretariat. ECD-CCI has requested many firms of member chambers for providing updated material of tourism sector for publication of 2nd volume of ECD Tourism Guide Book. Earlier Azerbaijan forwarded as the material by email but that is not upto the desired quality. The ECCMA has responded to the matter and in their reply ECD-CCI will approach the ECD Culture Ministry which is in updating process of New Tourism Information Web. MCCI is in contact of Pakistan Tourism Development Corporation for getting the updated tourism material. It is expected that the book will be published in 2008.
- **Air Connectivity between Member Nations:** There was an air link between Pakistan and Central Asian Countries. Recently with the efforts of our businessmen the Turkish airline has started direct flight from Pakistan to Azerbaijan for facilitation of businessmen. Moreover, ECD-CCI is trying to establish the direct linkage among the member nations which will help in promotion of tourism.
- **To sign agreements with the Airlines in order to promote tourism in ECD region:** In order to promote tourism within ECD countries, ECD-CCI has taken this matter with the Airlines such as Turkish Airline, Emirates Airline and Qatar Airways for signing of agreement for introducing discount fares (20 percent) for groups of tourist and businessmen. In the recent past, the agreement between two airlines signed during the Executive Committee Meeting held in Islamabad.



Women Entrepreneur Council

Women entrepreneurship has been recognized as an essential source of economic growth. The path toward women's economic activities is closely tied with their human resource development performance but also sees the objective of raising the status of women in society. Women's participation enhances women empowerment and reduces socioeconomic inequality. Women entrepreneurs create new jobs for themselves and others and also provide society with different solutions to management, organization and business problems. However, they are faced with a number of difficulties. Women entrepreneurs often face gender based barriers to starting and growing their businesses. Such barriers may include: institutional and non-institutional based structural practices, lack of access to formal finance mechanisms, limited mobility and access to information and networks, etc. Generally, it is observed that being business is not enough to address their social and economic status in the society and offers them the opportunity to isolate and contribute to the development of the society in particular particularly in general.

The women entrepreneurship has been acknowledged as an important untapped source of economic growth and development. The Women Entrepreneur Council was created in July 2008 with the aim to address and use the true potential of the Women Entrepreneurs at the ECCE regional countries in order to help increase the intra-regional trade of ECCE and to promote the empowerment of the skills of the Women Entrepreneurs of ECCE Region through collaboration at the inter-regional, inter-regional and international levels.

According to World Bank, Women entrepreneurship contributes one third of total entrepreneurship but mainly are working under SMEs and face macroeconomic and regulatory environment. The Women Entrepreneurs are facing different problems in macroeconomic activities such as financial constraints, technological barriers and lack of opportunities. As per the statistics of Women Entrepreneurs, about women entrepreneurs in ECCE countries, 30.4 percent in Turkey, 27.7 percent in Turkey, 29.7 percent in Lebanon, 4.3 percent in Azerbaijan, 20.1 percent in Pakistan, 11.1 percent and less than 1.5 percent in Afghanistan. While in the ECCE countries, highest number of female have financial access which is highest compared to other ECCE countries (for a statistic 11.7 percent), Afghanistan (0.8 percent), Pakistan (1.1 percent), Turkey (4.3 percent), Tajikistan (0.1 percent), Turkmenistan (1.4 percent) and Uzbekistan (0.3 percent).

The Special Member National Members of ECCE-CEI since the formation of Women Entrepreneur Council of ECCE-CEI in July 2008 have been endeavoring to enhance the skills of women entrepreneurs of ECCE nations for their trade and economic activities could be supported by the event of existing potential of ECCE region and eventually it will lead to expansion in economic development and production of an employment and growth elsewhere in the Region. Across the globe, the main chronic problems identified by researchers are women's lack of technical skills and knowledge about business and market and difficulties in acquiring managerial skills.

The activities of Women Entrepreneurs Council of ECCE-CEI are as follows:

- As Member of other Specialized Committee Meetings, the meeting of Women Entrepreneurs Council ECCE-CEI regularly goes to the following Meetings of ECCE-CEI. During the meeting, several activities of Women Entrepreneurs were decided which includes "Workshop on Empowerment of Women for Entrepreneurship and Capital Flow of the ECCE Region", "Seminar on Balancing Family Life and Work in flow World of Women" and "Entrepreneurs whose women entrepreneurs can display their stories", and study tours to women entrepreneurship activities.
- For holding of these activities, the preparatory meeting was held in Iraq in April 2010 and Chairman of Women Entrepreneurs Council of Iraq and Secretary General of ECCE-CEI participated in holding of Women activities.
- On the occasion of last meeting, a separate session on empowerment of the women entrepreneurs and future of women entrepreneurs capabilities in ECCE region were organized which was attended by the Women Entrepreneurs from Turkey, Pakistan, Iran and Turkmenistan and the session belongs to founding members followed their presentations.
- On the recommendation of More Entrepreneurs Council, a Web portal of Women Entrepreneurs Council of ECCE-CEI was established in Iraq and Pakistan made a registration and updated their business profiles. It is expected that the portal will help in reaching the market access and identifying the market and business profile.
- As per the ECCE-CEI Women Entrepreneurs Councils meeting, the Women Entrepreneurs of all countries allowed to share their business success stories and also share their experiences. It is worth mentioning that in this meeting Pakistan, Iran and Turkey presented success stories and shared their experiences.



OTHERS MEETINGS

Business Rating Programme

In the era of globalization, most of the countries have business ranking and joint venture investment on the basis of the business rating and business performance. Business rating will only indicate the current performance of companies. It also shows the future expected performance, financial risk, diversification, innovation, sustainability and future planning of companies. Further, it helps the companies to take right business at right time and create the environment of competitiveness among the companies.

In the context creation, the establishment of Business Rating Programme (BRP) is a good initiative of ECU-ECI, which will include a connection between businesses through the application of scientific methods and involves the information regarding the potential order of business in ECU region. If we analyze the short and long term benefits of BRP, we can observe that this programme will benefit the member's nations.

Before implementation, there is a need of complete analysis of BRP. As the financial rules and regulations are different in all nations that have BRP program will harmonize the rules and regulations. Moreover, in order to ensure the performance of companies there is a need of need to develop uniform criteria for judging the performance. In this respect, we should follow the international or foreign criteria for rating the companies and formed the methodology of rating every year. As per the BRP, all the members nation will provide the information of their country's companies for doing rating. But this doesn't indicate that which type of companies will include in the BRP. There should be some criteria for the companies to participate in the BRP like their trade and financial performance etc.

At present, all the member nation of ECU-ECI are developing system and among these nations the countries of Turkey, Pakistan and Iran is performing best. At present, Pakistan, Iran and Turkey have their own credit rating companies whose base is based on their respective countries government. In order to implement the BRP program, there is a need of formation of international of financial system.

As per the other committee, ECU-ECI also expressed the last committee meeting and it was decided that before implementation, the ECU-ECI may get the consent of government of all member nations. In this context, the strategy paper on BRP prepared by Iran has submitted to ECU Secretariat for circulation among member nations for their comments/views.

Statute Committee Meetings

The Statute of ECU-ECI was approved in 2009 for the four year period and was clearly stated that the statute would be subject to amendment only under the condition that "it will be decided after the establishing of permanent secretariat". In some cases it becomes that decision will be taken based on special case when need it arises. However, there are a long statute on establishment of ECU-ECI National Council. The statute for interim period does not provide any option or mechanism to update the statute.

In order to find out the solution of above, a committee was formed by committee statute. The committee consisted of the members of National Chamber of Founding Member i.e. Pakistan, Iran and Turkey and they organized meeting twice in a year in Turkey to review the Statute of ECU-ECI. The recommendation of these meetings presented to the Executive Committee held in November 2017 in Turkey. The third meeting of the committee will be future than on the outcome of the forthcoming Executive and Technical Committee meetings and that report will be presented to the Executive Committee and General Assembly Meeting.

The Committee recommendation were suggested to be established of permanent secretariat and all offices of ECU-ECI in Member National Chambers, committee of Executive Committee and General Assembly, membership gradually amongst the members, representatives of Executive Council and office.

Moreover, it was decided that founding members will prepared a financial feasibility report in order to decide the secretariat. The committee also suggested that there should be a separate logo of ECU-ECI to be designed with the approval of member countries. To carry this agreement further, all other ECU-affiliated bodies like ECU-Council, Institute, ECU-TTE etc. have their own logo. It was agreed that ECU-ECI should have its own logo.

Future Activities of ECO-CCI

	Activities	Venue
1.	4th ECO Business Forum	Pakistan
2.	ECO-SAARC Business Forum	Pakistan
3.	ECO-ASEAN Business Forum	—
4.	2nd Confabration (Conference + Exhibition) on Health Tourism	Iran
5.	Second Conference on ECO Investment Promotion Agencies (ECO-IPA) in Private Sector	—
6.	15th Executive Committee and 17th General Assembly Meeting of ECO-CCI	—
7.	20th Regional Planning Council Meeting	Iran

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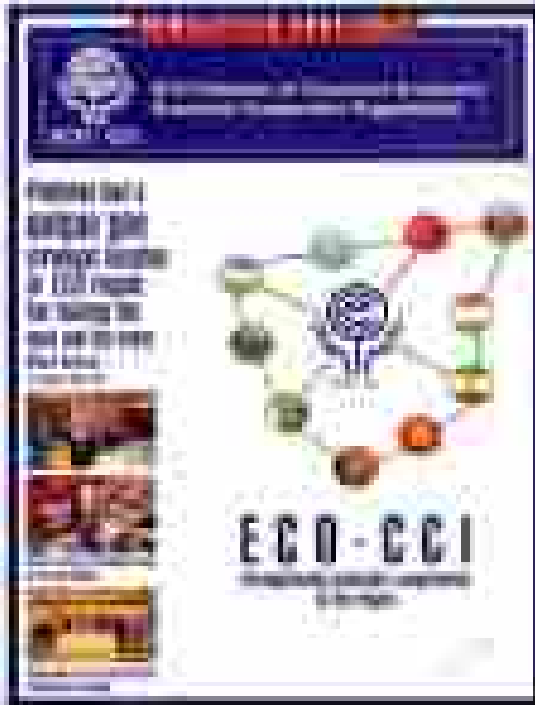
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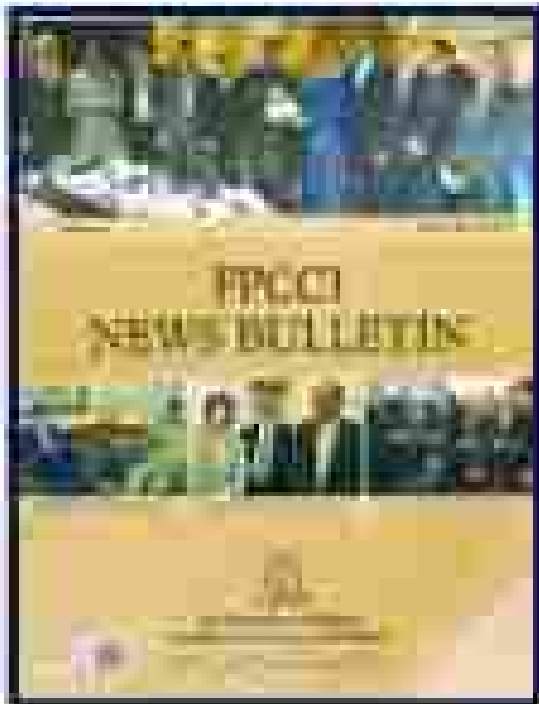
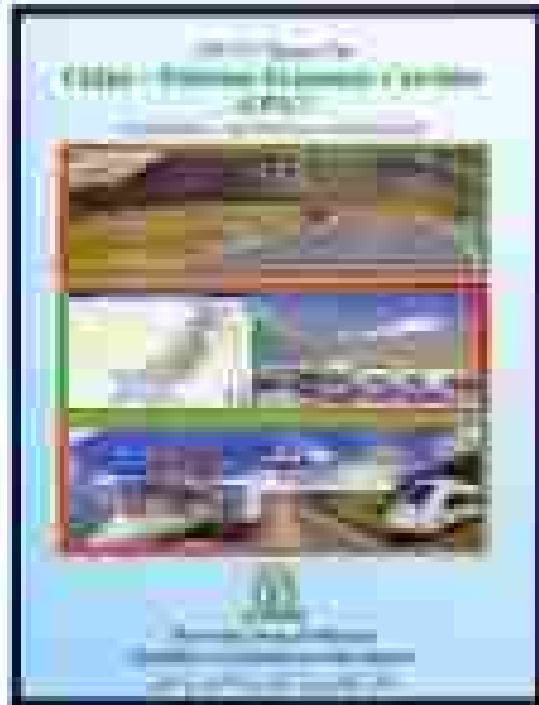


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E-mail: tsi@tsi.com.pk, info@tsi.com.pk, hr@tsi.com.pk, finance@tsi.com.pk

LAHORE

H-8, Wapda, Old Road, Government Road Lahore,
Tel: +92 42-35344477, 35344478, Fax: +92 42-35344477



GLIMPES



Taking Over of ECO-CCI Presidency in 2014



Taking Over of ECO-CCI Presidency in 2014

Activities in 2015



Inauguration of ECU-CCI Secretariat in FPCCI



Inauguration of ECU-CCI Secretariat in FPCCI



Mr. Muhammad Ali, President ECU-CCI & FPCCI Briefing to Media about ECU-CCI

<http://www.ecu-cci.com.pk/press-releases/2015/01/2015-01-20-01>



A Group Photo of President ECU-CCI & FPCCI Mr. Muhammad Ali with the ECU-CCI Secretariat staff with the Deputies of ECU-CCI

<http://www.ecu-cci.com.pk/press-releases/2015/01/2015-01-20-02>



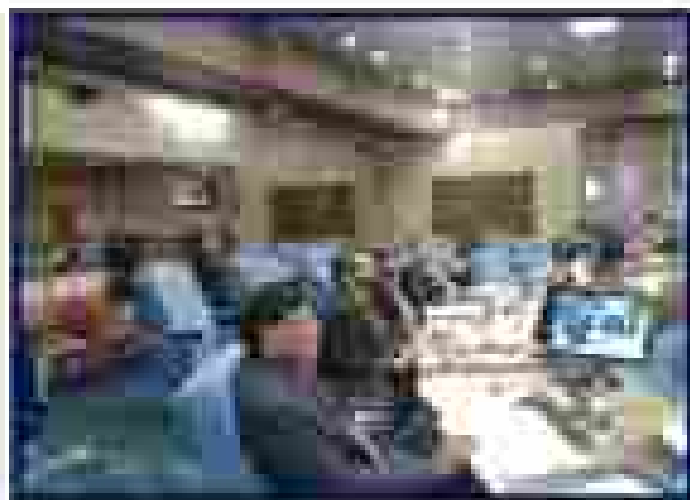
Flag Hoisting Ceremony on the occasion of ECO Day



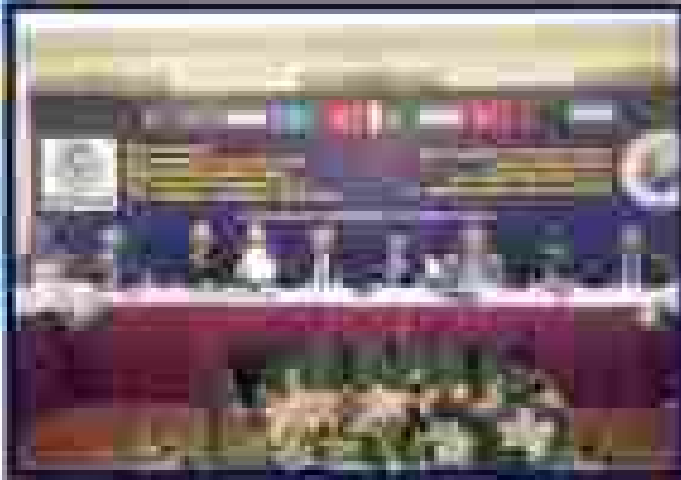
A Group photo of President ECO-CCI and FPCCI Miran Muhammad Adnan with the Ambassadors of ECO and D-8 Countries to the occasion of Dinner hosting



President ECO-CCI and FPCCI Miran Muhammad Adnan Presenting crest to the Secretary General of ECO Secretariat at Tehran, Iran



ECO CCI Delegates on the occasion of 20th Regional Planning Council Meeting at Tehran, Iran



20th Executive Committee and 14th General Assembly Meeting of ECU-CCI in Ankara, Turkey



20th Executive Committee and 14th General Assembly Meeting of ECU-CCI in Ankara, Turkey



ECU-CCI Member countries delegates on the occasion of ECU-CCI Statutory Meeting in Ankara, Turkey



ECU-CCI Member countries delegates on the occasion of ECU-CCI Statutory Meeting in Ankara, Turkey



ECU-CCI Member countries delegates on the occasion of ECU-CCI Statutory Meeting in Ankara, Turkey



Dinner hosted by TOBB in the honor of ECU Countries Ambassadors in Ankara, Turkey



Activities in 2016



Celebration of Independence Day of Pakistan at Pakistan Embassy in Tehran, Iran by ECO-CCI



Celebration of Independence Day of Pakistan at Pakistan Embassy in Tehran, Iran by ECO-CCI



Celebration of Independence Day of Pakistan at Pakistan Embassy in Tehran, Iran by ECO-CCI



Celebration of Independence Day of Pakistan at Pakistan Embassy in Tehran, Iran by ECO-CCI



**Specialized Committee Meetings of EGB-CCI
at Tehran, Iran**



**Specialized Committee Meetings of EGB-CCI
at Tehran, Iran**



**Specialized Committee Meetings of EGB-CCI
at Tehran, Iran**



**Specialized Committee Meetings of EGB-CCI
at Tehran, Iran**



Specialized Committee Meetings of ECO-CCI at Tehran, Iran



Statutory Meetings of ECO-CCI at Tehran, Iran



Statutory Meetings of ECO-CCI at Tehran, Iran



President ECO-CCI & FPCCI Abdol Rauf Azam, briefing to Media about ECO-CCI Meetings



**President EGO CCI & FPGI
Mr. Abdul Rauf Alam presented crest to
Ambassadors of ECO Countries**



**President EGO CCI & FPGI
Mr. Abdul Rauf Alam presented crest to
Ambassadors of ECO Countries**



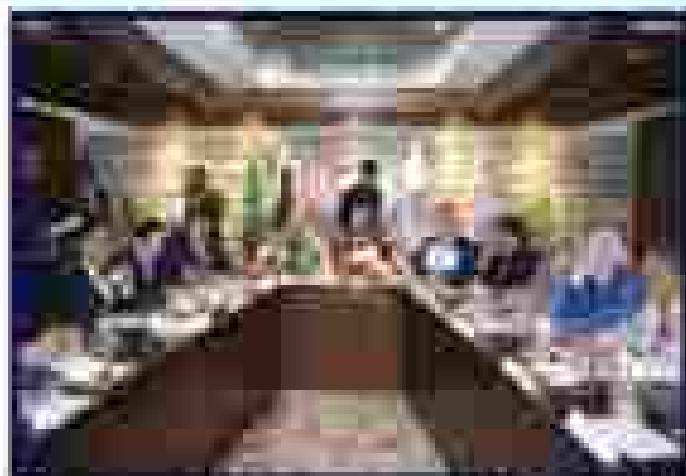
**President EGO CCI & FPGI
Mr. Abdul Rauf Alam presented crest to
Ambassadors of ECO Countries**



**Flag Hoisting Ceremony on the occasion
of ECO Day**



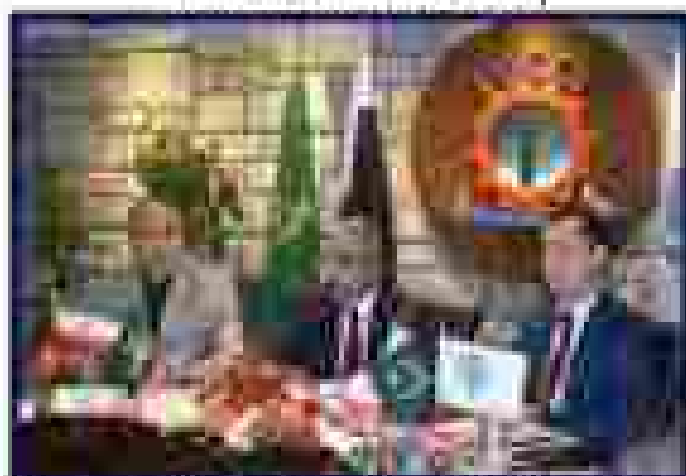
Flag Raising Ceremony on the occasion of ECO Day



Meeting with Ambassadors of ECO Countries on the occasion of ECO Day



Meeting with Ambassadors of ECO Countries on the occasion of ECO Day



Meeting with Ambassadors of ECO Countries on the occasion of ECO Day



ECO-CEI Delegates on the occasion of 27th Regional Planning Council Meeting at Tehran, Iran



ECO-CEI Delegates on the occasion of 27th Regional Planning Council Meeting at Tehran, Iran

Activities in 2017



Mr. Nizam Muzaffar, President TDRB exchanges gift with Mr. Irfan Dar, Federal Minister for Finance.
Mr. Zubair I. Tufail, President ECO & FPCCI and Mr. Faisal Ali Malik, Vice President SAREE COA, Mohd. Sabir, President, Chairman Coordination FPCCI with Leaders of Turkish Delegation got their portrait at PM Secretariat Islamabad.



PRESIDENT MAWANA HUSSAIN IN A GROUP PHOTO WITH DELEGATES OF ECO-CCI DIVISION OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY AT THE AWARDS SAHIL INLAWABAHU DE BAHAR ECO-CCI DELEGATION LED BY ZUBAIR I. TUFAIL, PRESIDENT FPCCI



A Group Photo of ECO-CCI Member Countries delegates on the occasion of ECO-CCI Statutory Meeting at Islamabad, Pakistan



Specialized Committee Meetings of ECO-CCI in Islamabad, Pakistan



**Specialized Committee Meetings
of ECO-CCI at Islamabad, Pakistan**



**MOU signing ceremony held
at Islamabad Pakistan**



**Inauguration of Statutory Meetings
at Islamabad Pakistan**



**15th General Assembly and 32nd Executive
Committee Meeting of ECO-CCI
at Islamabad Pakistan**



President ECO-CCI and FPCCI Mr. Zubair Tufail presenting crest to Eng Khurram Dastgir Federal Commerce Minister of Pakistan at Islamabad Pakistan



President TOBB H.E. Mr. Nihat Hincerci presenting crest to Eng Khurram Dastgir Federal Commerce Minister of Pakistan at Islamabad Pakistan



Eng Khurram Dastgir Federal Commerce Minister of Pakistan is addressing to delegates of ECO Member National Chambers at Islamabad Pakistan



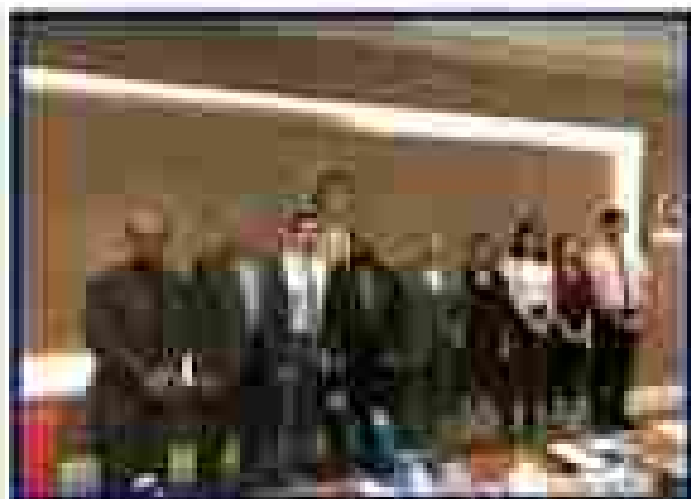
I.E. Ambassador Naji Hashmi Aka is addressing to delegates of ECO Member National Chambers at Islamabad Pakistan



A Group photo of ECO-CCI Members Countries delegates on the occasion of Statutory Meetings of ECO-CCI at Islamabad Pakistan



A Group photo of ECO-CCI Members Countries delegates on the occasion of Statutory Meetings of ECO-CCI at Islamabad Pakistan



A Group photo of ECO-CCI Founder Members Countries on the occasion of Preparatory Meetings of Statute of ECO-CCI



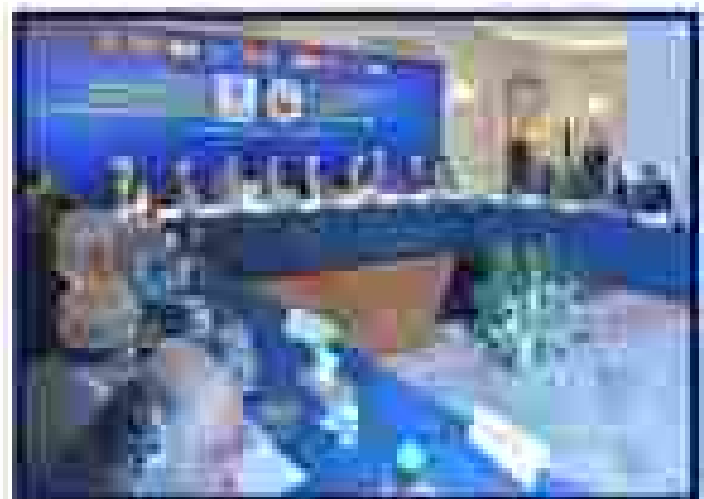
Preparatory Meetings of Statute of ECO-CCI



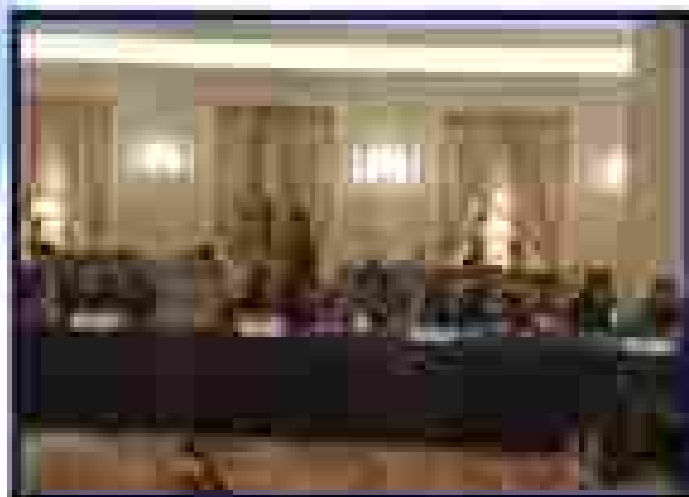
Inauguration of 23rd Executive Committee Meeting of ECO-CCI



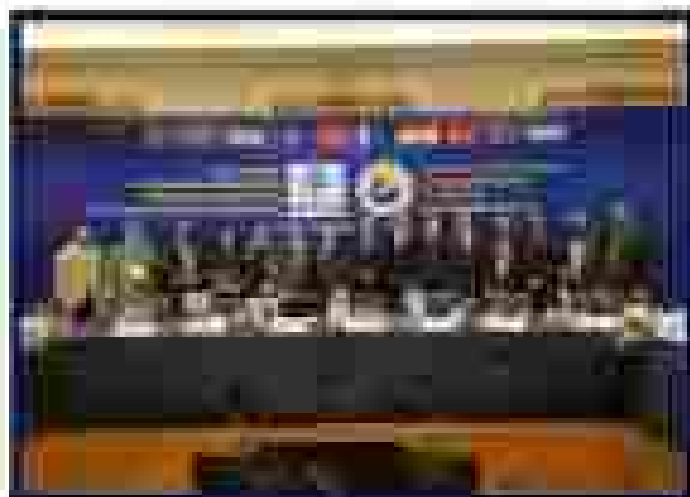
Inauguration of 22nd Executive Committee Meeting of ECO-CCI



22nd Executive Committee Meeting of ECO-CCI



23rd Executive Committee Meeting of EEO-CCI



A Group Photo on the occasion of 23rd Executive Committee Meeting of EEO-CCI



President EEO-CCI and FPCCI Mr. Zubair Tufail presenting Souvenir to Turkish Minister at Ankara, Turkey



President TOBB is presenting Souvenir to President EEO-CCI and FPCCI at Ankara, Turkey



ECI-CCI Delegates meeting with Turkish Minister at TBB Ankara, Turkey



ECI-CCI Delegates meeting with Turkish Minister at TBB Ankara, Turkey



Specialized Committee Meetings of ECI-CCI at TBB Ankara, Turkey



Specialized Committee Meetings of ECI-CCI at TBB Ankara, Turkey



**Specialized Committee Meetings of ECO-CCI
at TBBB Ankara, Turkey**



**Specialized Committee Meetings of ECO-CCI
at TBBB Ankara, Turkey**



**A Group Photo of delegates after Specialized
Committee Meetings of ECO-CCI
at TBBB Ankara, Turkey**



**Workshop on Tourism among ECO Countries
at TBBB Ankara, Turkey**



A Group Photo of ECD-CCI delegates at Pakistani Embassy at Ankara, Turkey



A Group Photo of ECD-CCI Members Countries delegates at Ankara, Turkey



ECD-CCI Meeting at FPCCI Head Office Karachi



Flag Hoisting Ceremony on the occasion of ECD Day at FPCCI Head Office Karachi



Celebration of ECO Day at FPCCI Head Office Karachi



President ECO-CCI & FPCCI on the occasion of 28th Regional Planning Council Meeting at Islamabad Pakistan



Celebration of ECO Day at FPCCI Head Office Karachi



President ECO-CCI & FPCCI on the occasion of 28th Regional Planning Council Meeting at Islamabad Pakistan



ECO-CCI in Press



The Financial Daily
 2014, August 14, 2014

ECO CCI for speed up of 'accord ratification'

By [Name] [Address] [City] [State] [Country]

The Economic Cooperation Council (ECC) has decided to speed up the ratification of the Economic Cooperation Accord (ECA) between the two countries. The decision was taken during the meeting of the Council of Ministers held in [City] on [Date]. The Council of Ministers has decided to speed up the ratification of the ECA by the Parliament of the country. The ECA is a landmark agreement between the two countries, which will help to strengthen the economic ties between them. The Council of Ministers has also decided to speed up the ratification of the ECA by the Parliament of the country. The ECA is a landmark agreement between the two countries, which will help to strengthen the economic ties between them.

Ministry of Commerce & Industries

The Ministry of Commerce & Industries has announced that it will speed up the ratification of the Economic Cooperation Accord (ECA) between the two countries. The decision was taken during the meeting of the Council of Ministers held in [City] on [Date]. The Council of Ministers has decided to speed up the ratification of the ECA by the Parliament of the country. The ECA is a landmark agreement between the two countries, which will help to strengthen the economic ties between them. The Ministry of Commerce & Industries has also decided to speed up the ratification of the ECA by the Parliament of the country. The ECA is a landmark agreement between the two countries, which will help to strengthen the economic ties between them.

The Financial Daily

The Financial Daily has reported that the Economic Cooperation Council (ECC) has decided to speed up the ratification of the Economic Cooperation Accord (ECA) between the two countries. The decision was taken during the meeting of the Council of Ministers held in [City] on [Date]. The Council of Ministers has decided to speed up the ratification of the ECA by the Parliament of the country. The ECA is a landmark agreement between the two countries, which will help to strengthen the economic ties between them. The Financial Daily has also reported that the ECA is a landmark agreement between the two countries, which will help to strengthen the economic ties between them.



U.S. Trade Representative urges Pakistan to ratify WTO accession agreement

WASHINGTON, D.C. (AP) — U.S. Trade Representative Robert Lighthizer on Tuesday urged Pakistan to ratify its accession agreement to the World Trade Organization (WTO) as a condition for receiving the most favored nation status that would allow U.S. goods to be sold in Pakistan without facing higher tariffs.

Urdu calls for ratification of APPI at the earliest

ISLAMABAD (AP) — Urdu newspaper 'Dunya' has called for the ratification of the Accession to the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (APPI) at the earliest. The newspaper stated that the government should take necessary steps to ratify the convention as soon as possible.

U.S. Trade Representative urges Pakistan to ratify WTO accession agreement

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Pakistan, Tajikistan agree to revive talks on trade pact

ISLAMABAD (AP) — Pakistan and Tajikistan have agreed to revive talks on a trade pact, according to a statement from the Pakistani government. The statement said that the two countries have decided to restart negotiations on a bilateral trade agreement to boost economic cooperation between them.



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THE UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES

OFFICE OF THE CHANCELLOR

MANILA

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: [Illegible]

[Illegible text follows in a columnar format, typical of a memorandum.]

THE IMPACT OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF NCCU AND OTHER SCHOOLS

[Illegible text in a columnar format, likely an article or report discussing the impact of NCCU and other schools.]



THE NEWS

Volume 1 Number 1, 2007

Dar stresses deeper ties among ECO states

By the author

WASHINGTON—Prime Minister Manmohan Singh has stressed the need for deeper ties among ECO member states, as he addressed the ECO Council meeting in Islamabad on Monday. Singh, who is on a four-day visit to Pakistan, said that the ECO member states should work together to promote economic growth and development in the region. He also called for greater cooperation among the member states in the areas of trade, investment, and infrastructure. Singh said that the ECO member states should work together to promote economic growth and development in the region. He also called for greater cooperation among the member states in the areas of trade, investment, and infrastructure.

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The Nation

Volume 1 Number 1, 2007

Dar urges ECO nations to tap regional potential

By the author

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